Varied Phases.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE CLUB IDEA

the National Federation-Some of

the Great Principles Set

in Motion,

Just returned from her duties, Mrs. Hen-

ready to talk of club life as she knows it.

"The development of the aims and meth-

"Previous to this great convention nearly

every hamlet in America, boasted of its

tional Council of Jewish Women, the Na

Trained Nurses' association, etc., the dawn-

ing, as you see, of the 'department club'

ods of women," says Mrs. Henrotin, "since

culable.

therefore, organization.

IMPROVE THEIR OPPORTUNITY | place on the outskirts of Shanghai when they nose into his port in cruising.

How Army and Navy Men Get Rich After Leaving the Service.

SOME TYPICAL CASES HERE AND THERE

Yankee Shrewdness Cuts a Swath In the Orient, in Europe and at Home-Value of the Re-

"A period of service in the navy or regular army develops the latent quality in the make-up of many a young man. It is not intended here to say that any man is too good for the American army or navy. But It cannot be denied, relates the Washington Star, that, long before the present war was even dreamed of, there were many scores of enlisted men in the land and sea forces of the United States too well endowed by nature and education for civilian effort to dally through all of their best youthful days in a military outfit in time of peace. Long after this war is over the same thing may probably be set down with truth as regards a considerable class of enlisted men in our two fighting establishments. It is a lack of self-control and steadiness that causes men of capacity of the first order to drift into a voluntary military service, but, with reference to a great number of the men of this sort who awaken to find themselves in Uncle Sam's army and navy uniforms, the maxim that all men, like water, are bound to find their level, decidedly does not apply. Men of the type alluded to "arrive" at themselves, to employ a Gallicism, when they find themselves serving in a garrison or on board a man-of-war, and before they have put in very much service they look around them and reflect in a "Why is this thus?" strain.

The one thing they need for civilian success is self-restraint, and they acquire this in chunks in a uniformed service. With self-restraint added to their natural capacity they are fit, when the time comes for them to break away from the service they have joined, to take a winning hold on the game of life ashore. This many of them do, not alone in this country, but in many parts of the world. As a matter of fact the most successful of them renew shore life in foreign countries, and the writer knows of many cases in which such men have been conspicuously successful. It is better all around, too, that such men "take to the Uncle Sam does not require beach." men too well educated, or too clever by nature, for his enlisted soldiers and sailors. The well-educated soldier or sailor rarely makes as useful an enlisted man as his swaddle or shipmale of only average intelligence, for education generates independence, and individual independence in a this country. By this time the shrewd Babmilitary outfit is only a good thing in theory. more trouble with their educated enlisted bulk of the men with only ordinary endowments for whom the army or navy is the natural place. Many of the educated enlisted men in the navy, for example, who have been notably successful in civil life after their period of sea service, have been failures as man-o'-war's men. An Expert Engraver.

X young New Yorker, who, after serving a six-years' apprenticeship at the art, became known as one of the finest bank note engravers in the United States, got tangled up with the Tenderloin and the fluids and other allurements thereof about ten years ago, and he went to pieces in a canter. None of the engraving firms would employ him on account of his well known tendencies toward dissipation. He would work for two days and carouse for two weeks, and he got to be a pretty no-account youth. When he was "up against it for fair," to him through the rest of his liberty. Made His Pile. use a phrase of the pave, he concluded that there was nothing for it but to "hold up his hand" in a recruiting office. He chose the navy. He wanted to get a penman's billet, such as ship's writer or yeoman, but there were no vacancies, and, like a game young chap, he went in as a coal passer. For a man who had been used to the comfortable living this young engraver had enjoyed all of his life, the coal passer's billet was a heart-breaking proposition, but he had a square jaw, and he shut his teeth down and said to himself, "Take your ready to go ashore after his three-year cruise on the South Atlantic station he had been rated as a first-class fireman, and he Ayres, at the conclusion of his enlistment, about twenty times as good a man as he was the day he joined the navy. Buenos Ayres wanted engravers badly at the time, and this ex-coal passer got a job at \$20 per diem in gold the first day he went ashore. He stuck to his work and kept out of the swift whirl of young Englishmen and Americans who convert night into day down in the fastest city in South America, and at the end of two years he got a contract for engraving and printing all the bonds and paper money of Brazil. The contract made him a rich man. He has a big engraving

