

he sets about by an inductive process to find this woman's "sacred fount." He fails ingloriously; but the trouble he takes to fail and the pages he takes to do it in would try the patience of a chess player.

As someone has said, it looks very much as though Mr. James were parodying himself. There are several hundred pages of the most vague and illusive conversation about the probable personality of the person from whom the woman invigorates her own personality after she has depleted it to feed the personality of a man in whom the reader is not in the least interested. The proposition sounds like a mixture of "Alice in Wonderland" and an algebraic formula.

What does Mr. James expect to gain by thus putting tea-table surmises and houseparty gossip on the plane of serious art and adding the brains of well meaning people with it? Truly, method doth make madmen of us all.

#### The State Convention.

At the republican state convention held in this city on Wednesday the usual party contest was exhibited in the selection of a state ticket.

To those initiated in the work of state conventions the contest presented unusual features.

The strategy of politics was well exemplified in the process of eliminating the weaker and less available candidates and in the final massing of support on the ones best embodying party sentiment. The final nomination of Judge Sedgwick of York for justice of the supreme court was peculiarly satisfactory to both factions, and was the logical result of the conflicting ambitions of the rival aspirants. The endorsement of Mr. Goold for a second term as regent of the university was a recognition of his efficient services. The nomination of Mr. Ernst was based upon his fitness for the position and upon the fact that he is a resident of Lincoln, which is regarded as the centre of university interest.

The political phase of the contest soon broadened into a moral question involving the propriety of paroling a defaulting public official on the promise of a restitution of embezzled funds. Through the clamor and confusion of the convention one truth was persistently manifested: the judgment of the mass of Nebraska citizens—who are typical of humanity at large—may be relied upon as an expression of inherent justice.

Personal influence and sentiment, which are potent factors when applied to individuals and to the ragged edges of a party or convention, are powerless when applied to the body en masse.

The eternal principles of right and wrong must ever find their vindication or condemnation at the hands of the majority. Logic and sequence are also given full weight in the decision of an important question by a body of thirteen hundred men.

The position of Governor Savage on Wednesday was pitiable when he tried to explain and justify to the convention his action in granting the Bartley parole. The delegates were members of his own party, and were in no manner hostile to him. Eloquent supporters of his action supplemented his words with arguments which they thought invincible. Yet in the face of party loyalty came this unalterable decision from the representatives of the republican masses: Governor Savage's action was not based on the principles of justice and wisdom, and therefore must be condemned. Not in anger, but in sorrow, was the chastisement administered by the party to its chief official. And in sorrow and not in anger was the chastisement received.

The Platonic theory of sacrificing the individual to the state was here forcibly illustrated.

## CLUBS.

The new public library at Fremont will be formally opened next Monday. It is interesting to again note that this library is to be placed to the credit of the woman's club of the town. The first formal steps toward arousing public interest were taken by that organization, and the club has great satisfaction in the result.

The library is pronounced to be a very well-selected one. There are about 25,000 volumes at the disposal of the public. These have been carefully catalogued and there is little doubt that they will serve a most useful purpose. The selections of books have been made with a view to bringing the best literature within the reach of those in whose homes books are strangers. Standard authors have been liberally drawn upon. It has not been taken for granted that Shakespeare and Scott and Dickens and Bulwer were in all the homes of the town. Fiction predominates more largely than the rule provides. Modern authors are well represented, for those who may have moderate private libraries, though necessarily much smaller than this modest public collection. Reference works of the best to be had have been provided with comparative liberality. Fremont may well have pride in joining, though at a late day, the general movement in the small cities and towns for this approved method of securing a broader public education—thanks to the woman's club.

The ladies library association of Superior will manage a lecture and concert course during the coming season. Among the entertainers who will be heard are the Parke Quintette, The Hahns, The Superior Musical Club, The Nonpareil Jubilee singers, Robert Nourse, Ed Amherst Ott and Spillman Rigg.

Two women who graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of science, are practical civil engineers. They are Mrs. Paul Carus and Miss Marion Parker, the latter a structural engineer with Purdy and Henderson, New York.

Miss Sarah Whittlesey, a graduate of Radcliffe College, has written for her Ph. D. degree at Yale a thesis on the Massachusetts labor laws, which Commissioner Carrol D. Wright of the department of labor at Washington pronounces the best work of the kind he has ever seen. The thesis has been published as a monogram by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, with an introduction by the president of Yale.

Elegant apartments have recently been fitted up in New York by the Mutual Life Insurance company, and are in charge of two attractive women, Miss Wadsworth and Miss Hay, both of whom are experienced insurance agents. Miss Wadsworth has been employed by this company for five years, and enjoys the reputation of writing more insurance than any other woman solicitor in the United States. A large office business is done with both society and professional women. The business apartments are beautiful and artistic. A reception which is largely attended is given once a month.

The first colored business woman's club was organized in Chicago by Mrs. Alberta Moore Smith, who is both national organizer and president of the Chicago club. During the last twenty months clubs have been organized in New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minne-

apolis, Knoxville, Tenn., and Greenville, N. C., with a total membership of 250, and a business capital of \$55,900. The object of the organization is to educate the colored women in matters of business, to encourage them to enter business and to enable them to work together for mutual improvement. The National League of Colored Business Woman's clubs held a successful meeting in Chicago last week.

