

and still others gave valuable works on American history to the public school libraries. The Alabama chapters raised funds to purchase Meadow Garden farm, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the Connecticut Daughters purchased the Putnam Wolf Den at Pomfret. Many historical places in the New England and Middle states were marked by monuments, and the long forgotten graves of privates who fought in the American Revolution, were sought out and marked. The Tacoma chapter began in 1898 plans for a memorial to Narcissa Whitman, the heroic wife of Marcus Whitman, who saved Oregon to the United States. This memorial is a beautiful monument and was finished last year.

The two Nebraska chapters, the Deborah Avery and the Omaha compare favorably in their contributions to the D. A. R. relief fund with the wealthier chapters of the east. The report of the Deborah Avery is partly as follows: "The chapter gives annually a costly gold medal to the young woman graduate of the Lincoln High school, who prepares the best paper on some historical subject, chosen by a committee from the chapter."

"During the summer of 1896, contributions to the relief fund were as follows: to the war fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution \$27.50, to the hospital at Chattanooga \$5.00 to the Red Cross Society at San Francisco to be forwarded to Manila \$48.00, a total of \$80.50. One bale of hospital clothing and forty pounds of food supplies were also sent to Manila."

Mention is also made of the loan collection exhibited in April 1898, and afterward placed in the joint exhibit of the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution at Omaha during the Trans Mississippi Exposition.

In the Continental Congress of 1897, a membership of 18,000 was reported, in 1898, 23,000, at present the society numbers 35,000 and is financially prosperous. Since 1891 a fund has been accumulating, which is intended for the erection in Washington of a memorial building to be known as the Continental Hall.

Margaret Deland has delivered several lectures of late before various Boston clubs on the "Duty of Happiness." "There are," she said, "as many opinions of happiness as there are people in the world, but the first and most important distinction which we must make is this: happiness is a spiritual possession and is independent of material things. Happiness is thinking straight and seeing clear and having a true perception of the value of things." Mrs. Deland declared that young girls

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just starting out in life should not have a grievance and asked: "Is the world any better or happier for our grievances? Poverty of the mind or cowardice of the soul is shown by a tendency to throw on others the trivialities of our own discomfort."

The Woman's club of Chicago organized fourteen years ago, what is known as the "Protective Agency for Women and Children." After two years this department was incorporated as a separate organization, governed by a board of not less than twenty-one. The purpose of the agency is "to secure justice for women and children, to give legal counsel free of charge, and to extend moral support to the wronged and helpless." The work of the agency is carried on by three officers, agent, assistant agent and attorney, each receiving a salary. The members of the governing board are representatives from different clubs and are obliged to pay a fee of \$105 a year for the privilege of serving. As a rule clubs pay the amount of the tax from their treasuries and in this way aid in the support of the organization, which has no endowments and is maintained entirely by contributions.

Mrs. Crane, the president, for an illustration of the work the agency aims to do, speaks of a woman, who owing to long illness in her family, had been obliged to mortgage her household furniture for \$25.00, agreeing to pay a loan company \$2.45 a month for the use of the money. At the expiration of six months she was unable to pay the principal and the loan company threatened foreclosure unless she would agree to pay \$4.00 a month in the future. She promised to do this and made two payments, but was unable to meet the third payment at the time it was due and again she was threatened with foreclosure. The loan company insisted that she still owed them the original \$25.00 and \$3.00 more. The woman in great distress applied to the agency, which took up the case, and an agreement was finally reached by which the woman paid \$5.00 which settled the matter of both principal and interest. Mrs. Crane says: "Few people realize how much the poor and ignorant suffer on account of the injustice and imposition of money lenders and others who take advantage of the credulity and innocence of victims who do not know enough or have not the means to seek legal redress."

Mrs. L. H. Greenwald of York, Pa., is said to be the only woman weather forecaster in the country. She has been employed by the government in this capacity for twelve years, has been often commended for exceptional accuracy, and is an acknowledged authority on climatology and meteorology. Mrs. Greenwald is also president of a woman's organization interested in scientific research, the National Science club.

The Woman's Reform League of Brooklyn has lately had a bill drawn up that prohibits all street and elevated railways operating in Brooklyn from collecting full fares unless seats are provided.

"The bill provides that not more than five cents fare shall be collected from each passenger who is provided with a seat and not more than two cents when no seat is provided. If there are vacant seats in the car when the passenger enters, however, he must pay five cents whether he takes the seat or not. If there are no seats when he enters the car and one subsequently becomes vacant the passenger has the choice of sitting down and paying three cents additional or continuing to stand on a two-cent fare.

"The bill stipulates that it shall not

curtail the existing system of transfers except that a two-cent passenger cannot have a seat after transferring until he pays an additional three cents. The act provides that it be operative every day in the year and that the violation of it is to be punished by a \$100 fine for each offense.

