

FEDERATED WOMEN.

MORE THAN A MILLION MEMBERS OF CLUBS IN THE COUNTRY.

The General Federation Comprises Between 200 and 300 Women's Clubs—A Centralization of Loyalty in Good Work. Personal Sketches of Leaders.

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A glance at the earlier history of our country shows us magnificent types of womanhood—the mothers of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, Martha Washington, Hannah and Abigail Adams, Mercy Warren, Mary Randolph of Virginia, Rebecca Motte and Emily Geiger of South Carolina, Molly Pitcher, Harriet Chew, that lovely and excellent woman so highly esteemed by Washington; Elizabeth Schuyler, who was to Alexander Hamilton, "the Nestor of the Revolution," his guiding star, wife,



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTTIN.

friend, adviser and secretary; Ann Gooch of Virginia, mother of the great Thomas L. Benton; Jessie Benton Fremont, the daughter of the great "Pathfinder"; Sarah Franklin Bache, Benjamin Franklin's daughter; Anna Ella Carroll, Lydia Maria Childs, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Jane Grey Cannon Swisshelm, and later such women as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and Clara Barton.

These women represent cosmic womanhood. The world will never improve upon such types. Still, in a sense, they were isolated. As women they were great and all embracing of those qualities which make the true citizen of the republic, but they were not amalgamated with womanhood as a sex. They stood out alone in dark and portentous times, silhouetted against the background of mighty events which were making history for all time.

Such conditions could not last. Woman as a unit had defined her position. The force of cohesion among the units began to work, and thus it was that the spirit of organization brooded over the memorable gathering at Seneca Falls in 1848. Before that meeting organization for women was unknown. Compare that fact with the powerful organizations of today, the World's W. C. T. U., the Christian Endeavorers, the National Council of Women, which represents in the aggregate fully 7,000,000 women; the National Council of Jewish Women, the Universal Peace union, the Women's Republican association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Antislavery society, the International Kindergarten union, the Woman's Relief corps and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The federation was formed six years ago. Two biennial meetings have been held, the first in Chicago in 1893, the second in Philadelphia in 1894, and the third will be held in Louisville in May, 1896. The federation now numbers between 600 and 600 individual clubs, and the state federations of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, the Territorial Federation of Utah and the federation of the District of Columbia swell the total number of federated clubs to over 800. These few facts and figures speak eloquently of the hold which club union has gained on the women of America, and the real secret of it is that the federation gives to each woman her voice in the affairs of the organization and grants her in return all the benefits of the organization. The federation is in short founded on the principles of true democracy, and its underlying philosophy is the voluntary co-operation of intellectual, social and moral forces for the benefit of humanity.

The official returns from the women's clubs of New York city and Brooklyn show that there are 40,000 club women in these two cities alone. The federation statistics show that it numbers fully 700,000, and as many clubs are not federated and new clubs are constantly being formed a conservative estimate must place the number of clubwomen in the United States at not less than 1,000,000. It must also be remembered that this estimate does not include such organizations as the Chautauqua circles, suffrage clubs, patriotic societies, all branches of the W. C. T. U., women's political clubs and the thousand and one religious guilds, clubs, societies and orders in which hundreds of thousands of women are actively engaged. This is not because there is any real lack of homogeneity of thought and feeling, but because cen-



MRS. J. M. GREEN.

tralization of loyalty is necessary, and any organization which owes its highest allegiance elsewhere does not properly belong in the federation. It is the national council of women which embraces all these and the federation also, and its triennial councils show how the web of unity is gradually gathering in all the strands of diversity.

The officers of the G. T. W. C. are: President, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago; vice president, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia; recording secretary, Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco; auditor, Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer, Providence.

The members of the advisory board are: Mrs. Sarah M. Johnson, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston; Mrs. J. C. Croly ("Jennie June"), New York city; Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, Des Moines; Mrs. Ella H. Osgood, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, Washington; Miss Mary D. Steele, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, New Orleans; Mrs. Annie McKinney, Knoxville, Tenn.

Of Mrs. Henrotin it may be said that her interest in the federation is practically sleepless, her activity untiring and her ability so evident that from the first she commanded great admiration. Her influence permeates the entire federation, and as its highest executive officer she has the respect, admiration and esteem of the whole body.

