

or her brother, and she has not the gracious unselfconsciousness to make friend and foe welcome on a public occasion. Mrs. Dewey makes enemies wherever she goes. At Columbus, Ohio, which was a station on the circle it is said she went to a luncheon in her honor and never unfolded her napkin or pretended to eat any of the courses offered her. She said she was not hungry and had been fed too often, which was doubtless true, but what would Lady Frances Cleveland have done? A hostess whose guest of honor will not even taste of the "dainty refreshments" which are, in reality, an oblation to her, is less or more than a woman if she be not grieved and humiliated. Mrs. Dewey may not have been silent because she remembered that Governor Nash, in whose house the luncheon was given by his daughter, Mrs. Worthington Babcock, defeated her brother, John R. McLean for governor. But under the circumstances, how Lady Cleveland would have talked and smiled, so that everybody would have remembered that luncheon as the pleasantest time and the most delicious luncheon ever served.

It is unfair to Mrs. McLean to compare her to that lady about whose christening couch the opulent fairies danced and dowered her with the position of the first lady in the land and the most successful mistress of the White House since it was first presided over, dowered her so that every time she speaks a gold piece falls from her mouth and last with beautiful children. Quite other fairies presided over Mrs. Dewey. The Admiral's wife, therefore is another reason why there must be trouble for him in a political campaign and why with infinite relief the country has received from him the news of his recent decision to withdraw his name from the list of possible candidates.

Golf.

The laying out of a golf course near Lincoln is a welcome sign of the spread of out-door games. We are not an up-to-date people. Our suspicion of all new styles and games and dress is a survival of the times when all the business houses on Salt creek were saloons and the tenderfoot wore a billed shirt at his own risk. The east has been playing golf for twelve or fifteen years, the south, north and Pacific slope for seven or eight years. but this geographical centre of the United States is the most stationary point on the circle. Golf has now started to hunt the hermit places of the earth and has conquered Lincoln, where the men are afraid to wear beaver hats with evening dress, where the banks issue cheques the size of theatrical posters, where a liveried coachman would be stoned, where progressive euchre and prizes have been the cherished distraction for years, and where until lately there has been no systematic distinctive social enjoyment of the summer.

Golf is a leveler of artificial distinctions. The best man wins, it is as square as an honest prize fight. There are no professionals. It encourages sportsmanship. The man who perverts the truth about his score is discovered in time and acquires eventually exactly the same reputation he has in business. On the other hand, healthy rivalry of the links is an encourager of morality in conduct if not of temperance in language. It also enlarges a man's circle of acquaintances and teaches him that he must leave his enmities and scrap memoranda down town in his office or counting room. Every good golf-player ought to be able to play with the rival or competitor wearing

his (the good-golf-player's) gory commercial scalp at the very time. Two such men occasionally meet and play entirely ignoring the scalp that dangles from the belt of one and the pathetic scar on the other's crown. There would be fewer scars though, fewer savage belt ornaments and more brotherliness if all men played golf on the last three or four hours of every summer day. Out doors is evangelizing—and the plein air is medicinal to character as well as to lungs and liver.

CLUBS.

OFFICERS OF N. F. W. C., 1899 & 1900.

Pres., Mrs. Anna L. Apperson, Tecumseh. V. P., Mrs. Ida W. Blair, Wayne. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Virginia D. Arnup, Tecumseh. Rec. Sec., Miss Mary Hill, York. Treas., Mrs. H. F. Doane, Crete. Librarian, Mrs. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln. Auditor, Mrs. E. J. Hainer, Aurora.

THE EDUCATIONAL SESSION.

BY MISS JULIA HASKELL,

(Chairman Educational Committee, N. F. W. C.)

The session devoted to education at the federation was of great practical interest. It was presided over by Miss Margaret Evans, the dean of the woman's department of Carleton college of Northfield, Minn. Her theme was the importance of a complete moral development of the child and the earnestness of public school teachers. She said that club women are not pessimists. They say "Pass the cream," not "Is there milk in the pitcher?" They are glad that one-half of the apple is good and do not complain because the other half is poor.

Mrs. McCabe of Georgia, in considering the needs of southern public schools, regretted that they had so few kindergartens, as it was a form of education peculiarly adapted to the wants of negro children. Mrs. Charles W. Flagg of Portland, Me., plead for better superintendents in eastern schools and thought the child gained much educationally from the teacher's personality. Mrs. Averna B. Howe of Marshalltown, Iowa, compiled a report of the needs of western public schools from the replies given by state superintendents to the question, "What public school legislation do you need in your state?" A ripple of laughter passed over the large audience when Mrs. Howe stated that Minnesota was the only state found which absolutely needed no further educational legislation. South Dakota laws need amendment in some minor details, that they may be more readily understood by school officers. Illinois needs a law providing transportation for children to and from school and a small tax for libraries. Washington and Nebraska need legislation to provide for libraries in each school district, and for the latter a law consolidating school districts. Ohio's greatest need is a state normal school. The Ohio Federation of Women's clubs has resolved to exert its force in the establishment of one. Indiana needs a longer term of service for state and city superintendents. Michigan needs the same, and that the superintendent should have more control of school work, and a law for the submission of plans of school buildings to a competent state board. Oregon needs a law allowing districts to combine for high school purposes, a more efficient compulsory attendance law, one giving county superintendents more power, a law enforcing a uniform course of study for rural schools, also one doing away with their grade certificates. Oregon and Indiana both need a law by which teachers in rural schools shall receive

better salaries. Utah's superintendent thinks that the consolidation of the many small districts into one would bring about good results there. Kansas, that county high schools are their important need. Wisconsin needs county training schools for district school teachers, a modification of their system of supervision in order to remove the position of superintendent from the field of politics. Texas needs most an enlargement of local tax fund and more skillful teachers. Iowa is reaching out for more state normal schools and compulsory education laws.