Mrs. J. G. Hutchinson of Ottumwa, president of the Iowa state federation, at the recent meeting of the executive board of that state in Council Bluffs, was asked if she thought early prejudice against women's clubs was disappearing and she replied as follows:

"While that feeling may have existed in the early days of clubdom it is gradually dying out. People are beginning to realize that women's clubs are an essential part of social organism. Women cannot fulfill their duties to their family unless they get away far enough to see its relation to organized life; they cannot do justice to the group until they understand the relation of their family to this group; they must go outside the family to get inspiration to bring back to the home circle.

"The family often grows away from the mother because this is not noted. Club life takes women out of themselves, brings them into contact with others whose bright, cheerful faces and pleasant greeting will teach them the lesson of goodfellowship. There is no room for the selfish women in club life; if she comes in she must work for the general good and be fair and honest in her efforts."

Boston women are endeavoring to start a fund for a monument to Dorothy Dix, who did so much to better the conditions in regard to the care of the insane. The government is asked for an appropriation of \$10,000. The monument will be erected at Hampden, Maine, the birth place of the philanthropist.

The Public School Art Society of Chicago, Mrs. John P. Sherwood, president, has decided to erect a school building, Calmuet by name, and which is expected to be finished by March 1st. The building is to be a model of the best there is in the Chicago public school system. Mrs. Sherwood is directing plans for the building. Good paintings and reproductions will be purchased and small pieces of statuary are to be placed in the angles of the halls. The school board has covered the walls with burlap in quiet shades of grey, green, blue and red.

The most important feature in the decoration of the new school will be a collection of pictures, a few of them originals by famous artists, and it is hoped something of fresco painting by our Chicago artists. The best copies of masterpieces will also be included in the collection.

The Art society will have nearly \$1,000 to spend in the purchase of pictures, while the women's clubs are arranging to purchase the best works exhibited at the Art Institute by western artists. Surely all this gives promise of a time when we shall no longer deserve unfavorable comment from foreign critics.

Behind these plans for schoolrooms that shall rival the artist's studio for beauty the spirit is not one of desire for display. The purpose of the Public School Art society is philanthropic, and its work has gone far enough in the public schools to prove the theory which it first advanced. The society was organized by those who said that the environment of a schoolroom might change the life of children obliged to live in the slums. They said, too, that artistic surroundings would do away with the necessity for discipline.

Principals of schools where pictures owned by the society are now hung tee

tify to the truth of these assertions. Four hundred pictures are now scattered among the schools, being moved occasionally from one to another. A special loan collection is now doing service in the heart of the Ghetto, hung in the Foster school at Union and O'Brien streets. There 2,100 children, many of them with homes not worthy the name, may see oil paintings, water colors and Braun photographs of the more famous paintings. A collection of forty pictures is also at the John Worthy school at the bridewell.

The Woman's Journal of Boston published the following account of the life of Dr. Rachel Lloyd, whom so many Lincoln people knew and loved:

"A short sketch has been published of the life of Dr. Rachel Lloyd, who died recently. Dr. Lloyd was professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska, and her degree was conferred by the University of Zurich, where she was a student for two years. Such a degree in chemistry had been conferred upon a woman only once before by a Continental university.

"It was not until she became a widow that Mrs. Lloyd began to study chemistry, although she had become interested in the science because her husband was a chemist. She attended Radcliffe for seven years, and then, as there was no college in America where she could obtain a degree, she went to Switzerland.

"While in Europe Dr. Lloyd investigated the culture of the sugar beet, and when she became assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska she became convinced that the climate and soil of that state were adapted to sugar beet growing. As the University is at Lincoln, where the experimental station of Nebraska is located, she, in association with Professor H. H. Nicholson, began experimenting, and in four years the first sugar factory was established. Beet sugar is now a leading industry of Nebraska, and Professor Nicholson says that Dr. Lloyd is entitled to the greater part of the credit, as she did most of the work.

"Dr. Lloyd was a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft of Frankfurt, Germany, the English Chemical Society and the American Chemical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Haydon Art club, Browning club, and Photographic Society, of Lincoln."

The joint committee on constitutional amendments of the Massachusetts legislature will give a hearing February 18th to the petitioners for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women.

The relative position of advantages and disadvantages of a comparatively recently settled region is distinctly outlined when the subject of an art and crafts department or society is considered. In New England, in the south, north and the extreme west characteristic arts or industries are constantly being revived, as for example the old blue and white embroidery, linen weaving, various kinds of lace making, basket weaving and carved leather. In this, the middle west, we have not art nor industry to revive. There is therefore greater opportunity for invention and possibly a broader hope, for the unknown has generally a silver lining. But on this very account the beginning is made doubly difficult, in many places, as in Deerfield, Massachusetts, or Brownville, Texas, the industries started by the philanthropic women have replaced real poverty with comfort and happiness. In Nebraska there are many women who need or desire to earn their own living, either in part or as a