The auditor, Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer, is a woman with a national reputation for extensive and varied information on woman's work. She is one of the state factory inspectors of Rhode Island, and besides being an authority on statistics she is widely known for her poems and sketches. Of the other officers much might justly be said in praise with equal truth. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper is one of the most influential women on the Pacific coast and is widely known throughout the country. Mrs. Philip N. Moore and Mrs. C. P. Barnes represent the finest types of intellectual southern women, and Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia is a leader in progressive woman's movements.

It is of course impossible to even think of clubs and clubwomen without Sorosis, "the mother of women's clubs," and Mrs. J. C. Croly, "Jennie June," who is inseparably identified with it as its honorary president for life. Sorosis is now in its twenty-eighth year, and although the pioneer of women's clubs rejoices in the glow of perennial youth. Mrs. Croly, who has been greatly feted in London this season, is on the advisory board of the General federation, is president of the Ohio state federation, and is one of the most influential club women in the world.

The largest and most influential club in southern Ohio is the Cincinnati Woman's club, which has for its president Miss Annie Laws, the founder of the Cincinnati Training School for Nurses, president of the Columbian Exposition association, vice president of the Ohio State federation and president of the Kindergarten association. There is not a more devoted, energetic and conscientious clubwoman in the length and breadth of the land. Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton, cousin of Robert Underwood Johnson, the associate editor of the Century, is a poet, litterateur, clubwoman, lecturer, essayist and critic, is possessed of a happy Attic flavor of wit—often missing in women—and in her own home is the most fascinating and delightful of companions.



LOUISE STOCKTON.

ident of the New York State federation and is prominently connected with the women's congresses to be held at Atlanta in connection with the exposition.

Turning to New England, one sees Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the founder of the famous New England Woman's club in 1868, one of the first officers of the Association for the Advancement of Women and now president of the Massachusetts State federation and a director of the General federation. It is no part of these brief tales to recount twice told history, so no reference is here made to her literary career and many details of a wonderfully active life. Of four daughters, the eldest, Mrs. Anagost, died; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall is now state chairman of correspondence for women's clubs of New Jersey, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott is well known as a popular litterateur and lecturer, and Mrs. Laura E. Richards is a writer whose name is a household word in many happy homes.

Closely following Mrs. Howe's name is that of Mary A. Livermore, a veteran among women and a pioneer in many movements, and then one recalls Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, now the vice president of the New Jersey State federation, who was the first ordained woman minister in the United States and the forerunner of such women divines as Rev. Augusta Chapin, Rev. Phebe Hanaford and others who now swell the total number of women ministers in the United States to over 1,200. Mrs. Margaret Swan Yardley, as president of the New Jersey State Federation of Clubs, is another representative of New England, where one is tempted to believe that there is a woman's club for every square foot of soil.

Mrs. Yardley is a typically efficient woman. She is a member of Sorosis, has been for 18 years a member of the Woman's club of Orange, was member of the state board of the Columbian exposition, has taken an active part in the establishment of the Training School for Nurses, has served on the Bureau of Associated Charities and was one of the first officers of the General Federation.

In Philadelphia Miss Louise Stockton, sister of Frank R. Stockton, is the founder and official head of the Round Robin Reading club, a fully equipped embodiment of the systematic and practical idea for the study of literature. Miss Stockton is a woman of marked intellect and ability. She has been an officer in the New Century club of Philadelphia since its organization in 1887 and chairman of its literature committee of over 200 registered members. She is a director of the largest Browning society in the world and is vice president of the

of the Philadelphia university extension centers.

The south, with new and progressive activity, soon eagerly accepted the club and the federated idea for clubs, and south of what was once Mason and Dixon's line we now find a number of women's club which compare favorably with those of the north in many lines, although they have not yet gone into sociological and civic lines so extensively. The Woman's club of New Orleans, a representative southern organization, was founded by Miss Elizabeth Bland, now Mrs. Wetmore of New York city. The present president of that club is Mrs. Davis Sumter Marks, a handsome, vivacious and accomplished woman. Prominent among its members is Miss Katherine Nobles, one of the gifted young literary women of the south and one of the most thoroughly attractive girls to be found anywhere. Mrs. J. M. Greer, president of the Nineteenth Century club of Memphis, is an able clubwoman, and Miss Rosa L. Woodberry of Athens, Ga., is chairman of the state committee of correspondence.

