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JACKSONVILLE (Fla) METROPOLITAN

APRIL

18

1906

WADE H. JONES HAS A SCHEME

He Wants Florida Women to Hold Office.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE.

AND HAS AN IMPORTANT PLANK IN
HIS PLATFORM.

A Well Known Democrat of Brevard
County, if Elected, Will Work for Radi-
cal Changes in the Present Primary
Law—The Buckman Bill.

Titusville, April 10.—Wade H. Jones, one
of the most prominent and popular citi-
zens of Brevard county, and a son of
Judge Minor S. Jones, has consented to
run for the Legislature, and in an an-
nouncement he declares in favor of the
Buckman bill, and strengthening the Rail-
road Commission and primary law. Mr.
Jones' principal plank in his platform is
the one favoring women to become can-
didates for office.

This will meet with the approval of
thousands of voters in Florida, who be-
lieve women should at least be placed on
the various school boards throughout the
State. In this regard Mr. Jones says:

"I believe that the State primary law
should be amended, so as to allow women
to become candidates for office, because
I am satisfied of the fairness of it, and
I am satisfied that an infusion of the purity
of womankind into the doctrine of office
holding would add to the dignity and
cleanness of the public service."

If elected, Mr. Jones proposes to make
a vigorous fight before the Legislature to
have the law so changed that women will
be allowed to hold office in Florida. It is
said that several members of the next
Legislature will favor women on school
boards, but oppose their holding other
political or official positions.

From announcements that appeared last
week in the country press it seems that
two-thirds of the candidates favor the
Buckman bill, and the indications are
that the bill will stand as passed by the
last Legislature, except the next Legis-
lature must make the necessary appro-
priation for building the University of
Gainesville.

Largest stock in the State

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Jan 29, 1904
3

Local Association Addressed by Miss Laura Clay on Cur- rent Topics.

Editor Journal:

Miss Laura Clay gave a talk before the members of the local Equal Rights Association and a number of their friends at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Averill, on January 29th at 3 p. m. Bills that have been passed through the influence of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association and the two bills now pending, i. e. "Co-guardianship of Children," and "School Suffrage for Women" were explained.

All present realized that the right of petition had been wisely used by their Representatives. That, without the use of this right, several ancient laws concerning property rights and wages of married women would have still probably been extant, owing to the procrastination of former law makers, who while realizing the rights of women waited for their petitions thereupon.

Miss Herndon presided at the meeting which was opened with prayer by Miss Russell.

Members answering to the roll call were: Mrs. T. P. Averill, Miss R. G. Averill, Mrs. A. R. Burnam, Miss Hallie Herndon, Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Margaret Russell and Mrs. H. H. Watson.

The names of Mrs. Joseph Bailey and Gen. Lafayette Hewitt were added to the number enrolled two years ago.

KEEP WOMEN IN THE SCHOOLS.

School Editor of The Globe:

Sir—Recently a president of a college for men only said, put all the women out of the school and fill their places with men. "A man principal should have men under him," says the twentieth century man. I would like to hear the principal of a girl's high school (say Wadleigh High School, New York City) give his opinions. Or the principal of the Buffalo State Normal School. Were it not for the women pupils these last named gentlemen would lose "their jobs."

If the women are not allowed to teach what is the use of fourteen years' training? For the pleasure they get out of life, I suppose. Well, until this old world gives its women a little better chance to get through it "alive," they cannot devote fourteen years just learning how to get the most out of life.

Well, then, let them scrub for a living. "No hollar" is put up by the men because women are doing too much scrubbing. Nothing is ever said about the drudgery that women do. No learned man comes forth and says that men can do it better for "double the pay." It is only when women put their heads above water and look around that the sweeping condemnation comes from the head of a school which excludes women. Then and then only are they crushed to the bottom and told to remain there in a ladylike way such as God intended them to do.

Stay at home, daughters and sisters, to earn money (making butter, raising chickens, working in a sweat shop), to send your brother to school and through college. Then comes the just criticism that men have more and better brains than women. They do more of the thinking of the world. I should think that they ought to. Since we have living our first woman college graduate men ought to have done more than they did do.

Besides all this, if ever a woman attempts to do anything except just what man wants her to do to suit him, then the cry is: "Put woman in the place where she belongs."

Every law and rule for men should be made by men—in other words, "men should have men under them." That is all right, but what we women do not understand is that men go still further and say that every law, etc., for women should likewise be made by men. Why is this?
Manhattan, Jan. 21. H. M.

[Jan 28, 1908]



Fairfax Enterprise.

Our Motto: "FREEDOM FOR ALL."

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Mrs. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG,
Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday, May 13, 1903.

Subscription Price.—Sent to any address for one year for \$1.50; for six months, 75 cents; for three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

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For further information address
THE FAIRFAX ENTERPRISE, FAIRFAX, S. C.

From a Cat Scratch

on the arm, to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's—this is the salve that has cured without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by Fairfax Drug Co.

We rejoice that the day has dawned, even in our belated State, when women feel safe in travelling without special escorts on railway trains. Of course there is no such thing as travelling alone, for the trains are usually full of people. And every woman that travels with a hand-box or bag and doesn't feel equal to handling her baggage is sure to be helped by the conductor and porter, who make it part of their business to assist embarking and disembarking passengers.

The idea of women really needing men escorts in travelling under present conditions is obsolete. It belongs to the days of stage coaches and travelling through wildernesses, infested by savages and robbers.

Over ten years ago a young woman travelled round the world as a newspaper correspondent.

In New Orleans last March I met Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi, who travelled to Alaska alone. And readers of the Union Signal know of Miss Jessie Ackerman, who has travelled round the world in the interest of temperance.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner of Dempsytown, Pa. They are the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c. Fairfax Drug Co., C. B. Addition of Beaufort.

Dr. Emily Stowe of Toronto.

The Canadian papers, The Globe and The News of Toronto, bring tidings of the death of Dr. Emily Stowe, the pioneer woman physician of Canada. She was already married when she studied medicine in the New York Medical College for women. She returned to Toronto where she practised most successfully for a quarter of a century, overcoming the bitter prejudices with which she had to contend. She was not only the pioneer woman physician but the pioneer woman suffragist, who bore the brunt of much adverse criticism; but today women are resping the benefits this true lover of humanity was chiefly instrumental in bringing about. Some of these benefits are municipal suffrage for women (now the law in Canada), sanitary arrangements in stores and factories, work on high school boards, seats for shop girls.

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, Dr. Stowe's only daughter, was elected to the school board.

The Editor of this paper met Dr. Gullen at New Orleans in March last. Dr. Gullen is a very handsome and elegant woman, and a most successful physician. We tender our sympathies to this beloved friend in this heart-breaking bereavement.

Charleston, May 7.—With a view of establishing a permanent colony near Charleston a party of French Canadians from Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., visited Charleston today and inspected the truck farming lands near the city and made other investigations of the advantages offered to settlers who desire to locate here and engage in agricultural pursuits.

The party is composed of Father J. Prevost and seven others. Father Prevost said that when he visited Charleston last winter he was so well impressed with the country, the climatic conditions and the splendid advantages offered for agricultural pursuits, that he determined to bring a delegation here that they might see for themselves.

The entire party appears to be much impressed with the land and general conditions about Jedsburg and Summerville and this will probably be their place of settlement. They want to establish a colony, have their own churches and schools. Father Prevost gives the people an excellent name and says that they would prove a welcome addition to South Carolina.

The X-Rays.

Recent experiments with practical tests and examination with the aid of the X-Rays, establish it as a fact that Catarrh of the Stomach is not a disease of itself but that it results from repeated attacks of indigestion. "How Can I Cure My Indigestion?" Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is curing thousands. It will cure you of indigestion and dyspepsia, and prevent or cure Catarrh of the Stomach. Kodol digests what you eat—makes the stomach sweet. Sold by Fairfax Drug Co.

Beaufort, May 5.—Admiral Beardslee's two Japanese servants are now engaged in caring for at least a million of silk worms, recently brought from Japan for the purpose of testing the utility of the silk industry in this section. These industrious servants, encouraged by the admiral and his good wife, are trying to establish beyond a doubt that silk culture is the future.

Believing that the sea islands' splendid climate and moist atmosphere afford the best locations in the United States for this industry, the admiral feels confident that quick and profitable returns will result to every family which undertakes the work. It is a well known fact that multicaulis trees, whose leaves furnish food for the silk worm, grow spontaneously on all of the sea islands, a number of which are flourishing here.

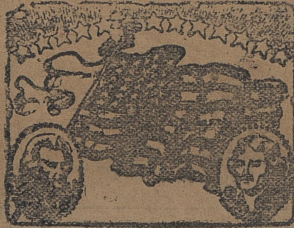
The Wastes of the Body.

Every seven days the blood, muscles and bones of a man of average size loses two pounds of worn-out tissue. This waste cannot be replenished and the health and strength kept up without perfect digestion. When the stomach and digestive organs fail to perform their functions, the strength lets down, health gives way, and disease sets up. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that rebuilds the tissues and promotes the health and strength of the mind and body. Kodol cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It is an ideal spring tonic. Sold by Fairfax Drug Co.

An Ancient Slander.

