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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1898.

NO. 1

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

**Educational, Industrial, Social**

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS CARYL S. PEROT, 1st Vice-President  
MISS LAURA MASTERS, 2d Vice-President  
MISS K. T. O'FLAHERTY, Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

### Bulletin for January.

SATURDAY, 1st,—House Closed.  
FRIDAY, 7th—New Century Trust Meeting 2.00 P. M.  
“ “ —Executive Board Meeting 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 8th—Business Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
“ “ —Talk by Miss S. P. Chambers.  
“ “ —Library Committee . . . 7.30 P. M.  
“ “ —Willing Hands Committee 7.30 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 11th—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 15th—Annual Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
FRIDAY, 21st—Annual Meeting New Century Trust 2.00 P. M.  
“ “ —Annual Meeting of Executive Board 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 22nd—Reading by Mrs. Coombs 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 25th—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 29th—Lecture by Miss A. M. Earle 8.00 P. M.  
MONDAY, 31st—Senior Sociable . . . 8.00 P. M.

Savings Fund deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Theresa Day Mrs. M. T. Donaghy  
Miss Sallie Millet Mrs. Louisa Longstreth  
Miss Bessie Davidson Miss Emma Bachmann  
Miss Gertrude Wolfe Miss Hilda Justice

### SCHEDULE OF CLASSES.

Mondays—Advanced Dressmaking . . . 7.30 P. M.  
“ — “ French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
“ —Physical Culture . . . . . 8.00 P. M.  
“ —English Branches . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting . . 7.30 P. M.  
Thursdays—Millinery . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
“ —Primary German . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Fridays—Primary French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

### THOSE REPORTS.

What ho, Chairman of Committees! Your report or your life! The President wants those not already in this very day, or, if not, at the very earliest day after reading this notice. The time is short, and if she is rushed at the last minute she will make a report of which you will be ashamed.

### THE N. C. SAVING FUND.

As the result of a communication from the New Century Trust to the Executive Board, the management of the Saving Fund has been transferred from the Board of Management, acting as a section of the Guild and Executive Board. While by this change the Executive Board assumes charge of the active accounts of the Saving Fund, the New Century Trust continues an oversight of its transactions.

The business of the Savings Fund will be transacted after the First of January at the Guild office, in business hours, the Actuary, Miss L. Canning, having been appointed Treasurer of the Saving Fund. The rules continue as heretofore, except that deposits by any one member are limited to one hundred dollars during a year.

The need for change has come not from any fault in the management heretofore, but, simply to meet existing conditions. The facilities for deposits will be much improved, to the encouragement, it is hoped, of small savings.

God bless the Present! It is *all*;

It has been Future, and it shall be Past.  
Awake and live! Thy strength recall,  
And in one trinity unite them fast.

Lowell.

## LYCEUM ECHOES.

The meeting on the evening of December 4th was small and select; the very unpleasant weather kept away a number of debaters, and we know when they learn what they missed by staying at home, they will wish they had braved the elements and appeared.

First, the statement was made that as the first Saturday of January would be New Year's, the meeting for that month would be omitted, and that consequently the next meeting would not be held until February 5th, at which time there will be an election of officers, together with the consideration and adoption of the revised constitution and by-laws read at the December meeting.

The debate of the evening was opened by Miss Cundey in a splendid paper on the affirmative side,—“Resolved, that women holding positions shall immediately resign them upon marriage;” Mrs. Turner followed with a strong, logical paper on the negative side, and thus the whole subject was fairly launched. The debate lasted one hour and included all phases of the topic; if there had been any men present, we feel sure that many of the vigorous opinions expressed would have edified as well as enlightened them. The affirmative side won when a vote was taken.

Following the debate there was read a bright, entertaining and sensible paper on “Gifts” by Miss Morton; the good and bad side of the custom was eloquently put, and the close attention given the reading showed that the hearers were following her attentively; no doubt, numbers of resolutions were made to put much of her advice into practice at this Christmas Season.

The meeting of February 5th will have a distinct literary flavor; it will be an evening with Washington Irving, and details will be given in the succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

Is it not about time for us to have another Brothers' Exchange? The last was certainly a great success. We suggest to all committees concerned in the management of sociables, entertainments &c., to consider this for the near future, and to invite the co-operation, of all members who have brothers, cousins, or friends to bring and lend for the evening, receiving loans in return.

By the way, we were asked the other day if it was the thing for married members to continue their membership. Why, of course, and all the more; and if the writer of this had her way she would make every man who marries a member by consequence—that is if otherwise eligible—and would any Guildler marry a man who was not?—and give him every right except perhaps that of voting.

## The Way We Are Remembered by Our Friends.

We have received from Miss Mary A. Burnham, “The Republic: a History of the United States in the Administrations; John R. Ireland, M. D. It occupies seventeen Quarto Volumes, and makes a valuable addition to our library.

At the last business meeting of the Guild, Saturday, Dec. 11th, one of the topics of the evening was the considerateness of a number of Philadelphia firms toward their employees, and the Guild voted to send, in several cases, letters of appreciation to the firms mentioned. Especially unanimous was the vote in regard to Strawbridge and Clothier, and Sharpless Brothers, who refused, in the face of general custom, to keep their establishments open for the fortnight before Christmas. Partridge and Richardson, are open only four days. These stores, from their location, would certainly receive their share of evening custom.

This extension of hours in the holiday season is one of the severest strains which salespeople, both men and women, have to endure, and the custom is kept up by shoppers themselves. If we would all, even at a little sacrifice of convenience, contrive to do our buying in the day time, many a weary hour and many a break-down lasting for weeks or months might be spared to those whose only capital is their health.

Mr. Wanamaker, while he does keep open in the evenings for two weeks, has made this season, some arrangements which will considerably mitigate the strain. One of these is that employees can, alternating among themselves, divide the evening force so that each may have the alternate evening free.

## PROGRAMME.

The announcements are as follows:

January 1st. House will be closed and the Lyceum omitted.

January 8th. Business Meeting, Miss S. P. Chambers will read a short paper on Dolly Madison.

January 15th. Annual Meeting of the Guild, President's address and election of officers, &c.

January 22d. Mrs. Mary B. Coombs will read selections from “Hugh Wynne.”

January 29th. Miss Anne M. Earle will lecture on “Old London.”

February 5th. Lyceum.

February 12th. Business Meeting.

February 19th. Lecture by Mr. Wm. H. Rau, subject will be announced in February Journal.

February 26th. Sociable.

From “The Educational Club of Philadelphia” comes a notice of the 3rd Annual meeting of the “National Kindergarten Union” which is to be held at the Philadelphia Normal School, 13th and Spring Garden Streets, on February 18th and 19th 1898.

Many interesting speakers, men and women, from different parts of our own country are expected to be present, also James L. Hughes, Sup't of Schools of Toronto. The report says: It is anticipated that between 200 and 300 Kindergarteners will be present.

Although it rain throw not away thy watering-pot.

## ETC.

Ninety-nine per cent. of our members are reformers. The only trouble with them is they are too modest to push their particular methods to execution, and too well convinced of the superiority of their individual systems to help push along the insufficient, crippled, inadequate—albeit *working* system under which we groan at present.

No doubt we need reform! no doubt we need new ideas! but we would respectfully suggest to those whose minds are harrowed by the awful need of reform in the working methods of the Guild, that their views are never likely to be taken up and tried if they make a practice of dropping them in the hall or on the stairs. Such matter as is found there is removed with the rubbish, and there is never time to sift the priceless gold dust of suggestions from the dross of carpet dust.

What loads of good advice, and gentle, tolerant criticism, and kind and thoughtful suggestions find their way into the dustpan—not, of course, on the principle that water finds its level.

It is often my fate to leave remarks on the stairs and in the hall, that would create lively discussion if their perpetrators would overcome their innate timidity so far as to utter them at a business meeting—remarks that have borne in upon me a most crushing sense of the general unregenerateness and depravity of our present working system, of the lamentable want of tact and discretion exhibited by our officers, of the need for more aggressive action on the part of committees, and above all of the apparent exclusiveness of a number of our members, who evidently feel themselves a class apart from the workers.

There is room for improvement, no doubt, and we are willing to improve, so it only remains for some of our reformers to get their theories in shape to be turned into practice. This cannot be done by keeping these ideas hidden during the meetings where they might be of value. If you have a good practical idea—one that is worth acting on—it is certainly worth putting before the active members of the Guild in meeting assembled. If modesty be the restraining cause, seek refuge in the “Modest Members' Box” in the study. In the days when we were even more degenerate than now some of us found this a good way to bring our suggestions before the meetings. Let us hear from those who are afflicted with the knowledge of our lethargy, let us attach the electric alarm of their ideas of reform to the slow moving mass of grey matter at the helm of our barque, that the year 1898 may usher in an era of life and movement testifying to the long looked for awakening within our members of a loyal, revivifying *esprit de corps*.

## KITTIE.

A wise man is ready to strike a bargain with fate. The wisest are those who ask much and then take half. It is the coward who asks too little, and the fool who imagines he will receive without demanding.  
H. S. Merriman.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the *Guild*, will take place Saturday, January 15th, at 8 P. M. The standing committees, the Secretary and the Treasurer will submit their annual reports. An election will be held for a first and second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Three members of the Executive Board are also to be elected for a term of three years, and one member for an unexpired term, to fill a vacancy.

The nominating committee consists of Miss Ida E. Turner, Chairman, Mrs. Mary T. Gawthrop, Mrs. E. M. Balderston, Mrs. C. D. Phillippe, Mrs. C. S. Tomlinson, Miss Minnie Morton and Miss Minnie B. Kidd.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporators of the New Century Trust will be held Friday, January 21st, at 2 P. M., to elect three Trustees, and the officers of the Trust, and to receive the Annual reports of the President and Treasurer.

On the same day, at 3 P. M., the Annual Meeting of the Executive Board will be held, at which the President and Treasurer will submit their Annual reports. Three members of the Board, and the regular officers and will be elected.

## SENIORS.

The Sociable for January is to renew old friendships and make new ones. Seniors will make a note that the date is *Monday*, January 31st, at 8 P. M. There will be *no further notice*.

At the last meeting of the Seniors, Miss Emma Marsteller was chosen President, Miss Ellen Broderick and Dr. Mary Wenzell, first and second Vice-Presidents Miss Kathleen O'Flaherty Secretary, and Mrs. Mary T. Gawthrop Registrar.

The Fair Committee of the Guild returns thanks to the following firms, for their generous contributions to the same.

Finley Acker & Co.	Martindale & Co.
Thos. C. Fluke & Co.	Partridge & Richardson
Gimbel Bros.	Robert W. Sinclair
Hanscom Bros.	Sharpless Bros.
Frederick Hoag	Showell & Fryer
Merrill & Hopper	John Wanamaker

The Willing Hands Committee wishes to remind its old members that the dues for '98 are in order.

Also, to invite any one else who feels that the work is worthy of support to please contribute the membership fee which is only 60 cents a year, without funds on hand the permanent and progressive work of relief is delayed at a time when best results might be obtained.

He that looks not before finds himself behind.  
Texas Siftings.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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We publish this month, by request, some papers, having for their subject the question, "Why should a woman upon marriage give up a lucrative position?" two of which were read at the December meeting of the Lyceum.

### WHY DOES A WOMAN USED TO EARN HER OWN LIVING RELINQUISH HER POSITION IMMEDIATELY ON MARRIAGE?

Since my appointment to take part in the discussion of this question, I have consulted several young women, and received various answers. Here are some of them.

- 1.—It looks so queer to go right on working when you are married.
- 2.—The other girls would talk.
- 3.—Folks would say I hadn't made much of a match if I had a man who couldn't support me.
- 4.—What's the use of marrying if one has to go on drudging just as before.
- 5.—My young man wouldn't like to have it said that he couldn't support a wife.

The first objection—"It looks so queer," I do not know how to answer, because I don't think it does look so. I have, in fact, always felt a great admiration for the woman who, knowing that a larger income would bring more comfort to both, husband and wife, and seeing that, while he toils from morning till night, she has nothing to do but sit about and be fed by his hand, prefers to do her part in the bread-winning.

It is to be fully understood that this is only when there are no children, or other family duties. The woman who keeps her own home, and cares for her own children, holds up her full end of the partnership, and is entitled to an equal portion with her husband in every respect: the woman who is willing to neglect

her child for any other interest under the sun, ought never to have married at all.

2.—The other girls would talk.

Yes, a few of the more thoughtless would, but it would be only a nine days' wonder, even for them. They would soon forget all about it.

3.—They would say I hadn't made much of a match &c. This depends on what "they" mean by much of a match: if marriage means love, companionship, home, the certainty of one true friend to whom we are the first consideration in the world, the certainty of never more being lonely, the feeling that in all discouragements and perplexity there is one to whom we have a right to take our troubles and be sure of sympathy, the daily content in the heart of knowing that we have not only some one to care for us, but some one to care for—if this is what we marry for, then the fact that the man is poor is only a reason for a closer sympathy, and a more fervent desire to help. If we are marrying to be able to say to our unmarried co-workers "Aha, see what I've got and you haven't, somebody to keep me without earning my living!"—To this one has no answer.

But what sort of a girl is it who can take more pride in being supported by somebody else than in supporting herself? In being a useless creature, in being a mate, but not a help-mate? We have all seen such wives; a certain sort of boarding house is always full of them. I know of one of which we saw a good deal some winters ago. He and she had boarded in the same house; she was a milliner: all day we saw nothing of either of them for both were busy: when they married they still boarded there, "He" went out early as before, and staid until tea time; and all the hours between she had, apparently, no earthly thing to do but to sit at the front window and look up and down our not very exciting street. Is that a wholesome life? If the couple had gone to housekeeping it might have been different; but even then there are many lonesome hours in which she might do outside work, not only to help with the expenses, but to keep herself from dry rot in a deadly dull, eventless life.

"But the man doesn't like to have it said that he can't support a wife."

This, to my mind, is not a very noble sort of pride. In fact, it is not true pride, but cowardice; he, too, is afraid, not of having his wife work, but of what somebody might say about it. Either this, or else he wants to enjoy the feeling that he is master of the finances; it makes a man seem somehow bigger to have her come to him whenever she wants to buy a pair of gloves, and explain to him how it was that the last wore out so soon. So he would rather they would live apart, perhaps for years, than have it said he could not support her in idleness.

Since writing the above, I have heard one other objection. "A married woman has no business to go on working and keep us single women out."

This is the argument used by men against the remunerative work of all women—"They push in and keep us out." If we do not admit its justice here, we have no right to use it ourselves.

ELIZA S. TURNER.

### SHOULD A WOMAN HOLDING A POSITION RESIGN IT IMMEDIATELY UPON MARRYING?

This question contains much food for thought.

Looking at it from the woman's standpoint, I should say "yes," she should resign her position immediately upon marrying. Why should she pursue this course? There is only one reason, but that is an all potent one, because she goes, or should go, upon marrying to something infinitely better than the mere earning of a livelihood; to home-making, the noblest object a woman can have before her, be the home never so lowly.

It is true that the man she marries may not be able to fill the position he occupies so well as she fills hers, but as the individual must suffer for the race, so she must sacrifice herself, not to him only, but to the public good. Her hope lies in the future. She must educate her sons to be better and wiser men than their father. Was it not Horace Mann who said? "If you wish to educate the youth of America, you must educate their grandmothers."

So the woman who marries must resign her position and turn her attention to educating her offspring with the distinct idea, that they will be a benefit to the race and carry on the good work that she has begun, that her sons will be men to be proud of, and men who will know how to treat their wives, as well as their mothers and sisters. The mother can do this, for we all know that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Some women who marry may not be fortunate enough to be blessed with a family. Let such go out and adopt some stray waifs and train them up in the way they should go, remembering that by so doing they are influencing the world.

When we say "give up a position, and assume other duties, leave to the men the smaller part, that of earning the bread and butter," we do not mean give up all connection with outside pursuits or with the daily current of affairs. We should keep ourselves so well informed that when our husbands come home and announce to us two days before an election that Henry George is dead, we need not say "Who is Henry George? did he live in Philadelphia?" but rather respond at once by asking what effect he thinks it will have on the election. We should be able to discuss with him the relative merits of public questions. To do all this requires the time which was given before marriage to our daily occupation. It is said that order is Heaven's first law, it may be better for us to make it our second one for the present, and shut our eye to some of the details our mothers deemed essential, put less trimming on clothing and have fewer fancy things about the house to collect dust. These things will be better managed in the future, when, as scientists tell us, we may be able to take a small pneumatic tube and carry it into the different rooms in our dwellings, where it will absorb all the dust by suction and this can then be carried off to some central reservoir. Perhaps in those days some co-operative plan will have been devised by which

the labor connected with cooking will be lessened, and women will have still more time to devote to the ideal home-making of which we speak.

A picture has been presented here of what a woman may do who resigns her position when she marries. Do you think it could be accomplished by one who was going every day to a store, an office or a school?

ZETA BERENICE CUNDEY.

There is no higher duty or nobler mission in which a woman can be engaged, than to take care of the house, look after the welfare of the family and make everything neat and home-like for those who have occupations elsewhere for family support; to select and order the meals and provide the entertainments, to receive the guests in the absence of the husband, and make life for him one happy holiday when he is released from the cares of money getting.

Can a woman look up to her husband with the proper respect and the admiration she desires to bestow, if she is compelled to labor by his side as a comrade to furnish means for their sustenance? Can she develop those grand qualities that make life worth the living, if she is to be trammelled by the thoughts of trade, to be engaged in the struggle to accumulate pelf by her individual action? Is there opportunity for loving thoughts to germinate when she is behind the counter or at the desk ever watching the nimble sixpence or the slowly accumulating dollar in the hands of trade? Or, when motherhood comes upon her must she be obliged to turn the baby fingers from her own hands to strangers, and heave a sigh of pain as she turns her weary eyes to foot up a column of figures or run a typewriter? No! it is a perversion of natural instinct, a violation of natural laws. How are we to cultivate the love of home, the fondness for the fireside, the desire in children to possess a home, unless the wife and mother is there at all times to comfort and soothe? The home is the great talisman that keeps evil from the young and strengthens the hands of the good. In this age of progress, the tearing down and the desire for new things and for woman's emancipation, as it is called, is only pulling the social fabric about our ears as Samson in his pain and anguish pulled down the temple on himself and his tormenters.

E. MAGOUN.

### LOVE.

"How cometh love?"

It comes unsought, unsent.

How goeth love?

That was not love that went."

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies  
 In other men; sleeping, but never dead,  
 Will rise in majesty to meet thy own;  
 Then wilt thou see it gleam in many eyes,  
 Then will pure light around thy path be shed,  
 And thou wilt nevermore be sad and lone.

LOWELL.

## REAL CHILDREN.

A colloquy between 4 year old Charley and his aunt, as they walked up hill.

C—Aunt Mary, wouldn't it be easier for us to go up hill if we had four legs instead of two?

A—Yes, I suppose it would.

C—Well then, wouldn't it be better?

A—Perhaps so.

C—Well, if we think it would be better to have four legs, and God made us with two, isn't that knowing more than God, and isn't that being better than God? (M. G.)

If we had not such high authority for the above, we should not dare to give it of a four-year-old.

Anything contributed to this column must be personally known at first, or at the farthest second hand.

## A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONSUMERS LEAGUE.

At the last meeting of the Consumers League of Pa., Dec. 14th, several new names were added to what is called the White List.

It is understood that while the stores on our list have subscribed to the "Conditions of a Fair House," as regards seats, hours, sanitary arrangements, etc., (which were printed by you in a former Journal), the Society by no means asserts that these are the only employers who are considerate to their employes; on the contrary, we are constantly looking out for others, and asking those not yet subscribing to invite members of the Council to visit their establishments, and to allow their names to be added as supporting our conditions. The object of the League is simply to inform shoppers who prefer to deal at stores whose proprietors consider the health and comfort of their people, where some, at least, of such stores can be found.

The list to date is as follows:

Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market.  
Huyler's, 1320 Chestnut.  
Gimbel's, 9th and Market.  
Sheppard, 1008 Chestnut.  
Whitman's, 1315 Chestnut.  
Jacob Miller, Sons & Co., 926 Market.  
Sharpless, 8th and Chestnut.  
John Wanamaker.  
Partridge and Richardson.  
Hirsh—Umbrellas, 1307 Market.  
Lit Brothers.

In the course of our inquiries in such directions, the visiting members discover, in many establishments, evidences of consideration and kindness which go far beyond any conditions of a Fair House. For instance, the lunch rooms in many stores, with their conveniences for cooking and heating meals brought from home, and their free additions of tea, coffee, etc., most really conduce to the health as well as the pleasure of the workers. A number of stores have a sitting room, with lounges, easy chairs, papers and magazines to

pick up in odd moments, conveniences for temporary indisposition, etc. Several stores, as Sharpless, Lit Brothers, Wanamaker, Whitman, Sheppard & Arrison give an hour for lunch instead of half an hour or three-quarters. The arrangements in Hirsh's new umbrella store and factory are exceptionally favorable to the workers. One or two other establishments, which, on account of certain requirements of their trade, we cannot technically square with our conditions, are extremely generous and thoughtful of the comfort of their employes. Of this character are the two stores of Finley Acker, and some others which, if the Journal will permit, we may mention later. One store, whose proprietor has thus far declined to give us his name, but who does not forbid us to speak of it personally from the office, is well enough known to all Philadelphia as one of the best employers in the city.

We most earnestly ask of all our friends, not only to give the League their conscientious support, join the League of conscientious shoppers, but to bring or send us information of all establishments employing women whose proprietors are, to use our constant phrase, "just and kind" to those in their employ.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

It is with considerable trepidation that I approach the subject of our modern methods of celebrating Christmas, and the delicate question as to whether the season has not become almost as much of a bugbear as a time of gladness. From the days when our far away ancestors, themselves borrowing a custom from their pagan forefathers, began to burn the Yule-log in honor of our Christmas holiday, many quaint and cheerful ceremonies have clustered themselves around the day, endearing it to all our hearts. Though we all love Christmas for the sake of many pleasant things connected with it, yet of late years so many exacting duties, so many harassing obligations have added themselves to its observance that one cannot help thinking that it is now a season of madness as well as of merriment, an amiable madness, perhaps, but none the less exhausting to mind and finances.

While the Christmas fever is upon us, we feel a strong impelling force which prompts us to rush out and express in gifts our sense of near relationship to all the world. For the time, we are all near brothers and sisters, and we must give each other some token of the new kinship.

By way of accomplishing this end, we sally forth and purchase a miscellaneous mass of books, pictures, gloves, ribbons, flowers, confectionery, pin cushions, and what-not. The list can be prolonged indefinitely. These articles are intended to carry satisfaction, if not joy, to the hearts of their recipients, and are supposed to bear some relation to the wants and needs of the persons who are to receive them. But, alas, the perfume goes to a person who abhors scents, and the slippers do not fit and cannot be exchanged. This

person is in need of gloves and handkerchiefs, and would have supplied these needs, but the money was spent instead for a picture and a box of candy for one who, though expressing delight in their possession, has privately no appreciation of art, and gets an attack of indigestion over the confectionery.

The pin-cushion goes to gladden the heart of some lucky young bachelor, who does not know—such is his masculine ignorance—that it is intended only for an ornament—and he proceeds forthwith to stick pins in it. How each desecrating pin would pierce the heart of the fair one who briar-stitched it with such care, if she only knew to what use it was being put. The idea of actually sticking pins in a gift pin-cushion!

The silken head-rest meets with a more appropriate fate. It is bestowed upon some one who pronounces it "perfectly sweet," hung upon the most comfortable chair, and then woe to the head, however care-worn, which dares to repose itself upon that alluring, but deceitful "rest."

These are a few of the Christmas misfits. Each individual experience can supply many more.

There is a large class of persons to whom Christmas shopping does not mean "peace on earth" and their aching back and racked nerves supply them with little good will towards man—and less toward woman. They comprise the vast army of salespeople, cashiers, etc., in our large stores, to whom this season means that many weary hours must be added to days already long, and much extra labor to occupations already hard enough, and often without the slightest compensation. It is to the credit of at least one of our large stores that it has steadfastly refused to exact this extra service from its employees. Some of the others, who do exact it, show a desire to be fair and just by offering some compensation, after the holidays are over, in the shape of a certain allowance of time for the added labor.

It is to the very great discredit of some others, and should be to their shame, that their employees are required to offer, as a sort of involuntary Christmas present, three, four, or five evenings out of the two weeks before Christmas, and this without the slightest recognition of their additional services. It is a Christmas offering, but a forced one, made on the altar of greed and cupidity, and not with frankincense and myrrh, but with bitter herbs and rue.

There is another phase of the institution which is an important one, and which, with a cheerful, but mistaken optimism, we are accustomed to shutting our eyes to. It is the paralyzing effect upon business of the reaction from all this sudden access of wild, unreasoning buying and selling. A healthy state of activity is the very life of commerce, but this frenzy of buying is merely a stimulant, and for business as well as for individuals, stimulants only supply a false strength, which, when the effects pass off, leave their object in a worse condition than before.

It is then that the literature of the advertising columns reaches its highest level of guile, artfully con-

cealed in the form of bargains. Then the store keeper poses as the noble minded friend of his race, the high-spirited philanthropist, who, despising profit for himself, only wishes to benefit his fellow-man through the medium, of course, of his fellow man's female relatives, who are more easily convinced of the enormous sacrifice at which he is able to offer an article for 49 cents whose real value is 98 cents. The appeal of the rival stores run the gamut from seductive blandishments to blatant shrieks of their efforts to extract from the pockets of the people the few remaining dollars which have escaped the Christmas havoc. And in general they succeed so well that at last, with attenuated purses, sadder, but not much wiser minds, we breathe a thankful sigh that "Christmas comes but once a year."

## 4th BIENNIAL.

That the women of Denver can uphold the reputation of their section of the country for enterprise and promptness of action, is shown by the report of the Local Biennial Committee which was read by Mrs. Longstreth at the stated meeting, of the New Century Club, held in December. The fourth biennial of the General Federation of Clubs, is to be held in Denver June 24th to 28th, 1898, and this report was sent to Mrs. Longstreth, as chairman of the Gen. Committee.

Although it is six months before the time for the convention, applications have already been made to the General Passenger Agents' Association, for a reduction of railway fares to all delegates from a distance, besides which, several excursions have been arranged, for exhibiting some of the finest and most characteristic scenery in the state.

Rates have been obtained from the principal hotels, and from a number of lodging and boarding houses. The building for holding the convention has been engaged, with abundance of music for the different meetings. Arrangements have been made for having a Post Office established here, where mail matter will be received twice a day and collected for all outgoing trains. Twelve churches have agreed to give up their pulpits for the occupation of visiting delegates, on the Sunday that intervenes.

In short everything thinkable has been done for the convenience and comfort of visitors, even to the engaging of bicycles for the four days. Judging from all this we conclude that the time may be most delightfully spent, and more fully occupied than is common even to club women.

Aunt Sally Carroll, who died recently in Macon, Georgia, in her ninety-sixth year, earned her living at switch tending from the time of the civil war until a few years ago. Although she had to look out for a hundred trains a day, she had a record of never having a misplaced switch.—*Woman's Tribune*.

## PERSONAL.

Wanted, place for a colored child of nine, where she can earn her board by working between school hours. Apply at Guild office.

**We Pay  
Postage.**

ALL you have guessed about  
Life Insurance may be  
wrong. If you wish to know  
the truth send for  
"How and Why,"

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ing and Massage.

Shampooing and Massage of the Head, also Restoring  
Hair to the Natural Color a Specialty.

Manicuring and Chiropody.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO 118 S. 12th Street.

AN experienced home-maker will decorate and ar-  
range rooms for special functions, or make regu-  
lar visits for general care of furniture, lamps, plants,  
etc. Will do shopping and errands of trust. Draperies  
and clothing repaired. Address,

MRS. J. P. HOLBROOK,

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Entrance on 12th St.

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

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CYCLING SUPPLIES.

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A trained nurse offers to make daily visits to pa-  
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and errands of trust, also neat sewing, making a  
specialty of mending. Address,

EDITH SHARPLESS,

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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INSTRUCTIONS IN DESIGNING, NEEDLEWORK AND  
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### GREAT REDUCTIONS

FOR THE MONTH IN

### .. LADIES' FINE SHOES...

J. DUTCHER,

(Below Arch.)

45 N. THIRTEENTH ST.

### Committee on Legal Protection.

Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of  
charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the  
Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable  
to advance them. For Women and Girls only.  
This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SAT-  
URDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.

W:  
5941

# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

NO. 2

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

**Educational, Industrial, Social**

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library,

### Bulletin for February.

SATURDAY, 5th.—Lyceum. 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 8th—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
FRIDAY, 11th—New Century Trust Meeting 2.00 P. M.  
" "—Executive Board Meeting 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 12th—Business Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
" "—Library Committee . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" "—Willing Hands Committee 7.30 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 19th—Picturesque Mexico.  
Illustrated Lecture by Wm. P. Rau. 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 22nd—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 26th—Sociable . . . . . 8.00 P. M.

### SCHEDULE OF CLASSES.

Mondays—Advanced Dressmaking . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" " French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Physical Culture . . . . . 8.00 P. M.  
" —English Branches . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Thursdays—Millinery . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Primary German . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Fridays—Primary French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Kate M. Hayes, Miss Mattie Mackay.

The Guild is indebted to Mr. Edward I. H. Howell for the gift of a Dinsmore Typewriter.

Mr. Wm. H. Rau's lecture on picturesque Mexico will be illustrated with seventy-five views, and there will also be on exhibition a collection of Mexican curios.

In spite of the inclement weather a goodly number of members and friends assembled at the Guild House on Saturday evening January Twenty-second and were amply repaid in hearing the excellent reading of parts of Hugh Wynne by Mrs. Coombs. The informal talk which followed the reading was enjoyed by all present and the promise of another reading at some future time is one of the treats in store for the Guild. A short talk and a song by Dr. Thorne of Edinburgh, and refreshments pleasantly rounded out the evening's entertainment. The committee hopes to have a dramatic entertainment for February and members of the Guild are asked to consult the Bulletin Board for particulars.

The annual meeting of the New Century Guild was held Saturday evening, January 15th. The following officers were elected: First Vice-President, Miss L. F. Masters. Second Vice President, Miss A. Hillman. Secretary, Miss Herminia Morton. Treasurer, Miss M. B. Niles. Executive Board; unexpired term of a member resigned,—two years to serve, Mrs. L. C. Longstreth. Elected for three-year term: Miss Z. B. Cundey, Miss M. H. Wright, Miss A. B. Hudson.

The reports will be found below.

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sara L. Draper, Chairman.

Has examined the account of Mary B. Niles, Treasurer, and finds the same correct.

A statement of membership for the year 1897 is submitted as follows:

Membership December 31, 1896 . . . . .	445
Subsequently paid for 1896 . . . . .	1
Renewals during year . . . . .	11
New members in 1897 . . . . .	75
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	532
Loss by death, resignation, removal from the city, delinquent and other causes . . . . .	90
<hr/>	
Total membership December 31, 1897 . . . . .	442
Joined in 1897 for 1898 . . . . .	27
Renewals for 1898 . . . . .	5
<hr/>	
Members on roll January 1, 1898 . . . . .	474

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

MARY B. NILES, Treasurer, in account with The NEW CENTURY GUILD. January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

DR.		
To balance January 1, 1897		\$26 70
To receipts—		
Membership dues, 1895	\$1 20	
"    "    1896	8 40	
"    "    1897	438 90	
"    "    1898	72 00	
Library fines	16 10	\$520 50
Contributions	13 17	
Interest on deposit	4 12	
Membership Committee	10 00	
Sale of Guild Pins	2 20	
Total Receipts		\$566 09
		592 79
CR.		
By Disbursements—		
Appropriation to Executive Board	\$250 00	
Books, magazines and papers	79 64	
Postage, stationery and printing	25 60	
Subscription to new Century Journal	86 75	
Librarian	60 00	
Appropriation to Committees		
Entertainment	10 00	
Friendly Visitors	5 00	
Evening Tea	2 00	
Portrait Reception	8 00	
Sign for Door	4 50	
Repairs to Typewriter	12 00	
Bicycle Bolders	1 35	
Safe, one-quarter interest	7 75	
Dues, State Federation of Clubs	3 00	
Total disbursements		555 59
Balance December 31st 1897		37 20

## REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Katharine H. Ringwalt, Chairman.

Number of books loaned in 1897	1939
Magazines loaned	518
Total	2457
Number of books in library January 1, 1897	2678
"    "    added during the year	165
Number of books in library January 1, 1898	2843
Number of members to whom books were loaned	274
Greatest number of books taken out by one person	58

Thirty periodicals are to be found in the Guild library, coming to us as exchanges for our own JOURNAL, by gift or by paid subscription.

