

she visited a California vineyard and was asked to write a book about wines and wine-making. When she pleaded ignorance of the subject, she was offered an opportunity to spend six months at the vineyards studying the matter, at terms so advantageous that she was induced to accept. In six months the book was written, and Mrs. Wait became an authority upon California wines. She is one of the four professional wine-tasters in this country. Her sense of taste is so developed that she can instantly tell Napa valley wine from Sonoma valley wine, although the two vineyards run almost side by side. To keep her palate in this exceedingly sensitive condition Mrs. Wait takes great care of her health and never takes wine when she is nervous or exhausted. She rarely swallows the wine she tastes, although she believes in it for medicinal purposes and says that wine drinking never makes drunkards. Mrs. Wait is a brilliant lecturer and a charming woman."

Two lines of practical study have been planned by the Federation of Women's clubs of the District of Columbia. The Civics department under Belva A. Lockwood are to study such questions as matrons in police stations, the conditions of the alleys and street-cleaning, the curfew, and scientific temperance instruction. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, another celebrated Washington lawyer, is chairman of the legislative committee of the same club.

The Domestic Science department of the Woman's club of Denver is inaugurating some very practical work. The first of the free demonstration lessons in cooking to be given to the associate members was given last Monday and will continue each Monday until six have been given. The menu for the first lesson was: Making and clearing soup. Stock, Salmon cutlets, Hollandaise sauce, Sponge pudding, Chocolate sauce. Anyone not an associate member can take the lesson by paying 50 cents, and associate members' tickets at \$2, can be purchased at the door, entitling one to the six lessons free. The last Friday and Saturday of each month, beginning with this week, a food sale will be given at the school. This week there will be mince meat, doughnuts, cake, plum pudding, etc., all prepared at the dainty hands of Miss Trask. The entire proceeds of the school beyond the salary of the teacher are used in giving lessons to poor girls. No more beautiful way could be found in which to spend these Lenten days than to assist in so noble a work and many ladies are already entering the new classes.

The child study department of the Woman's club were entertained by a very interesting lecture on "The training of the Will" by Dr. Norton, president of Peru Normal. The department decided to arrange for three more meetings and a committee was appointed to select topics for those meetings.

The next meeting of the New Book Review club will be on March 15th at the home of Mrs. Elias Baker, 16th and F streets. The program which is to be somewhat novel will be in charge of Mesdames Baker and Stonebraker.

At the last meeting of the Century club which was held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Kirker, the subject for discussion was Russia. The first half hour was devoted to current events on Russia led by Mrs. Kirker. Mrs. I. N. Baker gave the paper of the afternoon which was on Tolstoi. She gave a comprehensive sketch of his life and the influences surrounding it, followed by a careful review of his books and the doctrines they promulgated. The close of the paper was the signal for a discus-

sion where all wished to talk at once, so well acquainted did they all feel with Tolstoi. The next meeting of this club will be with Mrs. Saylor when Mrs. Waite will lead on "The Barton and Washington Libraries."

Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Stein entertained the Hall in the Grove last Friday evening. Mrs. A. M. Davis read an instructive paper on the "Decline of the Dutch Republic" which was followed by a general discussion. Mrs. Stein gave a very interesting talk on "Holland's Place Among the Nations of Today." An unique feature of the roll call were the responses which were criticisms on recent books which had been read by the members. The next meeting will be with Mrs. H. F. Smith, 14th and H streets.

The following letter from the president of the general federation was received a few days ago by the president of the Woman's club of Lincoln. The resolutions to which it refers were printed in THE COURIER two weeks ago, and their importance can be judged by the fact that the national president follows them with this circular letter, urging the women of all sections to take some action:

"The circular letter which has been sent out by the chairman of the industrial committee contains resolutions that were unanimously adopted at the last biennial meeting held in Denver. I am sending you a few lines to emphasize the importance of these resolutions and the suggestions made by the committee and to speak of the necessity for presenting them in a forceful manner to all club women.

"The federation has become a vital part of the great historical movement of this country, and the work it has accomplished for the cause of education has made a permanent impression which will gather force as it continues.

"In the light of recent events—noticeably the discharging of all women employed in the service of a great railway system in the west, and the attitude of labor unions toward wage-earning women we must plainly see that the time has come for united action among women for women.

"A great struggle is going on in the labor world, and the working women must play for her part in all its phases, and bear the burden of the result equally with the men.

"As an organization the general federation is a powerful weapon to be wielded in behalf of this helpless and dependent class, but in order to work effectively we must study conditions, seek to know what is needed, and then strive to become helpful in discovering and applying the remedy for the wrong.

"I hope, my dear Madam President, that you will present this important subject to the women of your organization, and I would urge that as often as possible during the year you will encourage your members to investigation of outside conditions and discussions in the club of this most vital question in its relation to the present and future influence upon the welfare of society. With fraternal greetings, Rebecca D. Lowe."