Under the head of general needs, Miss Lizzie Bloomstein of Nashville, Tennessee, spoke on compulsory laws and their enactment, reviewing the history of such laws and stating that thirty-one states now had them on their statute books. She said without strong administrations they were a dead letter and explained that the contention that they were unconstitutional and tyrannical was being overcome. She appealed to her hearers to create public opinion in favor of compulsory school attendance and also for the compulsory education of the southern negro.

The importance of the elementary school was treated of by Mrs. Laura B. Elder of Indianapolis, Indiana. Miss Fruchte of St. Louis opened the general discussion by urging club women to use their influence in establishing vacation schools and playgrounds and for the enactment of child labor laws. Mrs. Thomas Catman, Arkansas, was the first woman to take advantage of the opportunity to speak from the floor. She said that the public schools were a lever to pry women into power. Mrs. Andrews of Omaha said that many teachers did not dare to stand firm as moral agents because they feared the politicians.

Mrs. Robert Burdette of California, was greeted with applause as she arose to say that California needed women on the school boards. She related an incident concerning one woman who was a member of the school board there, whom the men tried to humiliate by making chairman of the committee to look after the janitor, but who outwitted them by doing her duty so well as to shame the conspirators.

Mrs. Miller of Baltimore asked for free lunches for the scholars, paid for by the state. Mrs. Chatterton of Kentucky argued for instruction in domestic science; Mrs. Sowell for a divorce of the public schools from politics and sectarianism.

Under the head of "The Home and School" Miss Maud Summers of Chicago expressed the belief that some educational reformer would soon discover the proper way of correlating the capacity for play and the capacity for work. She pleaded with the delegates to arouse public conscience in this matter, turning the boy's propensities for fun into a manly determination to accomplish fine things for the good of the community. In concluding, she effectively said that in searching for the star of the philosophic insight into education, wise men of all ages had not found that star resting over a library, but over a little child. Mrs. Wilmarth of Illinois addressed the delegates on cooperation of home and school in school and state offices. She maintained that it was the duty of the leisure class to serve the public, and inasmuch as women predominate this class, their duty is clear in the sphere of public education. Another reason why women were desirable members of school boards was because a majority of the teachers are women. She pointed out the fact that although the women of Wisconsin can vote on all school matters, they do not do so, which shows their indifference. [Not so, it is because where women can only vote for the school board, the elec-

tion is of the same character for them as a special election for men, which never calls out the voting strength.—Ed.]

Mrs. W. H. Kistler of Denver spoke of her personal experience as a member of the Denver school board and the courtesy and respect shown by the men to its women members and how glad they were to have the women share their responsibilities in visiting the schools, looking after sanitation and even the finances. It was her belief that not through men alone, nor women alone, but through their united hands, each for the other, both for all, that our school systems will eventually be brought to the highest possible degree of perfection. In discussing the training of the will, Mrs. Helen Elliott of Ottumwa, Iowa, said: "Don't break the child's will; divert it—not by negation, but by substitution." Remarks were made by Mrs. Lydia Warren, Chicago; Miss American, Illinois; Mrs. Keating, Michigan; Mrs. Spofford, Delaware.

The systematic moral instruction in the schools was argued by Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, president of the state federation of Minnesota.

Vote on Reorganization.

The detailed vote by states for and against reorganization was as follows:

State	For	Ag't	State	For	Ag't
Arkansas	8	1	New Hamp.	7	1
Colorado	42	1	New Jersey	8	3
Connecticut	9	1	New York	3	42
California	16	3	North Carolina	1	1
Delaware	4	1	North Dakota	7	1
Dist. of Col'm'a	8	1	Ohio	41	1
Florida	5	3	Oklahoma	5	1
Georgia	10	1	Pennsylvania	21	12
Idaho	1	1	Rhode Island	3	1
Illinois	25	9	So. Carolina	3	1
Indiana	3	17	South Dakota	4	3
Iowa	8	25	Tennessee	3	1
Kansas	3	15	Texas	9	3
Kentucky	9	5	Vermont	1	1
Louisiana	2	1	Virginia	1	1
Maine	6	1	Utah	6	1
Maryland	3	1	Washington	5	1
Massachusetts	63	19	Wisconsin	12	51
Michigan	5	24	Wyoming	4	1
Minnesota	15	12	Officers of the	2	5
Missouri	21	2	federation	2	5
Montana	1	4			
Nebraska	8	23	Totals	298	498
Nevada	1	1			

The Color-Line in the Federation.

Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, the colored delegate from Massachusetts, was the central figure in the color-line controversy which agitated the General Federation of Woman's clubs at its recent session in Milwaukee. Mrs. Ruffin claims that the Woman's New Era club, of which she is a delegate, and which is composed of seventy-five colored women of Boston, is an accepted member of the national federation and has received its certificate of membership, but some of the officers and members refuse to recognize her because of her color.

Mrs. Ruffin is one of the most prominent colored women of Boston. The Woman's Era club, of which she is president, was formed in 1892, and is the leading one of colored women in the United States. It was under its auspices that a national convention of col-

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