There has been a decided increase in the reading of magazines, and much of this has been done in the reading room, while the number of books taken out this past year is smaller than the number taken out in 1896. This decrease is especially noted, in the reading of novels, and the suggestion has been made that perhaps much of the time previously given to novel reading is now given, among our membership, to bicycling.

During the year 1897 many gifts have enriched the Guild library. Two book-cases were presented by Miss Wright, a study lamp for the reading room and one for the library by Mrs. Turner, books have been given by Miss Patten, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Wm. Needles, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Burnham.

The committee had a number of books bound early in the year, and must also report the loss of fifty-three volumes, all belonging to the class of fiction. Some of these were worn out and not of sufficient value to be replaced. The loss covers a period of about five years.

## Cash account—

Cash on hand January 1, 1897	\$2 04
Received a gift of	4 00
"    from sale of old books	1 75
	\$7 79

Expended for note-paper, envelopes, mucilage, book labels, and other necessaries for use of reading room	\$4 27
Leaving balance on hand of	3 52
	\$7 79

## REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Mary T. Gawthrop, Chairman.

Received appropriation	\$10 00
"    admissions	85
	\$10 85
Paid flowers and refreshments for the President's reception	\$3 55
Paid for gas	1 50
"    for music	1 00
"    balance on rent of piano	2 10
"    for two books	70
Total	\$8 85

Balance on hand January 1st, 1898 . . . . . \$2 00

To provide some form of entertainment for the third and fifth Saturdays of the month has been the province of your Committee on Program, and secondarily to have the program arranged for and printed in the JOURNAL two months in advance. Incidentally the business meetings have received a small share of attention, and a few times during the year something has been provided for the last hour or half hour.

The following are some of the good things given during the year:

In January the President's reception, assisted by present and past first vice-presidents. At the business meeting a rainy day dress for business women was discussed, and on the 30th a lecture by Mr. Samuel J. Entrikin, on "Life in the Polar Regions," Mr. Truscott showing the views.

In February a Scotch Evening was arranged by Miss Perot, and an article on the "Bargain Counter" was read at the business meeting.

In March, Dancing, with Miss Yoos as hostess, and

at the business meeting "Home Libraries" was presented by a member of the Library Committee.

A lecture by Dr. James MacAlister, on "Art in Illustration," was given in April, and at the business meeting Mrs. Anne Biddle Stirling read a paper on "Higher Ideals in Home Life: Practical Needs and Methods."

In May a Musicales, under the direction of Mrs. Kidd, was given, and one evening was occupied with patriotic songs and recitations.

The Fair absorbed the third Saturday in November, and in December no program was arranged, as experience has shown that our members are too busy to go to the Guild house in the evenings.

## REPORT OF SAVING FUND NEW CENTURY GUILD.

Mary L. Foley, Treasurer.

Balance to credit of Depositors Jan. 1st, '97	\$1,548.36
Total Receipts from Depositors	955.85
Interest Credited	51.82
	2,556.03
Total amount withdrawn	612.42
Due Depositors Jan. 1st, '98	1,943.61
Surplus [Net Earnings]	45.60
Deposits with the N. C. Trust	1,987.00
Cash on hand	2.21
	1,989.21

Balance Assets Jan. 1st, '98 . . . . . 1,989.21

January 1st, 1897, there were 42 Depositors, during the year 5 closed their accounts and 2 New Depositors opened accounts, making 39 open accounts January 1st, 1898.

## THE REPORT OF THE WILLING HANDS.

Elizabeth Gartley, Chairman.

Much of the best work of this committee is of so confidential a nature that it cannot properly appear in a public report except in the uninteresting form of statistics. But a few special cases may be mentioned, as evidence to Guild members, of our efforts to relieve. Beginning with the history of Case No. 1, recommended by a Guild member, we find the committee have worked on it for two years. It is that of a woman 70 years of age, of the highest character, and who has always been a hard worker and thrifty, as most of her New England type are. Her husband is paralyzed and the pay for the little washing she is able to do constitutes their income. Fortunately they own their little cottage. The Willing Hands has undertaken to try to provide them with comfortable clothing, besides, from time to time, a dollar to preserve his life insurance which will be sufficient to keep her the balance of her days should she outlive him. Only through the generous help and interest of the treasurer of the Onward and Upward Club, who is a Guild member, have we been able to continue this help the year through. Since early Spring Case No. 2 has been looked after

at the request of a Guild member, who generously helped her from her own funds as long as was practical. The committee took up the work of permanent relief by periodically providing baskets of provisions, and money to help pay room-rent. She was a working woman between 60 and 70 years of age, living alone in the city, friendless and forlorn, and in November passed beyond the further need of help.

Case No. 3 represents another more recent effort of the committee to protect and relieve a woman about the age of the others. Refined and until recent years living well, she was found in extreme poverty and hopelessly deranged. During the Summer months, with some trouble and expense, she was temporarily placed in the Friends' Asylum, where for six months she has had all that the best medical skill and proper living conditions could give. Our efforts in her behalf will cease after January 24th, when she passes as a permanent charge into the care of the State. Besides these three cases others have been undertaken with varying results. But do not these typical cases justify the existence, kind approval and hearty support of all Guild members?

During the last year the method has been to concentrate the limited means and the effort on a few unquestionably worthy cases, rather than diffuse it among a greater number, thus doing only superficial work.

We are in our annual chronic condition of an empty treasury, but we confess it without shame, as \$43.35 have been received and expended for general relief besides the donation and discreet distribution of 122 new and 148 second-hand garments.

We not only find ourselves short of means with which to work but also of workers, and we would respectfully suggest that all Guild members turn over a new leaf by paying the fee (which is only 60 cents), and we assure them that a leaf so turned will not flop back until the beginning of 1899. During the Spring we had to resort to a "Clipping Party" in order to raise funds to carry on the Summer work.

One of the best features of our work is the Loan Fund. To Guild members it stands as a good thing unquestioned. During the year it has been used forty-five times. Last year we reported \$242.21. This year, after buying a third interest in the safe, which we felt to be a necessity, we have to report, \$239.94.

The amount circulating at present is	\$124 00
Cash deposited in Saving Fund is	95 47
Cash on hand	28 22

## STATISTICS OF WOMEN'S WORK.

It has been the object of this committee to learn the status of the various places of employment in the city as regards the treatment of employees, and especially the instances of kindness and consideration. Latterly we have worked in this direction in conjunction with the Consumer's (or Shoppers') League, the Guild being represented by two members.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

Entered at the Post Office at Phila. as second-class matter.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

One year (ten numbers), one inch . . . \$3 00  
 " " " one-third column . . . 7 50  
 " " " one page . . . 40 00  
 Single insertion, one inch, payment in advance . . . 40  
 " " " one page . . . 6 00  
 Proportionate rates for special advertisements.

Address all communications, editorial and business, to  
 THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL,  
 1227 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Subscription Price, for year, (ten numbers) 25 Cents.

May begin at any time, and payment may be made in stamps.

### FROM OLD TO YOUNG.

All through the year we mothers in Israel are seizing opportunities, open or covert, to impress on the young folks the needs, shortcomings, and obligations of members to each other and to the whole; and so long as we have an ideal not yet reached, this must continue to be the burden of our song. And can the ideal ever be fully reached? We think not, for that would mean slipping back. If it were not the law of our being that, having climbed to a certain height, we see and desire to reach new heights beyond, it would be scarcely worth while to climb at all. Is there any Guild member—nay, there may be one, but are there six members who have kept step with us for a year, and taken any active part in the Society, who do not feel that it is, on the whole, on a higher plane than it was this time last year, and also that they want it to be still higher?

It is, however, our custom on this day in the year to take account of stock, and "consider our mercies." What have we to-day on which to congratulate ourselves? A house of our own, at our command each day from ten to ten; a well stocked library with all the worth-while magazines and daily and weekly papers; opportunities for class instruction in everything under the sun (except, may be, football); a certainty of some agreeable entertainment every Saturday evening in the year; the best of lectures, entertainments, concerts, dramatic performances, etc.; an opportunity to vote on Guild affairs; a chance to speak our minds in the Lyceum on any subject, from bi-metalism to the proper street dress for rainy weather; a chance to help others, through the Willing Hands Committee, in ways so well studied as to do much good with very

small risk of harm; a cosy home restaurant, free from the unpleasant features of the public resorts, where we get the daintiest cooking at the lowest prices; a cheerful library to come to for a spare ten minutes or for a whole afternoon or evening; a central place to meet a friend, instead of waiting for her on the street corner; a better chance, if thrown out of occupation, to secure, through the interest of Directors or other members, a fresh position. Then it is surely worth something to a Guild member to know that we older women consider the hopes, the troubles, the perplexities of the younger as a family matter, and stand ready at all times to respond to demands on our time, experience and sympathy. And here I would say to every member, are you, especially the new-comers, sure that you get out of your Society all that it is capable of giving? Do you make the library a place not only for reading, but for social resort? Do you realize that when you enter you have the same right to take your place at the table and speak to whomever you find there as anybody else? Do you know that if you wish to study, there is a quiet room up stairs for that purpose, where you will find a good store of books of reference? Do you feel free to come confidentially to a director if in trouble and perplexity? And again, do you feel on your part a desire not only to get from your Guild, but to give? to bring to it, for the benefit of the rest, such good things, or suggestions of good things, as you may happen to know of outside? Moreover, if you see anything in the management which you do not think for the general good, or if you think of anything which would seem to you an improvement, do you come with it straight to the directors, or to the chairmen of committees, who might be able to avail themselves of your suggestions? And in this connection you may be sure that anything said or written confidentially to a director will stop just where it is meant to stop, and will be carefully considered by the person or persons to whom it was confided. This is one of the most efficient ways to make the management a success.

Of course, there is always in the membership of a society a certain percentage of withdrawals, from illness, removals and other causes, but we have been gratified this year by an unexpectedly large number of renewals. Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to welcome back the old faces. In the New Century Club a resigning member must pay to return, not only her yearly fee but twenty-five dollars extra, and must take her place at the end of a long list of applicants, and probably wait for years to regain her place: with us she who wishes to return may be sure of the welcome which meets the member of a family who, having wandered to the ends of the earth, is ready to settle down at home.

I will end by a word of tribute to those members—and they are many—who have worked so nobly in Fair times, in entertainments, in committees, by individual effort, by keeping the older women in touch with the younger, to make this Society what it is, and what the directors alone could never make it—the best working women's Society in the country; I feel like saying, in the world.

E. S. TURNER.

### GUILD COMMITTEES FOR 1898.

#### FINANCE.

Miss Mary McGinley, Miss Mary L. Potts,  
 Miss S. I. Draper.

#### LIBRARY.

Mrs. S. L. Wisner, Mrs. Mary T. Gawthrop,  
 Miss Katherine Ringwalt, Miss Helen M. Wilson,  
 Miss Laura Masters, Mrs. Rebecca Smith,  
 Miss Caroline Van Gilder.

#### HOSPITALITY.

Miss Ida Turner, Miss Anna Fackler,  
 Mrs. Kath. D. Phillippe, Miss Frances Greiner,  
 Miss Mary I. Shengle, Miss Mary Greiner,  
 Miss Nelly Broderick, Miss Clara Riley.

#### WILLING HANDS.

Mrs. S. M. Lightfoot, Miss Sarah B. Gray,  
 Miss Helen Wilson, Miss Abby Stone,  
 Miss Elizabeth Gartley, Edith Sharpless,  
 Mrs. Louisa Longstreth, Mrs. Emma Hannington.

#### FRIENDLY VISITORS.

Miss Clara Riley, Mrs. Eva Magoun,  
 Miss Emma Marsteller, Miss Ida Warrington,  
 Miss Emily Wilbur, Miss Arabella Hutton,  
 Miss Marie Severin, Miss Mary Megurr.

#### ENTERTAINMENT.

Mrs. Kate L. Gallagher, Miss Caryl Perot,  
 Miss Minnie B. Kidd, Dr. Elizabeth Davis,  
 Miss Kathleen O'Flaherty, Mrs. Eva Magoun,  
 Miss Emma Marsteller, Miss Agnes Hillman,  
 Miss Alice J. Hoyle, Miss Mattie MacKay.

#### CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

Miss Lisbeth Canning, Miss Caryl Perot,  
 Miss Lilian Kauffman.

#### WOMEN'S WORK.

Mrs. E. S. Turner, Miss Lisbeth Canning.

These committees are liable to be added to, or even slightly changed, in the course of the year.

#### DRESSMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Miss Mary Shengle.  
 Vice-President, Miss A. Thomas.  
 Secretary, Miss L. K. Gaskell.  
 Treasurer, Miss Mary Potts.

#### CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

L. Canning, Chairman.

The Co-operative Committee was appointed by the Guild early in the Fall of 1897, its object being to make an arrangement with various firms in the city, by which a discount on purchases would be allowed to Guild members on presentation of membership card of current year.

Although in existence but a short time, the movement has been most successful, as reference to the stores on our discount list will show; and that it has been a profitable one to both Guild members and the stores represented, is already a well attested fact.

The committee is satisfied that the arrangement is not only a good one from a business point of view, but also from the standpoint that it adds one more to the already long list of the advantages of Guild membership.

#### REPORT OF DRESSMAKERS ASSOCIATION.

Mary I. Shengle, Chairman.

The association has had a prosperous year and the meetings have been well-attended. We have lost one of the first and most faithful of our members by resignation, and have gained one new one. We have had the advantage, from time to time, through the kindness of Miss Canvonan of seeing a number of French fashion books, which most of us could not afford to procure for ourselves.

At our annual meeting for the election of officers, held in June, we had the pleasure of having several of our friends present, the most prominent among them being our honored President of the Guild, Mrs. E. S. Turner.

Besides our regular business we try to help others with the little which we collect in our treasury. We also gave \$5.00 to the Fair Committee of the Guild.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

Balance from December, 1896 . . . . .	\$ 3.80
Dues for 1897 . . . . .	9.85
Total . . . . .	\$13.65
Expenses for 1897 . . . . .	9.80

Balance on hand December, 1897 . . . . .	\$ 3.85
M. E. POTTS, Treasurer.	

#### REPORT OF FRIENDLY VISITORS.

Clara E. Riley, Chairman.

During the year forty-seven delinquent members have been visited, flowers sent to five, and thirteen notes were written.

Received from former chairman . . . . .	\$2 00
" " Guild . . . . .	5 00
\$7 00	
Expended for flowers, etc. . . . .	3 60

Balance on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	\$3 40
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#### REPORT OF THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

Ida E. Turner, Chairman.

The duties of this Committee are so clearly defined and so unchangeable that, from year to year, it is difficult to say anything fresh. We have tried to do our duty in extending the hand to old and especially new members, and have endeavored to foster the spirit of cordiality ever manifested at our meetings. We have also looked after the ventilation of the parlor, and ministered to the comfort of the members generally whenever or wherever an opportunity was offered.

The attendance on Saturday evening has been gratifying, and from our observations we would conclude that "open house every Saturday night" has contributed largely to this pleasing fact.

Who would succeed in the world should be wise in the use of his pronouns, utter the You twenty times, where you once utter the I.

John Hay.



## LYCEUM OF THE NEW CENTURY GUILD.

Emma Marstella, Secretary.

## REPORT OF 1897.

The first meeting of the Lyceum for 1897 was held February 20th, and was opened by the singing of "America" by those present.

The evening was devoted principally to a Parliamentary Drill, conducted by Mrs. Blankenburg, who also gave us an account of the Mothers' Congress, held at Washington, D. C., at which she was present.

The following subjects were discussed in March, April and May:

"Is it reasonable to expect that a woman's compensation will ever, as a rule, be equal to a man's in the same position?"

"Is a lie ever justifiable?"

"Resolved, That, as a rule, we are deteriorating physically as we improve mentally."

"Resolved, That department stores are detrimental to trade."

In May a short time was devoted to Parliamentary Drill. In June it was decided to change the time for the Lyceum from the third to the first Saturday evening of the month. On this evening there was reading of poems, original and others, and a progressive conversation on the subject of June.

The subjects for the remainder of the year were:

"The Ethics of Discount."

"Is American home life declining?"

"Football versus Pugilism."

"Why should a woman holding a lucrative position immediately give it up upon marriage?"

On the evening of October 2nd Miss Coburn, better known perhaps as Thespia, of the *Bulletin* staff, was a visitor.

In November it was decided that the Lyceum should have more of a literary character; also that the by-laws should be changed to make the beginning of the Lyceum year coincide with the beginning of the Guild year; also that the publisher of THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL be requested to issue the paper on the first day of the month instead of the first Saturday.

In December, in addition to the regular discussion, a paper on "Gift giving" was read.

The presiding officer of the year was Miss Ida E. Turner, and she was also the presiding genius to whom, for whatever measure of success was achieved, the credit is due.

## REPORT OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Katherine L. Gallagher, Chairman.

In reviewing its work the Entertainment Committee feels that it has cause to congratulate the Guild as well as itself on the many excellent entertainments which have been given in the Assembly Room since its last annual report.

The reason for this is not far to seek—a glance at the various programs revealing the fact that our friends

have been exceedingly good to us the past twelve months in giving us of their time and talents.

The year opened auspiciously with a dance, at which the Dancing Class acted as hostesses. This was followed in February by a fine entertainment provided by Mrs. Wright, Miss Needles, and friends, at which were given recitations and two plays, "Fast Friends" and "A Fair Encounter." Miss Howell and a number of friends from Germantown took charge of the March Sociable with most happy results, and in April the chairman of the committee was made happy in the fulfillment of a long cherished wish that some adequate recognition be made of Shakespeare's birthday. This was made possible by the efficient work of Miss Perot and her friends, who gave us an evening long to be remembered, by their clever portrayal of "As You Like It," and by the singing of some of the poet's most beautiful ballads. The New Century Chorus added to the enjoyment of the occasion by giving a number of quaint old sixteenth century songs. In May the Willing Hands gave a "Clipping Party" which was eminently successful, both from a social and financial point of view. In June there was a return to dancing which was also the program for September. The regular entertainment for October was omitted in favor of a reception to Miss Beaux, under the combined charge of the Portrait, the Program, and the Entertainment Committees. This was a red letter night in the Guild calendar; a night when the Guild house was almost too small to hold the many friends and well-wishers. In November there was a return to our favorite form of amusement, under the charge of Miss Emma Kleinert and friends who discoursed most excellent music besides giving us a number of fine recitations, ending with the bright little comedy of "Petticoat Perfidy."

Christmas falling on the fourth Saturday of December, the committee took a much needed vacation, and the year ended in peace on earth and good will to everybody.

The Guild made an appropriation of ten dollars for music during the Saturday evenings of July and August, but after a trial of three Saturdays they succumbed to the united counter attractions of Willow Grove, Woodland Park and the bicycle, and discontinued their work in favor of nature and her works.

The chairman cannot close this report without a word of thanks to the Hospitality Committee for its hearty co-operation; and to our friends, who have given to us so freely, we can only hope that their reward may be commensurate with the pleasure afforded by their many and delightful entertainments.

## Cash account—

To balance from 1896. . . . .	\$ 5 60
" entrance fees to entertainments . . . . .	8 70
" appropriation . . . . .	10 00

By music at entertainments . . . . .	\$ 6 00
" refreshments . . . . .	4 74
By balance . . . . .	\$13 56

	\$24 30	\$24 30
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Balance January 1, 1898 . . . . .	\$13 56
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## REAL CHILDREN.

Our small boy was trying to describe a bull:

"You know it's that kind of a cow that takes you up on its horns."

He asked: "Why doesn't the snow come to stay?" Mamma said she didn't know just why, and he replied: "I think God must not have noticed that the leaves have gone."

M. I. G.

Herbert, although a boy, was rather fond of finery and not averse to the admiration it excited. His mother tried to discourage this trait, and once when he had some new garters with a pink stripe which pleased his eye especially, she told him he must not speak of them. Shortly afterward, when a caller was present, she heard him singing to a familiar tune the words: "O, I have some new garters; O, I have some new garters," etc.

Another time when his aunt went to the house his first greeting was: "Mother told me not to ask you how you liked my new coat."

M. A. N.

"DEAR TURTLE," chirped the Katydid, "what makes you walk so slow?"

(They're sadly ungrammatical, are Katydids, you know.)

"Oh, Katydid," the Turtle cried, "why don't you change your tune?"

You sing the same old silly wrangle, morning, night and noon."

"Walk slowly?" asked the Turtle, "Katy, Nature made me so.

And there's no place to which I wish especially to go." "Sing over songs?" asked Katy, "Why, 't was Nature made me so,

I cannot sing another; it's the only song I know." So, both concluding Nature knew just what she meant to do,

The Turtle went on crawling; Katy chirped the song she knew.

—Harry Robinson, in *St. Nicholas*.

## PERSONAL.

The following is sent by a Guild member, who has been for some time prevented by illness from attending meetings.

The other evening, when I was at the Guild house, a member came to me with a smiling face, and said—"It is good to see you here again." The manner and expression have cheered me every time I thought about it, and the charm of it is that it must have come from her own sweet nature, for I had no special claim to her friendliness, and do not even know her name. Would that we had more like her.

A. C.

And we surely have more, only so many times that feeling of "Don't like" interferes with the kindly impulse. "Don't like" is an obstructionist; it is always dissuading somebody from doing a generous thing. It

is a mean counsellor, appealing to one's selfish fear of being misunderstood or ill received, instead of saying, "Forget yourself; if you should chance to be snubbed for once, what matter? but if you should, as is almost certain, chance to give a great pleasure, what an encouragement to do the like again! Such actions are the little hitches upward which in their accumulation, raise the whole world to a constantly higher plane.

## BOOKS

## Added to the Library since Last Report.

- F 981 His Grace. W. E. Norris.  
 F 982 Children of the King. F. Marion Crawford.  
 F 983 Tom Paulding. Brander Matthews.  
 F 984 Tilting at Windmills. Emma M. Connelly.  
 F 985 A Tillyloss Scandal. J. M. Barrie.  
 F 986 Cleg Kelly. S. R. Crockett.  
 F 987 The Greater Glory. Maarten Martens.  
 F 988 A Galloway Herd. S. R. Crockett.  
 F 989 Marzio's Crucifix. F. Marion Crawford.  
 F 990 A Seventh Child. John Strange Winter.  
 F 991 The Cliff Dwellers. Henry Fuller.  
 F 992 An American Politician. F. Marion Crawford.  
 F 993 Red Diamonds. Justice McCarthy.

## NOON REST.

This department continues to be, as its name imports, a haven of rest and relief, as well as a place to get a dainty meal at prices which barely cover the cost of running it. In the past year (we closed the house five weeks in the summer) we have served 11,708 lunches.

## LOOKING INDIAN FASHION.

## How to Find Lost Articles That Otherwise Escape Notice.

Somebody had dropped a stick-pin in the hall the other day and had hard work to find it. She hunted high and low, and on her hands and knees, and with a candle specially procured for the purpose, but it was no use; the pin was very tiny and unperceivable, its value being that of association, rather than size or brilliancy. The somebody, after a final shake of the rugs, was just about to give 'it up forever, when one of the children chanced to come along. "Why don't you look 'Indian' for it?" he asked. Before the somebody realized what was meant down dropped the youngster on the floor, his head and his whole body lying sideways and just as close to the dead level as possible. In this position his eyes roved rapidly over the floor. "I have it," he shouted presently, and sure enough, just in the middle of the floor, in so plain a place that it had escaped notice, was the missing stick-pin. The youngster then explained that "looking Indian" meant putting the head to the ground in order to catch sight of the smallest object between oneself and the horizon. "They do it on the plains all the time," he said. "That's why they can always tell who's coming. But it works in houses just as well as on the plains. Why, we never lose anything in the nursery nowadays—we just, 'look Indian' and find it right off."

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charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the  
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to advance them. For Women and Girls only.

This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SAT-  
URDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.

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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1, 1898.

NO. 3

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

### Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

#### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. F. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

#### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. F. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office, hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library,

#### Bulletin for March.

SATURDAY, 5th.—Lyceum. 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 8th.—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
FRIDAY, 11th.—New Century Trust Meeting 2.00 P. M.  
" —Executive Board Meeting 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 12th.—Business Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
" —Library Committee . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Willing Hands Committee 7.30 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 19th.—Jadán, Illustrated. Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg.  
TUESDAY, 22nd.—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 26th.—Sociable . . . . . 8.00 P. M.  
Savings Fund deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

#### SCHEDULE OF CLASSES.

Mondays—Advanced Dressmaking . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" — " French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Physical Culture . . . . . 8.00 P. M.  
" —English Branches . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Thursdays—Millinery . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Primary German . . . . . 7.30 P. M.  
Fridays—Primary French . . . . . 7.30 P. M.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.  
Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

This committee feels the responsibility not only for the continued activities of the Guild as promoted by many in co-operation, but also for the increased income for new books, and for appropriation to general expenses, which enlarged membership brings. Members are urged to pay dues soon, so that the year may get the benefit of the early expenditure of the money. Special efforts are being made to interest the veteran Guild members, especially in the bringing in of new members. There was a slight increase in 1897 over 1896, and this year the increase will be marked if every one will help. One new member secured by each present member will double the membership.

The next best thing to sending in an application, is the furnishing to the Actuary the names and addresses of acquaintances who may be available members, in order that the leaflets explaining the purposes of the Guild may be sent to them.

Those joining at the March, April and May meetings pay 90 cents dues for remainder of the year.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Marion Mackenzie, Miss Nina S Rogers,  
Mrs. Ida Meinel, Miss Josephine E. Knott,  
Miss Nina Van Steenberg, Miss Sarah E. Goding,  
Miss Ida W. Brown, Mrs. Bertha Chaney.  
Miss Mary Curtis, Miss M. Margaret Whitaker  
Mrs Lizzie Ulrich.

The Savings Fund is one of the most active of the Guild enterprises. Four new accounts have been opened since the first of January, making in all forty-five.

One new member is saving on a unique plan. The first week in the year she laid away five cents, and every succeeding week she will save five cents more than the previous one, making quite a large total saved by the end of the year.

The publisher of the JOURNAL is very grateful for all clippings received which are deemed of sufficient interest to be re-published in the JOURNAL. She would ask the senders of such to write on them the name of the paper from which they are taken, that credit may be given where it is due.

#### HOW OUR FRIENDS ARE TREATING US.

Fine gift for the Library: Seventy volumes from Mrs. Enoch Lewis.

## LYCEUM.

On the evening of Saturday, February 5th, the New CENTURY GUILD Lyceum held its regular monthly meeting. As there was no meeting in January, an election for officers for the current year took place.

The meeting opened with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee," after which, a short Catechetical instruction on Parliamentary law was given by the Chairman Miss Turner, whose natural talent in this line, so well qualifies her for the position which she has honored for the past two years.

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was then taken up, and they were considered section by section, and the amendments with few exceptions, adopted as read, the addition of a treasurer to the roll of officers being one of the most important changes made.

On the completion of this business which, owing to the careful management of the chairman, proved an admirable opportunity for parliamentary drill, the election of officers was in order. This resulted as follows: President, Miss K. T. O'Flaherty; 1st Vice-president, Miss Margaret N. Keating; 2d Vice-president, Miss Mary Aiken; Secretary, Miss M. Mackay; Treasurer, Miss E. Marstellar.

It is almost superfluous to say that the withdrawal of Miss Turner as president is a matter of great regret to the active members, who would fain have her occupy the chair longer; but the "plums of office" which have been showered on her devoted head for the past two years are so numerous, and so far from being sinecures, that we feel it unfair to impose upon her kindness. We regret not only to lose her talent for the work, but also our sense of proud proprietorship in one of the best presiding officers who has graced such a position in any club of women.

To her tactfulness and ingenious manner of inveigling the unwary and timid into voicing their sentiments we owe much, for she has brought out hidden talent, and has awakened an interest in the Lyceum which will be a testimony to her energy and devoted interest, during the onward and upward progress of that branch of the Guild.

To the other outgoing officers, especially our most efficient secretary, the Lyceum tenders its grateful thanks for their unselfish devotion to what, at first, appeared to be a thankless task.

The discussion on Washington Irving's place in American literature was introduced by a very interesting paper from Miss E. Marstellar, containing a sketch of the life of Irving. Then followed a short paper by Miss Ringwalt, and one at greater length by Miss Quantrelle.

Miss Bergen gave some very interesting suggestions, one of which was that Irving be taken up at our next meeting.

The programme for March will include a short parliamentary drill, and reading of selections from Washington Irving's works by different members of the Lyceum.

Kindly remember that on the first Saturday evening in March there will be a treat in store for the lovers of American literature.

## CAKE SALE.

"What is that we are hearing about a cake sale?" "What is a cake sale?" "Yes, let us have a cake sale," and other questions are asked in reference to a plan that has been submitted to the New Century Trust and Guild, and approved by both.

We need money for many lines of work, and for the general expenses most of all; but the special effort at this time will be a contribution to the New Century Trust for its general purposes, and an addition to the fund for the purchase of a piano—one half share to each. The time of the sale has been fixed for Saturday, April 16th, and please wot every Guild member feel that a burden falls on her shoulders when she reads this, to be lifted when she has secured one good home-made cake for the sale, and a purchaser to buy one or more. That will make over four hundred cakes and four hundred purchasers, and a nice little sum for both funds.

## CANDY AND PIANO.

We know not what youthful spirit originated the idea of making candy at home and selling it at the Guild for the benefit of the Piano Fund, but the first experiment was certainly a success. It can be brought in at any time and left in the office for sale, but Saturday evening is perhaps the best time to have it round.

This is a chance for all who know how to make candy and want a piano that will go.

## SENIORS.

The Sociable occurred on a stormy evening with a light attendance. Those present had an enjoyable time socially, enlivened with games and refreshments. The Registrar reports 226 seniors on the rolls. The names following are of those who became seniors at the close of the year 1897, having been members of the Guild five consecutive years.

Miss Delia Burt,	Mrs. James Miffin,
" A. C. Baker,	Miss Mary Martin,
Mrs. Anna L. Burnham,	" Herminia Morton,
Miss Annie C. Brown,	" Mary Myers,
Mrs. C. Turner Bird,	" Anna McManus,
Miss Zeta B. Cundey,	Mrs. H. Neuhans,
" L. A. Cooper,	Miss Annie M. Nolen,
" Margaret J. Duffy,	" Elizabeth Nolen,
Mrs. Louis P. Evans,	" Laura Norris,
Miss Sarah J. Feeney,	" Clara N. Perrine,
" Kate D. Foley,	Mrs. Ida R. Roseman,
" Tillie Fennimore,	Miss Bessie V. Steele,
" Clara Funk,	Mrs. A. Lewis Smith,
" Edith Gray,	Miss Emma T. Smith,
" Mary Gratznowsky,	Mrs. M. E. Stohrer,
" Louisa K. Gaskill,	Miss Mary Seipt,
" Sara B. Gray,	" Jennie Severin,
" Agnes Hillman,	Mrs. M. B. Scattergood,
Mrs. Alice Hepburn,	Miss Hannah Tetlow,
" Katharine Halligan,	" Anna Tannahill,
" F. E. Harkness,	" V. May Walker,
" Anna B. Lewis,	

## THE PHILADELPHIA BOURSE AND THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Miss Anna J. Davis, representing the above places of interest has left in the Guild office circulars giving information which is probably new to the most of our readers. In fact, many must be ignorant that we have in our city collections of so great educational value, the admittance to which is free.

The Director, W. P. Wilson, states that the Commercial Museum "contains the largest collection of raw products such as gums, spices, woods, ores and minerals, wools, silks, etc., etc., together with many kinds of natural history objects, which are exhibited in this country."

Many of these objects are arranged geographically in suites of rooms, and in this manner over thirty different countries are more or less completely illustrated.

The exhibition department of the Bourse has in the machinery division much interesting machinery in active operation, such as the refrigerating plant, the machinery for filtering and purifying the water supply of the Bourse, a carpet loom of the latest style, printing presses for the finest half-tone work, etc., etc.

The Director has arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for a series of excursions to these Museums, the rates being one fare for the round trip.

They are open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Wednesday evening until 10 o'clock, when promenade concerts and entertainments of an educational character are given.

## PROGRAM.

March 5th. Lyceum: Washington Irving.

" 12th. Business Meeting.

" 19th.

" 26th. Sociable.

April 2nd. Lyceum.

" 9th. Business Meeting.

" 16th. Cake Sale.

" 23rd. Sociable.

" 30th. Lecture: Miss Anne M. Earle. "The Tower of London and Westminster Abbey."

## IMPERSONALLY PERSONAL.

The Guild has never had so many voluntary contributions from its members, generally in the form of additions to membership dues, as have come in this year. It is done in so quiet a way that few know anything about it; but we do wish to make this general acknowledgment of the fact.

## WANTED.

Work for a young woman who can only give a few hours daily. Will read to invalid, wait on table at luncheons, and help in any way about the house. Apply at Guild office.