In the Chinese Service. The Chinese customs service has for many years regarded its ex-American man-o'war's men as among its most valuable employes. The chief inspector of the custom house at Canton is-or was two years agoa Philadelphia man named Walter Cummings. Cummings owned up to it himself that he wasn't a spectacular success as man-o'-war's man. Swabbing decks-he shipped as a landsman-was not in his line. but fighting was a good deal to his taste, and it is said in the navy yet that when Cummings was cruising in the China seas he licked almost every man forward on the

China station. He got a bad conduct discharge when his ship returned to San Francisco and he didn't have a dollar when he went ashore. But he had learned in China of the good opening there for clever American clerks in the sustoms service and so he shipped aboard a "wind-jammer" and made his way to Canton, where he immediately went to work as a customs clerk. He was chief inspector within three years, with enough gilt on his uniform to outfit two admirals, big pay, and "perks" enough to permit of his hanging on to his membership in all of the best foreign clubs in Canton.

A New England Yankee "from up Bath way" named Babcock, who had done a lot of merchant sailorizing up to the rate of second mate, shipped as an A. B. in the United States navy at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1885. Babcock was a rattling good sailor, a man without education, but with a whole lot of native shrewdness. He was liked well enough by his shipmates, who, however, voted him the stingiest man-o'-war's man that ever knotted a halyard. Babcock didn't spend a cent aside from his mess and to bacco money during his entire three-year cruise, and, as he was made a petty officer soon after his enlistment, he had a snug pile of savings when he went over the gangway of his ship at Yokohama, Japan, "clear of the navy."

Saw His Opportunity.

Babcock looked around him for a while n Yokohama, and then he corralled about a dozen skillful Japanese feather workers, graph. He didn't go to pieces, either, as so employed them at very small pay, and set many ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who make them to work making three-by-four-foot representations in colored feathers of George erty at the psychological moment, and he Washington, the father of his country. It has got enough money now to keep all of cost Babcock about 10 yen to have these the coyotes of the plains away from his door really artistic portraits in feathers made, ever live. and he sold all of them that he could make by employing more men and making them work overtime to the United States man-o'war's men for from 50 to 75 yen aplece. When the sale of the George Washingtons They in feathers grew slack Babcock set his Japa to work making American flags of delicately worked feathers. He got from 25 to 50 yen each for these, all that he could turn out of them, for almost every American naval sailor on the China station bought one of them to send or bring back to his people in cock, who didn't drink saki or any other The fighting establishments have kind of confusing liquid, had a plant. He set a large force of skillful Japs to work started an emporium in Yokohama. He widened this out into a wholesale establishment, and began shipping Japanese curios to England, America and the other big markets for Japanese products of art. Babcock hasn't made any effort to have the tatooed ompasses and stars removed from his big, horny hands, even if he is now one of the very wealthy Americans living in Japan.

He makes frequent tours of his branch wholesale Japanese curio emporiums at Kobe, Nagasaki and Hakodate, and he enjoys life prodigiously in a quiet sort of way. He is one of the very best friends the American sailors have on the China station. Whenever one of them goes broke ashore in Vokohama, all he has to do is to make for Babcock's emporium, and, if Babcock is there, the tar always comes away with enough yen under his mustering shirt to see