The less foundation there is for a slander the longer it lives. How many ideas are in existence today that have been handed down through the channels of literature and verbal tradition and are firmly believed in by the mass of mankind, and yet are absolutely erroneous. For example, take that common idea of woman's garrulity. From the prevalence of this mistaken notion one might imagine that man has lost the power of speech and that woman is the sole medium for verbal communication, writes Robert Webster Jones in the May Housekeeper. The so-called "comic" papers team with jokes in which woman's alleged fondness for "words, words, words," as Hamlet says, is held up for ridicule. The men who write cynical paragraphs for the press are continually harping upon this ancient theme of feminine loquacity with such remarks as this: "A Man in Missouri hasn't spoken a word to his wife in sixteen years; perhaps he was unwilling to interrupt." Or "It was said of a certain great man that he could be silent in seven languages. It is rarely that a woman performs one seventh of this feat." Funny? Perhaps, but with a sting.

Let us see whether verbosity is a purely feminine characteristic. The law and preaching may be regarded as chief among the "talkative" professions, and these are filled almost exclusively by men. Barbering, too, which is somewhat of a conversational calling, attracts many more men than women, and who ever heard of a female auctioneer? The truth is, the power of speech was given to both men and women for intelligent use, and one sex abuses the privilege about as much as the other. But to lay the entire burden of criticism upon woman is the essence of injustice.



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Alice Stone Blackwell.

In The State of May 1st appears a portrait and sketch of the above named lady whom the Editor is proud to number among her most valued friends. Alice Blackwell is one of the most tireless workers and one of the noblest souls now on this planet. Isolated! yes—for thus Destiny sets apart the mighty spirits who climb Pisgah tops.

Punished Though Not Guilty, Pardoned Yet Never a Criminal.

Columbia had a sensation last week in the pardon of Mrs. Plume Hall, who, it is believed, was never guilty of the offence imputed to her.

The State says "her hard fate and the palpable injustice of her conviction and long sentence—life imprisonment—have aroused the deepest sympathy for her." Within a few hours after her case was known to the women of Columbia a dozen or more were on their way to the penitentiary to help her. We are proud to say that a daughter of Barnwell county, Mrs. Sarah Aldrich Richardson, was foremost of these, and appreciating Mrs. Hall's absolutely destitute condition took her in a carriage to the hospital, where a position was secured for her through Mrs. D. B. Flenniken.

Columbia women declare (so says The State) that Mrs. Hall has been working for the State of South Carolina for seven years, doing everything in her power for the betterment of the condition of the women prisoners in the penitentiary, and that the time has come for the women of the State (if the State itself cannot do it) to offer some restitution for the long prison service for nothing.

Any person desiring to contribute may send money to Mrs. Hal W. Richardson, 1220 Sumter street, Co-

fax Drug Co., C. B. Addison of Brunson.

ETHEL'S VOICE.

Her voice! A veritable harp,
Such as (the silken strings being tied
within the window)
The soft Eolian notes respond
To winds, charged with the breath
of flowers.

Her voice! Reviving like the dews of
night
After long heated days,
Full of the sweetness of the light
That looks into the blossom's heart
And bids it live.

Virginia D. Young.
April 24th 1903.

The election of Dr. Mary Farinholdt Jones as vice-president of the Mississippi State Medical Association is a graceful compliment to a skilled physician and a deserving and accomplished woman. As the physician of the Industrial College of this city, she has for years past filled that trying position with satisfaction to the school and with infinite credit to herself. It is pleasing for her friends here to note the recognition given her talent and ability over the State.

—Columbus Dispatch.

The X-Rays.

JUVENILE COURT

Initial Steps Taken Toward Establishing One Here.

Leader, Apr. 23, 1904

At a meeting of the Equal Rights Association held at the Woman's Club building late Friday the matter of the establishment of a Juvenile Court in Lexington came up for discussion and a movement in this direction was started.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge was the first speaker Friday and after an address on "Personal Impressions of Colorado" she discussed the question of the Juvenile Court in Colorado.

She was followed by Mrs. Mary C. Roark, who gave a short history and explanation of "What Is a Juvenile Court?" Juvenile Courts were not known in this country until 1898, when one was established in Chicago by philanthropists, ably seconded by associations of women. The success of this court speedily attracted attention in other States, and Juvenile Courts have been adopted in about sixteen States, sometimes by city authority, and sometimes by State law, as in Colorado, where, supported by the influence of the women voters, it has reached its highest usefulness.

Both of the speakers held the close attention of the audience throughout. A discussion on Juvenile Courts was invited, and Mrs. Breckinridge was asked to give her observations of them

ALL DRUGGISTS

in Colorado.

Mrs. Roark was followed by remarks from Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mrs. Luella St. Clair and Mr. Snodgrass.

Mrs. M. C. Cramer moved that the chair appoint a committee to take action looking to the establishment of a Juvenile Court in Lexington, and that similar committees from the Woman's Club, the W. C. T. U., the Civic League and other societies be invited to join in the effort.

The chair explained that a vote on this subject would not bind any member of the association who did not choose to join with the committee, as the sole obligation of membership is giving the names as subscribing to equal rights principles and paying the annual dues. With this understanding the motion was carried, and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Roark and Mrs. Cramer were appointed.

An invitation to join the association was extended, and the new names reported in the minutes or handed in were: Mrs. William Barkley, Mrs. Mary Carrick Garth, Mr. J. W. Zachary, Mr. Wickliffe Preston, Mrs. F. Mussleman, Miss Nancy Musselman, Mrs. Luella St. Clair and Mrs. A. F. Helm.

Sarsaparilla

Louisville Herald
Monday morning Jan. 11-1904

TH

In Woman's Clubdom.

Equal Rights Association.

Perhaps the first undenominational women's club in this city was the Louisville Equal Rights Association, organized at the home of Mrs. B. F. Avery on March 1, 1883, with a membership of nine, which later increased to thirty.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Margaret A. Watts; Vice President, Mrs. C. A. Leech; Secretary, Mrs. Marion A. Huber, and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Rogers. The meetings were held once a month, and questions of public interest were studied and discussed.

The work of the Louisville organization was practically identical with that of the State association and did its full share of the work for the improvement of laws affecting women. The passage of the following laws was secured:

First—In 1890 a law making a wife's wages payable only to herself.

Second—In 1892-3 a law giving a married woman the right to make a will and control her real estate.

Third—In 1894 was secured the present righteous husband and wife law, the main features of which are: (1) Courtesy and dower are equalized. After the death of either husband or wife the survivor is given a life estate in one-third of the real estate of the deceased and an absolute estate in one-half of the personality of such decedent. (2) The wife has entire control of her property, real and personal. She owns her personal property absolutely and can dispose of it as she pleases. The statute gives her the right to make contracts, and to sue and be sued as a single woman. This clause enables a married woman to enter business and hold her stock in trade free from the control of her husband and liability to his creditors. (3) The power to make a will is the same in the husband as in the wife, and neither can by will divest the other of dower or interest in his or her estate.

Fourth—Succeeded in opening to women the doors of several colleges, which are now co-educational.

Fifth—In 1899 in conjunction with the Women's Christian Temperance Union prevailed upon the General Assembly to provide a House of Reform for juvenile offenders, one for girls and one for boys, and that women shall be appointed on the Boards of Management of both institutions.

Sixth—Making mandatory the appointment of at least one woman physician in each of the insane asylums. (See History of Woman Suffrage, volume IV., pages 671-2.)

One of the failures most greatly to be deplored has been to raise the "age of consent" from twelve to eighteen years.

The old association continued its existence until 1900. In the autumn of 1901 Miss Laura Clay, President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, called a meeting and organized the present Louisville Equal Rights Association with twenty members, which number has since increased to thirty-five, several of whom were members of the first organization. Men are welcomed, and there are names of a number on the roll. The officers are: Mrs. Alice H. White, President; Miss Caroline Leib, Vice President; Miss Annie Miller, Secretary and Treasurer. The aim of the present association will be to carry on the work as originally contemplated.

"Kentucky was the first State in the Union to grant any form of suffrage to women by special statute, as its first school law, passed in 1838, permitted widows in the country districts with children of school age to vote for Trustees. In 1838 further extensions of school suffrage were made, and in the country districts, including fifth and sixth-class cities, i. e., the smallest villages, any widow having a child of school age, and any widow or spinster having a ward of school age, may now vote for School Trustees and district school taxes; also tax-paying widows and spinsters may vote for district school taxes.

"In 1894 the General Assembly granted women the right to vote for members of the Board of Education on the same terms as men in the second-class cities by a special clause in their charters. There are three of these—Covington, Newport and Lexington. This last act was repealed in 1902 . . . and is the only instance where the suffrage has been taken from women after being conferred by a Legislature.

"In the one first-class city, Louisville (and in the above mentioned three second-class cities), the five third-class cities and the twenty or more fourth-class cities, no woman has any vote."—History of Woman Suffrage, pages 674-5.

"At present the father is legal guardian of minor children, and at his death may appoint one even for a child unborn. If the court appoints a guardian the law (1894) requires that it shall choose the father, or his testamentary appointee, then the mother if still unmarried, then next of kin, giving preference to the males."—H. W. S., page 674.