## THREE YEARS AGO.

Three years ago, we cried to God:  
"Let but a part of her great mantle fall on us;  
We'll carry out her cherished plans;  
We'll do her work; our feeble hands will take it up  
Just where her tired arms laid it down  
When they fell back, withdrawn by Thee, to rest, then serve  
In realms beyond."

Loved one, who still doth serve on high,  
With reverent hands, we ever try, thy work to do;  
A life like thine, we strive to live.  
When courage flags, we turn to see thy pictured face;  
We hear again words sweet and strong,  
Words brave and bright, thou once did'st say to cheer our  
hearts.  
Thy work goes on.

What mind could e'er the measure find  
Of influence like hers, so far it reacheth on?  
The ages down, will hearts respond  
To words inspired by Helen Bell that still roll on,  
To deeds her loving heart brought forth,  
To thoughts, that born within her mind, sped forth to live  
For aye, for aye.

LILA HAYNES.

## BOOKS

## Added to the Library since Last Report

F 994	Beyond the Dreams of Avarice.	Walter Besant
F 995	The Rebel Queen.	Walter Besant
F 996	Love for an Hour.	Amelia E. Barr
F 997	The Beads of Tasmer.	" "
F 998	A Singer from the Sea.	" "
F 999	A Border Shepherdess.	" "
F 1000	A Sister to Esau.	" "
F 1001	Oriole's Daughter.	Jessie Fothergill
F 1002	Marion Darche.	F. Marion Crawford
F 1003	Khaled.	" "
F 1004	Aunt Johnnie.	John Strange Winter
F 1005	Poppaea.	Julien Gordon
F 1006	Stephen Ellicott's Daughter.	Mrs. J. H. Needel
F 1007	Jimty and Others.	Margaret Sutton Briscoe
F 1008	Coeur D'Alene.	Mary Hallock Foote

In addition to this list, Miss C. A. Burgin has presented the library with a complete set of the Works of Washington Irving.

Those who braved the storm on Saturday, 19th of February were well repaid by being transported on the wings of imagination to a land where all was sunshine. The pictures made by Mr. Rau are so beautiful and so realistic that we could almost smell the fragrance of the flowers and feel the balmy breezes as we gazed at the luxuriance of the tropical foliage. Mr. Rau's talk gave also a vivid picture of the customs of a country where the ease and grace of life is in so great a contrast to the rush and hurry of our own. The Mexican Curios, while few in number, conveyed an adequate idea of the delicacy of the filagree work, the beauty of the onyx, and the brilliant coloring and graceful shapes of the native pottery. Many thanks are due Mr. Rau for our timely visit to the lovely land of Mexico.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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### THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

All the way from Kansas comes an inquiry, from one whose business it is to inquire, because it is his business to teach others. Among the questions asked concerning our mammoth stores are the following:

1.—Are department stores more convenient than others?

Undoubtedly they are to the majority of shoppers. Allowing for some objectionable features, the crowding at the counters, the long waiting for change, the necessity for so much red tape in so complicated a mechanism, the general sense of the whole thing being a—not inhuman, but unhuman machine, the greater difficulty in establishing friendly relations between seller and buyer, in spite of all this, the ability to get everything you want under one roof is a powerful attraction. And it is not only the concentration, it is all the little facilities which it is possible for the great store to offer its customers; the restaurant, the post-office box, the telegraph, telephone, place to check packages, ladies' resting room, with desk for letter writing, pretty much everything, in fact, to make things easy, especially for strangers and country shoppers. These things which cost much money to keep up, are a good business enterprise for the large store, but not for the small.

2.—Treatment of employees.

There is one reason why the department store is likely to be a better place for employees than the small. Its doings are more constantly under the public eye, and more likely to be criticised. The proprietors have a certain reputation to sustain as a matter of business. On the other hand there are objectionable features which are not always avoidable. In some of

the most delightful stores in Philadelphia, doing a moderate business in some one direction, the proprietor is personally acquainted with every clerk, saleswoman, porter, etc., in his place. He knows, for instance, that one of his girls, who has been late for several mornings has an invalid mother, and has to set her to rights and do what she can of the day's housework before she leaves home; he knows that a certain clerk who came to the store the other day intoxicated, is a faithful man, one making a heroic fight against the drink-fiend, and slips only once in months, so he forgives him; he knows that the girl who made a blunder with a customer had been up all night with a dying sister, and he condones the blunder. But in a mammoth store these personal calculations are impossible. The proprietor who employs people by the thousand may wish from his heart that he could run his store on such principles, but when each department is under the charge of a separate superintendent, there must be a complicated system of rules and fines, and blunder-books, and prohibitions which must inevitably often work injustice to the individual.

3.—Treatment of customers.

So far as we know the department stores customers are well treated. The same human nature which makes one kind of shopper try a salesman or woman to the verge of distraction by selfish inconsiderateness, makes one kind of salesman or woman careless and supercilious to customers. As a rule, there is in the large stores none of the insistence in recommending goods, and the determination to make sales, which is so unpleasant in some of the others.

4.—What are the ethics of the bargain counter?

There is so much to be said on both sides of this question that we propose to make a separate article on it for our next.

5.—Should the department store be encouraged or condemned?

This is a matter quite beyond our management. So long as the general community finds them suit its convenience, they will stay. The small dealers whose trade is depleted, who are often ruined because of them, naturally resent them. So did the old-time stage drivers resent the railroad, and the oil lamp people the introduction of gas, and the gas people the advent of electricity; but such resistance is vain.

The only thing that we can do is to try to modify the evils of the system, and to think and think, until a feasible better way begins to dawn in the general mind. There is a better way for everything that works calamity to mortals; but whatever it may be, it will come slowly; probably so very slowly that we can mark the transition only by looking back for twenty or fifty years.

My own hope is in some form of co-operation by which a large proportion of the workers in any field shall become in a greater or less degree proprietors also, with the right to examine all books and to vote on all business schemes. But this demands a larger degree of intelligence than yet exists among laborers—ergo: the thing to aim at is the general elevation of every working man and woman.

E. S. TURNER.

### THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Said the theatre girl: "I will wear a small hat  
 Whenever I go to the play."  
 Said the theatre man: "Between all of the acts  
 In my seat I will quietly stay."  
 Said the masculine star: "I'll let some one else take  
 My place in the front of the stage."  
 Said the feminine star: "I will play only parts  
 That do not conflict with my age."  
 The chorus girl said: "I'll give some of my time  
 To music instead of my gown."  
 Said the comedy man: "I'll endeavor to be  
 An actor instead of a clown."  
 Said the playwright: "I'll write them a sure enough play  
 Without barnyard, or buzz saw, or wheels."  
 Said the public: "We'll give a full house to that play  
 Just to see how the company feels."  
 I heard in my dream all these beautiful things—  
 "And when will it happen," said I.  
 Said the bicycle maiden who blooms in the spring:  
 They'll occur in the sweet by and by."

—Washington Capital.

### REAL CHILDREN.

It has come at last! The state of things foreboded by the ascendant sex when women began to learn the alphabet is about to be realized. It is time for that sex to begin to crush the torrent, and nip the avalanche, and hurl the mutterings of incipient revolution to the dust. Something must be done, and that quickly, for this is what the little boy said:

Papa (at breakfast). I think you have had enough.

L. B. No.

Papa. How much is enough?

L. B. As much as you want.

Papa. How much should you want?

L. B. As much as mama and the doctor think good for you.

Little Sister. And papa.

L. B. No, the fathers don't know.

Little girl's report of a wedding in the family:

"And people were all the time sending letters about love and consternation."

Same child on same occasion: "It does seem to me that we have more friends than we need."

### MARK TWAIN'S IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

The first election in New Zealand in which women voted was held in November, 1893; 78.23 per cent. of the adult female population qualified and registered their names on the roll, and of these 90,290, or 85.18 per cent. went to the polls and voted. Do men ever turn out better than that in America or elsewhere? Here is a remark to the other sex's credit, too—I take it from the official report. "A feature of the election was the orderliness and sobriety of the people. Women were in no way molested."

At home a standing argument against woman suffrage has always been that women could not go to the polls without being insulted. The arguments against

suffrage have always taken the easy form of prophecy. The prophets have been prophesying ever since the woman's rights movement began in 1848, and in forty-seven years they have never scored a hit.

Men ought to begin to feel a sort of respect for their mothers and wives by this time. The women deserve a change of attitude like that, for they have wrought well. In forty-seven years they have swept an imposingly large number of unfair laws from the statute books of America. In that brief time these serfs have set themselves free, essentially. Men could not have done so much for themselves without bloodshed, at least they never have; and that is argument that they didn't know how. The women have accomplished a peaceful revolution, and a very beneficent one; and yet that has not convinced the average man that they are intelligent, and have courage, and energy, and perseverance, and fortitude. It takes much to convince the average man of anything; and perhaps nothing can ever make him realize that he is the average woman's inferior; yet in several important details the evidences seem to show that that is what he is. Man has ruled the world from the beginning, but he should remember that up to the middle of the present century it was a dull world, and ignorant and stupid; but it is not such a dull world now, and is growing less and less dull all the time. This is woman's opportunity—she has had none before. I wonder where men will be in another forty-seven years?

(MARK TWAIN IN "FOLLOWING THE EQUATOR.")

### REPORT FROM THE SHOPPERS' LEAGUE.

A committee of the League have just visited, by invitation of the firm, the factory of Strawbridge & Clothier, where the ready-made garments sold by them are manufactured in large, airy rooms, with plenty of light and work-space, under the best sanitary conditions, at fair wages (the same for both sexes) and with a large dining room for the women. One little, but important point, which is always a consideration on the part of employers, is that the employees are allowed to use the elevators. A large proportion of the workers are Russian Jews, extremely ignorant, and not very highly civilized in their ways, but the manager told us that in their own line of labor they are superior to the Americans. It has been their occupation from generation to generation, and they seem to have inherited or imbibed a special facility for it.

If all ready-made garments were produced under such conditions, there would be no need of agitation against sweat-shops.

It is perhaps not understood among Guild members that while the Shoppers' League admits no saleswomen or others employed in retail stores as members, outsiders are welcomed, and the longer the list of shoppers who will buy only at stores whose proprietors are known to be just and kind, the better things will be for thousands of working women—and men too.

The following article upon the subject of women's giving up their own occupation however lucrative, upon entering the marriage relation, was crowded out of the January issue of the Journal.

Most of those who enter into the discussion of this question seem to ignore the all important facts of evolution. Under its working within the last 100 years, the industrial system has undergone a complete revolution, in which woman and the home have not remained standing where they were.

In the old order, the home was an industrial centre where were manufactured, literally made by hand, many of the articles most necessary for the support of life. Here flax and wool were raised, spun and woven for the garments and for all other uses in the household economy. Here most of the food for family use was prepared from the first steps, the raising of the material.

Women did a large share of this work. The daughter began early to do her part, receiving for it her living, board, lodging and clothing. When she married she went from one such establishment to another, from one employer to another; but it was to her a promotion; from being a mere "hand" or apprentice at the work she became a sort of forewoman. The position was one of great dignity and responsibility. She had more or less leisure and freedom, as the case might be; this depended upon chance circumstances. But her pay was the same, board, lodging and clothing; these might be better than they had been, they might be worse.

The family was an organic entity, of which woman was so important a part that without her it might be truly said, there would be no home, no bread and butter, no clothes. In this home she toiled from morning till night and on it impressed her personality. Around it clustered social joys, and into its ample fold it gathered all the pleasures that one might lawfully desire, not of set purpose, but because of its very nature. It nourished the aspirations and fed the ambitions of the daughters of the house. It held within itself all that was lovely and of good report and all that was needful. The men as well as the women were under its benign sway and helped to make it what it was, for it was not a one sided, woman affair.

When, in the course of the evolution of the industrial system, the units of which it was composed could no longer be held together, they were thrown off from the parent stem to begin separate existences on their own account. Then, women had to go outside of the home and compete with men instead of working with them as heretofore. It was a struggle for life, but a gain to them in receiving actual pay for their work measured to some extent by their own powers, rather than by their mere physical needs; in individuality and in freedom, a positive gain and a step forward.

Now, when a woman marries, if she gives up a position by which she is earning her living, she goes

from industry to comparative idleness, for a time, at least; from a state of independence to one of dependence. Both of these changes must be bad for the health, and the latter must debase the character. She leaves a position of comparatively large usefulness to make herself necessary to the comfort and happiness of one man! She abandons indeed the so-called ignoble struggle for the means of sustenance, but in favor of her husband, who now has a double share of engrossing toil thrust upon him. If she gains time for self-improvement, by so much he loses it, and even the inclination may be overcome by weariness. It is moreover by no means certain that the man she marries is not less able to work for her support than she is herself.

The home, as it was, has disappeared, and what have we in its stead? A place where we eat meals already prepared in great part before they come into the house, served upon table linen made outside, where we receive acquaintances in clothing made before it is brought into the house, where we sleep on beds made at a factory far away and covered with linen and blankets exported from Europe or California. From this place we send our children out to schools and colleges for their education, and for amusement we go out to our clubs and theatres. It is, however, a place for the gathering of the family at stated times when we can have sweet interchange of thought and feeling and of loving service, and where we can withdraw from the crowds and the cares that vex, and enter into communion with our own souls. But in it we can not look for work enough for the full development of human powers.

And this brings us to another aspect of the subject, the importance of which is not fully realized, the dwarfing of the powers of women and the arrest in their development caused by the feeling that whatever work they are engaged in is temporary, to be given up at some indefinite period, the sooner the more satisfactory to them. Under such conditions, work must be done in a half-hearted way, and be of less value intrinsically and pecuniarily than the same thing done by those whose life work it is. The stimulus to greater effort is wanting, and no growth follows the mechanical drudgery which has not behind it the purpose to excel.

Not until women make the doing of something by which they can become self-dependent, the thing of first importance, can they reasonably hope for the pay that men receive who do work in that way, and not until then can they gain the skill to do such good work.

Hence, the question, if fairly stated, would be; Shall women forego the results of evolution? Shall they resign the freedom and individuality they have gained and choose a state of servitude even although it be with less toil and greater ease? shall they become parasites nourishing their own life at the expense of that of another?

M. B. EARLE.

### MARCH.

The year's worst is done;  
The wild winter's over.  
Through the barren March wind  
I smell the June clover.  
Through the scolding March wind  
I hear the rose sighing,  
And callow birds calling,  
And old birds replying.  
In the roaring March wind  
The rivers rise crashing,  
The huge broken winter  
Down their fronts dashing:  
And their moving is like  
To the freeing of a nation,  
Rending a rule  
'Mid a world's jubilation.  
Hist! Under the ground  
There is stirring and groping;  
Roots tingle, seeds thrill,  
In the dark hoping.  
"Life! Give us life!  
"In the grave's long dejection,  
"Sun, we believed.  
"Sound now our resurrection."  
Up the bare branches  
The life-blood is yearning;  
In their soft forest nooks  
The creatures are turning.  
"Is it time?" Not yet:  
The frost lags belating.  
O come, come, Spring!  
The world stands awaiting.

E. S. TURNER.  
*From Out-of-Door Rhymes.*

During the Fourth Annual "Convention of Mothers" held in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College, Prof. John M. Coulter of the Chicago University, spoke of the injurious methods of the public schools as evidenced by experiments made on the children. We quote from the Woman's Tribune: He said that the Dewey school which had been held during the summer, was for experimenting on children between six and twelve. The problems in Nature Study given them required that the answer should be given orally, by picture drawing, and by writing when the child was able to write. Those children who could observe most carefully and describe most accurately were the six-year-olds, the power decreasing with length of time spent in public schools.

It would be interesting to know whether this decreased power is in fact due to public school methods. If it can be proved that it is so, how important it is that the attention of all educators should be turned especially to the remedying of this defect.

In a game called "observation" which has been rather popular of late, it has been repeatedly noticed that where a company of people of different ages takes part in it, the younger members of the party can remember and describe a larger number of objects than those older. In this case the experiences of life whatever they may be, seem to have the same result as that attributed to the schools.

### NEVER TOO OLD.

"Never too old to learn," is the motto that the fortunate possessor of a wideawake child must always be ready to subscribe to. A small lad, coming home from kindergarten a few days ago, where he had been initiated into the mysteries attending the sewing on of buttons, said:

"Mother, do you know how to put my buttons on by rule?"

"Well, not exactly by rule," was the amused response.

"Never mind, I'll teach you," said this magnanimous epitome of superior advantages.

"First, you double your thread and make a knot. Then you put the needle through the outside of the cloth, which leaves the knot covered by the button, and if you want the button to be loose, so I can button it easy, you put a pin or the point of your scissors on the button and sew your thread over that five times each way. See?"

And the mother, who thought she knew from years of experience all there was to know about sewing on buttons, meekly accepted this axiom of button sewing from the lips of tender youth, and said again, "Never too old to learn."

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO EMPLOYEES.

While the Consumers' League is unable to put wholesale establishments on its White List, we sometimes hear of factories where the employees are treated with great considerations. Of this kind are two firms which have just been described to us—Blankenburg & Co., and Weston & Wells, wire work. The former employs some seventy-five young women, the most of whom have been with them for many years. Mrs. Demfree, head forewoman in the factory, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of the firm. The same lady, who held a similar position in Weston & Wells', where she had the supervision of 300 women, says that in eight years there was only one dismissed.

### FOOD VALUE OF THE APPLE.

In an able paper by H. E. Dosch, before the Oregon Horticultural Society, recently, attention was called to the great value of good apples as food. In this connection, Mr. Dosch quoted Dr. Bentzer, a celebrated German scientist, as follows:

#### THE APPLE AS A FOOD.

1. It is brain food.
2. It excites the functions of the liver.
3. It promotes a sound and quiet sleep.
4. It disinfects the mouth.
5. It agglutinates the surplus acid of the stomach.
6. It paralyzes hemorrhoidal disturbances.
7. It helps the secretions of the kidneys and prevents calcareous concretions.
8. It obviates indigestion.
9. It is a good prevention against diseases of the throat.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

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This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SAT-  
URDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH ST.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.

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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1, 1898.

NO. 4

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

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The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library,

### Bulletin for April.

SATURDAY, 2nd,—Lyceum.	8.00 P. M.
FRIDAY, 8th—New Century Trust Meeting	2.00 P. M.
“ “ —Executive Board Meeting	3.00 P. M.
SATURDAY, 9th—Business Meeting of Guild	8.00 P. M.
“ “ —Library Committee . . .	7.30 P. M.
“ “ —Willing Hands Committee	7.30 P. M.
TUESDAY, 12th—Dressmakers' Association	8.15 P. M.
SATURDAY, 16th—Cake Sale. Afternoon and evening.	
SATURDAY, 23rd—Sociable . . . . .	8.00 P. M.
TUESDAY, 26th—Dressmakers' Association	8.15 P. M.
SATURDAY, 30th—Lecture, Miss Anne M. Earle. The Tower of London and Westminster Abbey. . . . .	8.00 P. M.

Savings Fund deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

### MEMBERSHIP.

Under the three month's rule, unpaid membership dues for 1898 are now over due. The Committee does not wish to drop one member from the roll if it can be helped. There has been an encouraging increase in

new members. and the *billet-doux* sent to the old members has met with a good response.

## GRAND SELLING-OUT SALE.

### CAKES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Saturday, April Sixteenth, Day and Evening.

We make this announcement solely in the interest of our personal friends, as we wish them to have the first chance at a most unprecedented opportunity.

It would scarcely be believed, except for our long-established character for business integrity and freedom from exaggeration, that all the Cakes offered on this occasion will be sweetened, not with saccharine but with sugar, and shortened, not with oleomargarine or cocoanut butter, but the actual product of the cow, and raised, not with even the best of baking powder, but with real *eggs!* They will melt in the Mouth; they will raise the Spirits; they will bring joy to the Heart. Some of them you will make yourself as a contribution; these you purchase later or not, according to your intimate knowledge of their construction. For all except the one or more you made we will personally vouch.

Of course, we shall have a regular Bargain Counter, at which everything will be sold at a perfectly ruinous loss. This we do to make some money for coal and lights and class fixtures and salaries and soap and towels and plumbing bills, and everything such a house has to buy.

To prove to our patrons that our enterprise is purely esthetic, we end with a beautiful poem:

We wouldn't charge a cent;  
We know we hadn't oughter,  
But just the same as if it 'twere clean,  
They make us pay for water.

And carpets wear and tear,  
And paper soils and crackses,  
And whether straight or not themselves,  
They make make us pay our taxes.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Amanda Barnes.  
Miss Kizzie Bunting.  
Miss Caroline Bunting.  
Miss Anna Joyce.  
Miss Mary Nawn.  
Miss Minnie M. Seiler.  
Miss Eliza Gallagher.  
Mrs. L. Sylvester.  
Mrs. May G. Mustin.



## LYCEUM.

The Lyceum held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, March 5th.

The meeting opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," which was followed by the usual parliamentary drill. This short drill is expected to have the effect of keeping the members alive to the practice of parliamentary law; and it will be well, in view of the fact that there is a tendency among Lyceum habitués to undertake debates with outside clubs, for all the members to pay particular attention to this much needed short review, which is given monthly.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting the subject of "Washington Irving" was again taken up, it having been found impossible to cover the ground of his influence in one meeting. Selections from his works were read by different members, as follows: The Misses Aiken, Gaskill, Mackay, Fackler, Masters, Marsteller and Keating.

It is expected, judging from the interest evinced, that the works of Irving will be in great demand for some time.

The discussion prompted by the reading of a short selection by Miss I. E. Turner continued until the ringing of the bell necessitated a motion to adjourn.

It was decided to lay before the Board a suggestion embodying the desire of the New Century Guild Lyceum to enter debate with any Lyceum of a similar standing in the city; and, in view of this idea, a large and live attendance is hoped for at the April Lyceum, when the question, "Resolved, That the Editor is More Powerful than the Orator," will be debated.

K. T. O'FLAHERTY, PRESIDENT.

## AN EVENING IN JAPAN.

We were most entertainingly instructed concerning the manners, customs, occupations and scenery of this unique country by Miss Julia Myers, on Saturday evening, March 19th, assisted by beautiful views in the capable hands of Mr. Charles Truscott. How can the Japanese help being a nature-loving people when they possess such mountains, such flowers, cherry blossoms, chrysanthemums, lilies, etc., as those so vividly portrayed? We were much impressed by the glimpses of industry, tea planting, silk weaving, rice cultivation, etc. As to eating one's meals in Japanese fashion, with the floor for a table, we prefer the good old American way; then, too, we do not feel like adopting their custom of having their hair combed once in four days, and sleeping with a block under one's neck every night to keep the hirsute appendage from becoming "mussed." Again, we prefer the American baby carriage to having an infant attached to the nurse's back from morning until night! We certainly learned much from Miss Myers, and the vote of thanks to her at the close of her address was most hearty.

## PROGRAMME.

- April 2nd—Lyceum.  
 " 9th—Business Meeting.  
 " 16th—Cake Sale.  
 " 23rd—Sociable.  
 " 30th—Lecture, Miss Anne M. Earle. The Tower of London and Westminster Abbey.  
 May 7th—Lyceum.  
 " 14th—Business Meeting.  
 " 21st—Glimpses of Travel.  
 " 28th—Sociable.

## NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Importers are unanimous on one item this season, viz.: that violet in all its tints has had its day. Blue of all kinds, but turquoise in particular, has come to the fore, while the various shades of "burnt orange" are a second favorite.

In cloth, grays and russet browns vie with each other in popular favor, though there are many greenish blue effects in the higher priced and exclusive weaves shown by Arnold, Constable & Co., Stern Bros. and others. Reds are still combined with the blue and white silks so much worn last Summer, and again shown this season, but the almost universal guimpe worn with them is white or the palest shade of yellow obtainable, or possibly "burnt ivory." Puffings, ruchings and tiny frills are on almost every bodice designed for Summer or evening wear, and the narrower they are the better the effect.

A very noticeable garniture is that called "inlaying" or appliqué, as the materials used vary. The former refers to satin designs on cloth or velvet, cloth on cloth, satin on net, braids, ribbon or velvet (ribbon) inserted in cloth; or rather the cloth is cut away at intervals underneath the trimmings. Appliqué, I believe, always refers to lace motifs applied to net, chiffon, or any other suitable material. This fancy permits an unlimited display of taste in design as well as artistic combination of fabric throughout the entire costume.

The useful black taffeta silk skirt has come to stay for the Summer, at least. It can be made as simply as a morning gown, or elaborate enough for any afternoon function.

A favorite New York model has a simulated overskirt on front and sides, formed by a graduated ruffle from two to five inches wide, while the back of the skirt is covered with narrow ruffles from binding to where the graduated ruffle of the front ends. The general effect is an apron front and sash back.

Wash materials are sometimes tucked in clusters the length of the back, while the front and sides are formed by a pointed yoke and circular ruffle, headed by insertion, the same lace or embroidery being inserted between the clusters of tucks in the back.

The mutton-leg sleeve is more in favor than ever, and, though the outline remains unchanged, there is a great variety of detail in the trimmings. Narrow puffs,

across and lengthwise, inlaying, tucks and caps are some of the styles oftenest seen.

The two piece mousquetaire is liked better than the one piece sleeve, but there are several rows of lengthwise shirring (called overhand) besides that in the seams, which permits rows of quilled lace, or ribbon if desired. In transparent materials a net lining is used.

Ducks in pink, yellow, red and blue are shown in several weaves, while the linens, and silk and linen combinations are almost endless in variety of design and weight—some being as delicate and airy as an organdie.

Both silk and wool and their mixtures are diaphanous for ceremonious occasions, and a good lining is therefore, a necessity and not an extravagance.

Chantilly guipure and embroidered Russian net are much in evidence on capes and wraps, in addition to frills and the ever present puffs. E. M. N. C.

## A WORD TO THE STUDENT OF STENOGRAPHY.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The force of this adage has doubtless been called to mind by the busy man as he scans the type-written pages on the desk before him at the close of the day, while the "type-writer-girl," if she be young and new to the trade, goes confidently on her homeward way rejoicing in her own knowledge and ability.

She has mis-spelled a few words, but what of that? She can write 150 words a minute (at least she has been told as much by the principal of the shorthand "college" which "graduated her").

She is not always certain of her punctuation, and does not exactly know just when to use a capital letter and when not; but this is of small consequence for she can (or thinks she can) write 75 words a minute on the type-writer.

Herein lies the great danger for young stenographers,—and by "young" we mean those just entering upon the career of a shorthand writer whatever be their age,—that too much stress has been placed upon speed, and too little upon spelling, grammar, punctuation and kindred subjects.

We recall the case of one who made application for a position. This young woman had been assured by her teacher that she could take dictation at a speed of 150 words a minute, at the end of a two months' course, which fact she mentioned in her application. As a result of over-confidence, when put to the test, she was required to take notes at a far greater speed than was expected of less ambitious applicants, and experienced the mortification, not only of failing to read accurately what she had written, but also of being reminded, when submitting a transcription of her notes, that the word "current" when applied to the passing year, should be spelled with an "e" and not with an "a" as she had it.

Success in Stenography depends for the most part

upon the power of concentration. By this we mean the power of keeping uppermost in the mind the sense of the words we hear, while noting their mere sounds,—the power of retaining words, phrases and short sentences. This is of infinitely more importance to the student of Stenography than the ability to write 150 words a minute, a speed far above that used by the average business man, who rarely dictates above ninety to one hundred words a minute.

Speed in shorthand writing is, however, a most important factor, and to be able to write 150 words a minute, while not absolutely essential for office work, is an attainment worth striving for. This can only be gained by practice, such as taking down sermons in the church, lectures, speeches, etc., in the hall, and even then, is worthless unless, as aforesaid, one has acquired the habit of catching the meaning of the word dictated as well as its sound, so that, should the hastily formed outline prove unintelligible, the memory may be relied upon to supply the missing link.

A short time since, the secretary of a prominent literary society complained bitterly of the illiteracy of her stenographer, a young woman in whom we were interested. Chancing to meet this girl a few days later, we questioned her as to her progress. Had she been studying anything? "Oh, no!" Reading? "Oh, yes!" "What?" "Some novels." Questioning her further as to her work at Mrs. —'s, she replied, "Oh, I think she is perfectly satisfied with me;" and perfect satisfaction rested on the countenance of the speaker.

We are by no means opposed to novel reading (the very best, of course), especially by those who owe their living to the arduous work of a stenographer—but this young woman of some twenty odd years, who had never entered the High or Normal Schools, in fact had barely reached the highest grade of our public grammar schools, and who, after four years' experience, could not be relied upon for spelling, punctuation and the proper use of capitals, was so perfectly satisfied with herself, that she found it unnecessary to add to her very limited store of necessary information, and thereby avoid the danger arising from too little knowledge. ELIZABETH DAVIDSON.

N. B.—The ambitious young woman who mis-spelled "current" was myself, and I've been anxious to let other girls know what helped to make me a fairly good speller, for I took up "spelling" with a will, and did not stop until I had worried through six standard "Spellers."

In spite of the in element weather a goodly number of Guild members attended the Sociable held Saturday March 6th.

Miss Howell and friends of Germantown took charge of the entertainment of games and dancing early in the evening, followed later by refreshments served in the dining room. A very amusing little comedy is promised for the April entertainment and a large audience is greatly desired on that occasion for two reasons; to show our appreciation of the kindness of our many friends and to add to the entertainment fund, as non-members will be charged the small fee of ten cents. All Guild members free.

Kate L. Gallagher,  
 Ch. Ent. Com.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

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 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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### THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

It is thought by some persons that the bargain counter is a beneficent institution, especially to those who, having desires and tastes like the rest, have very little money with which to gratify them. It is thought by others, who have lately begun to consider the matter not only from both sides of the counter, but beyond the counter, back to the producers of the articles sold at such an apparently impossible cheapness, to be an unmixed evil. A still closer investigation may show that neither of these conclusions is wholly true.

There is in every store a constant accumulation of dress fabrics, ribbons, samples, millinery—everything in which the fashions are changing, which must be constantly replaced by new designs, new colors, anything which can show that the article is fresh. The consequence is that the "old" styles, albeit in every respect as good, must either be thrown away or sold at prices cheap enough to tempt customers to buy them. When pointed shoes became the fashion, the square toes had to be sold below their real value or not be sold at all. Sometimes it happens that a certain new tint, just put on the market, fails to take in spite of its freshness; sometimes it has become "ugly" simply by having been about too long. In either case it must go to the bargain counter, to be sold for perhaps less than its original cost. "Remnants" can often be got very cheap, to the advantage of all parties—we have heard of stores which cut up some rather unsalable goods into remnants to get them off their hands. We saw in a store the other day a long counter full of books which proved, on investigation, to be a most curious collection of "remnants," the sort which nobody of this day reads; the sort which age does not convert into clas-

sics; the sort which are unearthed to give away to charitable institutions. There was nothing amiss in them, but they'd had their day. And yet, being handsomely and uniformly bound, they would really make an effective show in a book-case, and they were ridiculously cheap.

Now, if merchants consider it policy to get off such wares at less than cost, rather than keep them at a dead loss, it is nobody's business but their own and the buyers. It is when the bargains are articles which can be sold cheap only by the ill paid labor of others that we have a right to decry the bargain counter.

When the ready-made garment, of whatever kind, costs no more than would the material of which it is made, when the stitching, ruffling, embroidery, button-holing, hem-stitching, mean such unremitting hours of toil, such waste of eyesight, such a drain on the vitality as wears out health and spirits, and narrows down the many human faculties to the exercise of only one, this thing should bid us pause. But even here we must try to be just. We must remember that the merchants buy at wholesale, at prices below what the same goods would cost a private buyer; moreover, in estimating prices for labor we must not calculate the time it would take us to make the same garment at home, even with a home machine. In large establishments the machine is run by steam, thus avoiding the treadle movement which is so hard for many operators; this leaves the worker's attention free to guide the work, which consequently moves more swiftly than in the old way; again, the article is cut out and placed in her hands all ready to slip under the needle, so that when she is expected to make a dozen shirts, for instance, for 30 cents, it is not so bad as it might at first sound. Nevertheless, with all these mitigations, the fact remains that a large proportion of the operators on ready made garments must work, to earn enough to keep them in food and clothing, so many hours of the twenty-four that there is no room in their lives for anything but their toil; no time for recreation, no chance to save, always with the wolf so near the door that the stumble of a month's illness may leave them in his jaws. This is surely wrong somehow; this is surely a thing which it behooves us to look into, to see if it may in some way be changed.