Living opulently in the Burgundy district. of France is an ex-American man-o'-war's man, who put in nearly twenty years on the Mediterranean station as a chief bo'sun's mate, without ever once returning to the land of his birth. This was a very unusual thing, but the chief bo'sun's mate made it go through because he mastered a knowledge of the channels of all of the Mediterranean ports, and therefore became an invaluable man to be kept on that station as long as he wanted to remain there medicine, imbecile." By the time he was He wanted to remain there very badly, for, during his first cruise on the station, he met a pretty millinery girl in Nice that he grew very fond of, and he married her. hadn't been in the brig more than half a The chief bo'sun's mate saved his money. dozen times for wild conduct. He was as and after a few years he set his wife up in steady as a rock during the last year, and the millinery business in Nice. She made he went over the side of his ship at Buenos it go from the start, and it was not long before she was making five times the amount of her husband's pay as a sailor. She wanted him to quit the navy, but he liked the navy and he was an independent man besides. His wife, thoroughly devoted to her good-looking American sailor husband, continued on in business, and the pair began to grow wealthy. By this time there were half a dozen young ones in the family. The chief bo'sun's mate continued to save his own money, and after a while he went into the wine-dealing business in Nice, as a side issue to his naval sailorizing. His business prospered from the jump,

tables, until he had saved enough money to go into the chop and steak business on a big scale. Then he branched out and opened a big place on one of the main thoroughfares of Marseilles, and he has since, to the deep disgust of the French

proprietors of tables d'hote in Marseilles. Successful Soldiers.

The sailors have not had all of the success in this line. Any number of American regular army soldiers have done well in civil life after getting out of the army. either in the right way at the conclusion of their enlistments or in the wrong way by "bobtails," or dishonorable discharges A few years ago a cavalryman named Black was "bobtailed" from his troop out at the Presidio of San Francisco for general wild-

ness. The officers of his troop hated to see him go, for he was by long odds the very best horseman in his regiment, an utterly unbeatable and daring acrobat on his mount. Black didn't have a sou-marque when he was escorted to the Presidio's main gate by a detail of the guard, but he walked down in America than she. to a San Francisco riding academy and got a job as instructor for \$100 a month in

wages. He taught the prettiest girls in San Francisco how to ride horseback, and some of them became so interested in the young ex-soldier that they got their papas to unite and set him up with a riding academy of his own. Black's riding academy was one of the swell places of San Francisco for some years, and then Black gave it up upon

making a "money" marriage. He behaved himself like a little man from the day he left the army and "arrived." A cavalry sergeant named Forsythe, sta-

tioned at Walla Walla long before the boom in the state of Washington, saved his pay and added to it by engaging in little profitable deals in the town, and at the conclusion of one of his enlistments he took a

furlough and had a look around the country. He thought Seattle would one day be pretty warm site for a city, and he laid down his savings in investments by the tional council of Catholic Women, acre in and around the site where Scattle now is. When the boom began Forsythe

simply woke up to find himself rich, and he bought his discharge from the army by telemoney ashore do, but he unloaded his propfor a good many years longer than he will

BLUE GRASS VOLUNTEERS.

Will Remember Crittenden an Well as the Maine.

These Kentucky mountaineers created a good deal of interest, writes the Chickamauga correspondent of Harper's Weekly. Twenty-five per cent of them were rejected, 1 was told, because of their extraordinary height.

One big fellow went to town, turned into a saloon and called for whisky.

"I havn't had a drink for ten years," he said. "I came down here to fight for men, by far, than they do with the great making all sorts of Japanese curios, and he the United States and to free Cuba, and they won't let me fight, so I'm goin' back home and tell them that they say down here that I'm too big to fight. I havn't had a drink for ten years, but I am going to get on a big drunk now." And he did. The rest of the rejected cavalrymen wen home weeping and cursing by turns.

It was a contrast to the camp of the regulars, this camp of volunteers, was like a picnic ground. All the soldiers who were not on duty seemed to ge where they pleased and do what they pleased. One sentinel walked his beat with girl on his arm, and I myself saw a typical impetus to the movement for state federascene. A licutenant was escorting the colonel's daughter through one of the campa and a sentinel stopped and presented arms. "Why, is that George?" said the girl

"Dear me, I didn't know you! Can't you shake hands with me?" she added to the great public awakening as to our system of serious soldier, who stood at rigid attention. education. It was at the third convention George grinned helplessly and with a in Louisville, 1896, that I was elected presi-