"The only mother who has a legal claim to her child equal to that of the married father is the woman whose offspring is the sign of her own shame."—Leaflet, Kentucky E. R. A., 1896.

At the present session of the General

Assembly of Kentucky an effort will be made through the Legislative Committee of the State Association to secure favorable action on the following important matters:

First—General school suffrage for women, with an educational qualification.

Second—Co-guardianship of father and mother of minor children.

Third—Some women Trustees on the Board of State College.

Fourth—Presidential suffrage for women, with an educational qualification.

It is believed that the Equal Rights Association has a place especially its own, and while many of its members are active and efficient workers in other clubs which are pushing wise legislation of many kinds and especially such as affects the children of our State, it has generally adhered to its policy to give attention only to matters concerning the rights of women.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Musical Art Society will have an attractive programme to render tomorrow at the Woman's Club Building at 11 a. m. Miss Overstreet will be heard in the Andante Spianato and Polonaise by Chopin, the scherzo from Sonata, G minor, by Schumann, Rubenstein's Romanza, Poldini's Etude and Leschitzky's Tarantelle; Mr. Schmidt alone will give Fischer's Au Bord du Rinssean, and Mr. Schmidt and Miss Bishop together will give Grieg's Sonata for Violinello and Piano.

There will be an all-day meeting of the King's Daughters circles of the city on Thursday of this week at the Y. M. C. A. From 10 to 1 o'clock there will be sewing done, when a recess will be taken for lunch. Each member will bring her own lunch and devote the day to the service of the work being carried on. At 3 o'clock Miss Kate Jenkins, the district nurse, will talk of her year's work, and at the conclusion of her address there will be reports from the various circles.

The tenth annual report of the nurse work done by the City Union of the King's Daughters has just been issued in a dainty little booklet giving in a nutshell the work done the past year. Almost 1,800 visits were made by a competent trained nurse, nearly 1,000 garments given to destitute persons, and untold blessings in renewed health and better living—these mark the work done by this noble band.

Business Women's Club.

The Christmas sales of the club reached the very gratifying sum of \$51.30, and many friends were made for the club.

The first of the medical lectures took place last Thursday and was well attended. The next lecture will be a continuation of the first on "Home Nursing and Emergencies" and will occur this Thursday evening.

The dinner to be given on Main street for the club has been postponed till February, when pleasant weather will prevail.

Many orders were taken at the recent sales for the edibles from the exchange consignors, and an increasing quantity of cakes, mince meat, jellies and breads will be constantly on hand.

Sunshine Society Notes.

The Lexington branch of the Sunshine Society carried gleams of brightness into the Old Ladies' Home at Lexington in its gifts at Christmas to each one of the ladies there. A box of home-made candy with some little individual remembrance such as a handkerchief, apron or some similarly useful article was given to each, and the sunshine of a "homey" feeling pervaded each memento.

The Uniontown Sunshine Branch carried many rays of happiness into otherwise sober homes on Christmas, preparing a Christmas tree for the children who would else have had none and carrying to every home in which such things were needed a basket stored with everything essential to a comfortable Christmas dinner.

Another donation of \$10 has been received towards the building lot fund.

The Club and the Life.

Speaking of the possible effects to be looked for from the existence of women's clubs Mrs. Cecil Smith, of the Sherman Shakespeare Club, Dallas, Tex., observes in The Clubwoman:

"No one takes more pride in the achievements of club women than I, and yet there was never a perfect human institution, and even in club life there are dangers to avoid and mistakes to amend. We are not a class apart. What is good for club women is good for all women; but, being in the vanguard, it is our duty and privilege to take counsel together, observe tendencies and direct them into proper channels for good of all womanhood.

"We hear much of 'the simple life' because the need of it is so great. Does your club life, then, tend toward simplicity? Are club women less worldly than their non-club sisters? Does your club and its attendant duties complicate rather than simplify existence?"

"To live in a mad rush of distracting duties is not to live! No time for silence and soul growth; no time for sweetness and light; no time for the simple joys of home; no time to thank heaven, kneeling, for a good man's love; no time for the bearing and rearing of children! Though schools, hospitals, libraries and even churches spring from such a woman's life, it is a veritable failure."

"Now, my friends, if club life means anything it means higher ideals for the individual, and it should tend toward simplicity, plain living and high thinking. It should teach us to be what we are and speak what we think. It should teach us to live within our means, and relegate clothes to their proper place, and not make them the be all and end all of woman's existence. It should teach us to hold fast to essentials and loosen our fevered grasp upon a thousand things that are not worth the while."

Illiteracy and School Suffrage For Women

Record of Fifty States and Territories, Ranked by Per-
cent of Illiteracy in Native White Population
Ten Years Old and Over.

The first thirteen States in the table below have less than 1 per cent of illiteracy. All but one of these have school suffrage for women.

The last twelve in the table have over 10 per cent of illiteracy—in this group is Kentucky. Not one of these States has school suffrage for women.

The States having no school suffrage for women are so marked. All the others have full or partial school suffrage for women.

(U. S. Census of 1900.)

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Washington	.05	26. Ohio	2.4
2. South Dakota	.06	27. Maine (No suffrage)	2.4
3. Montana	.06	28. Oklahoma	2.5
4. Nevada (No suffrage)	.06	29. Colorado	2.7
5. Wyoming	.07	30. Vermont	2.9
6. Massachusetts	.08	31. Indiana	3.6
7. Minnesota	.08	32. Maryland (No suffrage)	4.1
8. Nebraska	.08	33. Missouri (No suffrage)	4.8
9. Connecticut	.08	34. Delaware	5.6
10. Oregon	.08	35. Texas (No suffrage)	6.1
11. Utah	.08	36. Arizona	6.2
12. District of Columbia (No suffrage)	.08	37. Mississippi	8.0
13. North Dakota	.09	38. Florida (No suffrage)	8.6
14. Idaho	.09	39. West Virginia (No Suffrage)	10.0
15. California (No suffrage)	1.0	40. Virginia (No suffrage)	11.1
16. New York	1.2	41. Arkansas (No suffrage)	11.6
17. Iowa	1.2	42. Georgia (No suffrage)	11.9
18. Wisconsin	1.3	43. KENTUCKY (No suffrage)	12.8
19. Kansas	1.3	44. South Carolina (No suffrage)	13.6
20. New Hampshire	1.5	45. Indian Territory (No suffrage)	14.0
21. Michigan	1.7	46. Tennessee (No suffrage)	14.2
22. New Jersey	1.7	47. Alabama (No suffrage)	14.8
23. Rhode Island (No Suffrage)	1.8	48. Louisiana (No suffrage)	17.3
24. Illinois	2.1	49. North Carolina (No suffrage)	19.5
25. Pennsylvania (No suffrage)	2.3	50. New Mexico (No suffrage)	29.4

FOUGHT ON ISLAND

HISTORIC SPOT IN DIX RIVER.
DUELS IN WHICH LEXINGTON
FAMILY WAS REPRESENTED.

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Near Danville, is a little island in Dix river which few of the younger generation know to have been once the scene of a bloody tragedy. Some of the older citizens may remember, perhaps, that once two pistol shots echoed along the cliffs and a man fell upon the grass, mortally wounded. The circumstance was a duel fought there by Dr. John L. Taylor, of Harrodsburg, and Mr. John M. Harrison, of Danville. Time has laid a softening touch upon the tragedy and blurred the details, but as nearly as can be ascertained, the facts are as follows:

Taylor, who had been a student at Centre College, met and married a sister of Harrison. They separated. Because of this there was ill feeling between the two young men. Taylor claimed that his wife's brother was the cause of the separation, and Harrison that his sister was mistreated. The enmity finally culminated in a challenge sent by Taylor to Harrison, and the place of meeting was fixed on the Jessamine side of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Hickman creek. But the matter leaked out and because of official interference it was secretly changed to the little island.

Here, in the early dawn, with their two seconds, the two men met. Pistols had been chosen as the weapons, and the little space between the principals was paced off. Taylor's second was Alexander Marshall, a brother of the noted Thomas Marshall, of Lexington, and Harrison's friend was a young man named Macormack, then practicing dentistry in Danville. At the word, two shots rang out almost as one, and Harrison fell with his life-

blood staining the grass. He was taken to Danville, where he lived only a few days. Thus ended a life which was rich with the promise of brilliant deeds, and the friends of the young orator and lawyer mourned him sincerely.

After the duel, Taylor was hurriedly driven back to Harrodsburg, and left there immediately for Missouri. He is described by those who remember him and knew him personally as being of a fiery disposition, devoid of fear, but warm hearted and faithful in his friendships. This latter characteristic soon involved him in another difficulty in his new home in Palmyra. Mr. Henry C. Broaddus, a lawyer of that place, made some disparaging remarks about the Hon. Samuel T. Glover, a close relative and friend of Taylor, which he resented.

The outcome was a challenge sent from Broaddus by the hand of his young law partner, George Buckner. Dr. Taylor accepted the challenge, and, according to the code duello, it was his privilege to choose the weapons. The conditions he imposed are considered among the most extraordinary in the history of duelling. They were to fight with double barreled shotguns, and the parties two feet from the muzzles, the guns resting upon a stretched cord, and one or both barrels were to be fired, as the parties deemed best. The terms were first accepted and then objected to, but finally a time and place of meeting was arranged.