A bargain counter is not an inspiring place at which to study human nature. To see a jam of women shouldering, elbowing, scowling at each other, making nasty remarks about "some people's manners," etc.; to see the nearest fingering, mauling, messing, criticising the articles offered; to see the look of small greed on their anxious faces; to see the perfunctory manner of the clerks in making up the packages, and the contemptuous way in which they sometimes literally throw them to buyers who cannot get the inside place at the counter; all this is not a pretty view of what we dislike to call womanhood. And if it were only very poor people we should feel like excusing them on the ground of their necessity; but, alas, we

### YOUR NAME.

People enjoy the natural right to object to their own individual names. Arethusa scouts her cognomen as ridiculously romantic and wishes to reduce it to Anna, while Ann abhors her proper monosyllable and yearns to dilate it into Arethusa. It is a sorrow common to the whole human race, and we may be allowed to hope that it may be removed in a happier future by allowing every citizen, male and female, the liberty of selecting a name upon depositing the first vote. Meanwhile the unlucky sponsors in baptism must bear the blame, and it seems practically best for each sufferer to silently bear his special burden and dignify it to the best of his ability. B. Frank Towser does not succeed in hiding from the world that his name is Benjamin, but only offers a public proof of the fact that he prefers to be called Frank, and insists on the liberty of choice. But the matter has a business aspect, and it often becomes a question of real moment whether J. Smith represents John or his sister Jane.

When Currer Bell and George Eliot chose to disguise their sex by assuming masculine names there was a profound meaning in the act. Their strong consciousness of power demanded a free field for trial. They wished their work to be judged upon its merits, and alike scorned and dreaded the supercilious criticism that would at that time have been inevitably given to a woman's book. These great authors earned their triumph, and it has since become but a mere question of individual ability whether the pecuniary rewards of the novelist shall be won by man or woman.

E. S. TURNER.

### VIOLETS.

LUCY LARCOM.

They neither toil nor spin;  
 And yet their robes have won  
 A splendor never seen within  
 The courts of Solomon.  
 Tints that the cloud-rifts hold,  
 And rainbow-gossamer,  
 The violet's tender form enfold;  
 No queen is draped like her.  
 All heaven and earth and sea  
 Have wrought with subtlest power  
 That clothed in purple she might be,—  
 Th's little fading flower.  
 We, who must toil and spin,  
 What clothing shall we wear?  
 The glorious raiment we shall win,  
 Life shapes us, everywhere.  
 God's inner heaven hath sun,  
 And rain, and space of sky,  
 Wherethrough for us his spindles run,  
 His mighty shuttles fly.  
 His seamless vesture white  
 He wraps our spirits in;  
 He weaves his finest webs of light  
 For us, who toil and spin.

Now, when so much has been achieved, and women are pressing into new avocations, it has become necessary that each individual should place her good work and her pecuniary triumphs to the account of the general sisterhood. The successful artist or the clever accountant should help the movement by announcing her success and allowing her name to assist directly in the general service. The artist that wins a prize as J. Smith is really defrauding her sex of a deserved triumph if she permits the general public to ascribe the success to Joshua Smith that has been earned by the industry and talent of his sister Joanna. In the pursuit of employment the work of every individual militates so directly to the good of the whole sisterhood, that it now tends rather to awkwardness than to advantage to allow the intercourse of trade to be perplexed by any doubt as to whether the applicant for a situation, or the physician in charge of a surgical operation be an Anna or an Andrew. As a matter of convenience the custom applies with equal interest to both sexes, although by established social usage, as in the case of the Latin grammar, whenever the sex is not specially stated it is presumed to be masculine.

R.

A teacher will give lessons in Elocution, Physical Culture, Art, Mathematics, and English branches during the Summer months.

## AN INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY.

An interesting experiment in sociology is that tried by Lady Henry Somerset in the "Industrial Farm Colony" at Duxhurst, England. Here are gathered together women who have made themselves amenable to the laws by drunkenness, or some disorders so slight that the magistrate has given them the option of coming to the colony or of going to prison, some who have left prison and many who have come voluntarily from their own homes, in the hope of reforming or overcoming a fondness for drink.

Lady Somerset says: "It is especially on the lines of a hospital that we have opened our work. Our medicine is fresh air and hard work, kindness, sympathy and, above all, the atmosphere of home."

She speaks of the "curiously exhilarating" effect of out-door employment upon the patients. There are hot-houses, cared for entirely by the women, where early vegetables are raised and sent to the London market, the women exhibiting pride in the result of their labors.

They are divided into little groups, each circle occupying its own particular cottage with a nurse-matron at the head. Each cottage is kept in order by the women patients, who enter into quite a rivalry with the occupants of the other cottages in the village in the matter of cleanliness and such simple adornments as they are able to bestow. Thither some of the very poorest of the children from the London slums are sent for a summer holiday, and the women delight in their presence, vieing with each other in making treats for their little visitors.

At first no woman is allowed to leave the premises under any pretext, but "after some months' sojourn, if no fault has been found and no rules have been broken, she is allowed to become a trust-patient, is free to go out walking by permission, is sent to do errands, and is given a certain amount of liberty."

Only forty-two patients can be received in the village itself, and beds are bespoke months before they are free. It is still but an experiment, yet one which has achieved a great measure of success in the change of outlook it has made in many lives.

## REAL CHILDREN.

Another little boy's view of it:

L's cruel parent (maternal) had refused him a certain article for dessert which he fondly desired, on which he philosophized:

"Fathers are best for eating, but mothers are best for cuddling." A. L. B.

## BOOKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE LAST REPORT.

F 1009 John March. Geo. W. Cable  
F 1010 The Great War Syndicate. Frank R. Stockton  
F 1011 Ardis Claverden.

F 1012 Adventures of a House Boat. Wm. Black  
F 1013 The Bloody Chasm. J. W. De Forest  
F 1014 Marm Lisa. Kate Douglass Wiggin  
D 75 English Lands, Letters and Kings. Donald G. Mitchell  
F 1015 White Aprons. Maud Wilder Goodwin  
F 1016 The Last Three Soldiers. W. Henry Shelton  
F 1017 Master Skylark. John Bennett  
O 115 Political Economy for Beginners. M. G. Fawcett

F 1020 Hania. Henryk Sienkiewicz  
G 103 History of England. Martineau  
F 1023 The Lion of Janina. Marus Jokai  
F 1024 Shrewsbury. Stanley J. Weyman  
F 1025 The Deerslayer. J. F. Cooper  
F 1026 The Pioneers. " "  
F 1027 The Pathfinder. " "  
F 1028 The Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper  
F 1029 My Lady Nobody. Maarten Maartens

The Guild Library has been enriched by gifts of books from Mrs. Horace Fassitt, Mrs. W. H. Dunwoody and Miss Margaret Thomas.

## WHAT TO READ.

Carl Schurz on War. In *Harper's Weekly*.  
Recollections of the Civil War. A series of articles in the *North American*, by Sir William Howard Russell.  
The Workers. A series in *Scribner*, by Walter A. Wykoff.  
Anything thing that turns up of Octave Thanet's.

## A GIRL'S ESSAY ON BOYS.

Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be young ladies by-and-by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam He said to Himself: "Well, I think I can do better if I try again;" and then He made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there has been more women than men. Boys are a trouble; they wear out everything but soap. If I had my way half the boys in the world would be girls and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.

## A PLEASANTNESS.

In memory it stood, that very ugly thing, an old-fashioned country village! The houses were unshapely, the sidewalks uneven, the streets unshaded with trees, and the infrequent gardens protected by ungainly fences. Upon a recent visit this harsh picture was blotted out and a fair vision has taken its place. The rugged houses had blossomed into towers, verandas and latticed casements. Trees and trailing vines were softening every angle into grace, while the pure perfume of civilization breathed over all, because the fences were down! The little gardens now stand open to the street; grass grows greenly to the very sidewalk, secure from any injury from rude footsteps. A greater respect for private property, a wider recognition of the beautiful, or the effect of a general advancement in public decorum, has in a few years transformed the whole scene.

## TAKE NOTICE.

The Cake Sale will take place on Saturday, April 16th, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 9.30 P. M. Come early to secure your Sunday dessert. Come often to have your pick.

Those bringing cakes are requested to bring them, if possible, on wooden plates, to avoid breaking them in wrapping.

Miss Margaret McEwen has removed to Chestnut street, as will be seen by her advertisement in this issue. Advertising rates are reduced in favor of Guild members.

## THE POOR MAN'S PRAYER.

NIXON WATERMAN.

We thank Thee, Lord, that Thou has sent affliction to the rich;

Dyspepsia, gout, insomnia and other troubles which Disturb their souls, by day and night, and cause as much or more

Of real distress than do the ills that Thou has sent the poor.

We may not have enough to eat,—they eat too much and so

Its just about an even thing which hath the most of woe.

We have no time to rest by day,—they cannot rest at night;

So, all in all, it seemeth things are pretty nearly right. We can't afford to ride, but there, again, their joy we balk,

For, Oh! Thou sendest them the gout, and so they cannot walk.

Thou sendest them rich food and drink, weak stomachs, headaches, wealth;

To us Thou sendest poverty, plain-living, toil and health.

Oh, glad are we the rich must have, while living off the fat,

Hay fever, likewise paresis and lots of things like that: And so we're thankful for our joys, the greater part of which

Is thinking of the many woes Thou sendest to the rich.  
—Our Young People.

## A METAMORPHOSIS.

Oh, he preached it from the housetops, and he whispered it by stealth;

He wrote whole miles of stuff against the awful curse of wealth;

He shouted for the poor man, and he called the rich man down.

He roasted every king and queen who dared to wear a crown.

He hollered for rebellion, and he said he'd head a band

To exterminate the millionaires, to sweep them from the land.

He yelled against monopolies, took shots at every trust, And swore he'd be an anarchist, to grind them in the dust.

He stormed, he fumed and ranted, till he made the rich men wince;

But an uncle left him money, and he hasn't shouted since.

—The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

"The benignant efficacies of Concealment," cries our Professor, who shall speak or sing? SILENCE and SECRECY! Altars might still be raised them (were this an altar-building time) for universal worship. Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together; that at length they may emerge, full-formed and majestic, into the daylight of Life, which they are thenceforth to rule. Not William the Silent only, but all the considerable men I have known, and the most undiplomatic and unstrategic of these, forbore to babble of what they were creating and projecting. Nay, in thy own mean perplexities, do thou thyself but *hold thy tongue for one day*: on the morrow, how much clearer are thy purposes and duties; what wreck and rubbish have those mute workmen within thee swept away, when intrusive noises were shut out! Speech is too often not, as the Frenchman defined it, the art of concealing Thought; but of quite stifling and suspending Thought, so that there is none to conceal. Speech too is great, but not the greatest. As the Swiss Inscription says: *Sprechen ist silbern, Schweigen ist golden* (Speech is silver, of Time, Silence is of Eternity.

Bees will not work except in darkness; Thought will not work except in Silence: neither will Virtue work except in Secrecy. Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth! Neither shalt thou prate even to thy own heart of "those secrets known to all." Is not Shame (*Schaam*) the soil of all Virtue, of all good manners and good morals? Like other plants, Virtue will not grow unless its root be hidden, buried from the eye of the sun. Let the sun shine on it, nay do but look at it privily thyself, the root withers, and no flower will glad thee.

Thomas Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

"Love, sympathy, unselfishness and forbearance are not bad equivalents for breeding and etiquette, and have the additional advantage of meeting new and unusual conditions which sometimes occur to even the most conventional."—The Honorable Peter Stirling.

"It is in His perfection as a man that we recognize the divinity of Christ.

"It is in the imperfection of men that we recognize our necessity for a Christ."

—Last Chronicle of Barsel.

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the truth send for

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"We won't be satisfied with the Car of Progress until it has comfortable seats for the passengers who now have to hang onto the straps."—*Puck*.

When all men have what belongs to them, it cannot be much.

Half the world knows not how the other half lives.

To be too busy gets contempt.

There needs a long time to know the world's pulse.

He that trusts in a lie shall perish in truth.

He that makes a thing too fine breaks it.

Good is good, but better carries it.

The greatest step is that out of doors.

The back door robs the house.

When you are an anvil, hold you still.

When you are a hammer, strike your fill.

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(Below Arch.)

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**Committee on Legal Protection.**

Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable to advance them. For Women and Girls only.

This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

**MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.**

W:  
5941  
✓

# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

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NO. 5

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

**Educational, Industrial, Social**

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

### Bulletin for May.

SATURDAY, 7th,—Lyceum. 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 10th—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
FRIDAY, 13th—New Century Trust Meeting 2.30 P. M.  
" —Executive Board Meeting 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 14th—Business Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
" —Library Committee . . . 7.30 P. M.  
" —Willing Hands Committee 7.30 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 21st—Travel Evening . . . 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 24th—Dressmakers' Association 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 28th—Sociable . . . . . 8.00 P. M.  
MONDAY, 30th—Decoration Day. House Closed.

Savings Fund deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

### SAVINGS FUND.

On the first of May depositors will be credited with interest and the same will be entered on books if left at the office.

### TO GUILD MEMBERS.

There is now a pleasant room and comfortable bed for any one wishing lodging for the night. Apply to Miss Gray.

### AMENDMENT.

An amendment to the rules of the Guild was proposed at the stated meeting held April 9th, to be voted upon at the stated meeting in May and submitted for approval of the Executive Board. The proposed amendment is to be added to Article II, as a second paragraph, and is as follows:

Associate members may be elected in same manner as regular members and have the same privileges, the dues being three dollars, payable yearly in advance.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Henrietta Krummella, Miss Lillian M. Britton,  
Miss Sophie Greutman, Miss Minnie Widmaier,  
Miss Harriett Horter, Miss Ada Holden,  
Mrs. Anna R. Boyd.

### THE CAKE SALE.

The big cake presented by Mrs. Blankenburg realized \$10.50. Pretty well for one contribution. The whole result was \$82.76 pretty well again, when we remember that many of our own members are so situated (boarding for instance) that they are unable to cook at home. The kindness of our outside friends is most heartily acknowledged.

GUILD MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE:—All who play or desire to play the Banjo, Mandolin or Guitar, communicate with Miss Lintar at the Guild House—as a class will be formed there for practice during the Summer.

### "GLIMPSES OF TRAVEL."

Lowell once wrote a book called "Fireside Travels;" and we mean to have something like it on the third Saturday evening of May, the 21st; only, as the night will most likely be comparatively warm, we will dispense with the "fireside." We want to hold an open congress that evening about what "we have seen when on pleasure and health bent," and if this catches the eye (and of course it will) of anyone who has had a delightful, inexpensive trip, will she not send a line to "T., 1227 Arch Street," at once, promising to come and tell us "all about it" on May 21st? She will then be placed on the program and have an opportunity to share a good thing with those who are looking for some "nice, healthy, inexpensive place" to spend their holidays this summer.

He that would have what he hath not, should do what he doth not.

## LYCEUM.

The New Century Guild Lyceum held its regular meeting on Saturday evening, April 2nd.

The meeting opened with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," followed by the reading of the minutes, after which came quotations from Emerson by the members.

After the usual short parliamentary drill (and by the way every meeting makes more evident the need of this drill in our Lyceum) the debate was opened by Mr. Richardson, who, in the absence of Miss Perot, took the affirmative side in the question, "Resolved that the Editor has More Power than the Orator."

The negative was ably sustained by Miss Quantrelle and this was followed by the reading of a short paper by Miss Marsteller on the affirmative. The matter was then before the house for open debate. The discussion was spirited and brought out in an unusually lively way the opinions of the members.

A new feature suggested by Miss I. E. Turner was the appointing by the Chair of three judges, who do not enter the debate but withdraw at its close and bring in their verdict, first on the popular feeling and then on merit.

While the judges were out the members decided on the programme for May, which will consist of quotations from Emerson, a biographical sketch, papers on "Emerson as a Poet," "Emerson as an Essayist" and "Emerson as a Man," with a few selections from his works and a discussion on the question of his place in American literature.

The verdict of the judges was in favor of the Editor on both counts. After an impromptu and very lively discussion of Walt Whitman, the Lyceum adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, May 7th.

All ye who read these lines brighten up your memories and come prepared with your wee bit of lore to add to the general fund.

K. T. O'F.

## THE NEW PIANO.

The Guild Piano, thanks to the generosity of our friends and the energetic and persistent efforts of our own members, has materialized at last. The proceeds—that is to say a portion of the proceeds of the Cake sale—completed what was lacking to the fund we have been slowly accumulating for the purpose. The old instrument, given to us long ago by one of the very friends who has helped us to buy the new one, had served us most acceptably for many a year, but time will tell on pianos as it does on human beings, and its best days were gone. Its last service was in going as part payment for the new one. Many a happy hour it has given us, and with the new comer we hope for many more.

Guild members will be very welcome at my new parlors at the former rates and will find me there to make them beautiful every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Yours,  
M. MAC EWEN,  
1535-37 Chestnut Street.

The sociable on the evening of April 23rd, was a most enjoyable one, and was made memorable by the first public appearance of our new piano. The play, "The Elixir of Life" was very amusing; a young chemist discovers a compound, one full dose of which reduces the age twenty-five years, and smaller doses make one proportionately younger. After witnessing the wonderful transformation from seventy-five to fifty and then to twenty-five, we all began to calculate just how many doses we should want and how large they must be.

The music of the Fidelity Banjo and Mandolin Club was so inspiring and was so enthusiastically received that we set to wondering why we could not have such an organization of our own. The recitation by Miss Vallette and the singing of Miss Schirmer were greatly enjoyed, and the evening closed with a half hour of dancing to the strains of our new piano.

C. S. P.

## OUR LATE CAKE SALE.

Well, first of all, it was an unqualified success; and besides affording an opportunity to earn some money for the two objects chosen, it gave many of the friends of the Guild a chance to visit us and see our well equipped house.

There were little cakes and big cakes—angel cakes, cup cakes, velvet cakes, fruit cakes, and of sponge cake one lost the count; then there were the nameless cakes which would not give up the secret of their nature try as the saleswomen would to wrest it; but every cake was a prize, and the shoppers realized it, judging from the way they bought.

Of course, the main interest centered around the "President's Cake"; it was not nameless for it proudly bore the initials "E. S. T." As some one said, it was a monster, being a yard in diameter and, hence, three yards in circumference; in fact, it is the largest cake ever made in Philadelphia, and it sold like "hot cakes"; no one appeared rich enough to buy the whole cake, and there was a "Klondike" rush for slices at a nickel each; in the outside circle alone there were 84 six-inch slices—which shows that if the cake had held out as well as the buyers, we should have been entirely out of debt in a twinkling.

We must mention the revelry of the evening; at 8 o'clock the parlor became crowded, and each one in the audience wore an expectant look. Soon, to the strains of "Rastus on Paradise," twelve dusky figures entered and promenaded the room; the "yaller kid" headed the line and was recognized instantly; there was Sambo in overalls and jumper; Claude in sailor suit, G. Washington Johnson in "evening dress," not to forget his "blushing" bride in pure white, including a real (?) lace veil, which the groom, in attempting to kiss her, spoiled by leaving some black perspiration upon it. Some of the figures, though darkly disguised, seemed strangely familiar, and one peculiarity was

## WHAT I OUGHT TO DO.

that as the walkers grew warmer there were streaks of white through the "swarthy" complexion; but who can describe their walking? It was hard to make a decision, but a popular vote was taken, each couple bearing a numbered tag, and the graceful "dudes" took the cake; their costumes were unspeakable and the way they traversed the room struck the audience and their fellow-walkers dumb with envy. Darkey songs closed the entertainment.

There was an ice cream saloon in the vicinity of the parlor and it did a thriving trade. Everyone was thirsty and the wily proprietor of the freezer refused to furnish ice water (from a punch bowl) unless as a chromo with ice cream; this idea has not been patented, but it is worth it.

Take it all in all, we have not had a more successful venture in our whole Guild experience than the Cake Sale and Walk of April 16th, 1898. To one and all who came, served and bought, many, many thanks. I. T.

The Co-operative Committee presents the following list of firms allowing a discount on purchases to Guild members:

Bonscher & Holmes, Opticians,	1527 Chestnut Street.
Sharpless Bros.,	Chestnut and Eighth Street,
H. O. Hurlburt & Son, Watches and Jewelry,	938 Market Street.
Howard Thomas & Bro., Carpets,	927 Market Street.
E. D. Trymby, Fine Furniture and Upholstery,	1007 Market Street.
H. L. Ross, Picture Frames and Artist Materials,	25 N. 13th Street.
George Allen, Millinery Goods,	1214 Chestnut Street.
Phillips, Photographs,	1206 Chestnut Street.
G. S. Lovell, Clocks,	1019 Market Street.
J. & T. Cousins, Shoes,	1226 Chestnut Street.
Wm. Curry, Leather Goods,	834 Chestnut Street.
Gutekunst, Photographs,	712 Arch Street.

At Sharpless Bros. present Guild Membership Card at the discount desk for discount check before making purchase.

## BOOKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE LAST REPORT.	
H 109	Out of the East. Lafcadio Hearn
H 110	Kokoro " "
F 1030	The Abbé Constantin. Ludovic Halévy
F 1031	In Kedar's Tents. Henry S. Merriman.

## PROGRAMME.

May 7th	—Lyceum.
" 14th	—Business Meeting.
" 21st	—Glimpses of Travel.
" 28th	—Sociable.

For instance, I know I ought to be at work on a three-volume novel now, instead of "paraphrasing." I feel it in my bones that it would take three volumes 8 vo., Russia bound and tops gilt, to do justice to the talent that is being wasted "within" me through the pressure of circumstances over which I have no control. The ingredients are all here at hand. The orchard, the meadow, the green smiling wildwood and the girl just budding into womanhood; the ambitious awakening of the young soul throbbing with hope and courage; the parting from home to seek the prize on the troubled sea of London (otherwise Life), the struggles, sighs, temptations, fears, humiliations, hopes—and the lovers, according to the approved pattern; the one who loves "as the angels love with the breath of heaven betwixt them" and the one whose love has a spice of devilry and human nature in it. So far all is plain sailing; but alas, I cannot "bring out" my brilliantly gifted, country-bred heroine before the footlights as a star or a prima donna; nor can I marry her to the devilry lover and place her above her station so that she will stay there.

Somehow that girl of mine *will not* look natural out of her sphere, and no matter how craftily I lead myself up to the grand finale, I see the future of my goddess hounded by the red-brick-faced-with-yellow-respectability of Trevelyan Terrace, where every house has a bunch of white and blue hyacinths under the bay window and where no novel of mine will ever end. All the same I know that I ought, in mere justice to the talent that within me lies, to write a novel. But never, while the germs of truth and naturalness are so unremuneratively present in me can I finish a novel climactically. I might try this style: (we all have read it.)

Behind the Nierra Levada the sun was kissing the earth goodnight. The prairie grass shivered at the first touch of twilight, as the sea does at the first breath of wind. A wagon disappearing down the long line of dust that stood for a road, left behind a cloudy trail. The only human touch in the picture was a horseman slowly, slouchily ambling up the red dusty trail. The sun dipped almost out of sight, leaving the blushing earth; the horseman dismounted, gazed steadily at the dust cloud which was all that remained of the wagon; then slowly mounted—and rode on.

THE END.

—Kittie.

The above confession reminds us of a little brother who essayed a story, in which his hero, after passing through enormous hardships, trials and temptations, finally arrived at all the goals of all his ambitions, and as he stood meditating on the brink of a dark and swift-flowing river a thought suddenly struck him. "What," he mused, "is it all worth now that I have attained it? nothing." He was so overwhelmed with this that in despair he plunged into the river and was instantly swallowed by a large crocodile."

ED.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.

MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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It is hardly to be expected that we should refrain from saying something about the subject that is uppermost in our minds as we go to press. And yet in the midst of the excitement of preparations for war we are not sure that silence is not wiser than speech.

Probably most of us in our calm and saner moods confess the unwisdom of trying to redress wrongs by a recourse to war. We know that it is only a re-dressing and not an extirpating or overcoming of the wrong, we see that it is the way of barbarism, of the beast, a condition out of which we have flattered ourselves that we emerged long since. Even as a nation we have assisted at arbitration conferences, and have cherished a hope that we should lead the world in giving up the appeal to arms and substituting for it that of reason. Perhaps we have had some premature feeling of self-gratulation, being sure that our people are the most reasonable on the earth, a model, in fact, for the other nations. We can hardly congratulate ourselves on the way we stand the test when the real trial comes, either as a nation or individually. The thrill in our blood, the glow in our veins at the war news betrays us, we fear the mark of the beast is still on us. It may be that aeons must pass before the fiercer strains coming from heredity, tradition, custom, will be quite outrooted by the higher forms of growth. In the meantime what can we do in the face of the facts? In our wrath may we not try to remember mercy? May we not insist that the atrocities of warfare shall be reduced to the minimum and that justice, not vengeance, shall guide our blows?

We may take some measure of comfort in the thought that war is not altogether bad; that it does seem hitherto to have been nature's way of bringing about needed reforms and of raising nations to heights

that were not aimed at in the beginning by those engaging in it. If we come out of our struggle with less greed for gold, with a contempt of base means for gaining ends, with a more comprehensive love of our fellow-men of all sorts and conditions, we need not count the cost. M. B. E.

In all lands May is the poet's month. It would fill volumes should all that they have written under her inspiration be collected. And it is equally true that in May the imaginative faculties of all people young and old are stirred, and we are all for a time poets; and those who go by that name only put into form the fancies, the joys, and the longings of the common people, and as they sing we soar and sing with them. We love to look on Nature with the poet's eyes under differing skies in different lands. Let us listen to Shelly as he sings of May in England.

SHELLY.

The snowdrop and then the violet,  
Arose from the ground with warm rain wet,  
And their breath was mixed with fresh odor, sent  
From the turf, like the voice and the instrument.

Then the pied wind flowers and the tulip tall,  
And narcissi, the fairest among them all,  
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess,  
Till they die of their own dear loveliness;

And the Naiad-like lily of the vale  
Whom youth makes so fair and passion so pale,  
That the light of its tremulous bells is seen  
Through their pavilions of tender green.

In a finely characteristic poem of a dozen stanzas by Wordsworth "To May," mark these lines:

Thy help is with the weed that creeps  
Along the humblest ground;  
No cliff so bare round on its steep  
Thy favors may be found.

In his immortal ode he sings:  
Land and sea  
Give themselves up to jollity,  
And with the heart of May  
Doth every beast keep holiday.

\* \* \*  
We in thought will join your throng,  
Ye that pipe and ye that play,  
Ye that through your hearts to-day  
Feel the gladness of the May!

Under our more ardent sun Holmes writes:

Then the proud tulip lights her beacon blaze,  
Her clustering curls the hyacinth displays;  
O'er her tall blades the crested fleur-de-lis,  
Like blue-eyed Pallas towers erect and free;  
With yellower flames the lengthened sunshine  
glows,

And love lays bare the passion-breathing rose;  
Queen of the lake, along its reedy verge  
The rival lily hastens to emerge,  
Her snowy shoulders glistening as she strips,  
Till morn is sultan of her lips.

From Emerson's "May Day" we select these lines:

April cold with dropping rain  
Willows and lilac brings again,  
The whistle of returning birds,  
And trumpet-lowing of the herds.  
The scarlet Maple-keys betray  
What potent blood hath modest May,  
What fiery force the earth renews,  
The wealth of forms, the flush of hues;  
What joy in rosy waves outpoured  
Flows from the heart of Love the Lord.

### BABY'S VIEW OF IT.

DEAR MRS. LADY: Are there any mammas in a newspaper? If there are, do they know any more about babies than my mamma does? My mamma doesn't know anything, and neither does my papa, nor my two aunts, nor my nurse. They all don't know that it hurts my eyes to have the bad sun jabbing into them when I am in my carriage. When they put me in, all over bothering ruffles that tickle me, and a hood that chokes me under my chin, and mittens that make me feel cross, and a veil that keeps me from breathing, but doesn't shut out the sun, then they all stand off and squeal and look at me, and Aunt Mary says: "O, doesn't he look sweet?" And Aunt Julia says: "O, do see that little fist! He's trying to get his mitten off!" And Bidy Malony says: "Och, the darlint!" And then I screw up my eyes to keep out the light, and mamma says: "O, doesn't he look cunning when he does that?" And then I yell—loud; and papa says: "He's hungry, do give him something to eat before he starts." But I'm not hungry, and I won't eat, and Bidy says, "O, the darlint!" again, but when we get round the corner she says, "Och, you little baste!" She thinks I don't know what that means, but I do. It means that when you get round the corner you do something to yourself that makes her not like you. I don't know what it is I do, but I'd rather she liked me. Then she pushes me hard, and I joggle up and down, and she doesn't notice that I get joggled way down off the seat. Then she stops and forgets all about me while she tries to smile two ways at once at two policemen that are walking both ways. She has to, because she knows all the policemen. I believe they are all her relations. But all the while the sun is blazing into my eyes. Now they wouldn't do such a thing if they knew, do you think? You see it would be so wicked to try to put out the eyes of such a dear little boy as I am. I suppose when I get as big as my little sister they will put speticles on me, but I don't want speticles; I want a thing like Baby Morris has on her carriage to keep the blaze out of her eyes. It goes round every time the sun goes round, and gets in front of him. Mrs. Lady, won't you please tell them.

BABY SMITH.

### A MAN HOUSEKEEPER.

Here is a case which demands the immediate attention of all human beings of all ages, sexes and conditions, and especially of the members of the New Century Guild, to whom the writer appeals for a remedy for his woes. If it had been a mere woman who confessed to a failure in domestic matters one could have understood it, but as the reader will observe, this is the experience of an actual man! We print the letter as we received it, without the alteration or addition of a word; its native pathos needs no heightening from us. The italics are also his own.

DEAR MADAM:

I have been keeping house (*or trying to do so*) for the last 17 years, and the troubles in the kitchen are and have always been immense. I understand plain cooking and proper economy and have had all kinds of *devils* in my kitchen both White and Black and never have found one of them pay attention after showing and *in fact teaching* them; they will do as they like and a man having to make the living for a wife and six children cannot be in the house and at business at the same time. My wife and sister always assist and in fact do most of the work. Now what I want to know is *the remedy*. I cannot do the work, my wife cannot and my sister cannot. There is every convenience in my kitchen and I pay wages from \$10 to \$17 per month with good board. A solution of this riddle will be greatly appreciated by

Yours most respectfully,

Since receiving the above we have come across a notice in the "Woman's Tribune" which may be of some suggestiveness to our much-to-be-sympathized-with brother. Yet we would not have him too sanguine as we have known women to attend cooking schools themselves and also to employ graduates from such schools without entire immunity from household cares.

"Harper's Bazar" tells of a cooking class for men in New York City. This is good! Men always excel in cooking when they set themselves about it, showing that this occupation is quite within their sphere. Every one ought to follow taste and capacity in earning a livelihood, and if men feel a fitness for the beautiful art of food preparing, shame on the woman who would say them nay. A fair field and every favor, should be the new woman's motto in her dealings with her brother workers.

### RECORD OF VIRTUE.

Forty girls were at work in a high building in Chicago last month, when the cry of fire threw them into a panic. Kate Carney, the superintendent, recalled them and marshalled them safely into an elevator. There was not room for her to enter, but she ordered the elevator boy to descend. She escaped by stairways and halls, though almost overcome at times with flame and smoke. Kate Carney's name lends itself to a popular ballad; her act of unselfish courage to the approval and emulation of the world.—*Phila. Ledger.*

## CLEAR THE DECK.

In preparing for an engagement the first duty of seamanship is to clear the decks for action, and every individual in daily conflict with work and worry may wisely follow the example. A large part of the nervous strain to which the present generation confesses itself subject is probably produced by the constant friction with intrusive bric-a-brac. Fringed and floating draperies beset doors and hall-ways, glass and pottery crowd tables and shelves, we hardly thread a devious way through our own homesteads amid a multitude of fragile trifles that require a skill rivalling that of the trained egg-dancer. At the writing desk, the thoughts that should freely flow to the point of the pen are distracted by an observance due to a host of obstacles, styled appointments, which were better described as clutter.

The busy girl who, rising heroically to the occasion, swept her dressing-case free of encumbrances and decided to be henceforth plain—clean, burst at one blow the bonds that had shackled her body and mind, and shattered her temper.

Our daily lives should be surrounded by grace and beauty, but common sense is needed in the discrimination of what constitutes this desirable loveliness. Harmony of color and of design abide perennially in simplicity, but often escape from that aggregation of trifles, which, although pretty in themselves, form an assemblage as dreary as the shelf of a museum. The world is crying for rest, and each individual might begin to fight for its attainment in private life by decimating that army of trifles that has been allowed to gather in battle array against our peace.

R

## THE UNDERWEAR PROBLEM.

A great conflict is raging in the periodical press under the caption of "The Underwear Problem." How much to wear and when to change are the questions sanitary science is asking, and the answers are almost as diverse as the individuality of those who answer. For example, a well-known magazine leans to the view that none at all would be better than the thickness most people wear, citing the old story of the Indian at the Quebec ice carnival to prove that custom is much, if not everything.