ORGANIZED WORK AND WOMEN | the public schools, sometimes defraying the arrange, but it was finally settled at 4 per year's trial, and they are largely responsible for summer schools for the poor. They set on foot traveling libraries, etc., etc., etc., etc.,

been making money hand over fist ever Mrs. Henrotin Discusses the Subject in Its In fact, their whole genius runs in the di rection of studying conditions, and applying appropriate measures." "Then you honestly feel, Mrs. Henrotin

that clubs have been a powerful factor in the advancement of women? "More than that. I am, indeed, convinced

that the work of our best clubs is now Fruits of the Denver Convention of equal to a postgraduate course in a good college. As long ago as the World's fair, the results of club work were perfectly ob vious. I had little difficulty then in secur ing 1,000 women from as many different places to serve as chairmen of committees By "constitutional limitation" the official All of these women were ready, apt and not club career of Mrs. Ellen Henrotin of Chionly understood the demands of the time, cago terminated with the recent meeting of but apprehended the lines upon which club the National Federation of Women's clubs work must progress, if it progressed at at Denver. With her touch so long upon its all.'

pulse, no woman in the country is better "You have had a long leadership, Mrs. able to gauge the development of club life Henrotin.

"Yes, and It has been an interesting experlence. Women are not as easily held rotin was found in her charming home on together as men. Men are greater idealists Superior street, approachable, gracious, -ah! do not look so surprised. It is a fact. They may be held together by cause, by the idea of conquest, by love of arms, etc. You can only hold women tothe congress of '92, has been simply incalgether by giving them something to do. The old idea of applied knowledge, you know." "Shall you miss the scepter?" "Not in the least. I have enjoyed my

'Ladies' Literary society,' but though many fficial career vastly. But I shall equally of them were doing fine work along certain enjoy again working as an individual for lines, they were all self-limited, their horithe individual. To strive for a cause-for zon not extending beyond their own cir ideal public conditions-is exhilarating and cumscribed tastes and requirements. The broadening; but doing the duty that lies main feature of the first convention was, nearest tends to as full and well-rounded a

development and leads to as great ends." "I couldn't begin to tell you of the congresses to which this first blennial conven-

tion gave rise. Among them are the Na-LEITER ARRANGES HIS LOAN tional Council of Lutheran Women, the Na-Milwaukce Company Furnishes the

Money to Pay Up on the Big Whent Deal.

idea. The good seed sown rapidly germi-MILWAUKEE, July 20 .- The' Daily News oday says: Milwaukee capital will clean up roung Joe Leiter's wheat deal losses, and Levi Z. Letter has now practically closed the contract which he has been negotiating with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company for the loan of \$3,000,000 on his real estate. Mr. Leiter has been arranging this matter with the company for some time in fact, almost ever since the end of his son's unsuccessful wheat venture. Up to now no definite statement as to the amount of his proposed loan could be made, but as it is expected that one of the mortgage can be filed this week, such of the details as are talked over among real estate men can be given. Of the \$3,000,000 which Mr Leiter will borrow from the company, \$2, 000,000, it is believed, will pass over to him this week, and the remaining \$1,000,000 next week. The rate of interest Mr. Leiter was

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Chicago Platform Endorsed and Imperintistic Policy is Denonneed. BURLINGTON, VL., July 20 .- The demoratic state convention was held here today and the following ticket nominated:

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC TICKET

CODL.

For Governor-Thomas W. Maleney. Licutenant Governor-A. A. Olmstead, Treasurer-L. W. Clough. Secretary of State-George B. Davis, Auditor-Richard D. Preble, The resolutions adopted endorsed the plat

form of the Chicago convention of 1896, an a tariff for revenue only. Opposition to th proposed imperialistic policy of the reublican party" was expressed, as well as to the admission of the Hawallan islands to statehood, and "an undiminished admiratic of and confidence in William J. Bryan."