But the duel never came off, as Mr. Broaddus' brother, a Baptist minister, asked the law to intervene. A strong ill-feeling arose, however, between the two seconds, and one evening they met about dusk on one of the principal residence streets of Palmyra, and both were killed. There were no witnesses, but Joseph Glover, Taylor's intended second, lived long enough to make a dying statement, in which he said he had been fired upon by Buckner and wounded and had taken the pistol from his assailant and returned the fire. Evidence seemed to bear him out, as no weapon but that belonging to

Buckner was discovered.

The affair caused a great stir throughout the State, both young men being of much prominence. Feeling ran high against the two older men, and it was expected that the trouble would be renewed. But the Civil War broke out and Taylor enlisted as a surgeon in the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and Broaddus moved to Kentucky to live. Taylor was shot after the war in the streets of Newark, Mo., by a young man named Everman. Taylor was an intense Union man and Everman a Confederate. The former was asked to deliver an address at a school tournament on July 4, 1867. He afterward refused to take any part when he found they would not allow the flag to be raised. This caused a difficulty between the two men, which resulted in Taylor being shot at the commencement exercises of the school.

RICH DEPOSITS OF SALT AND GYPSUM IN VIRGINIA.

Important deposits of salt and gypsum which occur in Smyth and Washington counties, Va., have been recently investigated by Edwin C. Eckel, of the United States Geological Survey.

The salt deposits are the foundation of an important alkali industry at Saltville, Va., while the gypsum is largely used both as land plaster and, after calcination, as wall plaster. Lack of transportation facilities has retarded the development of the deposits, several of the largest gypsum bodies remaining practically untouched on this account. In the investigation of the nature and extent of these deposits an effort was made to determine their probable age and origin. Opinions have differed greatly regarding these points, their time of formation being variously referred to the Silurian, Carboniferous, Tertiary and Pleistocene ages; while their origin has been considered as due to the action of decomposing pyrites, of sulphur springs, and to concentration in closed basins. The work of the present season shows that the deposits probably occur as local developments in Lower Carboniferous limestones and shales; that they are due to evaporation of sea water in shallow basins, and hence are of the same geologic age as the rocks with which they occur.

Social

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1907
CALENDAR.

An open regular meeting of the Equal Right's Association was held in the Woman's Club rooms at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Committee reports were received and matters of general interest were discussed.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mrs. R. N. Roark presiding.

The secretary, Miss Laura Clay, read a report of the proceedings of the previous meetings, held September 24 in the Merrick Lodge building, and October 20, when Mrs. Catt lectured in the Second Presbyterian Church. Since the last meeting 25 new members had been added to the Association.

A report from the Committee on the School Board Registration was read by the chairman, Mrs. Henry Bewlay. The report was interesting, showing as it did that the women's registration had increased one hundred per cent over the previous year and without campaigning labor on the part of the women. The report was followed by a general discussion on registration work and items on women's work.

Mrs. A. M. Harrison read excerpts from the address of President Angel delivered before the National Federation at its last meeting.

A series of talks on legislative measures were made. Miss Laura Clay discussed presidential suffrage and the co-guardianship of minor children of fathers and mothers, quoting the Kentucky statutes on the question.

Mrs. J. R. Morton spoke upon the influences of the local Woman's Right Association in the change in the law providing for the appointment of women on the Board of Trustees of Kentucky State College.

"The extension of school and the right to vote on school matters received a general discussion by Mrs. M. Harrison, Mrs. Desha F. and others participating.

The Orleans American.

Albion, New York.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY AND VILLAGE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

A Fool Notion.

Not long ago I heard a Kentuckian speaking of the belief in woman suffrage as "a fool notion."

Centuries ago the philosopher Plato said: "In the administration of a state neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special functions, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes." And an echo of Plato's words comes to us from the greatest men in every age of the world.

John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase and James A. Garfield believed that the right of self-government belonged to the women as well as to the men of a republic.

Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Geo. William Curtis, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Henry Huxley, Theodore Parker, Charles Kingsley and Phillips Brooks strongly advocated the same "fool notion."

Florence Nightingale, Frances Willard, Mrs. Somerville, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Browning, Kate Field and Louisa Alcott were believers in woman suffrage. So are Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spoffard, Abby Marton Diaz, Frances Power Cobbe and Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

Senator Hoar, President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, ex-Secretary Hay, ex-Secretary Long, Thomas B. Reed and President Roosevelt are a few of the many prominent names that lend prestige to this "fool notion." Oh! undoubtedly it is. But how many wise people there are who believe in it.

This notion is linked with a host of other notions fully as absurd. Those who believe in the political equality of the sexes believe that women should have educational equality also; that she should have equal industrial opportunities with men and equal pay for the same work.

They believe she should have the same property rights that men have, and Kentucky women, for example, may with profit look back to the time when a husband could collect his wife's wages and spend them as he pleased, when marriage gave to a husband all his wife's personal property which could be reduced to possession and the use of all her real estate; when the right of courtesy and dower were shamefully unequal, and when Kentucky enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only state in the Union in which a married woman could not make a will.

Where now is all that barbarism? Swept away like the rubbish it was by the work of a handful of people who had the "fool notion" that men and women ought to be equal in the eyes of the law.

This "fool notion" has spread until there is no civilized country where women have not some form of suffrage.

This "fool notion" is the principle underlying all of woman's progress and how strange that in this land of chivalry such a principle should be contemptuously dismissed as a "fool notion."

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

There appears to be widespread interest in different parts of the State in regard to the registration of women, who have the privilege to vote for school officers this month. I am under the impression that their vote will not be controlling, at least in the direction anticipated. But there is a more important feature in the case which has received but little attention.

—xxx—

The step has been taken which will lead to general suffrage for women. That opinion, of course, is open to criticism, but nevertheless four States at present have placed women on an equality with men as far as suffrage is concerned, and it has been debated with vigor in others. Whether one party will profit more than another can not be foretold. It looks to me like a standoff.

—xxx—

Partial suffrage is complete acknowledgment of woman's ability to vote with intelligence and of their right to vote, that is, if there is such a thing as a right to vote. It is a privilege conferred by statute, subject to many limitations in many States. Therefore, it is not a right, but the privilege may be conferred before many years in almost all States.

—xxx—

In almost all other particulars men and women are on the same plane. It is not worth while to give specifications. They are evident. Today they are powerful factors in the business world. They are crowding into professions, and women workers are to be found in almost all fields. These are tremendous changes, and they have come

*Now today is Cin.
Commercial-Tribune*

Nov. 6-1904

EMBER 6, 1904.

about within a quarter of a century. What another quarter will bring about none can tell.

—xxx—

Be assured of one thing, however, the country will not suffer in the least. Women are seldom radical. On the other hand, I believe them to be conservative. Upon questions wherein morality is directly interested there need be no guessing as to where they will stand. They average a great deal better than men, and, though a man, I am not afraid to make the acknowledgment, but I am ashamed at the same time. The country will be safer with general suffrage for women than it is with the limitations now placed upon them.

—xxx—

There may be some domestic difficulties experienced before matters settle themselves to the new ways. Husbands and wives will differ at times and even sweethearts will be alienated. In time, however, there will be general toleration of opposing opinions and a disposition to stand aside when there is a conflict within the home. As the years come and go the difficulties will vanish just as they do at present when the religions of the family differ. We will learn to bear and forbear in politics as a rule, though some ugly exceptions will be noted, some separations and some quarrels of a less serious nature.

—xxx—

Fairfax Enterprise

RATES OF SUBSCRIBER:

\$1.50 Per Annum In Advance.

Wednesday, May 6, 1903.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. O. VanMetre of Shepherdstown, W. Va., says, "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for croup, whooping cough, grip, pneumonia and consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed. Trial bottles free: regular sizes 50 cts. and \$1.00. Fairfax Drug Co., C. B. Addison of Brunson.

ANY CHURCH or parsonage or institution supported by voluntary contribution will be given a liberal quantity of the Longman & Martinez Pure Paints whenever they paint.

NOTE: Have done so for twenty-seven years. Sales: Tens of millions of gallons; painted nearly two million houses under guarantee to repaint if not satisfactory. The paint wears for periods up to eighteen years. Linseed Oil must be added to the paint, (done in two minutes). Actual cost then about \$1.25 a gallon. Samples free. Sold by our Agents, C. B. Addison at Brunson, S. C. and J. L. Oswald at Allendale, S. C.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRI-

ous persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$18 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self addressed envelope. **THE NATIONAL**, 834 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Sunday-School Institute at Steep Bottom.

As the Sunday-school interest is a part of my work I desire to advance along the lines by holding Institutes auxiliary to our Savannah River Sunday-school Convention, which will meet with the Bethlehem church in December next.

Our first meeting will be with the Steep Bottom church on the 3rd Sabbath and day before in May, to which we invite, by authority of the church, as many Pastors as can possibly attend. All the Superintendants and at least one delegate from each school within our bounds are expected to attend. The services will consist chiefly in devotional and black board exercises, and the discussion of subjects along the current thought, the following being suggested: Viz: What, how and why we teach? The advantages of the Black-board. The importance and necessity of the catechism; a bible reading on faith; the Beatitudes; the Lord's prayer; the seven words of the cross and voluntary talks. **W. H. Dowling.**

... Again.