The story is a good one, though not new. The Indian was parading on the ice with bare feet and much of his body and limbs exposed to a zero temperature, when the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, asked him how he could stand it without freezing. The Indian answered, American-like, by asking another question, namely, "Why does paleface not freeze face?" The marquis said it was because he was accustomed to the exposure of his physiognomy, and the red man grunted, "Indian all face."—*Selected.*

## THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION FROM EMILE ZOLA IS TAKEN FROM THE MARCH "CONSERVATOR."

I see it, how clearly it rises before me, the city of justice and happiness. There all labor, with a personal labor, obligatory and free. The nation is simply a vast co-operative society, the tools become the property of all, the properties are centralized in vast general warehouses. No more money, and therefore no more speculation, no more robbery, no more abominable traffic, no more of those crimes which cupidity prompts, daughters married for their dowry, aged parents strangled for their property, passers-by assaulted for their purse! No more hostile classes, employers and wage-workers, proletaires and bourgeois, and therefore no more restrictive laws and courts, no armed force guarding the iniquitous monopoly of the few against the mad hunger of the many. No more idlers of any sort, and therefore no more proprietors supported by rents, no more householders maintained, like the girls of the street, by chance—in short no more luxury, no more poverty. Ah! is not that the ideal equity, the sovereign wisdom, none privileged, none wretched, each securing his happiness by his own effort, the average human happiness! It is a city of liberty and gayety, in which each is left free to follow his own pleasure, with plenty of time to satisfy his legitimate appetites, the joy of loving, of being strong, of being handsome, of being intelligent, of taking his share of inexhaustible nature. The earth is at last inhabitable. And man is completely developed, full grown, enjoying his appetites, become the real master. Schools and workshops are open; the child freely chooses his trade, which aptitudes determine. Each for all, according to his force. Ah! active and joyous city, ideal city of healthy human exploitation, in which exists no longer the old prejudice against manual labor, in which one sees learned blacksmiths, great poet carpenters. Ah! city of the blest, triumphal city toward which men have been marching for so many centuries, city whose white walls I see shining yonder—yonder in the happiness, the blending sunlight.

## COLUMN OF PLEASANTNESS.

One delightful thing is the relief of waking from a bad dream and finding that one is safe, either from some terrific danger or from what seems to be an inextricable predicament.

Nothing so fills with rapture the soul of the publisher of a journal that offers contributors no pecuniary inducements, as the receiving of copy neatly written on one side of the sheet with a reasonable margin for corrections, most especially if it comes in good season, before the feeling of despair lest the current number be a failure has taken so strong a hold that speedy reaction is impossible.

We need fresh items for this column. Why could not each reader of this make a note of the pleasantest thing which happens to her in the course of her day? It would be extremely interesting to us all.

## REAL CHILDREN.

His mother was very ill, and the orders were that she was to be told nothing in the least exciting. The little boy, in his play, kept walking backwards until he reached the cellar stairs, when he improved the opportunity by tumbling to the bottom.

"What was that noise?" asked the sick woman, starting up.

"That?" replied the nurse mendaciously; "Oh, that was the ice wagon, it always makes such a rattling going round the corner." So the mother lay back on her pillow, and all was well until—rushed in exclaiming: "Oh, Ma, did you hear me tumble down cellar?"

"Why no, you didn't," said nurse, looking at him meaningly.

"Didn't I? Well, I—I thought I tumbled down cellar."

A. C.

An example of the relentless logic of the child's mind:

Esther, after watching her mother a short time in silence—Mamma, why are you killing those flies? If God had wanted them killed he would have done it himself.

M. R.

L's. mother heard him saying over to himself while playing with his blocks: "finf, finf, finf."

Mamma—What are you saying, L—?

L— O, nuffin, I'm only practising my German.

V. L.

## TO THE BICYCLIST BENDING FORWARD.

O youth, who bending forward, rides apace,  
With melancholy stamped upon your face,  
Pursuing pleasure with a frenzied eye,  
Yet mocked by her, however fast you fly,  
Are you aware how horrible you look?  
No guy invented for a picture book  
Was ever a more painful sight than thou,  
Lord of the bent back and the anxious brow.  
Oh, sit up straight and try to wear a smile;  
Be less intent to pile up mile on mile;  
Enjoy the prospect as you glide along,  
The trees, the sunshine and the robin's song.  
To us who view you scorching day by day,  
Bent on your bar in such an awkward way,  
You are the homeliest thing on earth, my lad.  
Oh, sit up straight, and make the landscape  
glad!

—Robert Grant in *Harper's Weekly*.

## CONUNDRUMS.

Where and at what time did Sir Launcelot have a pain?

A woman gave 9 cents to one beggar, 6 to another, and 10 to another. What time of day was it?

## STORY OF A STORK.

*How It Carried a Letter to Africa and Brought One Back.*

A story that comes from Germany is as quaint as it is true, says "Our Animal Friends."—Some children living in the northern provinces discovered that a stork had made its nest upon their roof. Being orthodox little Teutons they hailed the newcomer with favor, as storks are supposed to bring luck to a house. All the summer they shared their tidbits with their long-legged friend, which became very tame and companionable.

At the first signs of approaching cold weather the stork prepared to flit to warmer climes. The children were sad at the thought of losing their pet, but their parents consoled them with the assurance that the bird would surely return the next spring. The children, still uneasy at the idea of the stork not being cared for through the long winter, consulted together and evolved a brilliant idea, which they immediately proceeded to put into execution. They wrote a note in their best German script, stating that the stork was very dear to them and begged the good people in whose country it might spend the winter to be kind to their pet, and send it back to them in the spring.

They sealed the note, fastened it to a ribbon, tied it around the bird's neck and tucked it under its wing.

The next day they sadly watched the stork wing its way toward milder skies. The snow and ice came; Christmas time brought the children gifts and fresh amusements, but their summer pet was not forgotten.

When the spring came round again their little feet used to climb to the roof day by day, looking and longing for the stork's return; and behold! One fine morning there it was, tame and gentle as ever.

Great was the children's delight, but what was their surprise to discover round its neck and under its wing another bright band with a note attached, addressed to "the children who wrote the letter the stork brought."

The ribbon was quickly untied and the missive opened. It was from a missionary in Africa, stating that he had read the children's note and had cared for the stork, and thought that children whose hearts had prompted them to provide for the comfort of a bird through the winter would be willing to help clothe and feed the little destitute children of his mission. A full name and address followed.

The children were full of sympathy, and the missionary's note won a golden answer from the family. Other letters came and went by post between them until by and by the children learned to know the missionary and his little black waifs almost as well as they knew the beloved stork that had proved so trusty a messenger.—*Cincinnati.*

"Dr. John, throughout his whole life, was a man of luck—a man of success. And why? Because he had the eye to see his opportunity, the heart to prompt to well-timed action, the nerve to consummate a perfect work."—*Villette.*



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The real test of a man is not what he knows, but what he is in himself and in his relations to others. For instance, can he battle against his own bad inherited instincts, or brave public opinion in the cause of truth? The love of God is the true basis of duty, truth, reverence, loyalty, love, virtue and work.—  
*Alfred Tennyson.*

There are three species of creatures, who, when they seem coming are going.

When they seem going they come: Diplomates, woman and crabs.

Try not to beat back the current, yet be not drowned in its waters,

Speak with the speech of the world, think with the thoughts of the few.

JOHN HAY.

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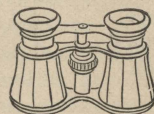
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(Below Arch.)

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**Committee on Legal Protection.**

Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable to advance them. For Women and Girls only.

This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

**MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.**

W:  
5941

# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1, 1898.

NO. 6

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

### Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

#### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

#### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

### Bulletin for June:

SATURDAY, 4th—Lyceum.	8.00 P. M.
FRIDAY, 10th—Executive Board Meeting.	3.00 P. M.
SATURDAY, 11th—Business Meeting of Guild	8.00 P. M.
“ “ —Library Committee.	7.30 P. M.
“ “ —Willing Hands Committee	7.30 P. M.
TUESDAY, 14th—Dressmakers' Association.	8.15 P. M.
SATURDAY, 25th—Sociable.	8.00 P. M.
TUESDAY, 28th—Dressmakers' Association.	8.15 P. M.

Savings Fund Deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self-supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

After June the Saturday Evening Tea will be discontinued, but tea will be prepared for any one who wishes it on any Saturday if notice is given in advance.

The members of the Programme Committee will please meet the Chairman at the Guild House, Saturday evening, June 11th, at 7.30 o'clock.

#### NOTICE.

As the Fourth of July will fall on Monday the house will be closed that day.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

At the May Business Meeting of Guild, the amendment to the rules proposed at previous meeting was adopted as follows:

ARTICLE II, PAR. 2—Associate Members may be elected in same manner as regular members and have the same privileges, the dues being three dollars, payable yearly in advance.

Persons who are already members may become Associate Members if they desire. On the first of May, by the Report of the Membership Committee, there was a lack of but thirty-eight members to that date as compared with all of last year.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Mrs. U. G. Dodson.	Mrs. Charles Jenkins.
Mrs. J. V. Taylor.	Miss Ellen M. Williston.
Miss Agnes Halliday.	Miss Mary D. White.

#### MUSIC.

Why should not the energy developed by the Piano Committee be continued in the direction of a musical section of the Guild? Among the twenty-five departments in the Brooklyn Institute that of music has the largest number of members. Instruction by lectures seems to be an important feature as in other departments, while during the season they have many concerts.

It is a wise provision of the Guild rules which permits the formation of departments by twenty or more members with the full use of rooms, for many special interests give life to the General Society.

#### REPORT OF THE NOON REST.

The "Noon Rest" of the Guild has had a larger attendance this season than ever before, having averaged for the last three months 64 a day. It will be discontinued, as usual, through July and August, as we find that in these months it does not pay enough to make both ends meet, which is all we expect of it. It is certainly a great comfort to those who, having but a short time in which to eat their lunch and get back to their places of business, enjoy having, for that short respite, a quiet, cosy, homelike place instead of the crowd and confusion of an ordinary restaurant. If we only had a larger dining-room we could greatly enlarge this branch of Guild activity.

The spinster with an income is a sister of Liberty.

## A DAY SECTION.

It seems to be in order now to discuss the proposition to have a day-time program for the benefit of the Guild members who are occupied at home. Although it can well be claimed that the home-keeper's work is never done, nevertheless she does have leisure hours, and it happens that when other members of the family are out at shop or office and the younger children are at school, the women folks at home, whose hours for work are early and late, can get away and profitably take an outing. Hence, the programs of women's clubs usually provide for meetings, classes, teas, etc., in the day time.

The Guild membership includes quite a number whose occupation is given as "housekeeper" or "at home;" some of whom say they cannot attend in the evenings, so the suggestion has been made to organize a day branch of the Guild for their benefit and that of others who may be led to join with us.

Article V of the Guild rules provides for association by twenty or more members, and they can adopt any appropriate name. The section might be called "The Home Club of the New Century Guild," "The Home-keepers' Section of the New Century Guild," "The Day Circle of the of the New Century Guild," or by some other expressive name.

The membership should be limited strictly to members of the Guild, and be duly enrolled.

In consideration for the free use of the Guild house, all rules and amendments thereto should be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

As it is an important part of the first work of such a society to struggle with the rules, the details may well be left to the consideration of the preliminary meetings, which, it is suggested, should be held early in September.

It would seem to be a good time for such an organization. There need be no expense incurred above Guild dues except for tuition by those joining classes, or for the extra expense of other optional occasions. Such sub-societies of the Guild have decided advantages, from the use that can be made of the columns of the JOURNAL and its bulletins. Moreover, in this case, there are a number of experienced members among us who could nurse the young society into sturdy life.

The extension of the scope of the Guild to include the daughters at home may be counted upon to react in favor of those who are at work out of the home, for it will mean larger revenue and increased activity for the Guild.

One word about the Fair before we separate for the summer. It has to be! so, instead of sighing over the work it means to each one of us, let us be thankful for the much needed money it brings to us yearly. We beg our friends and members to contribute, before November first, any well-made and salable article, such

as tea, roller or other towels, aprons and other useful and fancy articles, and when the time comes, home-made cakes, bread, pies, candy, jellies and preserves, etc. We never have enough aprons for kitchen, waitress, nurse, or "lady of the house." From those who prefer to give money to time, we should be very glad to have contributions as early as convenient, to purchase materials for others to make up. Contributions will be received at the Guild, 1227 Arch Street, care of Miss Canning or Miss Gray or by the

## FAIR COMMITTEE.

Mrs. T. J. Lewis, <i>Chairman</i> ,	
Mrs. E. S. Turner,	Mrs. M. T. Gawthrop,
" C. L. Peirce,	" K. L. Gallagher,
" E. M. Balderstone,	" A. P. Brubaker,
" Wm. Wright,	" C. D. Phillippe,
Miss Emily Campbell,	Miss A. H. Howell,
" Ida Warrington,	" Carryl S. Perot,
Mrs. E. M. N. Crittenden	" Anna S. Fackler.

## LYCEUM.

The monthly meeting of the New Century Guild Lyceum took place on the evening of Saturday, May seventh at the Guild House. The meeting was called to order at 8.30, the half hour's delay being conceded to permit those to venture forth whom the lachrymose disposition of the earlier evening had detained.

After a short but delightful piano prelude by Mr. Richardson and the reading of the Minutes, the subject for discussion at the next meeting was taken up, and on vote it was decided to discuss Benj. Franklin. Therefore on the first Saturday in June we shall proceed to enlighten each other on Benjamin Franklin in some of his various capacities. Quotations from Poor Richard will be in order.

Having decided on the programme for June, the discussion on Emerson was introduced by quotations from his works, both poetical and prose, followed by a most interesting and concise biographical sketch by Mrs. Panzerbeiter. Selections from Emerson were read by Miss Bergen, who also gave some pleasant reminiscences of him, having met him at different times, by Miss Bachman, Miss Perot and Miss Quantrelle. A very lively and interesting discussion made the meeting all too short.

The evening was fitly brought to a close by the singing of various patriotic airs, "My Country 'tis of Thee," "Yankee Doodle," and others sung with great gusto, ending with the National Anthem. As the June meeting will be the last before the summer term, the writer begs that the members of the Guild will turn out in full force and try to absorb some of the valuable historic lore which will be bestowed on those attending. There is no doubt that we can all feel the better of a little polishing up in the history of these great men of the nation, and, ladies, it brings tears to the official eyes of your Lyceum President to think of the much needed opportunities for improvement allowed to slip by unnoticed, systematically.

K. T. O'FLAHERTY, PRESIDENT.

## BOOKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE LAST REPORT.

H 111	Alaska.	Bushrod W. James.
M 102	The Blue Bell.	John A. Stoddart.
F 1032	Sweethearts and Friends.	Maxwell Gray.
F 1033	East End Idylls.	A. St. John Adcock.
F 1034	The Fight for the Crown.	W. E. Norris.
F 1035	For Love of Country.	Cyrus T. Brady.
F 1036	Ribstone Pippins.	Maxwell Gray.
F 1037	The Red Bridge Neighborhood.	

Maria L. Pool.

The Library is indebted to Mrs. Horace Fassitt and Mrs. E. S. Turner for books.

## ETC.

Well, now we have the piano, and one might think there was nothing left to wish for, to see the relaxed expression of our faces. Although the Piano Fund Committee has not been officially "mustered out" of service its great object is attained, and we are all in due course preparing to relapse again into delicious, dreamy *dolce far niente*—the poetic expression for our usual semi-comatose condition.

Does it ever strike us that we should put our shoulders to the wheel, and with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, get our finances into a condition that would be a credit to us? Could the new piano not help? I think so, and so do others.

Wouldn't all like to see our house look pretty? Oh do let us get together and "do" something to put some money in the treasury to fix up the house. If we could only give a charade in which we would pose as lotus eaters, our fortune would be made. It would be so true to nature that the theatre managers would offer any price for the performance.

Fellow members, will you not think this over? We need some money. What do other associations do when they need money? They give an entertainment, sell tickets and raise the necessary amount. Is it not so? Then what shall we do? Go and do likewise.

Now the writer of this pathetic ballad has no fewer than three good money-making ideas at large in the arid wastes of her top story, and if a sufficient number, say twelve, energetic, enthusiastic (I make a specialty of enthusiasm, enthusiasm is life) members will offer their services in the cause, these mighty ideas will be unfolded and the favorite one carried out, to the replenishing of our exchequer and the cementing of our friendliness. Any communications sent to me at the Guild will be promptly attended to.

K. T. O'FLAHERTY.

## ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS IN OUR LAST

1. In the middle of the night.
2. A quarter to three.

A Guild member of several years standing would like to have the following questions answered in the June issue of our Journal, provided the publisher considers it possible that there are enough other members equally ignorant to warrant space for reply:

Are members as welcome during the day as in the evening?

Can members use the house to meet a friend, read, rest (outside of the library) without question or previous notice?

Is the house used in this way, and, if so, what days seem to be the favorites?

Would it be possible for women who are occupied at home to have stated days when they would be "at" home in the Guild for any purpose agreed upon by the majority? How could such afternoons be organized? Could we persuade a member of the Board or others interested in the Guild to be present at stated intervals?

COUNTRY MEMBER

"AT HOME."

In reply to the above, one of the editors suggests if a day contingent is organized, it might be beneficial and interesting to appoint weekly afternoons with a specified occupation for each date. For example: First Tuesday in each month repairing underwear, bed and table linen, or any household needlework, the afternoon to be in charge of some one capable of giving advice on such work. Second Tuesday, discussion of current events, conversational English and letter writing. Third and fourth Tuesdays of the month might be devoted to Music and Art, and decorative needlework. Or one gathering might be entirely social with good result.

E. M. N. CRITTENDEN.

For further answer to the above questions the attention of "A Country Member" is called to the circulars, always to be found on the table in the Guild Office, enumerating the advantages of Guild membership and to an opportune article entitled "A Day Section," in another column of the present issue.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,  
To ape or Adam; let them please their whim;  
But I in June am midway to believe  
A tree among my far progenitors,  
Such sympathy is mine with all the race,  
Such mutual recognition vaguely sweet  
There is between us; surely there are times  
When they consent to own me of their kin,  
And condescend to me, and call me cousin,  
Murmuring faint lullabies of eldest time,  
Forgotten, and yet dumbly felt with thrills  
Moving the lips, though fruitless of the words.  
And I have many a lifelong leafy friend,  
Never estranged nor careful of my soul,  
That knows I hate the axe, and welcomes me  
Within his tent as if I were a bird,  
Or other free companion of the earth,  
Yet undegenerate to the shifts of men.

—James Russell Lowell.

The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher. MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER, MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD, MISS ANNE H. WHARTON, MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT, MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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Subscription Price, for year, (ten numbers) 25 Cents. May begin at any time, and payment may be made in stamps.

WHAT IS TRUE PATRIOTISM?

About this time, albeit we are not of the fighting sex, it might be well for us to consider the above question with some seriousness.

We are so constituted, at least so far as our civilization has yet progressed, that few of us can help loving best what, in one view or another, we call our own. We love our own children more than those of other people; we care for the interests of our own family before those of other families; of our own church before other churches; of our own city before other cities; of our own nation before other nations. But while this is natural, it behooves us to study, say in the case of our nation, not its petty personal resentments, or our prejudices against foreigners, or the general glory of "whipping" another nation, but the broader interests, and the higher national honor of our Country; the honor which will be respected by the rest of the civilized world, and by future history.

However some of us may feel that this war was not necessary, that it might have been averted without impairment of our national honor, that a little more time would have secured all, the only thing which could justify our attempts at interference, the enfranchisement of Cuba—still, it is now upon us with all its horrors, and the only thing we can do is to make it a war up to date, with all the mitigations practicable in a thing in itself so unnatural. Let us, for instance, set our faces against all privateering, as unworthy of this century, and unnecessary as a means of instigating our men to valor; if they will not do their best without a hope of division of spoils, they are poltroons.

The only justifiable motive of this struggle is our sympathy with Cuba. In this light, what can we

think of those who use no argument for fighting but a desire to "whip" another nation, of those who argue that this is our continent, and it is time for foreigners to get out; for the inscriptions on our cartoons, the signs on our banners, the war cry of our soldiers in making a charge,—"Remember the Maine!" for the tone of Admiral Sampson in reporting his withdrawal from San Juan after bombarding it for three hours.

"I am satisfied with the morning's work . . . I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done." ELIZA S. TURNER.

CAN NOTHING BE DONE?

The following letter from a Guild member should receive most careful consideration from every woman. We do not know what would be the best way to attack such an evil, but attacked and crushed it ought to be. If any of our readers can suggest a remedy we shall be glad to try it. EDITOR.

There is an establishment, whose location can be obtained at the Guild Office, which makes its living by defrauding women who desire employment as secretaries, stenographers, companions, clerks, etc., through the medium of the "Press." Their plan seems to be to put in the "Sunday Press" alluring advertisements like this:

"Wanted in a physician's office, a young woman as secretary. Short hours, suitable salary," etc.

Such an advertisement a friend of mine answered a few days since. She was invited to call at a given address, and found several others assembled on the same errand. One of these informed my friend that she had paid down \$2.00 six weeks ago, and had been promised the position, and called several times since to secure it, without success.

When my friend's turn came, she was asked what advertisement she had answered: she mentioned the physician's, and asked his name and address. She was told that this was a prominent physician who did not wish people to come to his office; that he had placed the matter in their hands, and if she would pay \$4.00 (the salary offered was to be \$8.00 a week) they would secure it for her. My friend said she would pay no money in advance, and asked to have her letter returned. This was refused, and she was ordered to "get out of here." She returned to the room where the others were waiting, and openly advised them to pay no money in advance, upon which a man at a desk arose, and the person who had interviewed her said to him, pointing to my plucky little friend, "How could you let a thing like this in?"

Some time ago I answered an advertisement for a companion and secretary to a lady going abroad, and received a reply from the same place, but doubting the location I took no notice of it.

My friend reported the matter to the "Press," but they said they could not help it.

A GUILD MEMBER.

A STREET CORNER TRAGEDY.

A little old lady stepped off at the corner, Meaning to cross the track. The bell of a bicycle tinkled to warn her, And so she just stepped back. "I must get across," she said in a flutter; "But here comes a push-cart close to the gutter; See that wild hansom swinging and tearing, And him on the beer-dray stupidly staring; There, he's run into a hack!"

"What is it now? A big tent rehearsing The goods at a bargain sale. Three wagons blocked; two drivers cursing, One looking wild and pale. A Juggernaut sweeper; I'll wait till it passes; Then something I don't quite make out through my glasses; Four trolleys taking opposite courses; One rider leading five western horses, Each with a red flannel tail."

"Suppose I should stumble—I'd never get farther," She moaned as she kilted her gown. "The trolley don't care and the cycles would rather; It helps to thin the town. They come and they come, and there's miles of them coming.

They rattle and whirl till my wits are a-humming, They weave and they twist like the words of a riddle. There's nothing keeps still but the man in the middle; The man that can't sit down."

"It's no use to scold, it's no use to worry, It's no use to wait for a slack." She made a short spurt, like a hen in a hurry, So far that she couldn't get back. A north-going trolley called: "Hurry up, lady!" A south-going trolley yelled: "Hold up, there, steady!" An east-going bicycle trundled her over; Another, quick following, sat down above her. She never crossed the track.

—ELIZA S. TURNER.

The rainy day skirt has been accorded a lordly salute, and by one of Boston's most dignified and best known citizens.

Early the last week, when the rain had been falling for over twenty-four hours, and the streets and cross-walks were in such a shape as to well nigh ruin an ordinary dress skirt, unless the wearer held it up nearly to the knees, one of Boston's well known women, dressed in a neat and well-fitting rainy-day costume, was returning from the Old Colony Station, after bidding good bye to a friend. While walking erectly and freely across the Lincoln street crossing, where scores of other women were holding up one side of their skirts, while the other side dragged in the mud, she was suddenly confronted by a middle aged, courtly

gentleman, who was an entire stranger to her, and, lifting his hat, he addressed her thus:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but a woman who has the good sense and courage to wear so comfortable and appropriate a costume on the streets deserves the most respectful salute. I take off my hat to your short skirt."

"I thank you, sir," was the pleasant reply, "but if all women knew the comfort and cleanliness of such a garment I am sure they would wear no other on such a day as this."

After this short dialogue the two persons passed on, the woman more than ever convinced that the future of the short skirt was fully assured, and the man made glad with the thought that the age of reason among women was making satisfactory strides.

—Boston Herald.

Would it not be the most sensible thing to have a short skirt for general street wear? In our climate we may at any time be caught in a shower without having made especial preparation for it. EDITOR.

MODERN CONVERSATIONS.

Charlie says he wouldn't be surprised if we had war, after all."

"Does he? How awful! But then, he wants it." "Oh, yes, he belongs to the Naval Reserves."

"He will go, of course." "Of course. He's aching to. It would be on the water, you know."

"Yes, I know that. Wouldn't it be grand if he could be a Commodore or an Admiral, or—"

"But think of all the officers who would have to be killed first."

"I know it. That would be too bad. What is the war about?"

"Don't you know?" "Well, of course I know what Charlie says, but it isn't quite clear."

"Why, those horrid Spaniards blew up our battleship."

"But Charlie says it isn't proven."

"That doesn't make any difference. Some one did it."

"That's so. I never thought of that."

"And then Cuba is to be free. I read it in a paper."

"Why, I thought it was."

"Oh, no. We have to declare it so first. Then it will be all right."

"But what has that to do with Spain?"

"Oh, Spain belongs to Cuba, or else Cuba belongs to Spain; I don't know which. At any rate, they're connected in some way."

"Oh, I see. Well, if it comes, I do hope it won't last long."

"So do I. Papa says business is at a standstill, and I can't have another gown this year."

"How dreadful!" "Isn't it?"

—L

The cooing voice of a little girl dissolves my reverie. She is trying to teach a child brother how to make the Chinese character for Man,—I mean Man with a big M. First she draws in the dust a stroke sloping downwards from right to left, then she draws another curving downwards from left to right, joining the two so as to form the perfect *ji*, or character, *hito*, meaning a person of either sex, or mankind. Then she tries to impress the idea of this shape on the baby memory by help of a practical illustration, probably learned at school. She breaks a slip of wood in two pieces, and manages to balance the pieces against each other at about the same angle as that made by the two strokes of the character. "Now see," she says, "each stands only by help of the other. One by itself cannot stand, therefore the *ji* is like mankind. Without help one person cannot live in this world; but by getting help and giving help everybody can live. If nobody helped anybody, all people would fall down and die."

This explanation is not philologically exact; the two strokes evolutionally standing for a pair of legs,—all that survives in the modern ideograph of the whole man figured in the primitive picture-writing. But the pretty moral fancy is much more important than the scientific fact. It is also one charming example of that old-fashioned method of teaching which invested every form and every incident with ethical significance. Besides, as a mere item of moral information, it contains the essence of all earthly religion, and the best part of all earthly philosophy. A world-priestess she is, this dear little maid, with her dove's voice and her innocent gospel of one letter! Verily in that gospel lies the only possible present answer to ultimate problems. Were its whole meaning universally felt, were its whole suggestion of the spiritual and material law of love and help universally obeyed, forthwith, according to the Idealists, this seemingly solid visible world would vanish away like smoke! For it has been written that in whatsoever time all human minds accord in thought and will with the mind of the Teacher, *there shall not remain even one particle of dust that does not enter into Buddhahood.*

Lafadio Hearn in "Gleanings in Buddha Fields."

#### IT IS A DELIGHTFUL SENSATION

To discover an extra dollar which, after putting carefully away, you forgot you had.

To feel the sense of usefulness and independence at the end of a busy day in the office.

To feel the fresh air after the heavy atmosphere of the cigar-smoky office.

To dream of an avenue of gracefully interlacing trees with leafy shadows dancing on the sunny path.

To wake in the morning to find you have time for another doze.

ELIZABETH DAVIDSON.

#### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

We print the following screed, not exactly for its literary, but its psychological interest. The names are bona fide. The Rev. Matthew tells his flock (colored) that he has seen what he describes. He then sells his verses at five cents a copy. The fairly intelligent young woman who showed us her copy asked if we thought it was true. She said quite a number of her acquaintances believe it. This is not in Dahomey or Ashantee, but in a prosperous mining neighborhood in Pennsylvania.

#### MAN BURNING ON THE LOG.

Kind friend I want to tell you what has happened in this world,

A man in Oklahoma who is burning on a log,  
That man is burning away out in Oklahoma;  
That man burning for blaspheming the name of God.

#### CHORUS.

I wish I had heard you when you called me,  
But now I am too late.  
I wish I had heard you when you called me,  
But now I am too late.

Rev. Matthews went to Norfolk and spread the news  
around,

That he traveled some time ago to see poor Jacob  
Brown,

That man was gambling, he was gambling on a log,  
He held up his last dollar and said, "If I lose it I will  
curse God."

The preachers look at him, and they were shedding  
tears

To see the fire was leaping from his nose and mouth  
and ears.

There is a cross-cut saw that is buried in the log,  
And every time they pull the saw, the saw-dust drops  
away in blood.

The preacher spoke to the man who was in an awful  
state;

They asked him can't you die, then the man did say no,  
There is no dying here for I am in a divide of hell.

Now to all you gamblers while in the world you roam,  
Don't you measure arm with God or curse him on his  
throne,

Now to old and young who gamble, I bid you a long  
farewell;

Stop your way and frolic and don't make your bed in  
Hell.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The devotion of our fashionable women to civic interests is shown in the length of their skirts. They save the city some street-sweeping expenses, and heroically gather up and carry to their own homes the germs of disease which would otherwise be blown about to the danger of the city at large.

#### REAL CHILDREN.

Very little E. was allowed one Sunday to go to Sunday-school with her elder sister. As she was sitting in the class with the others, the teacher included her in the lesson by asking, "What is the chief end of man?" After a moment's reflection she replied, "Chief end man big toe. What makes 'oo ask such questions?"

M. G.

Alec T., four or five years old, was playing with his toy soldiers on Sunday. Mamma suggested that such playthings were not suitable for the Sabbath, to which he replied, "But this is the army of the Lord."

M. G.

#### "PLEASE MA'AM, FUR A OLE SHOE."

Odd shoes, or pairs with one foot so much worse than the other as to be unfit for the cobbling shop, are all placed upon the floor of an empty attic room, in the Industrial Annex. To this pile, boys and girls whose foot gear is too disreputable, are permitted to go to select "one foot ob shoe," to match the best one worn, or to find an old pair so much better than their own, that they hastily seized upon them. The anxious inquiries for "a ole shoes," often furnish amusing, as well as pitiful incidents. The "happy-go-lucky" ones will clatter down stairs with a laced shoe on one foot, a buttoned one on the other; a tan one mated with a black; or a low cut with a high one. Too long or too wide, fit or no fit, it is all the same to them, as they scurry away, their faces beaming with the success of their search among the "give aways." Another with the merest rags called stockings, or perhaps none at all, will worry and fuss about the *fit* of a shoe, and patiently compare them to find two just alike.

Yesterday, a boy stood holding a very good shoe for the left foot, which he had tried on, and persisted in looking for an equally good one for the other foot. To hurry him a little I said, "I think you will have to wait a few days, until some more come."

"I wish I had anodder one like dis yer."

"But there is no mate for that," said I.

"Dis ope mighty good, I wants de odder."

"But you can't find it, because it is not here," I explained again.

"I'd like to get one as good as dis one, anyway."

"Well, you had better go, now, I want to lock the door."

"I wants to find one like dis yere."

"But, Jacob, I tell you that there *is* no other," said I, getting tired out.

"If I could get one like dis yer, I'd be glad," persisted he.

I took the shoe from his hand, and from the dim distance at the bottom of the stairs I still heard the regretful wish, "I'd like to find a shoe good as dat one."

It reminded me of the youth upon the mountain side, who still cried "Excelsior."

A girl named Barbara Brown, hovers over that old shoe pile, like a bee over a clover patch. Again and again she returns, to fit out a little sister, a brother, or a sister's child, and to-day solicited some old "gumshoes," to wear in the field.

Truly, no one can estimate the comfort drawn from that miscellaneous heap of old footwear.

—*Laing School Visitor.*

#### JUNE.

From over  
The hay fields the breath of  
Sweet Clover  
Is wafted with grape bloom and  
Roses of June:  
And a Rover,  
Black, but gilded with pollen  
A'-hover,  
Mumbles the bass of his  
Monotone tune

NEWLIN WILLIAMS.

#### THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

Whence comes the fire of the opal? There are numerous pretty legends for answer. But science tells us that it is the water which gives to the jewel that shifting iridescent flame which has caused it to be known as "the moonlight queen." The opal is composed of ten parts of water and ninety parts of silica. Why cannot we make the precious jewels to order? Echo answers, why? If we could only find that simple secret out our fortunes would be made, since opals are worth a lot of money. There was one once for which \$1,000,000 was offered. It was not much larger than an ordinary hazelnut, and was worn in the ring of Nomis, the Roman Senator. Marc Anthony saw it and wanted to give it to Cleopatra. But Nomis would not sell it, and after his death it disappeared and was never seen again. What became of it is a question that no one has ever been able to answer.—*Press.*

That hand, the front finger of which can be readily made to touch the little finger over the back of the intervening ones, will hold the scepter and rule the husband. So at least they say in Virginia!

Brave Dewey, in the dead of night. Sailed past the fortress of Cavite.

And when he reached Manila Bay, Beyond the guns of Cavite,

He sunk the boated Spanish fleet and then he silenced fort Cavite.

The situation's one of gravity, unless ne takes and holds fort Cavite.

"Love, sympathy, unselfishness and forbearance are not bad equivalents for breeding and etiquette, and have the additional advantage of meeting new and unusual conditions which sometimes occur to even the most conventional,"—*The Honorable Peter Stirling.*

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*JACULA PRUDENTUM.*

In the morning mountains, in the evening fountains  
A good bargain is a pick-purse.  
He that's long a giving, knows not how to give.  
The devil is not always at one door.  
If all fools had baubles, we should want fuel.  
Never had ill workmen good tools,  
Were there no hearers, there would be no backbiters  
Hearken to reason, or she will be heard.  
Love your neighbor, yet pull not down your hedge.  
The mill cannot grind with the water that's past.  
Debtors are liars.  
Soft and fair goes far.  
Good and quickly seldom meet.  
He that stays does the business.

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This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.  
**MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.**

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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 7

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

**Educational, Industrial, Social**

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

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MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
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MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

### Bulletin for September.

SATURDAY, 3rd—Lyceum. 8.00 P. M.  
FRIDAY, 9th—Executive Board Meeting. 3.00 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 10th—Business Meeting of Guild 8.00 P. M.  
" " —Library Committee. 7.30 P. M.  
" " —Willing Hands Committee 7.30 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 13th—Dressmakers' Association. 8.15 P. M.  
SATURDAY, 24th—Sociable. 8.00 P. M.  
TUESDAY, 27th—Dressmakers' Association. 8.15 P. M.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self-supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

### SAVING'S FUND.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Saving's Fund will be held Saturday, September 10th, at 7.30 P. M.

JESSE R. MOORE,  
BESSIE R. SMITH,  
MARRIED

Wednesday, June eighth  
Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

LAKE GEORGE, July 29th, 1898.

DEAR GUILD:

I have thought a great deal about the Guild Fair while working for it this summer, and how much more difficult it is going to be to make it a success this year, because everyone's sympathy and money and thought is flowing in one direction—towards our sick and wornout soldiers. And so, to make the money we must have, to carry the Guild through this trying year, I beg each Guild member to remember the Fair, and be ready to help by sending in some kind of contribution by November 1st.

CHAIRMAN FAIR COM.

### DAY SECTION.

The committee appointed by the Guild on Day Section has met and feels somewhat encouraged in going forward in the Fall.

It may be that the numbers desiring lectures or classes during the day will be small, but if the few are inspired to do faithful work, the numbers will not matter.

Classes in literature, child-study, &c., have been suggested. A leader could be chosen from those agreeing to pursue a certain course, or, if a teacher should be best, the expense would be borne by the members of the class.

"Current events" is quite a fad in some clubs, and just now when we are making history so fast would be especially interesting. The committee has the names of one hundred members who are not employed during the day, a part of whom may be available for day work.

A meeting of all Guild members interested, will be held Monday, September 12th, at 10 A. M. Meanwhile, any one having a thought or suggestion will do a favor to herself and the committee by sending it to the chairman, Mrs. Mary T. Gawthrop, Swarthmore, Pa.

Now at the beginning of the season is a good time to ask a friend to join the Guild. Members joining in September pay \$1.50 dues for a period covering the remainder of this year and all of next-year.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Helen T. O'Flaherty, Mrs. Hattie Nawn,  
Miss Lillian Teasdale, Miss Margaret Ritchie.

## LYCEUM.

The New Century Guild Lyceum held its last regular meeting on the evening of June 4th, 1898, the president in the chair.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the usual parliamentary drill was gone through with, in, I am sorry to admit, a most perfunctory manner.

The drill was followed by a discussion as to the programme for the first fall meeting, September 3rd, and after a rather lackadaisical couple of suggestions, one unwilted member rushed through the motion that we discuss the then hero of the hour. It is to be hoped that this programme will draw an enthusiastic attendance to the September meeting.

Miss Ida Turner introduced as a subject for the Lyceum's attention the fact that a member had some suggestions to make as to a plan whereby to combine the desirable ends of bringing Guild members more closely together in a sociable way and of replenishing the Guild treasury. It was decided to hold a meeting after the Lyceum adjourned to decide on a course of action.

There being no further business, the discussion on Franklin was opened by Mrs. Panzerbeiter, who read an interesting and instructive account of his life. Miss Perot also gave a sketch of his life and character, and a number of quotations and abstracts from Poor Richard were presented. Miss Keating and Mrs. Panzerbeiter had a spirited discussion as to whether Benjamin was what is comonly called "close" or whether he cultivated that penurious way of looking at the future from the standpoint of the penny (the pun(?) is Miss Keating's) in a spirit of wholesouled philanthropy, born of his own knowledge of the value of money.

The question was finally decided in favor of Franklin's philanthropic tendencies, and after some further amusing repartee the meeting was adjourned.

K. T. O'FLAHERTY.

On the adjournment of the Lyceum a meeting of those wishing to take part in an entertainment, as suggested at the Lyceum was held. Fifteen names are on the list for this purpose, the writer having the honor to be chairman of the committee in charge.

Ladies, your chairman would announce that a meeting of all those who wish to take part in a Japanese Tea, for the benefit socially and financially of the Guild, will be held immediately after the Lyceum adjourns on Saturday, September 3rd, 1898, to apportion off the work and systematize the arrangements for the affair.

It is hoped that with energetic and enthusiastic management and co-operation we will make a social and financial success of this affair; and also that we will have it early enough in the fall not to interfere in any way with our annual Fair—for which let us hope

every member has at least one useful article ready for sale.

It seems hardly necessary for me to say that any and all members are welcome to take part in the Japanese Tea; and to those who do not wish to come in costume and take active parts the committee extends a request to call and ask for a few tickets to dispose of, and thus do their part toward making the affair a complete success. Tickets can be had of Miss Canning or Miss Gray—or any of the committee as follows:

Miss Panzerbeiter,	Miss Gaskill,
Miss C. Perot,	Miss Renshaw,
Miss I. E. Turner,	Miss T. Meyer,
Miss Margaret Keating,	Miss E. Marstellar,
Miss M. B. Kidd,	Miss Ada Kidd,
Miss Nina Von Steinberg,	Miss Ida Brown.

K. T. O'Flaherty, Chairman.

## BOOKS.

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE LAST REPORT.

C 155	Poems. Tennyson.
C 156	Poems. Bryant.
F 1038	Hugh Wynne. S. Weir Mitchell.
F 1039	With Edged Tools. Henry S. Merriman.
F 1040	Tom Grogan. F. Hopkinson Smith.
F 1041	A Voyage of Consolation. Sarah Jeannette Duncan,
F 1042	Penelope's Progress. Kate Duglass Wiggin.
G—	With a Pessimist in Spain. Mary F. Nixon.
G—	A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary. H. Ellen Browning.
H 114	Camps, Quarters and Casual Places. Archibald Forbes.
H—	Around the Camp Fire. Chas. G. D. Roberts.
H 112	The Colonial Cavalier. Maud Wilder Goodwin.
L 80	The Blossom of the Century. Helen Wilmans.

The Library is indebted to Mrs. Shrigley and to Mrs. Naun for gifts of books.

## IMMORTALITY.

Foiled by our fellow-men, depress'd, outworn,  
We leave the brutal world to take its way,  
And Patience! in another life, we say,  
The world shall be thrust down, and we up-borne.  
And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn  
The world's poor routed leavings? or will they  
Who fail'd under the heat of this life's day,  
Support the fervors of the heavenly morn?  
No, no! the energy of life may be  
Kept on after the grave, but not begun;  
And he who flagg'd not in the earthly strife,  
From strength to strength advancing—only he,  
His soul well knit, and all his battles won,  
Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

## THE TALE OF A BULL.

A few years ago, with two friends, I was spending a Summer among the beautiful hills and mountains of Pennsylvania. We had our wheels with us, and wherever we found a mile or two of the earth's surface that did not seem to be trying to stand straight up on end, we rode over it delightedly, and enjoyed it all as only three city girls can enjoy a vacation in the country.

Our rides were usually taken together, but one day I had gone out, and was returning alone. A more charming day for a ride could not be imagined. The road was reasonably good; all the trees and bushes had on their most brilliant green raiment; the air was like wine; and all over the land a flood of sunshine poured itself in millions of little soft, warm kisses. It was nearly noon, and, mingled with my appreciation of the delights of Nature was the comfortable thought that home and dinner were just a mile or two beyond.

Just then appeared on my horizon a cloud considerably bigger than the proverbial "man's hand"; in fact, it was the size and shape of a large bull coming toward me along that narrow road. It is true, there was a rope around his neck, with a man at the other end of the rope, but he was zig-zagging helplessly at the heels of the animal, who seemed in a frisky and restless humor, and evidently determined to jerk himself free with as little delay as possible.

Given a narrow country lane, flanked on each side by a steep embankment; at one point on it a lone female, and a few hundred yards distant, approaching her, a bull that, if not exactly mad, was in anything but a calm frame of mind, his only restraining influence a painfully inadequate man. What was to be done? Just before me the road opened out on one side into a field in which was a grove of young trees, and never did woman dismount from her wheel so speedily, select the largest tree and hide behind it.

And none too soon, for the bull had now broken away from his master, and was rushing straight toward me, head down, tail up, and roaring, as it seemed to me, like an entire menagerie. To my horror, he dashed into the little group of trees, and thundered toward my rampart. As he swerved toward the right, I gave a nimble, silent skip to the left. Sir Bull, however, turning his heavy body with astonishing quickness, made at me again. I jumped desperately back to my first station, and again was imitated by my enemy. Four times, within the very limited space which circumstances allowed us, was this manoeuvre performed, in perfect silence. It was a trial of nimbleness, and the energies of both were concentrated on watchful quickness of eye and limb. The fourth time I barely escaped him, and would have been lost had not the man, running up breathless, succeeded in catching the rope which still hung from the beast's neck, and dragged him away.

And then I found my voice. If terror had me silent before, I was mute no longer. I shrieked until both man and bull stood still, gaping with astonishment at so much sound from one pair of lungs. A woman, hearing me, came from a house about an eighth of a mile away, and I and my wheel were led home, where my friends comforted and sympathized with me, while, with tears and sobs, I told them this "tale of a bull".

MINNIE MORTON.

## COLUMN OF PLEASANTNESS.

DEAR MRS. EDITOR:

Here is a little incident which I think might do for our Column of Pleasantness.

The other day my mother went to the park. There were two benches side by side. She sat on one, and on the other were a man, woman, and little boy, the woman sitting nearest to her. After a little while the woman changed seats with the man, and the wind blew unpleasantly on mother, and she put her cape up to her face. Then the woman said softly to her husband, "Let me sit there again; I can keep the wind off her better."

Now I call that pure kindness, for she did not know that she was overheard. A. C.

## RECORD OF VIRTUE.

Along with the horrible brutalities which have occurred in this last, as they do in every war, along with the mean revengefulness of the cry which sometimes went up as an incentive to onslaught—"Remember the Maine!" we may note many cases of what we might almost call, if the two words can be brought together, Christian warfare. *Could* anything be more magnanimous in spirit than the command of Captain J. W. Philips, of the Texas, when the ship Almirante Oguendo, mortally stricken, her decks strewn with the dead and dying, at last pulled down the red and yellow flag. "Don't cheer, boys," called the Captain. "The poor devils are dying."

If this spirit should spread—and surely it is spreading, the time must come when the public duel, like the private duel, as a means of settling differences, will cease among civilized nations.

## MY SYMPHONY.

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; . . . in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony.

WM. HENRY CHANNING.



The New Century Journal OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

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WHY, O WHY?

No. 1. Why does the man or woman on the end seat in a trolley, no matter if the whole space beyond is vacant, oblige each new comer to climb laboriously over him or her, instead of simply moving down? Doubtless the end seat is often preferable, but should it be held at such a lack of courtesy, at the cost of such a great inconvenience to others? Whenever the writer finds a passenger move down to save her from stumbling over him to the place inside, she turns to look at him with grateful eyes, interested to see the face of the passenger exhibiting such true courtesy.

No. 2. Why do so many seemingly respectful persons, passing the candy counter of Wanamaker's or any other such store, surreptitiously sneak off, as they walk, one or two pieces of candy? What would be the proper name for that kind of sampling? What sort of education is it for a child to see? It seems to us to be on a par with the conduct of parents who secure half instead of whole fare for their offspring in the cars by lying about their age, and like that overheard the other day by a friend in the park.

A well dressed person was walking by the flower beds, leading by the hand a perhaps over-dressed little boy.

"O Pa," said the infant; "see the pretty flowers! Let's pick 'em."

"O no dear," said the parent kindly; "that wouldn't do; we'll wait till it gets dark."

Failure, after long perseverance, is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure.

GEORGE ELIOT.

THE NEW MAN.

So much is being said about the new woman that the appearance of the new man has not yet received the attention due to so important a matter. If the new woman is to be accepted as the direct successor, by the rule of reaction, of her stay-at-home mother, the new man must be recognized as the lineal descendant of his stay-abroad father.

The new race is not as yet conspicuous for number, but careful examination will not fail to discover occasional specimens, and in the most unexpected quarters. He sometimes looms into view in the most exclusive circles; he is distinguished in base ball; he rows, and he may be seen even leading the german. He is that young man who has developed a certain shrewd power of observation with a talent for deduction which has led him to the original discovery that it takes two to make a pair, and that if a man seriously intends to organize a home he must be himself an active partner.

Formerly many very good men honestly believed that if they bestowed their name upon a woman, gave her a house to live in, and furnished a moderate sum of money towards its maintenance, they had performed their whole duty, and that the entire work of making the home rested in the hands of the wife.

In the home of his childhood, the new man has probably seen this theory carried into practice and suffered from its very incomplete results. However this may be, he has changed all that. Cognizant of the many disturbing influences working against the old, established forms of domestic life, he has learned to estimate the value of a home, and he intends to possess one of his own. He enters into the details with all the zeal that he has proudly expended in camping out. He devotes his trained intelligence to conquering the mysteries of the cellar furnace, can sympathize with his wife upon the subject of her clothes, and is willing to take occasional charge of the baby. In all this he is totally different from the domestic type of man, who in former times provoked by his fussiness the derision of his fellow-men, and by his intrusive incapacity awoke the wrath of women. The new man is brisk and breezy, bringing into the household an active stimulation of mechanical dexterity, and vivacious progressiveness, with a wholesome respect for the simplest details as conspiring towards a final and much desired result. Then all hail to the new man, and long may he wave in the land of the free, and home of the brave.

R.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; In feelings, not in figures on a dial, We should count time by heart throbs, He most lives Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

REPORT OF GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The fourth biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Denver opening June 22nd.

Special trains from every direction carrying the delegates were met at the station by committees of club women wearing badges, the lettering of the badges not only telling the committee but the name of the wearer, which served as an introduction.

Colorado hospitality was without stint. Denver heading the list by entertaining the convention. Every one seemed eager to contribute in some way to our comfort and pleasure. Schools, the University of Denver, the Historical Society, the Bureau of Mines, the W. C. T. U. The patriotic Societies of women and the Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage Society of Colorado extended cordial invitations to the club women to visit them. Free trolley rides and a free excursion up Clear Creek Canyon "Around the Loop" were the gift of the local committee.

The Club at Idaho Springs, a town about half way up Clear Creek Canyon entertained the Excursion for lunch. It is stated that the excursionists numbered 1500. The trolley company became so interested in us that they gave us an excursion.

The City Council made an appropriation towards the entertainment of the guests. The palace homes of Denver were opened for the entertainment of honored guests to luncheon, dinner and afternoon parties. Two large receptions were held in the Brown Palace Hotel, one on Tuesday evening before the Convention, given by the local committee, the other by the Civic Federation (women) Tuesday, June 21st, was occupied by the Council meeting and committee meetings.

Wednesday morning June 22nd, meeting of the Federation in Broadway Theatre. The theatre was decorated with flags and bunting in the Federation colors—blue and white, pot plants relieved the stage, and cut flowers the desk, a large bunch of native columbine having blue and white petals added to the ornamentation. Mrs Ellen M. Henrotin, chairman, called the convention to order in her usual graceful and dignified manner. Rev. Celia Parker Woolley offered the opening prayer, addresses of welcome were made by Alva Adams, Governor of Colorda; L. S. McMurry, Mayor of Denver; Mrs M. D. Thatcher, State Federation and, Mrs. S. S. Platt, Woman's Club of Denver.

The address by Governor Adams was one of the strongest woman suffrage talks I ever listened to. In part he said, "The nation owes a debt of gratitude to Women's Clubs. They have been an inspiration to the members, they have been centers from which radiate electric currents of moral and political reform, they have broadened their own horizon and that of the race. It is fitting that this great federation of womens' clubs should meet in Colorado, while you are not a Suffrage Association and you may not want to vote, the ultimate of your intellectual aspiration must

be the elimination of sex from the status of equality.

Colorado has added a soprano to the symphony of political liberty, and we offer our laws, our homes, schools and institutions as object lessons to those who would doubt the result of equality before the law."

Mrs Henrotin responded in a short address saying to the delegates "this is the first time we have ever been greeted by the state and municipal authorities" also she was glad that the federation was a "travelling show" for it gathered inspiration as it travelled.

Reports of committees and officers followed and consumed the rest of the morning session and the afternoon. The Corresponding Secretary stated that the federation now includes 595 clubs with a membership of 60,000 and 30 state federations of 2110 clubs with 150,000 members taking out duplicate membership of individual clubs it leaves in round numbers some 160,000 women pledged to mutual improvement and to the betterment of humanity.

The credential committee reported 863 delegates, more than double the number two years ago at Louisville.

The Committee on ways and means reported an amendment to the By-laws in regard to a change of dues. This appeared to be necessary as each year there has been a deficit. The old basis of taxation did not afford sufficient revenue to hire clerks and maintain the work needed to carry on the Federation. This report called forth much discussion and after some changes it was adopted as follows: "A direct taxation shall be at the rate of 10 cents per capita of the individual membership of all clubs belonging to the General Federation. This does not apply to clubs within the State Federation. The annual dues for the State Federation as agreed upon is at the rate of 25 cts for each club within the State Federation. The representation for individual clubs to be the same (2 delegates). For State Federations five delegates; for 25 clubs or less and for each additional 25 clubs one additional delegate. Dues to be paid annually.

"Your delegates gave notice in the early part of the discussion that if the 10 cents per capita tax prevailed in all probability the New Century Guild would withdraw from the General Federation as it would be difficult for us to appropriate \$45 or \$50 per year for General Federation dues.

Wednesday evening the topic of Education was discussed by a number of bright women, our Mrs. Mary E. Mumford reading a paper on "Manual Education."

Thursday morning owing to the length of the program the convention was divided, one session being held in Unity Church and the other in the Theatre.

Broadway Theatre—"Civic Clubs and Village Improvement Associations Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia, Chairman.

Papers were read on "The Possible Influence of Women on Legislation." "What the Library Club

may do for the Improvement of Towns and Villages," "The Palisades," "A Little Housekeeping Out of Doors."

"Our Forests" and a short talk by Mrs. M. E. Troutman, Pres. Women's Health Protective Association of New York.

Unity Church. "The Press" Mrs. Henrotin, Chairman "Western Journalism" "The Club and the Press," "Women's Clubs from a Reporter's Standpoint" "Women on the Provincial Press."

Thursday afternoon, Theatre.

"Phases of Economic Work in Clubs" Mrs. Lynden Evans, Chairman. This proved a very interesting session. The most important papers read were by delegates who are either the leaders or Presidents of Clubs composed of Employees of some Manufacturing Establishment or Firm. The topics were "Educational Work" "Evening Clubs" "Lunch Clubs" "Factory Clubs" "Store Club" "Business Association" "Home Club" "Employment Bureau" "English Work."

Ella M. Haas of Dayton, Ohio, gave a graphic account of the Woman's Century Club. This Club has a large membership limited to the employees of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. Her story of how the manager of the Cash Register Co. had tried to make their Club a success. How he had almost reconstructed the buildings that the women might have a resting room, bath rooms, an attractive lunch room and a Club room with library and other comforts for noon hour etc., was inspiring.

Certainly he is an ideal manager.

Mrs. Florence Stowell of New York, gave a delightful talk on the "Store Club" citing the "Looking Forward" Club of John Wanamaker's store, New York, of which she is president. This Club aims to bring the saleswomen into better relations with each other and with their customers. This is the first club of its kind. Mrs. Stowell believes this is the beginning of a widely extended movement that will solve some of the social problems over which we can to-day but grieve and lament. "We were told wide awake business men recognize the fact that happy well conditioned employees did better work than those who were discontented, that business men were responsive to the idea of business Women's Clubs."

At Unity Church, Home Economics were considered under the heads of "The Beginnings of Anarchy in the Home." Why Men Object to Business Dealings with Women" "The Economy of Reserve" Home Economics as a whole" "The Relation of the Club Woman to Household Economics" Report of Denver Schools of Domestic Science and Kitchen Garden.

Thursday Evening, Theatre.

Fraternal delegates were introduced from the Mothers Congress, the International Woman's Health Protective Association and National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg and two others were appointed by Miss Anthony to

represent the Suffrage Work. The prolonged applause that greeted the introduction of the Suffrage representatives indicated the popularity of Suffrage with the Convention.

Miss Agnes Repplier and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stewart read from "Uncut Leaves."

The Musical Clubs of Denver were generous in their contributions of music. The evening sessions were made more attractive by solos, duets, and instrumental music.

Friday Morning, Theatre.

Educational Conference—Work of State Federations along this line, addresses by *eight state presidents*, and others

At the Church. An Informal Conference on Club Methods. Which included the following topics: Membership. "Shall membership be limited or unlimited?" "Shall associate members be admitted?" "Duties, Advantages and Disadvantages of Membership Committees." Departments. "Are the Best Results obtained by working together or in groups?" "Study Classes the Best Method of organizing and Conducting them." "What Subjects are most useful and successful?" "Relation Between Study Classes and Department Clubs." Auxiliaries. "Members on the waiting list" "Our Daughters or Children" "Evening Divisions for Business Women." "How shall we reach Busy, over worked girls?"

WORK. "Shall we Depend upon our Club Members for our Literary work or Introduce outside Talent?" "Value and Best Methods of Promoting Extemporaneous Speaking." "Shall Our Literary Work Tend Toward Specialization or Generalization?" "How may Clubs most Successfully Conduct Lecture Courses?" "The Social Life of the Club, is it in Danger of Lessening the Practical?"

Friday afternoon, Theatre.

"The Industrial Problem as it Affects Women and Children" "How to Do Away with the Sweating System." Mrs. Sidney Webb, London, England—was present and spoke at length on the English Movement against Sweating Shops, "The Union for Industrial Progress" "Statistics on Labor Legislation for Women and Children in the United States." "Silk Culture."

At the Church, conference of Art Clubs, Lecture by Ralph Clarkson followed by a discussion on Art in Schools and Art in Clubs.

Friday Evening, Theatre.

Art and Utility.

Saturday the Excursion, Around to the Loop.

Saturday Evening, Theatre.

Talks, Songs of America, by Miss Villa Whitney White, assisted by Miss Muldoon and Miss Dillingham.

Sunday Morning a dozen or more of the speakers filled Church pulpits. Mrs. Anna W. Longstreth, Phila. spoke in the leading colored church, Denver.

Sunday Afternoon, Theatre.

Children's meeting, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, was the principal speaker, short talks by others. One of the most interesting features of the afternoon were the exercises and song by a class of young children from the Public Schools under the direction of Prof. Whiteman. The teacher and the children appeared to have a perfect understanding of each other. They sang the scales with variations following the notes as indicated by his hands. At Trinity Church two papers were read on Bible Study.

Sunday Evening, Theatre. "Spiritual Significance of organization." Patriotic music.

Monday Morning, Theatre.

Election of Officers.

The Nominating Committee reported, and nominations were made from the floor, while there was a strong party feeling for and against some of the nominees the election was conducted in an orderly and dignified manner.

The successful candidates were.

Mrs. Wm. B. Lowe, Georgia, President.  
Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Denver, Vice President.  
Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Michigan, Rec. Sec.  
Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick Jr. Phila. Corres. Sec.  
Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, St. Louis, Treasurer.  
Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Louisville, Auditor.

FOR DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.  
Mrs. Chas. Morris, Wisconsin.  
Mrs. C. S. Winney, Utah.  
Mrs. H. H. Pyle, Connecticut.  
Mrs. F. A. Eastman, California.  
Mrs. Frances Food, Nebraska.  
Mrs. Wm. Lod Helmuth, New York.  
Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Ohio.  
Mrs. Harriet Windsor.

The Nominating Committee was Composed of a member from each state selected by the delegation. Pennsylvania was represented by Mrs. Ada S. Campbell of Wayne.

The election consumed both morning and afternoon sessions at the Church Monday afternoon. "The Library Movement in the United States" was discussed, Travelling Libraries receiving the most attention.

Monday Evening Theatre.

Address by Mrs. Henrotin.

"Introduction of New Officers, Resolutions, Social Meeting. The Resolutions were long and covered many of the subjects considered by the Federation.

The New President, Mrs. Lowe is a Southern Woman, she is President of the Georgia State Federation: she is rather new to club work but full of club enthusiasm.

The South is just beginning to awaken to the possibilities of Club Life for Women. It was considered wise to select a leader from the South that greater

inspiration might be given to organization in that section.

The writer had several conversations with Mrs. Lowe, she vowed herself a friend to Woman Suffrage, and to progressive ideas in general.

I told her of the Guild and gave her our report and other printed matter. Too much praise cannot be given to the Women of Denver for their part in the Convention. The business side was managed in an admirable manner and the Social part above criticism.

This was the greatest gathering of Club Women ever held, both in numbers and in talent. The program was varied and the papers excellent.

Mrs. Henrotin is an able president—Her gracious presence added much to the success of the Federation.

Mrs. Longstreth (Philadelphia) was the fairy of it all, she pulled the strings that set the whole into action and kept it going to the end.

As it was not possible for your delegates to be in two places at the same time only a part of the meetings could be attended by them.

The August Club Woman gives a full account of the Convention. The extracts from some of the papers are good reading. If sufficiently large number subscribe the proceedings as a whole will be printed.

LUCRETIA L. BLANKENBURG,  
Presidents Appointee.

JULIA A. MYERS,  
Delegate.

#### REAL CHILDREN.

A friend was telling George about her Maltese cat. George.—We used to have Maltese cats. I never saw them, but my mother told me about them. She told me about 'em often. I never saw 'em. I was dead then.

How do you know you were dead?  
George.—Well, a man has got to be either dead or alive, and that was before I was alive.

Where was you when you were dead?  
George.—I 'spose I was in heaven.

What makes you think you were in heaven?  
George.—Well, if I'd been in the other place, I think I'd have remembered it. A. C.

When do they first begin to show it?  
This heretofore dubious question is now, we hope, forever set at rest. He was just three years old, and was dressed in a pinafore and very little else, when his mother came in and set on his head a soldier cap, and tied over pinafore a military sash, with a sword. He surveyed himself for a moment, and then remarked, "I guess I'd better go out in the street and let the little girls see me." Then the fond mother was more than ever convinced that he was a "real boy."

K. R.

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*ODD BITS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.*

A few days ago a young woman was rambling along one of the Hempfield township roads. She was dressed smartly, she thought, and when she met a small, bare-legged urchin carrying a bird's nest with eggs in it she did not hesitate to stop him. "You are a wicked boy," she said. "How could you rob that nest? No doubt the poor mother is now grieving for the loss of her eggs." "Oh, she don't care," replied the urchin, edging away; she's up in your hat."—*Westmorland Democrat.*

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**Committee on Legal Protection.**

Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable to advance them. For Women and Girls only.

This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

**MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.**

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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

OCTOBER 1, 1898.

NO. 8

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

### Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

#### Officers of the Guild.

MRS E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

#### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS E. S. TURNER, Chairman  
MRS. M. T. GAWTHROP, Vice-Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Secretary.  
MR. HENRY GAWTHROP, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

### Bulletin for October-

SATURDAY, 1st—Lyceum.	8.00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, 5th—Japanese Tea.	8.00 P. M.
FRIDAY, 7th—New Century Trust.	2.00 P. M.
“ “—Executive Board Meeting.	3.00 P. M.
SATURDAY, 8th—Business Meeting of Guild	8.00 P. M.
“ “—Library Com. Meet'g.....	7.30 P. M.
“ “—Willing Hands Com.	7.30 P. M.
“ “—Programme Com.	7.30 P. M.
TUESDAY, 11th—Dressmakers' Association.	8.15 P. M.
SATURDAY, 15th—Guild's Sixteenth Birthday.	
SATURDAY, 22nd—Sociable.	8.00 P. M.
TUESDAY, 25th—Dressmakers' Association.	8.15 P. M.
Saturday, 29th—Summer Experiences	8.00 P. M.

Savings Fund Deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self-supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Catharine Codey. Miss Rae A. Clevinger.  
Miss L. Minerva Cox. Mrs. Katharine V. Holmes.  
Miss Mary E. Dawson. Miss Annie Senix.

#### SCHEDULE OF EVENING CLASSES.

Beginning the week of October 10th.

Mondays—Advanced French.....	7.30 P. M.
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Physical Culture.....	8.00 P. M.
“ —English Branches.....	7.30 P. M.
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting.....	7.30 P. M.
Thursdays—Millinery.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Primary German.....	7.30 P. M.
Fridays—Primary French.....	7.30 P. M.

#### DAY SECTION.

Pursuant to the notice in the JOURNAL a meeting was held in the parlor of the Guild on September 13th and an organization effected of those interested in day classes and other exercises. It was decided to adopt the name of Day Section.

In order to comply with the Guild rules a committee of twenty was named to have charge of the section. The Guild will be asked to approve these appointments at the next meeting. Three classes were provided for (1) Mental Philosophy, (2) Literature, (3) "Mothers' Hour." The classes in Mental Philosophy will afford opportunity to read and freely discuss the books of Henry Wood, H. Dresser and others who write upon the existence of a universal law or principle applicable to the daily problems of life.

All Guild members interested in this line of study are invited to meet on Tuesday, October 4th, at 11 A. M. to organize, choose a leader and fix upon a time for future class meetings.

Bulletins have been prepared for the Literature and "Mother's Hour" classes and will be found in the Library. The latter class is for those who are interested in the study of child nature. When a sufficient number of members have been registered for these classes they will be called together for organization.

Only Guild members are eligible to the classes of the Day Section but it will be an easy matter to invite a friend to join the Guild as there will be no additional expense over the regular Guild dues, unless a class decides to employ a teacher.

MARY T. GAWTHROP,  
Acting Chairman.

#### SAVING'S FUND.

The Savings Fund of the New Century Guild is always ready to open new accounts, and deposits as low as fifty cents will be received.

DIED: September 8th, 1898, Clara Marsteller.

## LYCEUM.

The New Century Lyceum held its regular monthly meeting on the evening of Saturday, September 3rd, according to custom. Owing to the excessive heat the attendance was not up to the average, and the reading of the several papers prepared for the occasion was postponed to the October meeting, at which the programme will consist of the usual drill on parliamentary law, followed by the reading of the postponed papers on the Hero of the Hour, which in turn will be followed by a discussion of the subject by the members, and the usual routine business and preparation of programme for November.

The absence of Miss I. E. Turner, from the Lyceum makes a very noticeable void in our ranks, and the same is true of the absence of Miss Emma Marsteller, both of whom were faithful and energetic members, and both of whom have in their bereavement the heartfelt sympathy of every one of us, who feel ourselves the shadow of their grief.

The next Lyceum meeting will take place on the evening of Saturday, October, 1st, at which all members are requested to be present.

K. T. O'FLAHERTY, President.

## THE LIBRARY.

## ACCESSION OF BOOKS SINCE LAST REPORT.

- F 1044 Richard Feverel. George Meredith.  
 F 1045 The Peacemakers. Jolin Strange Winter.  
 F 1046 The Wisdom of Fools. Margaret Deland.  
 F 1047 The Gray House of the Quarries.  
 Mary H. Norris.  
 F 1048 A Pagan of the Alleghenies.