Big Price for Bale of Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 20 .- The first bale o w cotton was sold in front of the Exchange building at auction at noon. The first bid was \$200, while the buyer, President Wil-liam V. King of the Cotton Exchange, bid \$500 for the estion. The bale had been pre-sented to President McKinley by H. & B. Beer of New Orleans, to be sold for the her efft of the United States hospital fund. Th president, in turn, forwarded it to the Nev York Cotton exchange to be sold by it to the highest bidder. A fino new American lag was attached to and was sold with th bale.

Senator Has a Narrow Escape.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20.-United tates Senator J. C. Pritchard of North Carolina left his home Sunday to attend ourt at Burnsville. It has just been learned that when cressing a swellen moun tain stream his buggy was overturned and the senator had a marrow escape. He had an exhausting struggle with the flood and his horse and buggy were swept away and the senator came to Burnsville bruised and moist, and with several ugly cuts, some of which were serious.

The violet is the aristocratic flower. S. & "Violets" is the aristocratic perfume for the breath.



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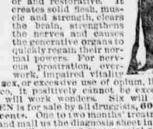
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A soap that destroys the soft-

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in either sox, or excessive use of oplum, liquor or tobacco, it positively cannot be excelled. One bex will work wonders. Six will cure. BAR-HEN is for sale by all druggists, 60 tab-lets, 50 cents. One to two months 'treatment. Fill out and mall us the diagnosis sheet in each box, and we will give your case special State-tion without extra charge. BAR-HEN is pre-pared by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S., di-rect from the formula of E. E. Harton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist. Mailed in closed package on receipt of price. DRS. BARTON AND BENSON. DI Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O. For sale by Kuhn & Co., Lin and Dougin either sex, or excessive use of

For sale by Kuhn & Co., 15th and Doug-las; J. A. Fuller & Co., 45th and Boug-and Graham Drug Co., 15th and Farnami King Fharmacy, 27th and Leavenworth; Peyton's Pharmacy, 27th and Leavenworth; E. J. Seykora, South Omaha, and all other druggists in Omaha. South Omaha, Council

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plant of his own now, and, a young man well on the hither side of 35, with all kinds of money, he boards American men-of-war when they get down his way and dines in the cabin with the fleet commander.

Gets a Big Salary.

A young San Francisco man named Whitlock shipped in the navy as a coal passer at the Mare Island navy yard, California, in 1889. He had been a clerk in a real estate and insurance office, and he had never had a shovel in his hands before, probably, but he raked coal out of the bunkers valiantly for a year before his clerical ability was discovered and he was made engineer's yeoman, with the rate of chief petty officer. Then his ship went out to the China sta-By the time the ship arrived there young Whitlock was in difficulties with his chief engineer, who was an officer of the old-fashioned swaggering type, still known among the enlisted men as a "bucko" or "belaying pin first mate."

Whitlock perceived the plain fact that if he didn't get out of the navy he'd probably wind up in a naval prison, for he had a lot of trouble to keep his hands off the chief engineer, who actually did rub it in on him, and if he had done anything of that sort if was a case of at least five years in a naval prison, and the yeoman knew it. So he bought his discharge out of the service. It took all of his savings, several hundreds of dollars, to do it, but, as it afterward developed, the price was cheap enough. Whitlock had a solitary \$5 American gold piece when he quit the navy at Shanghai, but he hustled for a job and got one immediately. He went to work as shipping clerk in a big English opium-exporting house at a salary of £25 a month. Whitlock had it in him. and his employers saw it. Within three months he was made correspondence clerk at a salary of £1.000 per annum. At the end of two years of service with the opiumshipping firm he slid into the billet of general manager of the concern at a salary equal to \$20,000 per annum, and this is the billet that Mr. Whitlock is holding down today. He is one of the big "foreign devils" of Shanghai and his name is in Shanghai's English directory in heavy type. His firm needs him so badly that he hasn't been able to get back to the United States since he left it as a coal passer on a United States man-of-war, but when Whitlock does come back here he'll travel on his own yacht. Mr. Whitlock entertains American naval officers on board his yacht and at his country to let his guests take their turn at the out.

comical nise between his dignity as a soldier and his personal relations with his superior said: "Yes, I can, if Jim there will let me." Lieutenant Jim at once let.