Pills each
in my
er of
in

Sample free by mail.

LOCAL MENTION

Mrs. Lochie Barber Sheppard will be visiting her relatives in this section during the next week. Her home is in Laurens.

Col. James T. Bacon of the Edgefield Chronicle is a delegate to the Diocesan Council now in session in Columbia.

"Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. 'Force,' a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates."

Miss Cornelia Lawton, daughter of Mrs. Annie Lawton, was married to Mr. A. W. Smith of Garnett, at the home of the bride's mother on April 29th last.

Miss Elinor Courtney, an Edgefield girl who has been to Alaska, is giving lectures in many South Carolina towns, describing that country and illustrating with stereopticon views.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A tremendous hail storm raged along the coast line counties of South Carolina on Monday last. Hailstones as big as walnuts and hen eggs it is said. Beaufort and Florence suffered severely.

We made a mistake last week in names of two young ladies—Miss Etta Goldsmith should have been Miss Lila, and Miss Esther Odenheimer, not Odeilheimer. The latter, like our lovely Iva Youmans of Fairfax, is pursuing successfully the career of a trained nurse for sick people.

The Era Club of New Orleans had an enthusiastic meeting on April 4. They had to congratulate themselves on having successfully engineered the local part of one of the best National Woman Suffrage Associations ever held by the N. A. W. S. A. Best of all they had applications for membership from eighty prominent women of New Orleans, who had been brought by the arguments they had heard at the convention to the point of publicly identifying themselves with the movement.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50 cents

Mrs. Sarah Aldrich Richardson.

We note that Mrs. Richardson delivers the address to the Alumnae Association at its meeting next Monday morning in the Methodist College in Columbia. We congratulate her.

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(LEWISTON (Me.) SUN).....

Date

Apr

19th

1895

LEWISTON AND AUBURN

—The Equal Suffrage meeting will be held next Friday afternoon at 2.30 with Mrs. Charles Smith, Western Promenade. There is to be a debate to be followed by an address by Miss Elizabeth Hall of the training school, Lewiston. All interested are invited to attend the meeting.

—It is hoped that there will be large numbers.

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NEW YORK SUN

Date.....**APR 18 1905**.....

A Woman Suffragist on Motherhood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN--*Sir*: In the eulogy of Frances E. Willard by Senator Beveridge, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Illinois statue of her in Statuary Hall at the nation's capital, he says: "The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to every child the lover, Frances E. Willard sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with all her gifts and all the halo of her God sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she."

Why should such an estimate of herself be imputed to Frances Willard? She was above all a Christian, and this is not a Christian idea. When Jesus answered the woman who blessed the mother who bore him, he said: "Yea, rather blessed are they that hear the Word of God and keep it." There is, then, something possible for womanhood more blessed than to be even the most exalted mother. For mere motherhood is a physical function, and such a function cannot be the highest achievement of a being endowed with intelligence and soul. How clearly this would have appeared if the orator, instead of the name of Frances Willard, had used that of George Washington or Phillips Brooks and said: "The humblest father was yet greater than he!"

Perhaps this extravagant praise of the "humblest mother" was given because the question of "race suicide" is now so much discussed. But if there is danger of race suicide at all, it is not from a deficiency of that motherhood which is so humble that it aspires to little more than to bring children into the world, and takes no thought of the conditions which surround them. Statistics show where the dangers lie when they tell such a dreary fact as that one-half the children die before they attain the age of 5 years.

The noble understanding of Frances Willard, illumined by her great mother heart, apprehended and taught that the world needs a womanhood sufficiently elevated to be capable of rearing children in health and virtue; and to be possessed of the self-respect to desire their share of political power to enable them to seek out and secure better conditions in which to rear their children than those that now prevail. She besought for mothers the boon of a voice in the laws in those words of hers, chosen to be inscribed on the pedestal of her statue: "I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

LAURA CLAY.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 17.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

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LITTLE FALLS (N. Y.) TIMES
APR.
15
1905

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

But the Aristocratic Branch of the High School Congress Did It—Last Night's Session Was Interesting.

The 127th session of the Little Falls high school congress was called to order last night at 7:45 by President Callahan. After passing thro the death-defying ordeal of initiation, Walter Hemstreet was elected a member of the senate. Following the reading of The Congressional News, the bill "Resolved, That Woman Suffrage Is Not Desirable," was read, and Senator Feldman given the floor at 8:30. After a very spirited debate, one that was full of brilliant speeches and libelous attacks on the various members, a vote was taken at 9:40 which resulted: In the senate 4 ayes, 5 nays; in the house, 7 ayes and 3 nays. Being lost in the senate, the bill was therefore declared lost. Representatives Banks and Currie and Senator Feldman were appointed to consider the advisability of having a pin for the society. Congress adjourned at 10 o'clock. It can not but be noticeable how the new members are getting into the debates. Never before in the history of congress have new members taken such a deep interest, nor have they ever gone into it with such a determination to win as now. With these points in its favor, the

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.....
OAKLAND (Cal.) TRIBUNE

Date

APR
11th

..... his freedom
on his promising to do better. He is a
resident of Castro Valley.

WILL DEBATE "WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

BERKELEY, April 11.—The regular meeting of the Senate of the University of California has been postponed from tonight until Tuesday evening, April 18, at 8 o'clock, in Stiles hall, when, in addition to the regular program and business, special business of importance, including the election of officers for next term, will be the order.

At this meeting the question for discussion will be: "Resolved, that women should be given equal suffrage with men in this State."

ATTRACTION

[Apr 14, 1905]

WHO WAS THE GREATER?

Criticism of Senator Beveridge's Eulogy on Frances Willard on Unveiling of Statue.

To the Editor of The Journal:

In the eulogy of Frances E. Willard by Senator Beveridge on the occasion of the unveiling of the Illinois statue of her in Statuary hall at the nation's capital he says: "The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to ever child the lover, Frances E. Willard sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with all her gifts and all the halo of her God sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she."

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The noble understanding of Frances Willard, illumined by her great mother heart, apprehended and taught that the world needs a womanhood sufficiently elevated to be capable of rearing children in health and virtue; and to be possessed of the self respect to desire their share of political power to enable them to seek out and secure better conditions in which to rear their children than those that now prevail. She besought for mothers the boon of a voice in the laws in those words of hers chosen to be inscribed on the pedestal of her statue: "I charge you to give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

Laura Clay.

April 14, 1905.

Apr 23, 1905 Ind.

THE LAFAYETTE SUNDAY TIMES.

for a return to the old government. But let us give the new law a fair trial; let us not condemn it upon its showing during the first few months. The one thing that we all had hoped we would be relieved of, the city treasurer's office, the one we could have spared without injury to any one, we still have saddled upon us, but let us hope that the other provisions of the law will more than make up for this needless expense. Then, when the next legislature meets, let us petition for a discarding of this fifth wheel.

self-respect to desire their share of political power to enable them to seek out and secure better conditions in which to rear their children than those that now prevail. She besought for mothers the boon of a voice in the laws in those words of hers chosen to be inscribed on the pedestal of her statue: 'I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those who mthey have so loved.'

OUR own A. Jeremiah, the "Hector" of Booth Tarkington's story, is in trouble. In the eulogy of Frances E. Willard by Senator Beveridge on the occasion of the unveiling of the Illinois statue of her in Statuary hall at the nation's capital he said: "The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to every child the lover, Frances E. Willard, sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with all her gifts and all the halo of her God-sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she."

...And here is the way an admirer of Frances Willard goes after our blow-hard senator: "Why should such an estimate of herself be imputed to Frances Willard? She was above all a Christian, and this is not a Christian idea. When Jesus answered the woman who blessed the mother who bore him he said, 'Yea, rather, blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it.'" (Luke 2-27-28). There is, then, something possible for womanhood more blessed than to be even the most exalted mother. For mere motherhood is a physical function and such a function cannot be the highest achievement of a being endowed with intelligence and soul, whether woman or man. How clearly this would have appeared if the orator, instead of the name of Frances Willard, had used that of George Washington or Phillips Brooks, and said, 'The humblest father was yet greater than he!'"

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The Garrett Herald.

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FRIDAY, APR 21, 1905.

EDITORIAL.
POINTED AND OTHERWISE.

Who was Greater, Frances Willard or the Humblest Mother?

In the eulogy of Frances E. Willard by Senator Beveridge, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Illinois statue of her in Statuary hall, at the nation's capital, he says: "The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to every child the lover, Frances E. Willard sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with her gifts and all the halo of her God-sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she." Why should such an estimate of herself be imputed to Frances Willard? She was above all a Christian, and this is not a Christian idea. When Jesus answered the woman who blessed the mother who bore him he said, "Yea, rather blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it." (Luke 11:27-28). There is, then, something possible for womanhood more blessed than to be even the most exalted mother. For mere motherhood is a physical function and such a function cannot be the highest achievement of a being endowed with intelligence and soul, whether woman or man. How clearly this would have appeared if the orator, instead of the name of Frances Willard, had used that of George Washington or Phillips Brooks, and said "The humblest father was yet greater than he!"

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Laura Clay.

