

five per cent of the qualified women voted; in Paris per cent of the qualified women voted for judges of the tribunals of commerce, as compared with fourteen per cent of the qualified men; and in Louisiana, the women of New Orleans and Baton Rouge carried the day for sewage and drainage.

Mr. Ellweed Pomery, in the current issue of the Green Bag, has an amusing article on "The Follies of Legislation." It is an entertaining collection of queer laws passed by different state legislatures. In Texas, for instance, the lower house passed a bill providing that every unmarried man over thirty who had not "exerted due diligence" in the effort to find a mate should pay a tax of fifty dollars annually. Or the other hand the Missouri legislature of 1897 undertook to pass a law fining widows and maidens not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for rejecting a suitor. New Jersey has passed a law taxing bachelors, though it is probably not enforced. A newly elected Tammany legislator at Albany was told that he ought to have a law named after him, so he secured the passage of a bill through his branch making it a penal offense to put less than thirteen oysters in an oyster stew. These are merely a few samples. If any of these bills (especially the one for taxing bachelors) had originated in the states where equal suffrage prevails, would it not have been quoted far and wide as an example of "reak legislation" that might naturally be expected from women?

Miss Mattie Plunkett has been nominated for state librarian by the joint caucus of the Mississippi legislature. Under the old constitution, the work of librarian was done by a woman, but the office was nominally held by a man, who ran for it in her interest, and was elected as her representative, with a full understanding of this fact on the part of the legislature. The new constitution allows a woman to hold it in her own name. Miss Tucker who had been acting librarian for two years when the present constitution was adopted, was then elected for a four-years term in her own name. She was succeeded by Mrs. Bell, who served four years, and has been succeeded by Miss Plunkett. The New Orleans Picayune says: "It seems that the legislature has come to regard this one office that a woman is allowed to hold as a medal to be distributed at short intervals among the deserving daughters of the commonwealth." All the women are said to have made good librarians. It will be remembered that Mrs. Bell stayed at her post during the recent yellow fever epidemic in Jackson, when all the other officials but two incontinently fled, leaving the state house almost deserted.—Alice Stone Blackwell in The Sun.

The year book of the woman's club of Lincoln appears in a neat, compact form, with a marble white cover, on which is the announcement, "Lincoln Woman's Club, 1899-1900," in violet, the club color. From it we learn that the Lincoln woman's club was organized November 17, 1894, with two hundred and fifty charter members; closed its first year with three hundred and ten members; the second with three hundred and twenty-eight; the third, two hundred and ninety-three; the fourth, five hundred and sixty-seven; the fifth with two hundred and eleven. The sixth year starts with three hundred and seventy members and two additional departments. It is an inclusive department club. Since its object is to help and be helped, the following women are invited to become members:

1. The university graduates.
2. The woman of common school education.

3. The self-educated woman.
4. The woman who belongs to other clubs.
5. The non-club woman.
6. The woman who does not believe in clubs.
7. The woman who does not wish to join a department.
8. The woman who wants to attend the club meetings but twice a year.
9. The woman who wants to be a member for the name of it.
10. The tired woman, full of domestic responsibilities, who wants to be a sponge, fold her hands, take in what the bright, free woman who needs an audience, has learned, and then go home refreshed to her treadmill.
11. The woman without companionship.
12. The young woman and the young-old woman.

The officers constitute the board of directors, and are as follows:

- President—Mrs. A. W. Field.
 First Vice-President—Mrs. H. M. Bushnell.
 Second vice-president—Mrs. Henry Gund.
 Recording secretary—Mrs. T. J. O'Connell.
 Corresponding secretary—Mrs. I. N. Baker.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Lee Arnett.
 Auditor—Mrs. W. M. Morning.

There are ten departments under the leadership of the following ladies:

- Child study—Mrs. Catherine Abel.
 Art—Mrs. F. M. Hall.
 Parliamentary practice—Nellie Richardson, L.L. B.
 History—Mrs. E. A. Brackett.
 Literature—Mrs. Harriet Towne.
 Current events—Mrs. Eli Plummer.
 Domestic economy—Mrs. John H. Ames.
 Physical culture—Miss Anna Barr.
 Music—Mrs. Henry P. Ames.
 French—Mrs. S. H. Atwood.
 Beginning October 6th, this will meet alternate Mondays until the last of April. Its motto is: "The truth shall make you free."

ART HISTORY.

Outline of Work Prepared by Mrs. F. M. Hall, Chairman of the Art Committee of the N. F. W. C.

- (a) Architecture.
- (b) Sculpture.
- (c) Painting.

A.

ANCIENT ART.

- I. Egyptian art.
- II. Babylonian and Assyrian art.
- III. Persian, Phoenician, Palestine and art of Asia Minor.
- IV. Greek art.
- V. Etruscan and Roman art.

B.

Christian art to the Renaissance.

C.

Modern art from the Renaissance to the present.

- I. In Italy. II. In Germany. III. In France. IV. In Holland. V. In Belgium. VI. In Spain. VII. In England.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In ancient art architecture and sculpture predominated.

In early Christian art architecture and painting predominated.

In modern art painting predominates. Architecture and sculpture take second place.

LESSON IX.

GERMAN ART.

See—Pool's Index; Lazzi's History of Painting; Eastlake's Handbook of Paint-

(Continued on Page 9.)

LADIES

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