"May I see your gun?" said the colonel' laughter. "Sure," said George, "with pleasure."

Lieutenant Jim smiled uneasily and oked conscientious "You go to the guardhouse for that, George," He said. "Don't you know you mustn't give up your gun to anybody but

your commanding officer?' "I am the commanding officer here," said the colonel's daughter, and the gallant lieutenant took off his hat. I do not think George went to the guardhouse.

At first the volunteers almost starved So one morning a company lined up before the colonel's tent, sang him a song and told him how hungry they were. Then they said they had a request to make which they feared he would not grant. The colonel told them to make the request fearlessly. "Please, sir, have you a calendar?" asked deep voice, respectfully, at once end of the line

"A calendar?" said the colonel. "Why, certainly. Orderly- But what do you want with a calendar?" he asked, a bit mysti-

fied. "Please, sir," said a squeak from the little man at the other end of the line, "we and he began to make money rapidly. Still should like to eat the dates." And therehe stuck to the navy. A few years ago the upon the soldiers ran.

idea finally did soak into his mind that it Now this dearth of food got abroad and was absurd for him to remain in the service proved a blessing. It touched the hearts of the mothers in the bear-grass and bluewhen he already had more money than he knew what to do with, and he gave up his grass and now these boys have the fat of the land in plenty. bo'sun's mate billet, to the general regret

of his officers. He hung on to his Nice wine That afternoon there was a regimental business, and went to the Burgundy district drill in one of the pasture-lands of Ashand started to growing grapes. This, also, land, through knee-deep blue grass, and was a conspicuous success, and after a few with the singing of meadow larks overyears of it he closed up his business in head. The mountaineers, who had no Nice, as his wife did hers, and they settled uniforms and were undrilled, kept the down with their children on one of the pretcrowd back. One big fellow in a slouch tiest estates in the wine district. The son hat, who was pushing it back firmly, saw of a rich Lyons silk merchant made eyes a girl with a bicycle, and her escort, reat his eldest daughter and married her, and tiring before him. a while later a young French nobleman, He put one big sunburnt hand on who was decidedly not impecunious, married man's chest, and with the other took off future growth. his hat. "Lady," he said, "you come out another of his daughters. His wife, still pretty, pokes fun at him down to the present here where you can see." day over the twang that he mixes in with They drill well, these volunteers-some of

his French speaking, and the establishment

surely is a happy one. Mulvihill Was Smart.

'An Irishman named Mulvihill, who had been a cook in Irish and English restaurants, wound up, after a jamboree in Liverpool about ten years ago, on an American amauga-I saw one of these officers, when man-of-war that was shy a galley cook. his horse did strike a trot, "post" to it! with a saucepan for a rating badge on his watch arm, and he made one of the best the star and crescent rose over the monucooks in the American navy, too. He saved ment of the great commoner and sank his money during the three years that he among the hills of the capital, where lived put in chiefly on the Mediterranean station. that gallant Crittenden, who, with 150 other and his ship, the old Pensacola, happened Kentuckians, went to Cuba in 1851 to fight to be lying in the port of Marseilles when the day came for Mulvihill to be paid off the fight we are fighting today. Crittenden and fifty Kentuckians were captured and and decide, ashore, if he wanted any more shot in platoons of six. It was when he of the navy in his. He went ashore in Marwas ordered to kneel, with his back to the seilles, and the idea struck him that that firing soldiers, that he made his famous asbig port ought not to be lacking in a restaurant where traveling Americans and