Fishkill Daily Herald.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GEORGE F. DONOGHUE.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—\$5.00 PER YEAR; SIX MONTHS, \$2.50; THREE MONTHS, \$1.25.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1907.

MISS WILLARD.

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"The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to every child the lover, Frances E. Willard sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with all her gifts and all the halo of her God-sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she."

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—LAURA CLAY.

E.M. 1905

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THE ENSLEY HERALD

AND PRATT CITY HERALD.

Published Every Saturday Morning.

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(For the Herald.)

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N. Y. 15 April 1905

The Sandy Hill Herald

TRIBUTE TO GOOD WOMAN.

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**FRANCES WILLARD A
WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.**

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Kentucky women will appreciate the generous eulogy of Miss Willard which appeared in the Courier-Journal of February 23. But those who know her best must be amazed at the statement that she was not "of the political school of those women who proclaim suffrage as the weapon of reform." This is very much like eulogizing Abraham Lincoln as an upholder of slavery.

Miss Willard was an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, not merely as a means of advancing temperance reform, but because she believed in the justice of giving women the ballot. Her arguments in favor of woman suffrage have been published by the National Suffrage Association and scattered all over the land. Not to know Frances Willard as a woman suffragist is not to know her at all.

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN,
Superintendent Press Work, Kentucky E.
R. A.

Who Was Greater, Francis Willard or the Humblest Mother? *E. A. M. 1905*

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Appeal

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Apr 1905

The Express

SPRINGFIELD MISSOURI

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LAURA CLAY.

[The contentions of Laura Clay, so modestly made, not only appear correct, but furnish food for much thought to everyone who believes in protecting and promoting the welfare of his fellows the world over.]

JAMESTOWN EVENING JOURNAL TUESDAY APRIL 18, 1905.

W. J. BURSEE

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

**"Who Was Greater, Frances Willard,
or the Humblest Mother?"**

New Orleans, May 26, 1905.

To the Editor of the Picayune:
The above is the title of an interesting article in The Public of May 13, by one of Kentucky's brilliant and well-known women, Miss Laura Clay, who is a member of the distinguished Clay family of Kentucky. Miss Clay says:

"In the eulogy of Frances E. Willard by Senator Beveridge, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Illinois statue of her in Statuary Hall, at the Nation's Capital, he says: 'The mother of all mothers, the sister of all wives, to every child the lover, Frances E. Willard sacrificed her own life to the happiness of her sisters. For, after all, she knew that, with all her gifts and all the halo of her God-sent mission, the humblest mother was yet greater far than she.'

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E. C. G. F.

E. C. G. F. Ferguson

MOTHERHOOD.

Potash, La., May 29, 1905.

To the Editor of The Times-Democrat:

I read the letter signed E. C. G. F., in your issue of Monday, the 29th, with pleasure, and think the point excellently taken. In the eulogy to Miss Willard the remarks seem merely rhetorical, the last an attempt to express a sentiment: "For, after all, she knew that with all her gifts and all the halo of her God-sent mission the humblest mother was yet greater far than she." As was justly said: "Mere motherhood is a physical function." A function likewise shared by the animal kingdom and does not as a physical function greatly elevate the human mother above the female animal.

There is no reason why such an estimate of herself should be imputed to Miss Willard." Beyond the fact that the orator chosen lacked in higher understanding and could not therefore be in sympathy with her mission, hence was at a loss in his comparisons, saving himself with a mere catch phrase.

Motherhood in its true meaning—which is necessarily a spiritual one—is a divine as well as a physical function, and to exalt the mere physical function to its divine plane is unreasonable, sentimental,

hypocritical. For we but too well know there are thousands of women who, beyond the physical function, are in no sense mothers, showing less of pure instinct than is found among all animals. Many of the most spiritual minded women of the ages have not been physical mothers. Yet their lives have been devoted to high attainments, lofty aspirations, physical deeds and efforts for the uplifting and spiritualizing of their fellows, both men and women, showing discernment of the universal motherhood. Some in the circles of a limited environment, others in the wider circles of the world.

Is there any comparison to be made between these many great women who have and are giving the highest and best within them for the world's good and the ordinary physical mother who may care little for or even abandon her child? Candor, freed from the sentimental idea of motherhood, will instantly say no. Motherhood is spiritual, universal. This aspect can be rightly claimed for Miss Willard.

When combined with the physical function it gives the true personal mother. The physical function alone is animal; the mere physical fulfilling of a physical law, in which there is no sacredness. As humanity grows higher in its conceptions, in its scale of achievement, the inscription on the pedestal of Miss Willard's stauté will, I believe, be better understood and more clearly carried out. Not alone for the sake of all mothers, all women, but for the sake of all humanity. "I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highways those whom they so loved." This for men as well as women. For men have not in all ways "the power to protect those whom they so love," though with greater "rights" than women.

This is universal in its appeal, destined to live on, and appropriate to all conditions. To spiritual as well as to material planes of life. An appeal which shall hereafter proclaim her universal motherhood.

E. D. P.

The Old Doctor's Poem

Dr. J. M. Matthews, of Reading, Pa., recently read at a banquet of the Berks Medical Society the following poem, which, both because of the age of the author and the intrinsic value of the poem, we think will be appreciated by our readers. Dr. Matthews was born in 1817 and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1840.

I'm very old yet would not die,
And have my bones in slumber lie,
Until I know some things are done
Whose doing is but just begun.
I'd like to know our eastern sea
Had kissed her western majesty
At Panama and Colon's gate,
And let our ships, both small and great,
Pass through Dame Nature's narrow strait.
Would then I die? Not yet, not yet!
My heart on other themes is set.
I'd like to see the airships fly
Athwart the clear or cloudy sky,
With or against all winds that blow,
With or against all rains or snow;
Sailing through the angry clouds,
Bearing safely human crowds
From place to place, from town to town,
Now high aloft, now coming down,
Now taking on, now letting go
Its hurrying crowds bent to and fro.
I tell you, Cap., I must be there,
By two o'clock, I must be there,
Some hours ahead of that slow poke
That belches forth its cinder smoke—
The iron horse whose murderous noise
Kills off the sick, the well annoys.
Some better is the trolley ride;
Ten times as good the airship's glide.
And then you'd willing die? Not I:
You soon shall see when I would die.
I want to see all warring cease.
I want to see the reign of peace.
I want to see "Thy kingdom come,"
The thousand years millennium.
Then heaven will be upon this earth
And every creature have new birth.
Then, sure you'd willing die? But why
Would one in glory wish to die?
O wondrous, wondrous are to be
The achievements of futurity.

—*Illinois Medical Journal.*

1817 My natal year -

[June 15, 1905]

"Practical Sagacity" Versus "Barren Protest"

The *Outlook* for April 27 devotes five columns of its space to a justification of the submissive policy of Berea College, which has bowed to the legal dictum of the state of Kentucky; or this dictum backed, to quote the *Outlook*, "by the dominant sentiment of the South, which is against co-education of the races, not only in the public schools but in all schools." Berea College in accepting this dictum, though not without continued protest and still a more or less active legal contention, yields, according to the *Outlook*, "not merely to a sentiment but to a need." And so it is in search of a four-hundred-thousand-dollar fund to set up a separate institution for the negro. This is called by the writer in question "Practical Sagacity," while the recent declaration of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, "Better that the institution dedicated to equal rights by its founders should be untenanted than flourish as a monument to subservience," is called by the *Outlook* "a Barren Protest."

We do not care to enter into further discussion of the painful question at Berea. UNITY has already expressed its disappointment and distress over this decision. While entertaining profound admiration for Dr. Frost, the president of the institution, and not doubting the integrity of his associates in the faculty and on the board of trustees, fully recognizing the complexity of the situation, we cannot look upon their surrender of this *principle* and acceptance of the *expedient* rather than the ideal, as a calamity, a painful

Vaughn, Mary Purcell.

Dec. 10, 1905

Herald

Bennett—Garland.

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Clay Bennett, of Richmond, to Mr. Erskine Russell Garland, of Huntington, W. Va. Miss Bennett is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, and an attractive and accomplished young woman. Her fiancee is a wealthy and prominent young business man of his home city. The wedding will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents on the 14th of December.

Miss Bennett often visits Lexington friends, and the news of her approaching marriage is heard with much interest here.



Birthday

APPEAL OF ARENA CLUB

WOMEN URGE AUTHORITIES TO SUPPRESS VICE.

Situation Revealed by Testimony Given at Trial of Former Police Inspector Journeé Calls Forth Demand for Immediate Action Against Criminals of the Under World.

The following letters from the Arena Club to the Mayor and the inspector of police were received by The Times-Democrat Monday, but were withheld from publication on the assurance of the authorities that steps were being taken in the matter, and because of the fear that publicity would handicap their actions:

"Arena Club,
"New Orleans, June 3, 1905.
"Hon. Martin Behrman, Mayor City of New Orleans:

"Dear Sir—In the last few days the press of New Orleans has revealed a state of iniquity in our midst that has shocked every moral and thinking citizen. The story of the awful traffic in the 'importation of women for immoral purposes,' by an organized band of men (?), in our city, under police protection, is calculated to startle all reputable people.