In the west is an array of magnificent women. In Chicago we find Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, to whom the women of Chicago owe that great structure, the Woman's temple. Here, too, Miss Jane Addams has done in Hull House that superb philanthropic work which marks her as one of the foremost humanitarians and genuine reformers of the age. In Chicago, too, is that grand type of the representative woman who stands for the higher education, Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, whose name needs only to be mentioned to be recognized all over the country, and Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, who is one of the best known literary women of the federation. All are prominent and influential. Mrs. Flower has spent all her life in the interest of education. She helped to organize the Illinois Training School for Nurses, was president of the Chicago Woman's club in 1890, became a member of the Chicago school board, and later was triumphantly elected a trustee of the university by a plurality of 124,000. She is the most prominent woman in education in the state of Illinois.

Ohio is within the fold of the federation, with 39 clubs. The clubs of Ohio are progressive and up to date, and the clubwomen number such well known names as Mrs. W. G. Rose of the Cleveland Sorosis, Mrs. C. C. Stewart, Miss Ida Zerbe, Mrs. C. S. Selover, Mrs. C. E. Wyman and many others.

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MARY C. FRANCIS.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

A Plea For the Financial Independence of the Sex.

Remember this, and it cannot be said too often: Financial independence is the greatest need of woman today. The way to achieve it is for each individual woman to go in and get it for herself. She can do it just as well as a man can, each in the way that opens before her individually. If she makes up her mind that she will be financially independent the way will be sure to open for her. Women have all the business facilities that men have and do not use whisky or tobacco, besides. The odds are in their favor.

There is no slavery more galling than that of the woman who finds herself dependent on some brother, or worst of all, brother-in-law, who does out to her, often, alas! grudgingly, the food and clothing that barely suffice for her needs. Bitter, bitter, is the bread of dependence. Eat it no longer. Burst your chain of conventionalty and earn your own living. You will be surprised to find how rotten the chain is. You will be still more surprised at the respect your relatives and Mrs. Grundy will show you when you have achieved success as a breadwinner.

Judge Sandy of the Thirteenth judicial district of Kentucky has made a gallant new departure. A man named Stivers has sued Miss Catharine West for breach of promise, and the judge declares that in trying the case he will have six women on the jury along with six men or know the reason why.

England points with pride to her Conan Doyle as a writer of detective stories. With equal pride America can point to Anne Katherine Green. Her last book, "Dr. Izard," shows that her powers are deepening and strengthening with years.

Success to Live Stock Commission Merchant Jennie M. Goodwin of Kansas City. For years she was stenographer to the commission merchants whose business was in and about the stock yards. She learned all the points of live stock brokerage, and with commendable energy and pluck opened an office of her own, just as an ambitious young man would have done. Now if she makes a mistake in trying the case he will have six women on the jury along with six men or know the reason why.

It is gladness for a woman to live in these times, with all the beautiful, glorious new acquisitions that lie before her. An even century of life is not long enough to be, and do what we want to be and do now that we have opportunity at last.

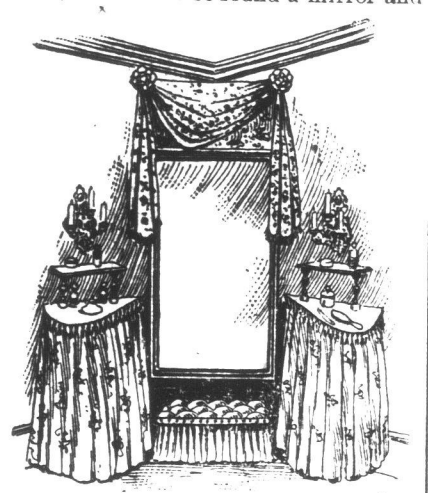
THE USEFUL CORNER.

IN BEDROOMS WHERE SPACE IS RESTRICTED.

It is furnished with a Long Swinging Mirror and Side Dressing Tables—All About the Framework and Drapery For These Fittings.

Cozy corners have been described and illustrated times without number, and now the useful corner is brought to the fore. Fortunately, like many other useful things, the useful corner may combine beauty with utility; otherwise it would not prove popular with most modern housewives. The useful corner is adapted to small rooms, where every foot of floor space is precious.