The Guild is indebted to Mrs. Horace Fassitt for a gift of books.

## THE EVENING CLASSES.

As will be seen by the bulletin the evening classes will begin the week of October the Tenth.

The work for the season of 1898 and 99 will be practically the same as that of last year with the exception of the Physical Culture which will be among the regular classes, the price of this to be Two Dollars for the course of fifteen lessons. The advanced French will also be Two Dollars. The other classes will remain a Dollar fifty.

A few of our Students have asked for a class in Spanish, the South American trade having grown to such an extent that Clerks and Stenographers find a knowledge of Spanish essential. A class in this language will be formed as soon as enough pupils register, to cover the expense of a Teacher.

In extending a welcome to all our Teachers and pupils of last year we hope also to include a number of new Students.

## THE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Guild will be held Friday and Saturday November, 18th and 19th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The tickets will be the usual price of ten cents single admission and fifteen cents for the two days. Members may do good work in selling tickets, as the money thus received is nearly all clear gain. They will be ready October 15th, and may be had in quantities from Miss Gray or Miss Canning.

These are our needs:—

The Domestic Table, Mrs. Crittenden, wants fruits, preserves, and when the time comes, home-made cakes, crullers, bread and biscuit. This table stands ready to receive all kinds of towels and everything useful that delights the housekeeper's heart.

Mrs. Gallagher is quite right in saying we have never had aprons enough, for last year all were sold by noon of the second day.

This is equally true of the candy table, Mrs. Phillippe in charge, as all the home-made candy sold the first day. Donations of sugar and nuts are needed, as the committee is quite equal to making more.

The fancy table solicits new, fresh, dainty articles, which will attract the buyer. For the Guild holds a Fair not for fun alone, but to make money as well.

Just now, our greatest need is, contributions to purchase materials, as our members are eager to make up articles if the goods were furnished.

## LO AND BEHOLD!

At the New Century Guild on the evening of Wednesday ye 5th, of October. There will be held ye most unique and fascinating entertainment ever introduced as a money making and pleasure giving scheme for ye benefit of ye New Century Guild. And to it ye are all alike invited to come armed with ten wee pennies for to purchase ye ticket of admission and five wee pennies per person for ye delicious refreshment which will be served by a good and true body of ye quaint and charming style of our friends ye Japanese.

And take notice all ye who can make, beg or borrow a Cake—that the same will be an acceptable gift to ye same, aforesaid bevy of Japanese beauty, who will gratefully receive ye same and make ye best use thereof.

This is ye last proclamation to go forth of ye coming party—Japanese, and to it all ye members of ye goodly company of New Century Guilders are called to pay attention and proclaim ye good news to those who have eyes and can not see the bulletin board and ears and can not hear the lusty appeals of ye trumpeter in chief to ye force.

K.

It is nobler to fail through excess of courage than through cowardice. Success in dealing with life consists in resolutely closing with it and measuring ones self fearlessly against its greatest forces.

## THE OUTLOOK.

## OUR CLUB HOUSE.

Well, what do you think will be going on this coming Season?

First, of course will be the usual strolling in to the Library to change a book, read the new magazines, write a note or meet friends with whom one wishes a quiet chat; or into the assembly room to try some music on the new piano.

In the Study will probably be some students looking up things in the encyclopaedia or other books of reference.

Then too, somebody is apt to be up in the Gymnasium, which is small, to be sure but yet where one may find Chest Weights, Indian Clubs and other apparatus to exercise otherwise unused muscles.

Or, the Studio where there will be day classes in painting and drawing. You may run into a Nurses Alumnae meeting once a month, or fall over the Dressmaker's Association busy discussing the new styles, and of course there are always the evening classes in which French, German, Book-keeping, Millinery, Dressmaking and dear knows what else may be had, not to mention the Business Meetings, Sociables and Dancing Class.

The Physical culture and the Mental Culture and the basis of all culture, a good lunch served every noon in the dining room.

Consider also the incidentals, Fairs and Teas and Plays and, blessing of blessings a place where one may air every theory under the sun, from the best way to make a cup of Tea to how to run the Universe. O no, we are not dull here!

At the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of womens Clubs held at Denver in June, Mrs. Henrotin was, by a unanimous vote appointed delegate to the Paris exposition.

Mrs. Henrotin moved that the government be asked to appoint a woman on the Paris exposition Commission and her nomination of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago for the position was endorsed.

At the October Business Meeting of the Guild, delegates will be appointed to the Convention of the State Federation of Womens Clubs.

The meeting to be held at Chester, Wednesday Evening, November 2nd.

Reception Thursday Evening, November 3rd.

## HANDKERCHIEFS.

Will not every Guild member contribute at least one handkerchief for the Fair?

It is planned to have a Handkerchief Table as a novelty this year, and we hope Guild members will combine to make it a success.

## OCTOBER.

Red and gold and russet brown,  
 Air that's crisp and chill.  
 Ripened nuts that rattle down,  
 Over field and hill.  
 There's a thrilling in the air  
 Sharper than before,  
 Strongest life is everywhere.  
 Nature joys to pour  
 Peace and plenty from her hand,  
 Smiling, vital, gay.  
 Summer may have left the land,  
 Life is good always.

## ETC.

I would like to know whether we intend to be sociable and chummy and friendly this winter and turn over a new leaf, or whether we intend to indulge ourselves in another season of chills and fever the same old way.

Have you ever noticed how one meeting night we are all so awfully glad to see one another, and have such a right jolly time, and the very next meeting we all seem to suffer from Klondike chills? I dare say Guilds and things get the blues just like people.

The best cure for the blues is a wheel ride—ride till you are too tired to have "the jigs" commonly known as the blues. But circumstances over which we have no control render it rather inconvenient to apply this remedy to a meeting, so we shall have to seek another cure.

The chief want at the sociables so-called is the masculine element. It may seem a mean, horrid, nasty thing to say; but it is none the less true that girls will not do their prettiest just to entertain other girls. There are exceptions of course—to wit, the Hospitality Committee who endeavor by all the arts of woman to make themselves agreeable and to make the rest of us so, which is a much harder task. But it is not the exceptions I wish to alter, it is the rule.

Now I would certainly like to know why the members make such a mystery of their men friends and relatives; and why they give such an expression of the Guild to men that they fear to come and spend an evening there. Be assured we have no sinister designs on them and we won't make fun of them or hurt their sensitive feeling in any way.

It would make things ever so much more interesting if members would get their brothers and men friends interested enough to come and help us make our sociables (so-called) into nice, homelike, pleasant evenings; it would do away with the necessity for a "programme committee" and take the formality that makes our evenings so stiff, out of the way.

Suppose we all agree to bring a brother or cousin or friend to the first fall Sociable, and just see what a difference it will make. Just try it and see. It won't seem like the same old Sociable night.

KITTIE.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARFON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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 1227 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Subscription Price, for year, (ten numbers) 25 Cents.  
 May begin at any time, and payment may be made in stamps.

### TIME'S CHANGES.

In the early days of women's Clubs, their activities were limited chiefly to the daytime; morning classes, afternoon lectures &c. as seemed most convenient to women of leisure.

In the early days of women's Guilds, the doings were all in the evenings, as the only time free to people, mostly young girls, whose day life was occupied in bread-winning. But somehow, no one knows, just how, these lines of difference are becoming blurred. It is found that nowadays there is an increasing number of Club members engaged in the bread-winning, and, (at least in our New Century Guild) an increasing number of Guild members living at home. Some of these are old members who, having married, keep up their interest in Guild life, only, as they wish to be with their husbands and children in the evenings, they want their outside resources in the afternoons.

And so it comes to pass that while some of the Clubs are considering how best to make their houses useful in the evenings, we are considering how best to make the afternoons available to our home members.

Curious, how things are getting mixed. Suppose the time should come when there will be no difference (except in price) between a Club and Guild!

What a fine type will be that of the future, the American who will combine the clear brain of New England and the warm heart of the South with the energetic body of the West, a fusion soon possible providing we do not increase our already tremendous territory.

DEAR NEW CENTURY JOURNAL,

Perhaps I should begin with the confession, which would not be needed further on, that I am not a literary critic, and am only giving a layman's opinion when I tell you how charmed I was with that little article of Minnie Mortons. It seemed a wonderfully well-expressed bit of English; but that is not its chief charm, the fun it gives, if not exactly perennial lasts longer than most. I laughed until the tears came at its comical truthfulness. It has so much of universal humanity, or woman-kind in it, even to that point of relaxation which astonished man and bull alike.

One of the keenest impressions of my childhood was a man dodging a madened bull, in the city street, with only a cart between, while people were looking on breathlessly from windows, and a frightened crowd stood by—and at last, the almost fainting man succeeded in escaping by running into our vestibule which had been opened for him, and slamming the door; and again I remember when a little girl having to take refuge for hours in old St. Davids Church, from a so called mad bull and you can imagine my amazement to find Miss Morton taking it so lightly.

It must be the influence of that bicycle.

The journal gives us other reasons for thankfulness with its breezy tone of hopefulness and vigor in these days of news papers filled with sad and bewildering facts; and sets a good example of the optimism described in the Outlook for Sept. 3rd. for of course the Journal reads the Outlook.

And another thank you for the "Why, Oh Why" Human nature can not be trusted too long with out a reiteration of these truths (for Oh: the end seat of an open car is so pleasant!) The positive and negative honesty of Balzac.

With kind regards and appreciation of an interested  
 READER.

### NEW OCCUPATIONS.

Yesterday we were told by a young friend that, finding herself unexpectedly thrown upon her own resources and realizing that the education which would have fitted her for all social and domestic needs would not have much mercantile value, she put herself under a course of business training at the Drexel Institute. Since graduating, she has found occupation, among other things, in keeping the accounts, and doing the clerical work of some Philadelphia women who, from the press of social, or domestic, or philanthropic work, have not the time to do all themselves. This is rather different from the business of a public accountant, of which we have a notable example among our Guild members. One would think that there might be others who would like to avail themselves of such assistance. If this should meet the eye of any such we can give them all information at the Guild office.

### NATURE STUDY IN MAINE.

State Superintendent of Schools Stetson was visiting a school down in Pembroke, when he got into the pleasant mazes of nature studies and asked some interesting questions about the little things of the world about us.

"How many seed compartments are there in an apple?" he queried. No one knew. "And yet," said the state superintendent, "all of you eat many apples in the course of a year and see the fruit every day probably.

"You must learn to notice the little things in nature. Now, perhaps some little boy who has driven the cows to pasture every day this summer can tell me on which jaw the cow has her teeth?"

No answer. Rather was there blank astonishment, at last pierced by one little fellow volunteering the information that "our cow has teeth on both jaws 'cause she chaws hay all up fine."

"If that is so, my boy," replied the head of the state schools, "I'd advise you to sell that wonderful cow with teeth on both jaws to some museum. I'm afraid, children, that you haven't studied nature quite closely enough."

You may be sure that the talk of the state superintendent deeply impressed the children. They earnestly discussed the matter at recess time, and the teacher the next day day overheard this conversation in the play yard.

A little girl got some of her companions around her and gravely said; "Now, children, make believe that I'm Mr. Stetson. You've got to know more about common things. If you don't, you'll all grow up to be fools.

"Now, tell me," she said, looking sternly at a playmate, "how many feathers has a hen?"—Bangor Commercial.

### RECORD OF VIRTUE.

War, with its chances for recklessness, misrule, and brutalities, gives opportunities also for not only what is usually called heroism, but for human kindness. Of these the present struggle has given so many instances that it is not easy to note them all. There was the young soldier of whom Edward Marshall tells in the last Scribner; he was shot through both knees, and when Marshall was wounded, as it was supposed, to the death, this soldier boy crawled painfully up to him, and offered to take down any messages he might wish to send home. Fumbling in Marshall's pockets, he got pencil and paper, and wrote. The young man showed no pain or exhaustion until the notes were finished, when he rolled over in a dead faint. Then there was the Sister at camp Wykoff, mentioned in yesterday's Ledger, who, having no other means of shielding a sick man who lay exposed to the wind and rain, stood before him all night with her skirts spread out, to keep off the worst of the weather.

These are two cases out of the scores which come in every day.

### HOW A BRAVE MAN DID HIS DUTY ON THE GUNBOAT CASTINE.

Of all those who faced death in the war with Spain none did a more heroic act than a boiler maker on the little gunboat Castine. His brave deed will probably find no other chronicler than the columns of the newspapers. He is only known as Boiler Maker Huntley, of Norfolk, Va. It is one of his companions, now staying at a Philadelphia hotel, who tells the story of his bravery.

Huntley was one of a party of boiler makers who volunteered from League Island. The duty of these boiler makers is of the most dangerous nature. In action, between actions and out of action, the repairs that they are called upon at a moment's notice to effect, are sufficient to send a chill of fear through the hearts of most men.

While the Castine was in action, outside the walls of San Juan, suddenly, without warning, down in the furnace hold, there arose a fierce hissing noise right inside one of the furnaces. Those who heard it trembled, as no guns or shot or shell had power to make them tremble.

A socket bolt in the back connection, at the interior extremity of the furnace, had become loose. A leak had been sprung; the steam was pouring in upon the fire, threatening in a few moments to put it out and stop the progress of the vessel, if it did not have the more awful effect of causing a terrific explosion, and—annihilation!

After an instant Boiler Maker Huntley stepped forward and yelled: "Turn off the forced draught!"

"What are you going to do?" his comrades shouted.

"Bank up the fire! Quick!"

"It is certain death!"

"For one. Unless for all! Turn off the draught, bank the fire!"

The orders were carried out feverishly.

"Now a plank."

And before they could stop him he had flung the plank into the furnace, right on the top of the black coal with which it was banked, and had himself climbed and crawled over the raging mass, back to where the steam was rushing from the loosened socket.

For three minutes he remained inside that fearful place and then his friends drew him out of the door, the forced draught went to its work again and in an instant the furnace was again raging.

Scorched, scalded, insensible and nearly dead Huntley lay on the iron floor of the furnace-room, while around him stood his mates dousing him with water and using every means for his resuscitation. He did not die. And when once more he opened his eyes and was able to be carefully lifted into daylight there arose a chorus of cheers from the throats of his grimy mates.

The story is briefly chronicled in the log of the Castine, and Huntley simply says that he "did his duty."

THE COURAGE OF FRIENDSHIP.

I know two women who like each other—their comradeship is pleasant—each admires traits in the other and each finds genuine satisfaction in the manners, intelligence, experience and general personality of the other. As a clinching statement I will remark that they spent seven weeks together one summer in the quietest of country places, with hammocks side by side in a pine grove, and ate blueberry pie at the same table and had unbroken enjoyment in each others proximity. One day they had a serious talk during which each fell to lamenting over her own short comings, and the more outspoken of the two delivered herself thus: "We are both super-critical—of ourselves and of others. We see faults of manner, expression or pronunciation, and graver ones arising from mistaken habits of thought and warped judgment. We often see in ourselves and try to correct merely the ways which are least trying to others. My sister has frequently helped me by frankly pointing out to me my slips, and, although I often feel irritated at the moment, I am really grateful to her and have often thanked her for her 'word in season'."

The more reserved of the two responded "I could not do it—I can see the failings but I would shrink from noticing them in any way—besides, with spirit, what right has one to go about reforming ones friends? Our remarks would be regarded as uncalled for, and the critic would be considered disagreeable."

To this the advocate of reform rejoined "Give me the courage for helpfulness which friendship means—The reserved one begged for some definite statement of the reformer's views, so the latter proceeded—"When you think I am stiff or lacking in cordiality or too effusive or indiscriminating, towards people in general I want you to tell me, and if I am thoughtless towards my friends—if I run in to see them too often, if I bore them by talking, or interrupt them I want your reminder of the fact, and if I forget myself enough to fork a piece of bread from the general plate into my own individual possession, or 'soop' my soup, or stretch past some one for the celery, or butter my whole slice of bread and bite from it, or polish up my plate to frugal bareness, or if you see me wear an ever-so-slightly soiled collar, or a ragged skirt-binding, or a gaping placket, or if I stare with over-interest at some weird-looking person in the street or in the car, or talk in a high key—oh!, if I do dozens of things which I hope I may not, I enjoin you to say to me 'My dear why did you do such a thing?' and I shall be ashamed and hurt at first—for two reasons; that I did so disport myself and that you and others noticed it and then I shall keep an eagle watch on the breaches in my castle and shall be grateful to you for pointing them out."

"No you wouldn't" the reserved one said—"You would not like me so well."

To which the reformer responded. "Your chief faults are inordinate reserve, and cruel skepticism about my broad and generous nature."

Just then the dinner-bell rang and the two went in to choose between "Apple-pie, blue-berry pie, lemon-pie and custard-pie, for they were in the Pie-Belt. But, oh, just-minded club women, does is not seem to you that the reserved one got more than her share of the truth?" A. S.

REAL CHILDREN.

He did not mean to be irreverent, but when he went to bed he did like to have somebody near him, and when his mother said, "But you know God is always near you," he naturally replied, "Yes I know, but I'd rather have somebody with skin on."

(E. C. B.)

Mrs.—was usually very patient, but one day she really scolded. Her little boy, surprised, was silent for a while, and then said,—"Mamma, why don't you talk pretty?"

(A. J.)

LITTLE THINGS

Did you ever notice, how letters will come to be forwarded and absolutely no room left for the new address. The writer having stylishly written all over the envelope? A little selfrestraint even in ones writing is indicative of unselfishness.

A man saunters into his club, nods to one, chats with another and feels free to do as he pleases. A woman enters hers, waits for some one to hostessize her or sidles into a corner and feels neglected.

Why this difference?

AN ENTERPRISING BOOKSELLER in Tokio, Japan, thus advertises in some of the newspapers there: "The advantages of our establishment—1, prices cheap as a lottery.; 2, books elegant as a singing girl; 3, print clear as crystal; 4, paper tough as elephant's hide; 5, customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies; 6, articles as plentiful as in a library; 7, goods despatched as expeditiously as a cannon ball; 8, parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife; 9, all defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men; 10, the other advantages we offer are too many for language to express."

NOTICE—A day class in Physical Culture will be started, the lesson to be only a half hour long and to be given during the noon hour, probably on Wednesdays. Particulars will be furnished at the Guild Office.

This seems to us the most ingenious thing of the kind we have ever seen. Answer next month. It was sent by a Guild member.

AN ANAGRAM LETTER.

I send you a letter in a rag man knowing that the house rats, my dear neat chair of such learned books as yours will soon come to an red nuts and gin of my meaning.

I can imagine the no stern action of your father, the cry mangle, should this early bat of my feelings for surly foe fall into his hands; so I will place it on the I creep safe where you will find it when you descend to your quite spruce garden. Any of his I hire parsons would expect the heaviest nine thumps which words could inflict in approaching him as the accepted there we sat of his only aged Ruth.

Please advise me whether to employ a Pliny ate no tripe, or to come myself with what mad policy I can command.

To-night I shall go to the I roar too. I wish you might be with us to hear the new a dry shop performed by the cart horse.

When I return I shall look for the light of your nice herald as no moonstarrer ever looked for a new planet.

I shall accept it as a sign that I may present myself as a a cat dined for in to my arm to your respected nurse cat so to call him. If you do not approve, send me word by great help.

I am much occupied at the nay I repent it at present. The stain crash have excited a spirit of to love ruin among the men. One was wounded, and I was his go nurse and shall attend his real fun to-morrow. During his last illness he told me that he had acquired the law by the sale of oil soap. but had wasted it in trying to crush the ten tea pots who oppos d him; and that he belonged to the best in prayer church, though he had once been a special piano, and maintained with his last the bar that he had never sympathized with the neat herds of the doctrine of sin sat on a tin tar tub, but on the contrary thought it a Simon Peter in tears. Two sly ware of my acquaintance tried with their witty hair mops to obtain control of his effects, but he left all to the Sheep at Cairo who attended him.

But to return to our all great sin I have a Sam Hetty ring, which is of neat leg design, which I consider one hug of an excuse for my next visit.

O call Hymen are the hours apart from you, but the day of our seal soup will be the happiest of my life. Even should we dwell in the O sour hopes ever after.

Tim in a pet for the day, I am,  
Always yours,

The Misses Warren, 1633 Chestnut Steet, Give lessons in English, Mathematics, Elocution, Physical Culture, Kindergarten and Art including Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Carving and Designing.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

We make it a point never to doubt any statement made by our esteemed contemporary, the Ledger; and yet we could have wished it had told us where to procure the kind of water mentioned in the following. "Calicoes should be washed in clean water turned wrong side out and dried in the shade."

SOME OLD, OLD YARNS.

Here are a few scraps we picked up near Plymouth, Mass. Perhaps they are aged enough to seem fresh again.

Sick man feebly. Doctor, I'm very low. I shan't last much longer.

Doctor, noting pulse and feeling hands and feet—Nonsense, man, your feet are as warm as mine. Who ever heard of any one dying with warm feet.

Patient—I have.  
Doctor—Who?  
Patient—John Rogers.

Irishman showing his new shanty to visitor.  
Visitor—And now I suppose you're entirely happy.  
Host—Oh yes, I can't complain.

Visitor—And has your wife got well?  
Well, yes, she's mending. She can't complain.  
And the Pig—Why you've got him in the house:  
Sure he's got the best room in it. He can't complain.

It was near this point we saw a sign board announcing:  
13 miles to Plymouth: either way.

We also ran to earth the following notice which we have always known as a story but have seen as a fact  
Strictly fresh eggs, . . . . . 25c. per doz.  
Fresh eggs, . . . . . 20 " "  
Eggs, . . . . . 12 " "

"WHAT is that, mother?" "It is the Legislature, my child?" "What does it do, mother?" "It repeals acts passed by the former Legislature. my child."

"No soul is desolate, as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence."  
ROMOLA—GEO. ELIOT.

"The laws of health are as much God's laws as the ten commandments."  
CAREY.

"So valuable is time, that God gives but a moment of it at once, and never gives that moment but once in eternity."  
J. LLOYD JONES.

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Life Insurance may be  
wrong. If you wish to know  
the truth send for

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Evening appointments a specialty.

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Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable to advance them. For Women and Girls only.

This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH ST.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman

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118 S. THIRTEENTH ST.

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(Below Arch.)

45 N. THIRTEENTH ST.

THE STANDARD...

....OF THE WORLD



# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 9

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

1227 ARCH STREET,



## FAIR

November 18th and 19th from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.



### FIRST FLOOR

REFRESHMENTS . . . . . NOON REST  
Committee, assisted by  
Miss Emily Campbell and Aids.

### SECOND FLOOR, BACK

CANDIES . . . . . Mrs. C. D. Phillippe,  
Mrs. Louisa Longstreth and Aids.

### ASSEMBLY ROOM

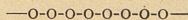
BABY AND DOLL TABLE . Mrs. Anna B. Lewis  
and Aids.  
APRONS . . . Mrs. K. L. Gallagher and Aids  
DOMESTIC . Mrs. E. M. N. Crittenden and Aids  
MISCELLANEOUS . . . Mrs. E. N. Brubaker  
and Mrs. E. M. Balderston  
HANDKERCHIEFS . . . Miss Anna S. Fackler  
LEMONADE . . . . . Miss Caryl L. Perot

FLOWERS AND POTTED PLANTS,  
Mrs. C. N. Wright.



TREASURER FAIR COMMITTEE:  
MISS MARY B. NILES.

CHAIRMAN FAIR COMMITTEE:  
MRS. ANNA B. LEWIS.



The **Fair Restaurant** will be, as last year, in charge of the Noon Rest Committee, fortified by the invaluable assistance of Miss Emily Campbell and her coadjutors. We are quite sure that all who partook of our Soups, Croquettes, Salads, Home-made Bread and Biscuits last year will come again, and we hope that adventurous spirits who have not yet made the experiment will try their fate between 12 and 3, and in the two evenings of the Fair. Supper will not be served after 9 p. m.

### LITTLE JAPAN

The third floor front will be in charge of the Lyceum. A Mikado land of Oriental beauty, where quaintly garbed maidens will sell unique wares from the Eastern world and

CAKES FROM NEARER HOME.

NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET. PHILA.

Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

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MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Vice-Chairman.  
To be elected, Secretary.  
MR. WM. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISS SARAH B. GRAY, House and Library.

Bulletin for October-

SATURDAY, 5th—Lyceum.	8.00 P. M.
TUESDAY, 8th—Japanese Tea.	8.15 P. M.
FRIDAY, 11th—New Century Trust.	2.00 P. M.
“ “—Executive Board Meeting.	3.00 P. M.
SATURDAY, 12th—Business Meeting of Guild	8.00 P. M.
“ “—Library Com. Meet'g.....	7.30 P. M.
“ “—Willing Hands Com.	7.30 P. M.
MONDAY, 14th—Day Section Meeting	2.30 P. M.
TUESDAY, 15th—Dressmakers' Association	8.15 P. M.
FRIDAY, 18th—	
SATURDAY, 19th— <b>FAIR</b>	10. A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY, 26th—Sociable	8.00 P. M.

Savings Fund Deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self-supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8. P. M.

SCHEDULE OF EVENING CLASSES.

Mondays—Advanced French.....	7.30 P. M.
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Physical Culture.....	8.00 P. M.
“ —English Branches.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Elocution.....	7.30 P. M.
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting.....	7.30 P. M.
Thursdays—German.....	8.00 P. M.
Fridays—Primary French.....	7.30 P. M.

At the Business Meeting Saturday evening, November 12th, Miss Anne McDonough will give a demonstration of the Galin-Paris-Chevé method of sight-singing, with a view to forming an evening class at the Guild House, where already Miss McDonough has started day classes in this method of singing.

LYCEUM.

The New Century Guild Lyceum was held, as usual, the first Saturday in the month.

After reading the minutes the subject of programme for the November meeting was taken up, and after a lively discussion it was decided that the Lyceum hold a debate on the evening of Saturday, November 5th, on the question,

*Resolved*, That the United States annex the Philippines. The papers to be prepared by four of our leading members, and as the debate will be timely and instructive, a large attendance is expected.

Under new business the president was requested to report to the Guild Business Meeting that the Lyceum offers its services as a body, to take full charge of one room at the Fair, to be called Little Japan, a land of the quaint and picturesque.

The debate of the evening, “ Who is the Hero of the Hour,” was opened by Miss Gaskell in a touching appeal for the common soldier and for those who filled his place at home.

Miss Perot took the stand for Hobson, waxing eloquent and even bursting into poetry in her enthusiasm. Others spoke for Hobson's companions, for Schley, Dewey, Sampson, and one intrepid spirit even mentioned Alger. The Rough Riders and their Colonel were championed, so that finally a vote had to be taken, which was almost unanimous that the name of our hero is Legion, and that he occupies every rank in army and navy and every position in life.

Next meeting of Lyceum Saturday, November 5th.  
K. T. O'FLAHERTY.

THE LIBRARY.

ACCESSION OF BOOKS SINCE LAST REPORT.

F 11	The Golden Butterfly.	Walter Besant.
F 593	Darkness and Dawn.	F. W. Farrar.
E 197	The Mystery of Sleep.	Bigelow.
F 1044	A Kentucky Cardinal.	James Lane Allen.
F 1045	The Seats of the Mighty.	Gilbert Parker.
F 1046	Rupert of Hentzau.	Anthony Hope.
F 1047	Caleb West.	F. Hopkinson Smith.
F 1048	Denis Duval.	Wm. M. Thackeray.
F 216	Poganuc People.	Harriet B. Stowe.
F 1049	Dred.	“

The Library is indebted to Mrs. Gawthrop and to Miss Catharine Codey for books.

DIED: September 26th Bessie V. Steele.

JAPANESE TEA.

Under the auspices of the Lyceum the above-named entertainment was given, netting financially \$12.95, and socially an amount inexpressible by mere figures.

This has been the Lyceum's first attempt at making itself financially useful (as well as intellectually ornamental) to the Guild, and although the weather was not the most delightful on the evening in question, and caused the profits to be less than we, like the unwise hen-mother had counted on, yet it is an earnest of future work, and the Guild is asked to so consider it, and in view of the small returns to take, for this once, the will for the deed.

Mrs. Turner kindly sent a big box of beautiful Japanese lanterns, which are to remain the property of the Guild for future decoration. Mrs. Potts, of Germantown, through Miss Kidd, lent an umbrella that for size and beauty is a wonder, and also donated a lot of paper napkins, some of which were turned over to the Fair Committee.

Mrs. Magoun assisted with her presence and by lending panels and other decorations. Mrs. Davis also donated napkins, and the committee wishes also to acknowledge a large box of greenery sent by Mrs. Turner; and last, but not least, the holly brought by Mr. Turner.

The Committee is greatly indebted for the musical features of the Tea to Miss Kleinert, Miss Perot and Mr. H. C. Lee, and to the Covenant Mandolin Club and Miss Nina Von Steenburg, who afforded entertainment in instrumental music and also obliged the dancers.

Miss Raynor's candy table was a welcome feature, and the Committee owes much to her zeal and kindness in supplying the young poplar trees used in decorating.

Miss Mackay kindly brought a friend who photographed the aids in costume. One of these photographs is respectfully offered the Guild as a souvenir of the occasion.

In conclusion the Lyceum begs to announce that it will have a table at the coming Fair, and would like all the assistance possible in stocking the same with Japanese fans and ornaments, and cake of all kinds.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAPANESE TEA COMMITTEE.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. F. Harper.	Mrs. Wilbur F. Rose.
Mrs. Samuel C. Hooker.	Miss May Branson.
Miss Anne McDonough.	Miss Lizzie Henry.
Mrs. M. Louise Franklin.	Miss Mary A. Fenimore.
Miss Margaret R. Meehan.	Miss M. Alma Fairman.
Miss Hettie Archer.	Miss Elizabeth H. Smith.
Miss Nina Naramore.	Miss Clara Fairman.

Donations for Little Japan, Japanese trays, handkerchiefs, powder and jewel boxes and fans, solicited.

THEY DON'T THINK.

The other day the writer was sitting opposite two nice looking young girls in a street car, when three Japanese gentlemen entered. I use the word gentlemen advisedly, as from every indication one could gather in such circumstances, they were entitled to the name.

They were well dressed, quiet in manner, courteous to each other and to the conductor. If they had been of our own race their demeanor would have been considered unexceptionable; and yet these two girls kept staring at them as if they had been so many monkeys, with no attempt to veil their gaze or conceal their amusement. The foreigners were obviously embarrassed by this kind of observation, one of them flushing deeply; but they continued their conversation without returning the stares or the comments.

Now why did these girls display an ill-breeding toward foreigners which they would not have indulged in toward persons of their own race? If they had been coarse, rough girls one could have understood it, but these were not. Provincial, of course, they must have been, and ignorant of the ways of a larger world than theirs; but one would have thought that an instinct of common kindness would have taught them not to treat a gentleman of any race as if he were a freak in a dime museum.

A GUILD MEMBER,

ETC.

What is the matter with the Business Meetings and the Lyceum? Are we afraid of being asked to do something that we stay away? Surely it is not much to ask a member to serve on one committee for a year; and the Lyceum never asks the same member for more than two papers in a season.

It seems too bad that members of a business women's club, as we pride ourselves on being, find it an effort to attend the two important monthly meetings of that club, run in our own interests, catering to our wishes and calling on us simply to voice our sentiments on the different subjects of interest to ourselves and all the world of women, at its regular meetings.

As to the fear of committee work, well, an experience of eight years or so has shown that the honorable title of chairman practically carries with it the necessity of doing all the work of the committee, without help from any of the other members. Can we show by future attendance a different state of affairs? K.

A RARE CHANCE.

To give away something you don't need yourself.

The Domestic and other tables of the Guild Fair will need all the splint baskets, such as you buy your grapes and other fruit in. Any housekeeper who has more on hand than she needs will help the Guild by sending them to us before November 15th.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

Entered at the Post Office at Phila. as second-class matter.

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Single insertion, one inch, payment in advance . . . . .	40
“ “ one page “ “ . . . . .	6 00
Proportionate rates for special advertisements.	

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 THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL,  
 1227 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Subscription Price, for year, (ten numbers) 25 Cents.  
 May begin at any time, and payment may be made in stamps.

[The following letter from our honored editor, Mrs. Earle, was meant for the preceding Journal, but was a little too long on its way. However, not being political news, it is just as fresh for to-day. She writes from the glory of the mountains].