"The degradation of its womanhood can not redound to the credit or welfare of any community. That such degradation should have the protection of the city's police department seems almost incredible, and is bound to brand with the stigma of infamy the thus-disgraced shield of that Commonwealth.

"The Arena Club appeals to you, as Mayor of New Orleans, to whom her citizens have entrusted its guidance and supervision, to use your official power and influence to remove this cancerous growth from our municipal government, thus preventing, at least, official insult to, and degradation of, womanhood.

"We beg to recall to your remembrance the old, old truth, that the status of women in a community is the measure of its manhood.

"The Arena Club asks for the eradication of this social infamy that New Orleans may cease to be disgracefully rated as 'importing women for immoral purposes' by an organized body of men (?) protected by her police department, which department ought to rank in honor and efficiency with our army and navy.

"We are striving to make our city a place wherein prosperity shall dwell, and we are calling on the world to enter our gates, assuring them that they will find within a safe, pleasant and good abiding place. We clean our streets, we beautify our buildings, we use nature's bounties in our parks and squares, and we do well.

"But what of the manhood among us if our very government allows the infamy of 'importation of women for immoral purposes,' acting with, and protecting, the organized band of degenerates engaged in this infamous traffic? Evil, perhaps, we can not, as yet, entirely eradicate, but surely a civilized community need not give police protection to organized bodies to degrade its women.

"As citizens, as well as women, the Arena Club appeals to you, the official head of New Orleans, to root out this terrible infamy from our midst.

"Believing that the citizens of New Orleans will find its Chief Magistrate ready and willing to use his great power for the protection of its womanhood, and on the side of good public morals, we are, yours respectfully,
ARENA CLUB.

"D. C. FERGUSON, President; M. C. HANSON, Secretary."

Arena Club,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1905.
Police Inspector E. S. Whitaker:

"Dear Sir—It was with feelings of profound mortification as citizens, and righteous indignation as women, that the Arena Club learned, through the statements in the city press, first, that 'women are imported in New Orleans for immoral purposes,' by an organized body of men' (?), and, second, that this infamy is conducted with the connivance and under the protection of the police department of this great city.

Words are inadequate to express the Arena Club's detestation and condemnation of such a condition of affairs.

It is true that the spirit of almost unbridled commercialism has invaded nearly all departments of life, and that there are yet many dark spots on our boasted civilization. But the Arena Club had not thought that, in this twentieth-century enlightenment and progress, a great city, guided, as we are told, by the most chivalrous type of man, had fallen so low that her import manifest chronicled 'women imported for immoral purposes.'

The Arena Club, as citizens and women, calls upon you, as chief of the police department of New Orleans, having, we doubt not, the welfare of our city in your heart, as we know its public morals are under your supervision, to eradicate from the body politic of our city the present disgraceful condition of affairs regarding the 'organized importation of women for immoral purposes.'

It is not within the bounds of the most vivid imagination to conceive that there is any law under which this nefarious traffic can be carried on. If there be no special law against it under which you can act, there surely must be some ordinance under the general head of public morals that will enable you to at once wipe out entirely this abominable evil ~~and most serious menace to our city.~~

If the municipal government, through the protection of one of its departments, allows its womanhood to become thus degraded and insulted, all history teaches that such vital wrongs will eventually avenge themselves on the whole community, even 'unto the third and fourth generation.'

The Arena Club trusts that since the press has called the attention of the police department to this outrageous traffic that the citizens of New Orleans may very soon have sure and public proof that the ~~part~~ of its police department is indeed true to his sworn duty, to see that New Orleans' public morals conform, at least, to the standard of twentieth-century civilization, if not yet arrived at the height of Christian eras.

Reposing confidence in your willingness, as well as ability, to eradicate the reported organized effort against good morals, and thus place New Orleans abreast with other civilized communities, we are, very respectfully,
ARENA CLUB.

D. C. FERGUSON, President.
M. C. HANSON, Secretary.

*Times - Democrat -
June 7 - 1905
Wednesday A.M.*

WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO.

The appeal of the Arena Club, through its president, Mrs. E. C. G. Ferguson, to the Mayor and police inspector, asking them to take immediate steps to eradicate the cancerous growth brought to light during the recent trial of Inspector Journee—the importation of women to this city for immoral purposes—will meet with the unanimous support of every decent person, man or woman, in New Orleans.

It has been impossible for the newspapers to talk as freely or as fully on this subject as they would have liked to do, to publish the disgusting testimony brought out in the inquiry, but this is not necessary for immediate and vigorous action in the way of suppression. The extent of infamy disclosed was a surprise even to those who are

habituated to the vice and depravity of a great city. The evil of which this is an offshoot first disclosed itself in New York a year or so ago, when much the same conditions prevailed as have existed here. The crowded condition of the tenement houses in Manhattan, the arrival yearly of several hundred thousand young girls, ignorant of our language, ignorant of conditions existing here, and at the mercy of scoundrels, gave an opportunity for the depraved and vicious to successfully operate their foul schemes. New York was horrified when the secrets of the cadet system came to light. It is needless to say that the authorities were vigorous enough when the facts were brought to their attention. There was no trifling with these criminals; and the punishment meted out to them was such that in a very short time the "cadets" and their friends scattered from New York, pursued by the relentless prosecution of District Attorney Jerome. They scattered through various American cities, looking for those where the corruption or incapacity of the police gave them an opportunity to carry on their infamous business. It is with shame that New Orleans acknowledges that they found a temporary lodgment here under the incompetency of the then police officials. For this condition of affairs, however, not the people but the police must bear the full responsibility. The horror that a partial relation of the fact aroused made it clear that the community was ignorant of this infamy, and would not endure it for a moment. The Arena Club may rest assured that its appeal to Messrs. Behrman and Whitaker will be acted on promptly, thoroughly and effectually; indeed, Mr. Whitaker has already begun active work in the matter of freeing New Orleans from the debased wretches complained of. ~~Nothing~~ ~~greater~~ ~~shock~~ to the manhood of this city than the disclosure suddenly and unexpectedly made; and even before Mrs. Ferguson's letter reached the authorities they had attacked the vile practice, which it is but fair to say had only just begun to take root here.

None the less the action of the women of the Arena Club in this matter will be appreciated and applauded, and the assistance of the women of New Orleans in purifying the city will be recognized as valuable and necessary. Their incentive, their encouragement will stimulate the officials and the community generally to hunt down and destroy those who fatten on crime and vice. In the case of the particular infamy to which the Arena Club has called attention there could be no hesitation, no difference of opinion; but there are others not quite so bad that will have their spokesmen and apologists. In the great work of freeing the city of all its infamies we need the assistance and support of the Arena Club and of all the good women of this city; and that, we know, can be counted on.

MRS. PAYNE

Aug 16, 1904
 Passes Away at Dawn Sunday Morning.

Mrs. Ellen Douglas Payne died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Kerr on North Broadway at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, Aug 14.

Mrs. Payne had been critically ill for several days, suffering from heart trouble, and it was evident to the sorrow stricken family gathered at her bedside that her recovery was beyond hope. She gradually grew weaker Friday and Saturday and passed away with the coming of the Sabbath morning.

Her death comes as a personal loss to many in Lexington, for few other women were more highly respected or more widely loved, and those to whom her life had been an inspiration and her ministrations all deeds of kindness, are numberless.

Mrs. Payne was the daughter of Judge A. K. Woolley and Sarah Howard Wickliffe Woolley. She was born May 24, 1838, at the Woolley residence, which was her own residence until at the time of her death, when she had gone to spend part of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. She was married June 20, 1861, to John Breckinridge Payne, a son of Daniel McCarty Payne. Her husband was a prominent lawyer of Lexington and graduated at the old Transylvania University in the law class with the late Senator Vest, of Missouri. Between these men a warm personal friendship existed.

Mrs. Payne's mother was a daughter of Robert Wickliffe and a granddaughter of John Howard, the latter a prominent soldier of the Revolutionary War, who died in this county at the age of 104 years, at his home place, Howard's Grove, where nearly all of Mrs. Payne's ancestors are buried.

Mrs. Payne was the sister of Col. R. W. Woolley, of Louisville, and of the late C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, and of F. W. Woolley, of Lexington. She was the last survivor of the older generation identified with the early history of Lexington, and probably knew more of the history of its early families, with many of whom she was related, than any other person. She possessed the strong intellect of her ancestors and a retentive memory, and was a charming conversationalist. Her home was noted for its hospitality. She was a devout member of the Episcopal Church and her life was filled with Christian deeds.

Four children survive her: John B. Payne, Mrs. Charles Kerr and Misses Margaret and Mary Payne, and to them every heart goes out in sympathy. She was ever their joy and inspiration and her beautiful and perfect devotion for them is now their comfort and consolation and will be an undying memory.

The funeral service will be held in Christ Church Cathedral tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and the burial will be in the Lexington cemetery.

The body is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, from which it will be taken to the Cathedral for the service.

Rev. Baker P. Lee, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, will officiate and the pall bearers will be: R. W. Woolley, Jr., Walter Payne, Jr., George R. Hunt, Wickliffe Preston, J. Will Sayre, Dudley Short, R. C. Morgan, C. W. Woolley, Jr.

A number of relatives from other cities will attend the funeral.

THE CRY FOR MEN.