Undoubtedly the finest woman's clubhouse in the country is that of the Twentieth Century Club of Buffalo, which keeps open house during the Pan-American Exposition for the "eternal feminine" wayfarer. This imposing structure cost precisely \$150,000. This sum is considerably in excess of that expended on any other woman's clubhouse on this side of the water, at least, though Boston club women have in process of erection on Beacon Hill an edifice which, it is said is to cost \$200,000.

The Twentieth Century Club of Buffalo was begun in 1895 and completed the following year, notwithstanding the unsettled financial condition the country over. When the last brick was in place these Buffalo club women declared proudly they had "the largest, handsomest, and most complete clubhouse in the country," and no one had the courage or the clubhouse to dispute the broad assertion, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The clubhouse is three stories high. There is a stone foundation with the remainder of brick. It is located on one of the principal streets in the city with the latchstring ever hanging out alluringly. By far the most attractive room is the court, as it is called, situated on the second floor and reached by broad marble staircases. The mural decorations are markedly artistic, while the supporting columns at the side give an added elegance. On the same floor are the coffee-room, the magazine room, the music-room and the library. On the first floor are the office, committee rooms, whist rooms and dressing-rooms.

It is the third floor of the clubhouse that is a constant source of income. Here is a large assembly room, which is rented for concerts, lectures and dances. The stage is equipped with scenery so that it may be utilized for private theatricals. There are also a number of studios, which are rented to artists.

Another feature unusual in the feminine clubhouse—in America, at least—are the two sleeping apartments, which members, especially out-of-town members, may use over night. In London, on the other hand, the average woman's club, being largely social, is apt to have numerous apartments. The London woman's club is immensely more elegant, it may be mentioned in this connection, the Empress Club in Piccadilly, for instance, costing the sum of \$450,000.

This Twentieth Century Club in Buffalo, however, is all the more praiseworthy from our American standpoint when it is understood the membership is comparatively small—only about 300. The president is Mrs. John Glenny, who, being an artist, has executed some of the decorations in the music room. Indeed, this woman has been mostly instrumental in developing the art idea in the club, a weekly exhibition by local artists being a splendid feature during the season, the picture hanging in the gallery for several days after.

It is in such an all-around, alluring clubhouse that hundreds of club women, who may attend the congresses at the Pan-American Exposition, will be invited to have a cup of tea during the summer months.

When the Woman's Athletic Club of Chicago was organized two years ago, it was the only organization of the kind in existence. With a membership limited to five hundred, there are now three hun-

dred and seventy members, each paying membership dues of forty dollars a year. A hundred thousand dollar club house with three floors finely equipped for athletics was secured during the first twelve months. A tea room and a swimming pool also are attractive features.

The club, now firmly established, is not a passing fad; it is a permanent organization, and the members take great interest in the athletic work. Individual instructors are employed for the swimming, fencing, dancing and regular gymnastic work, and two entertainments are given each year to which physicians are invited. It is now proposed to start a similar club in New York, after which it is hoped to establish a system of athletic clubs in prominent cities of America. Paulina Harriette Lyon, secretary and manager of the Chicago Woman's Athletic Club, writes in Collier's Weekly, replying to a request for the best daily routine for an athletic woman: "My answer is: Plenty of exercise, a plunge in cold water, a salt glow, and dependence upon self instead of upon stimulants. I am glad to write this advice with my own pen, just once, for members of the press have been writing it for me for many months. The press, indeed, has been most curious as to the things we do in our club, and most persistent in printing the things we do not do. All this, however, has been in a spirit of kindness, for which we are grateful. So often has the word unique been applied to our organization that we think the Librarian of Congress ought to grant us the copyright of that word."

The by-laws for the maintenance of harmony among the members may be of interest to members of other clubs. Says Mrs. Lyon: "No woman is eligible to membership in our corporation unless she is either a creditor of the corporation or a surety or guarantor upon some of its obligations. Women who are not members of the corporation may be admitted to the privileges of the club under the name of associate members. A good plan for placing a club on a sound financial basis is that of dividing the members into four classes, known as honorary, life, resident, and non resident, the dues and fees being regulated accordingly. A life membership in our club costs five hundred dollars."

Some of our house rules too, may prove of interest. The club-house, for instance, is not open on Sundays. The house is also closed on all holidays. No person residing within thirty miles of Chicago may be introduced as a visitor more than once in three months. To avoid internal quarrels, we allow no complaints to be made in person, permit no verbal criticism. All complaints must be made in writing to the Board of Directors and signed by the complainant. Nor do we permit the administering of reprimands to servants of the club; for here, again, complaints must be made in writing and deposited in a complaint-box provided for that purpose."

The first American dentist to hang out her shingle in Manila is Dr. Anna Sawyer of New York. She is finding great demand for her services.

#### Followed Instructions.

At Gloucester some time ago a man was sentenced to one month's hard labor for stealing a bottle of medicine that he had been asked to deliver by the doctor in the village in which he lived. Some months after he was brought up on a similar charge and when in the dock he was asked what he had to say in his defence.

"Well, your honor," he replied, "I was asked by the doctor to call again for another patient's medicine, and the bottle stood on the doctor's desk labeled, 'to be taken as before.'"

He was discharged amid roars of laughter.—London Fun.