In the plan under consideration the useful corner is in point of fact a corner toilet, where will be found a mirror and

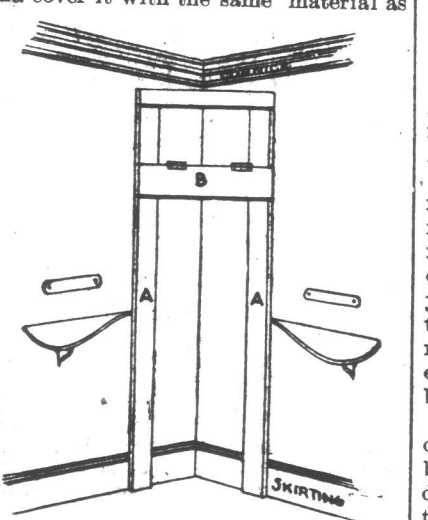


A CORNER TOILET.

on either side of it small toilet tables on which may be placed the articles usually found on one's bureau and washstand. With these and similar fittings the bureau at least may be dispensed with.

It is advised when practicable to have a long swing mirror, which provides the ideal dressing glass, as one's image is reflected therefrom from head to toe. If expense is an object, as generally it is, the plate glass may be purchased unframed and at a comparatively small cost be framed to order in a simple enameled molding. This mirror is the only costly item. The mirror being provided, get two pieces of deal the height of the corner to be fitted and measuring 1 1/2 by 2 inches. Nail these to the wall, setting them the exact width of your glass when framed. Nail across these upright supports a piece of 3 inch or 6 inch flooring board just the width. It will require chiseling out a little of the uprights just to receive this and give a flat surface for nailing; a smaller piece nailed across the top of the mirror back is a good strengthening. The footboard is sufficient for the bottom. Screw on the two butts or hinges ready to receive the glass, which now can be raised to the bar and screwed to the butts. It will then move forward or hang perfectly straight. An iron or brass fastener can be fixed to the side to keep it in any position required.

Next you may provide two brackets. If these are pear shaped, they will be found to best fit the sides of the wall and leave free a place between to stand a box with hinged lid. Stuff the top of this lid with wadding or curled hair and cover it with the same material as



FRAMEWORK FOR MIRROR AND TABLE.

the rest of the drapery. Stud it round with brass nails; hang a fringe to match below the lid opening. This box holds best boots or slippers.

This box will be found a convenient receptacle for shoes and slippers, but can of course be used for other things. Drape the brackets that form the framework of the side tables with satin or any other suitable fabric and finish with fringe to match or harmonize in color. More toilet articles can be accommodated by erecting above these tables smaller shelves, supported by turned wood spindles or by brackets. If the spindles are employed, slips of wood nailed first to the wall form a ledge to nail the shelves to, and the pillars support the front and make it very firm. These are most useful for small toilet articles and scent bottles. China three light candle sconces make a beautiful finish.

ALICE VARNUM.

Hints Concerning Tapestry.

The introduction of tapestry in the hangings of a room gives a touch of time honored, delicate, silent, indescribable approval to the tastes of certain interiors. The heavy hangings recall Florentine glories and the Venetian and Roman palaces and villas. Much of it is in Gobelin tapestry, wherein are woven pictorial legends and reproductions of famous paintings.

Portieres, or tapestry, in a large house are luxuries, but Decorator and Furnisher cautions against their use in small houses, where much lighter materials must be adopted. Very good imitation tapestry is woven in looms which has much of the charms of the time stained, heavy woolen stuff. Painted tapestries are too well known to be described. In a city dining room nothing can be finer than a real old tapestry or panels of modern painted tapestry.

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

The Hospitality of Albert Edward at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales gives in the course of the year certain special dinners at Marlborough House, which in many essential respects differ from those which he attends at other people's houses. The guests do not number more than 45 people, including the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the prince and princess. When members of the royal family arrive at Marlborough House, at the outer gate, the fact is at once signalled from the lodge, so that the Prince and Princess of Wales are never taken by surprise, but are in readiness to receive them.

The dining room in which the banquet is served is a magnificently decorated apartment, with a ceiling of white and gold. On the wall on the left hand side is a great square of red plush to set off the presentations of plate which have been made to their royal highnesses during the recent years. The Prince of Wales, as a host, sits not at the end, but in the middle seat, at the side of a large and long table. Table decorations are of a massive, ornate and rather heavy character. A very high centerpiece is filled with flowers, and more blossoms are placed in tall vases resembling specimen glasses.

Probably Marlborough House is the only place in London in which the knives and forks are laid so curiously. To each guest two forks and no more are provided, and these are placed prongs downward, reversing the usual method. In addition there is one large tablespoon and one large knife. In no circumstance are two knives permitted upon the table simultaneously, and for this rule a very strange reason is assigned. His royal highness is very superstitious, and on no account will he incur the risk of having knives crossed inadvertently. The wineglasses are placed, by the bye, in a line as straight as a company of soldiers, and the services are simply folded in two. Small water bottles are used, but apparently finger bowls are tabooed in Marlborough House.