We print on another page a communication from one of the best known and most public-spirited women of New Orleans. Everyone should read it, for it is worth the reading. It deals with a subject in which all our citizens are profoundly interested. At this crisis in the history of the municipality, when law and decency are confronting the forces that make for public shame, it rings with an appeal to the manhood of us that may not be disregarded. It presents a question to every decent man who claims New Orleans for his home that he can not put by without self-stultification. And that question is the simple but supremely important one, whether he is to rise to the dignity of his manhood and his citizenship and help sweep our city clean of its disgrace, or smugly sit content, while thieves prosper and infamous creatures who daily libel the image they wear batten on the fruits of unspeakable shame?

The appeal from this good woman is timely. No amount of sophistication or attempting to obscure the main issue can blind a sane and moderate condition now exists that must be remedied. Amid all the sound and fury of irrelevant discussion, let our lawyers, ministers, merchants, teachers, citizens of all classes, keep their thoughts upon the one issue so vital to the good repute of New Orleans. Beside its supreme importance, at this particular time all else may well pale into temporary insignificance. When a great and necessary work is to be done, it is well to concentrate both thought and energy upon the doing of it, remembering that evils come in troops, but sweeping reforms, such as that to which we should dedicate ourselves at this moment, always come singly. And what a necessity for reform! As the conditions prior to Journee's trial suggested, as the evidence at that trial proved, as the people of our city know from common report, and as the writer of the communication to which we refer understands so thoroughly, the disgraceful evils that sully the fair fame of our city must be at once eradicated, "that the life blood of this community may not be morally poisoned beyond hope of recovery."

What is needed to stem the infamous currents that set toward public dishonor? No miracle, no extraneous aid, no heaven-sent leader of his fellows. Simply that the men of New Orleans, who have proved their manhood in the past, shall assert themselves as they have so often done before. Now, if ever, is the occasion when each one should resolve to do his part, and when all should move unitedly forward to the accomplishment of our city's salvation. As undauntedly as the Crusaders moved on to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, let us move to the rescue of the fair city we call our home! Let us hail as comrade every man who believes in the supremacy of law and the preservation of decency, and unhesitatingly count that man a public enemy who lends aid or comfort to the creatures of corruption and hideous shame! It is a man's work we are called on to do, and if we do it not, our children's children will know the bitter taste of our betrayal of public duty. The greatness of New Orleans, its future, its fair fame, are ours alone to preserve. As the poet has finely said,

"Men, not gods, devised it; men, not gods, must keep!"

*Times - Democrat editorial -
June 10 - 1905*

THE CITY'S MANHOOD IS CALLED TO ACTION

Stirring Letter from New Orleans Womanhood Appeals
to Men of the Community to Cease Words and Do
Deeds to Cleanse the Courts, the Police and
the City of Those Elements Seeking
to Defeat the Law.

E. C. G. Ferguson - President Arena Club

"New York had her Jerome; St. Louis had her Folk; Philadelphia her Weaver! Who among her sons will answer the cry of New Orleans' distress and rescue her from the toils?"

This question, embedded in a fervent appeal to the manhood of New Orleans to rouse itself to action against the present terrible crisis in the city's moral history, comes from the pen of one of the best known, and most public-spirited women in the community. It is indicative of the sentiment that, more so than among the men, has been stirred among the good women by the disclosures concerning collusion in vice and debauchery between the panderers and prostitutes of the city on the one hand, and the police force on the other.

The message calls for action. It points out that the situation surpasses in gravity and fearful significance, any that has hitherto existed here. It calls upon the strong men of the community, by name and character, to stand as they have stood at time before, forgetful of creed or partisanship, side by side, for decency and purity in the police and judicial branches of the city government.

The letter follows:

"WHY THIS LENIENCY?"

New Orleans, June 9, 1905.

To the Editor of The Times-Democrat:

The above question is what the people of New Orleans are asking themselves relative to the action of some of the lower courts regarding the Felix case, and others of similar character? Surely the courts are not in league with the disorderly forces of this city? If—as has been publicly intimated—they are influenced by personal animosity against the present inspector of police, that has nothing to do with their sworn obligations as public officers? The public is not interested in private bickerings and animosities.

What the people of New Orleans want, and intend to have, is a complete emancipation of their city from the present evil influences that dominate it.

The gentlemen holding judicial office can not, for their own character's sake, even seem to align themselves against law, order and decency and good public morals—be their personal feelings what they may, for or against individuals.

Among many other evils against public morals which have been exposed, is the disgraceful and horrible fact—so the grand jury declares—of an organized system of importing women into our city

for immoral purposes;—and which, it is charged, received police protection.

Except among degenerates, there surely can be only one opinion regarding this infamous traffic; and that is, that it must, as it can, be stopped at once.

If the police arrest even suspicious persons on this line, and bring them into court, and the courts exercise unusual leniency towards these suspects, the people will, most naturally and surely, exonerate the police, and blame the courts.

Where are the people to look for protection against such outrageous evils if not to the courts?

It seems to the writer that there is too much talk and not enough action about the revealed disgraceful conditions in our city.

WHERE ARE THE MEN.

Where are the brave, courageous, intelligent and reputable men of New Orleans, who in the past have often checked and exterminated evils in our midst? Why don't they consult together and act publicly? Surely no differences of religious or political creeds can keep decent men apart in such an emergency as is now upon us as a community. Where are the fathers of New Orleans, whose young sons and daughters are to grow up in this community? Where are the clergy? Where is the Progressive Union? Where are the labor unions? Where are college and university professors?—the educators of our city? Where is Mr. Brittin? Where is W. S. Parkerson, who has never yet failed the people and his town? Where is Capt. Woodward? Where is Dr. Bruns, that earnest and fearless champion of right and justice? Where is Edgar Farrar? Where is Mr. Buck? Where is Mr. Rosen?

New York city has her Jerome, St. Louis has her Folk, Philadelphia her Weaver! Who among her sons will answer the cry of New Orleans' distress and rescue her from the toils? Is decent manhood extinct among us? Pray God not.

Let the men of New Orleans who are, (or ought to be) her leaders, call a mass meeting; asking the decent manhood of our city to rally for the emancipation of their town from her present disgraceful position, speaking in no uncertain tones of their determination to clear New Orleans of the incubus which is now crushing her into the dust of humiliation; and if they can not at once eradicate all the disgraceful evils lately exposed, they can at least restrict them to the minimum of their power, that the life's-blood of this community may not be morally poisoned beyond hope of recovery.

Is the manhood of New Orleans to fail now? God forbid!

*Dramatic Juffys Nuzero
Portland Ore*

LAURA M. CLAY COMING TO FAIR

**NOTED DAUGHTER OF FAMOUS
KENTUCKY STATESMAN WILL
VISIT EXPOSITION--WELL KNOWN
AS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATE
AND SPEAKER.**

Among the distinguished people who will visit the Lewis and Clark centennial will be Miss Laura M. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., a daughter of the late General Cassius M. Clay, one of the most eccentric characters in American history. Miss Clay has just written that she will visit the fair in company with a number of other Kentuckians and plans are under way for her entertainment.

Miss Clay is famous throughout the country as an advocate of women's suffrage. She came from a famous line and is probably one of the foremost women orators in the country. Her father was at one time ambassador to Russia and was the leader of the abolition party in Kentucky before the civil war.

A few years before his death he wrote a history of his life. The story is filled with incidents of national importance and has been widely circulated. It was years ago when General Clay was a young Kentucky planter that he made a trip to Cincinnati for the purpose of selling a crop of tobacco. It is told that he disposed of his crop on the day of his arrival, depositing several thousand dollars in one of the banks.

Early the following morning he called at the bank and found a long line of people at the door, anxiously awaiting its opening. A placard announced that the bank had been closed temporarily pending the appointment of a receiver. Women were weeping and men swearing when Clay arrived.

Realizing the situation in a moment, he did not join the crowd of depositors, but made his way to the rear of the building. There he raised a window and leaped into the room. A number of men with careworn faces surrounded a table. The Kentuckian discovered that a meeting of the directors was in progress. Without pausing an instant he drew his two revolvers and covered the directors.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am Cash Clay, and I guess you have all heard of me. I deposited a large amount of money here last night and want it at once. I will give you five minutes to get it," and he laid down the deposit slip. He got his money and the bank became insolvent.

Before the opening of hostilities in the war of secession he was addressing a crowd in Louisville in denunciation of

RES DRAW HER PAY NOW

the extra \$1,000 shall be paid by the county.

L. R. Webster the county judge, was of the opinion that as the constitutional provision has been adhered to in the case, the clause the bill until 90 days received the as agreed

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Henry

172 =

slavery. Two brothers, representing one of the most prominent families in the state, took occasion to interrupt him and jeered at his remarks. He promptly closed the address and publicly challenged both of them to a duel. They were ready to fight, they said, but would be courteous enough to wait until the following day and permit him to conclude his address.

"No, you will fight now," said Clay from the rostrum. "I'm going to get married tomorrow and don't want to be interrupted by any duels." In the fight which occurred that night the two brothers were killed. The wedding was not delayed by the incident.

In his will General Clay donated the whole of his magnificent farm to the federal government to be used as a park.

VICTIM OF SPOKANE COLLISION IS DEAD