

the National Council of Women of the United States. Miss Shaw is quite as original in style and character as Miss Anthony, though perhaps not quite as well known. She is younger and of a different type. Miss Shaw was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 14, 1847, and is descended from English Unitarians. "Her grandmother refused to pay tithes to the Church of England, and year after year allowed her goods to be seized and sold for taxes. She sat in her door knitting and denouncing the law while the assle went on in the street. Her granddaughter has inherited from her the strong sense of injustice of taxation without representation," and when Miss Shaw pays her taxes she requires the collector to write across the receipt "paid under protest." Miss Shaw's parents came to America when she was four years old, lived first in Massachusetts and afterwards in Michigan. Like Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw commenced teaching at fifteen, entered Albion College, Michigan, in 1872, and Boston University, theological department, in 1875, graduated from there in 1878. She supplemented her theological course with one in medicine, taking the degree of M. D. in the Boston University. Dr. Shaw has been actively interested for many years past in suffrage, temperance and other great reforms, and travels and lectures almost continuously; when reproached by her friends, as she sometimes is, for not devoting her time to preaching the Gospel, she replies, that in advocating the enfranchisement of women, temperance, and other reforms she is teaching applied Christianity, and that she has exchanged the pulpit where she preached twice a week for the platform where she preaches every day and three times on Sunday. She is believed to be the first woman to have the double distinction of the titles Rev. and M. D.

Miss Estelle Keel, a young woman who will speak here at the conference, is said to be one of the finest speakers on the platform. She is superintendent of schools in the State of Wyoming.

Mrs. Mary Carroll Craig Bradford, who is expected to be with the party, is a newspaper woman and lecturer, from the East, but her home is now in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Her husband is Lieutenant Taylor Bradford, of the United States navy. She is a woman of superior education, brilliant in literature and an eloquent speaker, has traveled extensively at home and abroad.

Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins, one of the speakers, is from Cheyenne, Wyoming, but was born in Wisconsin. Her father, Peter Parkinson, won military honors in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. Jenkins was one of the orators of the day when Wyoming's admission to statehood was celebrated.

Another speaker of some celebrity who is expected from Denver is Lyle Meredith Stansbury. She is reported to be brilliant, witty, forcible, logical and particularly winning in style and manner of address, has been very successful in the lecture field, which means a great deal. There is one other lady expected, though she may not be able to come—the wife of Ex-Governor Barrett, who is said to be one of the foremost and cleverest women of the state of Colorado. Of the arrangement

of the program for the three days' meeting, 13th, 14th and 15th of the month, we shall have something to say later.

## WHAT WE DRINK.

*London Daily News.*

"Chalk it up" is, we believe, a phrase not unknown to the publican; but it is new to have the state "chalk, up" our consumption to beverages. Sir John Hibbert has, however, sent forth from the treasury a novel parliamentary paper exhibiting our drinking exploits duly "chalked up" in formidable diagrams, telling us at a glance what and how much we have been drinking for over thirty years. There is a diagram showing how much tobacco we have smoked as well. Let us dwell on that subject first before returning to our beverages. Mr. T. J. Pittar, of the custom house, is, by the way, the man who has played the part of recording angel, and shown us by his impartial lines, dots, and figures the true course of our national smoking and drinking habits. The anti-tobaccoists will not be much comforted by the diagram of our tobacco and cigar consumption. A yellow line stretching across the years from 1861 to 1893 ascends up a scale of millions of pounds almost as steadily as the blue population line ascends the million ladder of inhabitants. The yellow or smoke line is always above the blue; for there is always more than a pound of tobacco chalked up against each man, woman or child amongst us. When in 1861 we numbered under twenty-nine millions in these islands we smoked nearly thirty-five million pounds of tobacco. The allowance per head, strictly calculated, was one pound and a fifth; and without check the column of smoke ascended, as smoke will ascend, until 1877, when a pound and a half was the quantity of tobacco consumed per head. Then there was a trifling decline, coincident with the addition of fourpence to the tobacco duty. The decline was not an absolute decline, except for a year, or perhaps two. It was only a slight decline relatively to the increasing population; and, when the duty was taken off again in 1887, up went the smoke column, till, in 1892, there were nearly sixty-three million pounds of tobacco to over thirty-eight million inhabitants, or, to be exact, 1.64lb of tobacco to every man, woman and child of us. In 1892, where the yellow line ends, the quantity was very slightly reduced to 1.63lb per head.

Now to our beverages, the "nips" of our spirit drinkers, and the potations of our toppers. The oddest, most jumpy line, is that on Mr. Pittar's beer diagram on the quarter gallon scale. It springs from 24 gallons per head to nearly 35—that was our beer consumption in 1874—then zigzags for a year or two like the lightening flash, then tumbles down precipitately to 27 gallons a head in 1874. There is a more forked lightning for some year; and then, from the point of 27½ gallons in 1888, there is a jump to 30½ gallons in 1891. Beer then declines once more, and in 1893 less than 29½ gallons is the individual allowance. About the years 1876-1873 we were at the high tide of our drinking. In 1875 the spirits "chalked up" against us are

nearly ten-and-a-half pints per head. In 1861 less than seven sufficed us. There was then a rapid decline in spirit drinking from 1875 to 1888, a partial increase again till 1891, and in 1893 we had less than eight pints a head to answer for. Wine was drunk at the rate of three pints per head of population in 1861. We got up to four and a half pints in 1873 and 1876, but in 1893 we had got back to the three pint measure once more. For those who would study their drinking account more in detail, there are diagrams showing the race of rum, brandy and other spirits, rum being always far above the others, a fact accounted for no doubt by the blending mysteries of the trade. The most interesting things in the wine diagrams is the rapid and continuous decline in the consumption of Spanish wine since 1875, and the rise in the amount of French wine we have been drinking. Here, too, 1876 was the high water (sign wine) mark—0.56 gallons per head. In 1823 the quantity stood at 0.37. Tea, coffee, cocoa, and chicory, grouped together, are now taken at the rate of nearly seven pounds for each inhabitant. Tea, taken alone, shows an increase from two and three-quarter pounds to about five and a half. Coffee is going gradually out of favor. In 1861 the quantity consumed was one and a quarter of a pound. Cocoa is going up, but has not yet reached three-quarter of a pound per head. The diagrams are altogether encouraging to the lovers of temperance.

## THE STATE TABLE.

Thursday the largest piece received in the mail for John R. Wilson, who is constructing the table on which to sign the first bill passed by the first Legislature of the State of Utah, came from Little Rock, Arkansas. It was a beautiful piece of Arkansas native hardwood—burr oak—six inches wide, eighteen inches long and one inch thick. At the same time Mr. Wilson received a number of letters in response to his communication to the various state governors, which, with others received this week are given here:

### OKLAHOMA.

Governor Wm. C. Renfrow's reply is given in the following, from Guthrie, Oklahoma:

Sir—The governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., and to inform you that he has this day caused to be forwarded to your address a specimen of the native wood desired.

Yours very truly,  
OTTO G. BEKEMEYER,  
Private Secretary.

### STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The executive department letter from Olympia, Washington, reads as follows:

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request of the 26th ult., I forward by even mail specimen of Washington oak.

Yours respectfully,  
E. C. McDONALD,  
Private Secretary.

### IDAHO.

Governor McConnell writes from Boise:

Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 7th