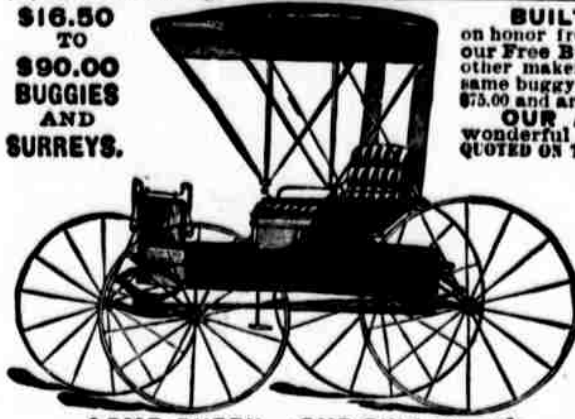
A very comprehensive course of study was followed by the Portia club of Chicago upon "Our Own Country; Its Government, History, Art and Literature." As they meet every week they covered the following outline in one study year. Clubs which meet every two weeks could arrange this outline for a two year's course:

1. Western continent, from Toscanelles map, 1474 to Colonial settlement in 1763. Geography determines history.
2. National territorial growth from 1755, preceding the French and Indian

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wars, to the Gadsden purchase, 1853, and the purchase of Alaska in 1868.

3. Development of the commonwealth from the thirteen original states, 1775 to 1782, to the admission of Utah, the forty-fifth state, in 1895.

GOVERNMENT.

4. Colonial.—Consolidation of the colonies and the steps looking towards the "Articles of Confederation."

5. Articles of Confederation.—Their formation, limitations and defects.

6. The Constitution.—Its nature and sources. Recommendations for a convention. Difficulties; discussions; jealousies; compromises; results.

7. The Legislative Department.—Powers—General; specific; rights; prohibitions; limitations.

8. The Executive Department.—President; cabinet; public ministers. Relations of president and cabinet. Their duties and responsibilities.

9. Judiciary Department.—Its organization and history. Supreme, circuit, district courts. Relations; jurisdiction; exclusive and concurrent with state courts.

10. State Governments.—Relations to national government. Constitution and laws.

11. Government of Cities.—How conducted. Dangers which beset them. Municipal reform.

12. County Government.—Relations to city and state. Special functions.

13. Town or village law. Origin and development. Rights and restrictions.

HISTORY.

14. Inventions. Timely influence. Influence on inter state emigration and foreign immigration. A social force.

15. Manufactures and manufacturing interests. How influenced by machinery. Sociological effects. Trades unions.

16. History of Commerce.—Tariff. Reciprocity.

17. Transportation.—Evolution of:—From saddle-bags and stage coach to steam. Electricity and compressed air.

18. Education.—The college. The common school. The high school. Public versus private institutions.

19. History of Music.—Orchestral; vocal; church music. Great singers. Composers.

20. Development of painting and sculpture.—Different schools. Present trend.

21. Evolution of architecture.

LITERATURE.

22. Rise and development of the novel.—Leading writers. The realist. The idealist.

23. Essayists.—Influence on development of literature. Subjects discussed. The lecture platform.

24. Historians.

25.—Polemical Writers.—Theologians.

Different schools. Unity in essentials.

26. Poets and Poetry. Election of officers and general business.

27. Statesmen.—The great questions that furnish opportunity for greatness. Politics and political parties.

28. Generals.—Wars.—Influence upon national literature.

29. Authors and literature of the present day.

The following extract from a letter from Mrs. B. M. Stoutenborough, ex-president of the state federation, needs no explanation:

I have just re-read your article on Mr. Bok in THE COURIER. It is excellent, full of meat and good wholesome truth. As I sometimes appear on the platform possibly a word from me might be out of place. One thing I do know, my home is not neglected nor its inmates, and rooms are not left in disorder. If Mr. Bok had heard the so called "platform women" in the Denver meeting he would never have written that article in the January number of Ladies' Home Journal and it is with pleasure I recall the names of these queenly women who appeared on our program at Omaha October 11, 12 and 13, some of them from abroad, but Nebraska had reason to feel proud of her own, as she may be of the fact, so far as I know, a Nebraska woman is the first to arraign Mr. Bok for his unjust article.

Come out to Nebraska, Mr. Bok, breathe the good wholesome air that sweeps over our prairies and you will get a broader vision of things in general and then breathe this spirit into your editorials.

The following paper was read by Mrs. Thomas Murty, of Weeping Water, before the association of women's clubs which met in Lincoln during the week of the State Teachers' association:

If the United States were not in need of good citizens there would be no need of our public schools, but citizenship in this great land means all that is truest and best in the word. Citizenship here means more than it does in other countries and it is largely owing to our grand public school system. All honor to the public schools and the teachers in the public schools of America, for as the teacher is, so must be the public schools.

The very first education given the baby teaches him that he must keep out of the way of others and that his wishes are subordinate to the will of others. This is the earliest lesson in good citizenship. From this is evolved self-respect and respect for his fellows, his country and his God, that is, if these things are taught to him throughout his whole childhood. I will go farther and say that these are the fundamental and the