Dinner begins at 8:45 p. m. and lasts for one hour and ten minutes. Rapid service is insisted upon. Yet four or five waiters only are allowed to enter the dining room, which is, however, some distance from the kitchen. Celerity and dispatch are obtained by the employment of a small army of assistants stationed behind the scenes.

For dessert royal blue sevens is used, and when the time has come for coffee and cigars the custom is once during the year, and only once—the night of the Derby dinner—to hand to each guest a silver lighter of unique design. No two lamps are alike, as they have at various times been presented by different donors to the Prince of Wales, and each one has its history.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Citric Acid.

Enormous quantities of citric acid are used in calico printing, in pharmacy and in the preparation of artificial lemonade. About 1 1/4 ounces (370 grains) of pure citric acid dissolved in a pint of water gives a solution which has the average flavor of good lemon juice. When diluted with several times its bulk of water, sweetened with sugar and scented with a single drop of essence of lemon, an artificial lemonade is cheaply produced, which is much used as a cooling drink in fever hospitals.

It has also been used in the navy as a substitute for fresh lemon juice in the treatment or prevention of scurvy, but has been found much less efficient. In fact, this artificial lemonade is by no means equal to that made from pure lemon juice, whether used at table or for invalids. In rheumatism or rheumatic gout the fresh juice of the lemon is preferred on account of the Moutrate of potash which it contains. Pure lemon juice is also a valuable remedy in sore throat and diphtheria. Cases have been recorded in which children have apparently been cured of this terrible disease by constantly sucking oranges or lemons. Pure citric acid possesses, like some other acids, the power of destroying the bad effects of polluted water used for drinking, but it is perhaps best to boil the water before adding a little citric acid to it.—Chambers' Journal.

He Knew Enough.

The esteem in which the sailor's calling is held in Massachusetts coast towns is indicated by a true story that comes from Gay Head, a primitive community on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

A teacher was wanted at the village, and a sailor, with Indian blood in his veins, applied to the town committee for the position. He had to pass an examination by the committee and trembled at the ordeal, being sadly unlearned in booklore.

The chairman began the examination. "Mr. —, what is the shape of the earth?"

"It is round, sir," the candidate answered.

"How do you know?"

"Because I have sailed around it three times."

"That will do, sir."

He received his "certificate" as a teacher without another question being asked.—Youth's Companion.

All the World's a Stage.

The idea embodied in this line appears to have been widely used in Shakespeare's time, not the least curious instance being its employment by Sir George Moore in the house of commons, Jan. 21, 1865-6, he describing the grand powder plot as a "conspiracy the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world." Commons Journal, volume 1, page 287.—Notes and Queries.

Some folks would never have any gold if they had to dig for it and never any sunshine if they had to crawl out of the shade to find it.—Atlanta Constitution.

A man's woman's height should be six times the length of the foot, but there are occasional exceptions.

SPECIAL.

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor Sweany

RECOGNIZED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY AS THE

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE friend and benefactor of suffering humanity, who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future, as they have in the past, from this noted philanthropist, whose fame is being spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

All are invited and no Suffering Human Being will be Turned Away.

THE POOR

who call at his offices Fridays are welcome to his treatment free of charge.

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First of all he has succeeded in effecting a cure of diseases before which all others stood powerless; and second, he is not only a doctor, but a Christian and a Philanthropist. His fame has preceded him, and the honors he received at the leading Eastern hospitals, as well as in Europe, were the highest ever bestowed upon anybody. To-day his treatment is unsurpassed by any, and he has testimonials to that effect from men of the highest standing in life, as well as from those of a lower station. It is a part of judgment and sense to seek Doctor Sweany first, instead of squandering time and money upon the uncertainties of patent medicines and picaune specialists.

All Private Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured in the Shortest Possible Time.

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If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust pervade your mind, if you are despondent and down-hearted, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Sweany before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

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If you are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, you should call or write to Dr. Sweany, and he will tell you just what can be done for you. He has succeeded in building up the most shattered and broken-down constitutions, and will bring back to you that health, strength and beauty which every woman should possess.

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No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs used, but the medicines are all compounded from the very choicest, purest and most effective medicinal plants, roots and herbs in the whole range of nature, and while their effects are marked and immediately apparent, they do not build up temporarily, but effect permanent as well as perfect cures.

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