"A Kentuckian kneels only to his God Englishmen could get a chop and a steak and faces his enemy." cooked and served in the right Anglo-Saxon And he died standing and with his front

style. Mulvihill opened a little steak and to Spain. All these volunteers know this chop place on one of the side streets of story, and when they get to Cuba they Marseilles, considerably out of the way of will have something more than the Maine the big thoroughfares, but touring Amerito remember. They will remember Critcans and Englishmen have a nose for tenden. places of this sort, and it did not take them

long to find Mulvihill out. When they Charge of Desertion to Face. found him out it was all over, so far as DENVER, July 20 .- George Lare, who enthe assurance of Mulvibill's success was listed in the Seventh United States cavalry concerned. Mulvihill knew how to put a sometime ago in this city, and deserted rec chop or a steak before his guests in a way ently from Fort Grant, Ariz., was brought to that made them dream over it, and his lit-Fort Logan and tried there by court-martial tle restaurant soon became overrun with Desertion in time of war is generally puncustom. He permitted it to be overrun, and ished by death. No decision has been given

dent of the National Federation of Women' clubs. Since that time I have worked as before, for the development of clubs in the direction of these great ideas.

MRS. ELLEN HENROTIN.

nated, and the next biennial convention in

'94 at Philadelphia was notable as giving

tion. From that date to this, covering a

period of four years, thirty-one states have

"The result of this action has been

federated-a splendid showing. Results of Federation.

So marked has been the growth that this last convention in Denver found the minds of the women ripe for the consideration of the co-ordination of social forces, or the raising of the standard of the average life and the effort to bring into it, not any one thing, but all the things which go to make up well-being and harmony; in a word, to lemonstrate the unity of life.

"The subjects discussed embraced indusrial conditions, household economics, etc. t has also been the aim to make the federtion entirely democratic, throwing it open to all classes of workers. The clubs which exist for and on account of economic conditions are those in factories, shops, dry goods establishments, evening school clubs, lubs of co-operated living, etc.; all of which are welcome to the advantages of federation. These great principles once set in motion, go forward of themselves with ever increasing momentum. It is not in human power to stop them now," and Mrs. Henrotin paused with a sigh of deep satisfac-

Women Are Strictly Practical. "Thus you see," she resumed, "the club dea has developed precisely on the line in which the genius of women naturally works, and the only line upon which she is sucessful; I mean, that of applied knowledge. At the risk of offending women, I boldly assert that they do not care for knowledge per se. Much is said nowadays of the opportunities of women for higher education But they have always had opportunity. There has always been knowledge to be gained, and books from which to acquire it. But generally speaking women are not eager for knowledge in the abstract. Show them how they may apply it, what practical use it may be put to, and they are

more than willing to go to work. "As related to club work, their order of development may be designated as follows: Constructive, educational, co-ordinate. The work of the convention at Denver leaves them with a broad and solid foundation for

Woman's Club Work Today.

"You will find women's clubs now back of every good word and work. Everythe companies exceedingly well-and the where are they working for better saniofficers, charging up and down the field in tation, for cleaner administration in the a running walk or rack or gallop on their body politic, for more just laws. Why, southern-gaited horses, were a contract to out of twenty-four bills recently presented the sturdlly trotting regulars, and-Shade of to the Maine legislature by a woman's Custer and Substance of Chaffee at Chick- club, twenty-two were passed. They have simply revolutionized prison conditions in Chicago. They have frequently been in-At dusk the crowd melted away, and strumental in putting manual training in



I was induced to try CASCA was in a very bad shape, and my hea ched and I had at scarets. I feel fine. My wife bas also used bem with beneficial results for sour stomach." JOS. KHEHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC

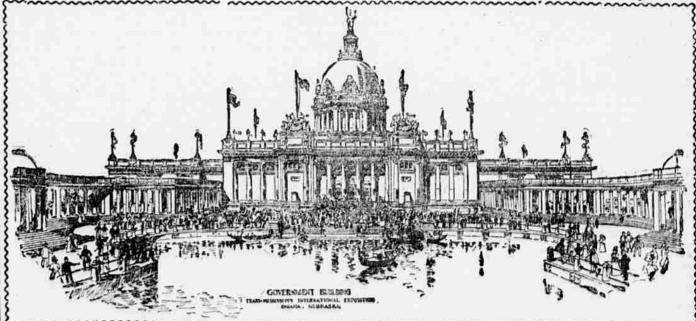
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