#### GUNTEN ON LAKE THUN.

There is nothing wanting here to delight the eye either in form or color. The lake changes with the changing skies, from deep blue through all gradations to a delicate violet, and then through all shades of green; and when there is added to that the Alpine glow on the snowy peaks, as I saw it a few evenings since when the Eiger, Monch, Jungfrau, and some others fairly flamed against the blue of the sky, it is enough to almost intoxicate the senses with beauty. It has been interesting to note differences in the customs of the different countries we have been in, and as, for instance, in bicycle riding. In England the ladies, almost without exception, wear their skirts as long as those of ordinary walking dresses, and, indeed, I could not perceive that they made any change to adapt their costume to the exercise. The chain of the wheels, partly I suppose on this account and partly on account of the wet roads they must frequently have to ride over, are generally completely encased in a celluloid cover. As white was the fashionable wear this summer it was no uncommon thing to see a lady on a wheel dressed in white from hat to shoes. Some of the London ladies rode fearlessly and skillfully through streets more crowded than any of our Philadelphia streets. In Paris, instead of riding in walking dresses the ladies who were

addicted to the bicycle walked in their riding suits. These consisted of a small jacket and bloomers, the latter fitting over the hips like a tailor-made dress and widening out until they were very full where they were drawn in at the knees. Those who wear this costume can and do ride the diamond frame wheel, which has over the ladies' wheel, as now made, the advantages of lightness, strength and cheapness. One lady whom we saw strolling about the Luxembourg gardens on a concert afternoon wore a white suit with black stockings and white shoes. This was certainly a little striking for a street dress. In Switzerland we saw dresses of all kinds and lengths, and fine roads there were to ride over. The open air concerts in Paris are attended by as mixed a variety of human beings as could well be collected in a space of similar dimensions at one time. Artists with long hair, laborers in blouses, women in gay attire with cheeks that vied with the red of nature, negroes dressed with most scrupulous elegance, soldiers, men with an air of diplomatic importance jostled each other or walked arm in arm. These Luxembourg concerts are free. There are benches where one may sit to listen, or if a chair is preferred it may be had on payment of a few cents. The public squares and gardens of Paris delighted me, not only by their beauty, but still more by their democracy, the equality which reigned in them. They seem not at all to have been made for the pleasure of the rich, but for all alike. In the sultry days of August it was a comfort and a pleasure to see whole families enjoying the shade and the freshness furnished by trees and fountains, green grass and flowers. The grandmother sat with her knitting beside the coach or basket where the baby lay contentedly sucking his thumb or sleeping, the mother sewing on the children's clothing, while they played in the sand or ran about, and one young woman who might have been a bride sat sewing on a pretty dress. And there were priests with prayer-books and students poring over exercises and fashionably dressed women sitting down for a few minutes' gossip and rest. In London, on the contrary, where the people boast of having greater liberty in some respects than we have in the United States, the small parks or squares are surrounded by fences with locked gates. The people who live around them can have access to them by paying a certain sum yearly for keys. I saw one or two very small squares where only dirty children and a few ill-dressed older people played and sat. Every where in England, even on the country roads, the difference in social position seems to be strongly marked. The people who have small country places and those who have large estates, all wall or hedge themselves in and others out. Unless riding on high coaches, as only the rich can, the beautiful grounds and gardens are invisible to those on the road. In England a man may be sure of a fairer trial when accused of crime than he can have in France, he may

### A CONTRAST.

Sitting one day in a train watching the human beings who often are, when travelling, seen to the greatest (or worst) advantage, I was amazed and interested by two conversations which I overheard.

At one of the Stations two women entered and took the seat in front of me. After arranging their many parcels the elder one turned to the younger and said cheerfully: "Well, now tell me all about it! Happy as ever? No quarrels yet? Is he as unselfish a husband as he was a lover?"

The pretty young woman smiled complacently and replied: "Oh, yes, just the same! We have never had any quarrel at all. Not even any difference; and I don't mind telling you why. I just made up my mind before we were married that I was *always* going to have my own way, and so I have, and we never disagree, and we are just so happy as we can be."

She settled herself more comfortably for the long journey and my imagination pictured the young husband. A "nice" fellow, weak of will, admiring desperately this capable, pretty wife, who led him by a silk-covered chain. No doubt she made smooth for him many otherwise irritatingly rough paths. He may sometimes wish she had not decided to go North just as gunning was growing good in the West, but she took all the trouble about the trip, and after all it was a great advantage to business to meet Tom, Dick and Harry, and grouse are cheap and good in the markets now. So I was thinking of him following this small woman, neither of them ever knowing that there is a deeper happiness born of respect, concession and confidence, of which they never would, and probably never could, imagine, when my attention was attracted to the man across the aisle saying rather roughly to his pale, delicate wife, "but you must eat something."

"No," she replied. "I cannot. You know it always makes me sick to ride in the cars." "That's nonsense," was the sympathetic rejoinder. "I see they have fried oysters, and half a dozen of them will make you feel better."

"O Thomas, I don't like fried oysters at any time. I do not want a mouthful, but you can bring me a glass of milk and a cracker."

Off he went, and actually that man ordered and had brought a big dish of greasy oysters with plenty of bread and butter. No milk and no crackers. As they were placed on the table he exclaimed triumphantly, "There now! There's something nourishing!" Of course he ate every one himself, but he scolded all the time because she was "so contrary." How I did wish he had married the other woman! And how I did pity that wife! But it was the pity one bestows on a child in the hands of a cruel parent or a horse with a wicked driver—why doesn't it kick! I longed to hypnotize her into pitching that dish of oysters out of the window.

have greater freedom of speech than in Germany, but there seems to me to be more fraternity, a greater camaraderie in both of the latter countries among the people at large. There was one place in London where there appeared to be a certain mingling of the elements, and that was in one of the concert halls to which we went to hear Chevalier, who has become famous not only for his rendition of popular character songs, but by their composition and that of light opera. Here the prices were so graduated that people of small means could go as well as those having more. There was smoking all over the house during the performance, and in the pauses between all met in the lobbies and stairways.

MARTHA B. EARLE.

### REAL CHILDREN.

The Cooking School Teacher demonstrating a lesson and speaking of the starch in potatoes, said: "And children, where else do we find starch?" "In collars," piped up a little girl.

E. C. B.

Miss ——— was sitting in Logan square recently and talking to a little brother and sister who play there and with whom she has become quite friendly. "Why do you not come earlier?" asked the little girl. "O, I can't come until after school," answered Miss ———, "you know I am a teacher." "No, you're not," said the girl, "nit," said the boy. "Then what am I," inquired Miss ———. "Why, you're a lady," was the somewhat startling answer, A. S.

### WHEN DOES OWNERSHIP CEASE?

We had to go down to North Carolina to solve this question.

As we were going up a mountain near Asheville the driver pointed out a residence with a splendid view of peaks above and below, and said, "Perhaps you all has heard of Bill Nye? He's in the book business. Well, that's his place. He owns it."

"He used to own it, you mean. You know he's been dead some time."

"O yes, he's got it now. His widow lives on it."

This reminds us of an item we found in the Asheville Gazette.

A reporter, in describing the murder of a man named Jorkin, says: "The murderer was evidently in quest of money, but luckily Mr. Jorkin had deposited all his funds the day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."

### THE FAIR.

The last words we have to say are:

First. Are Guild members selling admission tickets?

Second. We shall need all sorts of good things as donations to the restaurant, chickens, butter, eggs, cream, pickles, oysters, &c., besides money to buy such as do not come in.

So many men are taught cruelty that they are not really aware how hard their hearts are. As infants they are given a mouse with a string tied around its leg. They shoot a bird to show their developing skill; they beat their dogs for disobedience, and their horses for misunderstanding them, and it is no wonder their wives are treated in the same spirit.

Let women learn to be themselves tender-hearted towards each other and then require it of men.

A. T. WETHERILL.

When the editor read the above aloud, one of the two young women present said: "I wish she had thrown the oysters out of the window." The other said: "What good would that do? It would only have brought on a quarrel."

It seemed to the reader that there was something in each of these views, but not the whole. If she had emptied the dish publicly, she would have overdone the matter, and given him some ground for quarrel. On the other hand, if she yielded habitually because if she did not he would be sure to quarrel, she would be unjust to herself and to him, and allow their married life to slide down to a very low plane. No matter on which side it exists, domestic tyranny is demoralizing; in it the "deeper happiness, born of respect, concession, and confidence," is lost forever. If she (or he) yields voluntarily, for the pleasure of pleasing him, or if she yields because he is able to convince her (supposing it a matter worth arguing about) that is so much clear gain; but if she yields against her judgment to escape the inevitable quarrel or scene, he gains his victory at a cost too dear. Every time he gets his own way simply because he is determined to have it, he loses by just so much another fragment of her respect. She may retain a certain attachment to him, but the character of it is changed; its color becomes, so to speak, muddied.

This tyranny may exist, as we said, on either side. It is more easy for the man, because of the old traditions of masculine supremacy, and because, as a rule, he holds the purse, and consequently controls the situation; but it often happens that a man of larger character than the woman he has married is ruled by her, through his dread of her loudness and violence. In this case also she may get her own way, but she loses the highest part of his love.

Please remember Little Japan and donate some little thing in the Japanese line for her.

#### WOMEN IN THE BUSINESS ARENA.

Who, and why not?

Oh, yes; women have done well in the business world, and why not? They have brains, and in some cases even health, and all the world respects the woman who works.

But what shall be said of her whom fortune favors, the woman who has a bank account sufficient for

her needs, her luxuries, and some to spare for others' needs? If she should choose to enter the business world shall we respect or condemn her for crowding the various avenues wherein we find the needy sister, making it still more hard for her to live?

I meet this sentiment so often that I wish, in her behalf, to make an appeal to the common sense, if not to the sympathy of her fellow-beings.

In the first place who shall decide what competency is? To one hard working woman who was earning five dollars a week I said: "Can you live on that sum?" "Oh, yes," she cheerfully replied, "my board and washing cost three and a half a week and I have the rest for my private needs," so to her six dollars a week would be a fortune, and she would wonder why one with such an income should think of earning money. Another who said she was teaching from necessity, not choice, thought no lady could possibly live on an income of less than twelve hundred a year, so it would be hard to draw the line as to where actual necessity begins. Also shall not a woman be allowed to make a choice of how she shall use her time and talent?

American parents do not say to their sons that they must lead a life of idleness, or devote their time to charitable pursuits because an estate is bequeathed to them, nor do they appeal to conscience on the plea that by remaining in business they are making work scarce for the needy; on the contrary, sons are trained from early boyhood to think it not only manly but a necessity to make a record, and to look on the man who does otherwise as one not to be emulated. Why then argue otherwise when daughters are considered? Why, if they have decided tastes and talents should they be doomed to a life of ease simply because they have money? Where is the logic? A daughter may have brains, such a thing has been known, and sometimes decided business talent which should be used, and I cannot see how in the long run this will injure her poorer sister. Even should some industrious woman choose to accumulate money, a time will come when she must leave it and it can again be put into circulation. People sometimes say, "I must give this work to Miss Poorwoman, although Miss Richwoman would do it better." Do not all workers know that business transactions are strict and exacting, and must be governed by business principles? Such discrimination then in favor of Miss Poorwoman springs from error, and the fact that Miss Richwoman is in an independent position, instead of lowering prices helps to keep them up, and in that way she may help her less fortunate sister. No, I will not condemn the "rich" business woman, for she also must one day render an account of her use of the talents given her.

CORA COATES.

The Misses Warren, 1633 Chestnut street, give lessons in English, Mathematics, Elocution, Physical Culture, Kindergarten and Art including Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Carving and Designing.

#### SOLUTION OF ANAGRAM LETTER IN LAST JOURNAL.

##### AN ANAGRAM LETTER.

I send you a letter in anagram, knowing that the authoress, my dear Catherine, of such learned books as yours will soon come to an understanding of my meaning.

I can imagine the Consternation of your father, the Clergyman, should this early betrayal of my feelings for Yourself fall into his hands; so I will place it on the Fire-escape where you will find it when you descend to your Picturesque garden. Any of his Parishioners would expect the heaviest Punishment which words could inflict in approaching him as the accepted Sweetheart of his only Daughter.

Please advise me whether to employ a Plenipotentiary, or to come myself with what Diplomacy I can command.

To-night I shall go to the Oratorio. I wish you might be with us to hear the new Rhapsody performed by the Orchestra.

When I return I shall look for the light of your Chandelier as no Astronomer ever looked for a new planet.

I shall accept it as a sign that I may present myself as a Candidate for Matrimony to your respected Ancestor, so to call him. If you do not approve, send me word by Telegraph.

I am much occupied at the Penitentiary at present. The Anarchists have excited a spirit of Revolution among the men. One was wounded, and I was his Surgeon, and shall attend his Funeral to-morrow. During his last illness he told me that he had acquired Wealth by the sale of Sapolio, but had wasted it in trying to crush the Potentates who opposed him; and that he belonged to the Presbyterian church, though he had once been an Episcopalian, and maintained with his last Breath that he had never sympathized with the adherents of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, but on the contrary thought it a Misrepresentation. Two Lawyers of my acquaintance tried with their witty Aphorism to obtain control of his effects, but he left all to the Apothecaries who attended him.

But to return to our Gallantries. I have an Amethyst ring which is of Elegant design, which I consider Enough of an excuse for my next visit.

Melancholy are the hours apart from you, but the day of our Espousals will be the happiest of my life, even should we dwell in the Poor-house ever after.

Impatient for the day, I am

Yours,

[We received the above correct solution from several people].

"How often we know merely the sight of those we call our friends, or the sound of their voices, but nothing whatever of their mind or soul."

##### MY DEAR EDITOR:

I want to ask your opinion on the subject of a "Question and Answer" column for the NEW CENTURY JOURNAL.

How would it do to have say two small boxes in the hall at 1227, one for "Questions" and one for "Answers," to be supplied by members of the club.

There could be a few simple rules concerning the matter, such as other magazines have.

There are often little things one would like to have explained, and such a column would, I think, supply the want. I for one would be pleased to answer any questions pertaining to nursing, etc., and I can promise you I'll always have some questions ready.

Sincerely yours,

CATHERINE C. BEASLEY.

New Century Guild Section of the Needle Work Guild: Members please note that this is the time for each one to bring in her contribution of two new garments. The winter is coming on, and the Section will have to report to the main branch and it would be well to have the full number of garments at once.

C. D. PHILLIPPE,  
Section-President.

The Co-operative Committee presents the following list of firms allowing a discount on purchases to Guild members:

Bonschur & Holmes, Opticians,	1527 Chestnut Street.
W. H. Boner & Co., Music,	1314 Chestnut Street.
H. O. Hurlburt & Son, Watches and Jewelry,	938 Market Street.
Howard Thomas & Bro., Carpets,	927 Market Street.
E. D. Trymby, Fine Furniture and Upholstery,	1007 Market Street.
H. L. Ross, Picture Frames and Artist Materials,	25 N. 13th Street.
George Allen, Millinery Goods,	1214 Chestnut Street.
Phillips, Photographs,	1206 Chestnut Street.
G. S. Lovell, Clocks,	1019 Market Street.
J. & T. Cousins, Shoes,	1226 Chestnut Street.
Wm. Curry, Leather Goods,	834 Chestnut Street.
Gutekunst, Photographs,	712 Arch Street.
Sharpless Bros.,	8th and Chestnut

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This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SAT-  
URDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.

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# THE NEW CENTURY JOURNAL

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS

VOL. XI.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 10.

## NEW CENTURY GUILD.

No. 1227 ARCH STREET. PHILA.

### Educational, Industrial, Social

MEMBERSHIP—Open to self-supporting women. Fee \$1.20 per year, payable in advance.

#### Officers of the Guild.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, President.  
MISS L. F. MASTERS 1st Vice-President  
MISS AGNES HILLMAN 2d Vice-President  
MISS HERMINIA MORTON Secretary.  
MISS MARY B. NILES, Treasurer.

#### Officers of the Executive Board.

MRS. E. S. TURNER, Chairman.  
MRS. KATE L. GALLAGHER, Vice-Chairman.  
To Be Elected Secretary.  
MR. WM. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

The Guild House is open for the convenience of members from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, except Sunday.

MISS LISBETH CANNING, Actuary, Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### Bulletin for December.

SATURDAY, 3rd—Lyceum.	8.00 P. M.
FRIDAY, 9th—New Century Trust.	2.00 P. M.
“ “ —Executive Board Meeting.	3.00 P. M.
SATURDAY, 10th—Business Meeting of Guild	8.00 P. M.
“ “ —Library Com. Meet'g.....	7.30 P. M.
“ “ —Willing Hands Com.	7.30 P. M.
MONDAY, 12th—Day Section Meeting.	2.30 P. M.
TUESDAY, 13th—Dressmakers' Association	8.15 P. M.
SATURDAY, 24th—Sociable	8.00 P. M.
MONDAY, 26th—Christmas. House Closed	
TUESDAY, 27th—Dressmakers' Association	8.15 P. M.

Savings Fund Deposits, notices of withdrawals, and withdrawals during business hours at Guild Office.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunch for self-supporting women, daily except Sunday, 12 to 2 P. M.

Lunch for Guild members, Saturday evenings, 6 to 8. P. M.

The class in Dancing started Tuesday evening, Nov. 22nd, with Miss Isabelle Reilly as teacher. This means not only the best instruction but much pleasure for those in the class.

#### SCHEDULE OF EVENING CLASSES.

Mondays—Advanced French.....	7.30 P. M.
Tuesdays—Book-Keeping.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Physical Culture.....	8.00 P. M.
“ —English Branches.....	7.30 P. M.
“ —Elocution.....	7.30 P. M.
Wednesdays—Dress Cutting and Fitting.....	7.30 P. M.
Thursdays—German.....	8.00 P. M.
Fridays—Primary French.....	7.30 P. M.

The class in Psychology will meet on Monday evenings in place of Wednesdays as heretofore.

#### PERSONAL.

Our Guild has incurred a loss which is scarcely to be estimated, in the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Gawthrop, who have left our unpropitious climate for the more genial southwest. The regret will be deep among the many who realize how much time, energy and ability these two friends have given to the society for 16 years; how they were always planning, consulting, studying the methods of other societies for something suited to our own; how they wrote and talked, and tried to interest others in our doings; how they never gave up a Board meeting or committee meeting for their own amusement; how, in short, the Guild and its interests were their interests, a sort of outside family to them both. We can only hope that our loss will be their gain, both in health and enjoyment.

The resignation of Mr. Gawthrop as Treasurer necessitates a new officer, and Mr. William Wright has consented to act in this capacity. His address is 1501 Green St. Our well beloved Librarian has also been obliged to leave us, perhaps only for a time. The ill health of her sister makes it necessary for her to spend the winter with her in Asheville, N. C. Her departure, was taken so suddenly that there was no time for adieus. To her also we earnestly wish what will give her the greatest happiness, the renewed health of her sister.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Althea Sears.	Mrs. Jessie Arndt.
Miss Helen Sears.	Mrs. Arthur Falkeneau.
Miss Cora Warren.	Miss Savilla Gilbert.
Miss Ada Manning.	Miss Martha Grant.
Miss Emilie M. Brown.	Miss Olivia Schnell.
Miss S. A. Westerman.	Miss Minnie Carlisle.
Miss S. Elizabeth Hall.	Miss Irene Koffel.
Miss Margaret G. Nawn.	Miss Frances K. Walter.
Mrs. Anna W. Speakman.	

THE FAIR.

The Fair Committee and its aids were well repaid for their efforts when, in spite of most discouraging weather, their friends came out to buy the pretty and useful things on sale.

The rain interfered somewhat with the usual success of the restaurant which was a pity as everything was delicious, and also with the evening attendance.

The Fair Committee also extend thanks to the following firms for their generous donations:—

- Merrill & Hopper, Showell & Fryer, Martindale & Co., John Wanamaker, Robert Shoemaker, J. Eavenson & Sons, John Haag, Joseph Jones, Bolton Farm, Garrett & Buchanan, Charles Hillborn, Henry F. Michell, M. Kendrick Stephens & Co., Johnston Warner & Co., W. Harry Long, Frederick Haag, Mark Reeves, Pennoek Bros., Finley, Acker & Co., Sharpless Bros., Partridge & Richardson, Thos. C. Fluke & Co., Hanscom Bros., H. J. Heinz, H. H. Battles, Charles Evans, Geo. Craig, Jos. Kift & Son, Mr. Woolworth, M. MacEwen, Murta, Appleton & Co., Gimble Bros., Henry A. Dreer, Robt. W. Sinclair, Puyton DeWitt, Tomson Hummel.

ANNA B. LEWIS, Chairman.

REPORT OF MARY B. NILES, TREASURER OF FAIR COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1898.

DR.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Contributions (\$46.00), Sales from Fancy Goods (200.56), Aprons (73.45), Candies (39.94), Lemonade (4.78), Flowers and Ferns (23.88), Domestic Table (94.17), Dolls, Etc (63.86), Stockings (12.45), Handkerchiefs (20.31), From Restaurant (67.06), Little Japan (12.34), Palmistry (9.25), Tickets and Admissions (55.05).

Total Receipts \$723 10

CR.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Printing (11.25), Appropriations to Tables (9.35), Total Payment (20.60), Balance (\$702 50).

DIED: November 17th, Alice Cameron.

At the November Business Meeting Miss Anne McDonough gave a most interesting address, explaining the system of sight singing which she teaches at the Guild and which will be used in the evening singing class now about forming.

When the subject of sight singing is first brought to our notice, we naturally ask: What is sight singing?

It is the art of reading music at sight as we read our own language. It is not to be learned in a few lessons any more than French or German.

Music is a language and if we would devote a portion of each day to the study of it by a rational system we would accomplish something and be able to take a piece of music and sing it at sight without assistance from any instrument.

The Galin-Paris-Chevé method is a long and well tested one which has established proof of its superiority over all other methods both here and abroad.

I want to remove the false idea that one must have a phenomenal voice to study music. Such is not the case. Many small voices when trained to sing accurately can please as well as those of greater power.

The human voice embracing about three octaves, we use three series of the same figures from 1 to 7.

middle series indicating the middle octave are plain thus:—1 2 3 4 5 6 7. When the voice ascends above the first octave we use a dot above the figures to indicate the higher series thus:—1̇ 2̇ 3̇ 4̇ 5̇ 6̇ 7̇.

Dr. Chevé impressed the important rule on all pupils of having one sign for one idea; to have the same idea always represented by the same sign and each sign to have its own name.

When representing a sharp a line is drawn in an upward direction from left to right thus:—5/. In representing a flat a line is drawn downward from left to right thus:—5\.

For the natural there is no need as the notes are written as you see them. The pupil knows a sharp means a sharp and a flat means a flat the moment he sees them.

Time, which is the next study after Intonation, is represented by three different signs. One sign for articulation or sound, one for prolongation or duration and one for rest.

This will be sufficient for the beat or unit of time; but, we may have to express a half, a third or a quarter of a beat. In that case we proceed thus:—In representing halves of a beat to be articulated two figures under a dash are used, so:—2 2.

Because they are simple and precise. They never awaken any doubt in the pupil's mind. When we learned that 3 and 4 placed side by side was (34) thirty-four, could we ever mistake it for 58 or any other number? It would be impossible.

The Staff Notation is introduced at the first lesson and is taught at every lesson. Part of that work can be and is done by the pupil at home where he can study the names of these puzzling signs.

LYCEUM.

The New Century Guild Lyceum held its regular meeting on Saturday, Nov. 5th.

The transaction of the regular business was followed by a discussion of what the Lyceum would do as its share of the Fair work from which it expects great results, not in this, its first effort, but in the years to come.

The debate of the evening "Resolved that the United States annex the Philippines" was, after the appointment of two judges, opened in the affirmative by Miss Shengle, who read an interesting and thoughtful paper.

The judges, Mrs. Raynor and Dr. Wenzel withdrew and the question was taken up in open discussion.

It is pleasing to note that not one of the unusually large number present failed to speak; quite a new state of affairs at a Lyceum meeting.

The judges returned and gave their verdict for the affirmative, which led to a discussion and review of the late war and incidentally to the intention of the city to build triumphal arches in commemoration of victory.

All members please attend the December Lyceum as business of importance will be transacted and the nominating committee will be appointed to select officers to serve for 1899.

The Day Section Committee would call the attention of all Guild members unemployed during the day, to the following:—

There is an unusual opportunity to secure as Lecturer or Leader of the Literature or History Class which we are eager to form, one of the best equipped women of our time.

The cost to individual members will be the same as for evening classes. Please send names at once, so that we may begin early in the new year.

E. M. BALDERSTON, Chairman.

## The New Century Journal

OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Issued by the New Century Guild on the first of each month, except July and August.

MRS. MARTHA B. EARLE, Publisher.  
 MRS. ELIZA S. TURNER,  
 MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,  
 MISS ANNE H. WHARTON,  
 MRS. JESSIE E. RINGWALT,  
 MRS. E. M. N. CRITTENDEN, } Editorial Committee.

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### SOME MEDIEVAL WOMEN OF GERMANY.

There was once a man who wrote a history of Iceland, devoting one chapter to the subject of owls. The chapter read thus: "There are no owls in Iceland." From their scarcity a somewhat similar chapter might be written on the medieval women of Germany. They existed, without doubt, but in those stirring times, when might was right, women had little or no opportunity to distinguish themselves. Now and then however, we catch glimpses of a few heroic characters that have outlined themselves against the somber background of the middle ages; women who from sheer force of will, united to great physical strength and courage, made themselves felt among the rude and unrestrained natures that surrounded them. It is curious to find that these women—as is often the case with the sex—never held a middle course, but were remarkable either for their many virtues or for the utter depravity of their natures. They were high spirited, of indomitable courage, and of ample proportions like the Winged Victory of Samothrace or the Venus of Milo, a type further preserved to us is characters like Brunehilde the colossal Valkyrie of the Nibelungen Lied, who slung the slaughtered heroes of battle to her horse and bore them away to Walhalla.

One of the best known of these early women is Fredegonda, a woman of common birth, but who, by her beauty and wiles succeeded in becoming the wife of Chilperic, one of the Merovingian line. For reasons of state, Chilperic put away Fredegonda and married Galeswintha, his brother Sigbert—at the same time marrying her sister Brunhilda. As might have been expected Fredegonda was not of that feather to sub-

mit tamely to such a humiliation and taking the matter into her own hands, a proceeding of which she was perfectly capable she murdered her rival Galeswintha, and resumed her place beside Chilperic, who seems to have had more discretion than valor on the occasion and reserved himself as first prize to the winner. But Brunhilda the murdered wife's sister now flew to arms and accompanied by her husband Sigbert, pursued the unlucky Chilperic and war raged between the two brothers fed into fierce flame by the two ambitious and revengeful women. After much blood had been shed, Fredegonda whose appetite seemed to grow by what it fed on—murdered her husband Chilperic, and sweeping to her revenge, never rested until she seized the unfortunate Brunhilda, whom she tortured and insulted and finally disposed of by having her lashed to the tail of a wild horse and dragged to death. It is needless to say that to women like these the life of a woman of the present day, with its luncheons and teas, its progressive euchres and whist clubs, its Shakespeare and Browning Societies would probably seem stale flat and unprofitable.

Another noted woman, but of somewhat gentler mould was Theodolinda, the daughter of Garibald of Bavaria, who first married Autharis, but subsequently became the wife of Agilulf. It is said that she loved him at first sight and when as was the custom, he bent to kiss her hand, she blushed and said, "you have a right to kiss my cheek, for you are my king". It goes without saying that no man could resist such delicate flattery as that and they were married at once. Theodolinda's influence was so great that the nation which some years previously had murdered four hundred Romans for refusing to sacrifice to strange gods, embraced Christianity at her request. She befriended the cause of religion, was on friendly terms with Pope Gregory the Great and under her reign the constitution of Lombardy was finally arranged.

Somewhat later another remarkable woman appeared. This was Bertha, daughter of the Margrave of Susa, a woman celebrated for her virtue and many admirable qualities, but who was without personal beauty. This defect caused her husband, Henry IV of Germany to look upon her with any thing but a friendly eye. It is pleasant, however to discover that in spite of that drawback she gained his affections though in a somewhat curious way. In order to get rid of her, Henry prepared all sorts of traps to compass her fall, but without success. Finally she seemed to have yielded and made an appointment which Henry kept disguised. No sooner had the gay Lothario entered the room, smiling at the success of his ruse and the disgrace about to overtake his wife, when he was beset by a number of stout servant maids—armed with brooms—who belabored him soundly until he cried for mercy. The treatment seems to have been efficacious, for it is said, Henry from that time, showed a deep affection for his wife and a thorough appreciation of her beautiful character.

The name of Henry is always associated with one of the finest characters of that time—Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, born in 1046 and known as the great countess. By the death of her father, Boniface, she was left when eight years old, under the guardianship of her mother, Beatrice of Lorraine and heiress of Tuscany. Her life was an endless struggle against the schisms that rent the church, in which she upheld the cause of the Holy See against many powerful combinations, often single handed but with undaunted courage and resolution. She was a great friend of Pope Gregory VII, better known as Hildebrand, and, as is well known, it was at the castle of this powerful countess that Henry IV made his humiliation to Gregory, standing for three days in the snow in his bare feet. It is said Matilda wept to see his greatness shrunk to that little measure and begged the Pope to receive the repentant monarch and it was probably due to her intercession that Henry was finally admitted to the castle. Matilda died in 1114, and left most of her possessions to the church, and was buried, first at San Benedetto and subsequently in the Vatican. Her steadfastness of purpose and loftiness of aim made her one of the most striking personalities of the age in which she lived.

At the siege of Weinsburg in 1140, a number of women made themselves famous by a stratagem, by which they saved their menfolks. During the strife between Konrad of Hohenstaufen and Welf brother of Henry the Proud, the women sent a deputation to Konrad, begging to be allowed to leave the town with such goods as they could carry on their backs. The request was granted, with the result that when the gates were opened there issued forth a long procession of women, each bearing on her back a father, brother, son or husband. It was a great act and the fame thereof has come down to the present day, but history is silent as to whether these women ever regretted the artifice or thought that they paid too dearly for their whistles.

The foregoing are some of the most noted women of the period under consideration and it might be said that although medievalism has long since passed away its atmosphere to some extent still lingers around the women of Germany. In other countries their position has steadily improved, their horizon widened, but there they are yet in a great measure enveloped in the customs and traditions of the middle ages. A condition probably due to the prevailing attitude of the men of Germany toward any measures designed to enlarge the sphere of women's usefulness.

As is well known the feud which existed for so many years between the Ex-Empress Frederick and Bismarck had for its origin his bitter opposition to her progressive notions and her efforts to introduce them among the women of Germany. It was permitted her, however to see Bismarck relegated to the background, largely it is said—through her influence, and although Germany is still a good deal under the sway of the Bismarckian tradition in regard to woman's sphere, there is every indication that in good time she will be given the position she so richly deserves.

KATE L. GALLAGHER.

DEAR EDITOR:

I have read with a great deal of interest, Miss Cora Coates' paragraph in the November JOURNAL, entitled "Women in the Business Arena," and, although a business woman from necessity I am inclined to agree with Miss Coates in her plea for "Miss Richwoman."

"Miss Poorwoman's" poverty may not confine itself to her purse, while "Miss Richwoman's" wealth may include the best qualifications of a working woman—vigorous health and educational advantages, and if she is willing to exchange "society" for business, why should we object? I doubt, however, if the strongest woman can do both society and business.

How delightful it would be to be able to select one's place and work (as only Miss Richwoman could) regardless of the remuneration; to be able to say, when one feels the exhilaration, the independence, the triumph over oneself, which comes, or should come to the woman who has put in a solid day's work in office, study or school room—"It is enough!"

ELIZABETH DAVIDSON.

### A STORY WITH A MORAL.

"I detest spiders," said Richard, "I make it a matter of principle to hunt and kill them. Yesterday I found thirteen; three in the house, and the rest down in the old mill-field, mostly in the neighborhood of a tangle of elders and wild roses and other weeds."

"I know," said Ronald, "that is where there are so many butterflies—so many and so beautiful. I have found seven varieties in that one field."

"You are mistaken," answered Richard, "there are no butterflies there."

"But I can show them to you any summer day."

"Hum—well," said Richard, "now I think of it, there was a kind of flickering in the air, but you see I was so busy hunting spiders."

### THE LIBRARY.

#### ACCESSION OF BOOKS SINCE LAST REPORT.

E	198	Aristocracy and Evolution.	Mallock.
F	1052	Silence and Other Stories.	Mary E. Wilkins.
F	1053	Huckleberry Finn.	Mark Twain.
F	1054	The Black Tulip.	Alex. Dumas.
F	1055	Rodens Corner.	Merriman.
F	1056	The Battle of the Strong.	Gilbert Parker.
E	199	Philadelphia and Its People.	Agnes Repplier.

The Library is indebted to Miss Alice Patten, Miss Anna Howell and Miss Anna Cresson for books.

Will not each Guild member don her thinking cap and be ready with suggestions for committees for the coming year. These will be appointed next month, and do let us finish up the Eighteen Hundred with strong, live committee work.



## RECORD OF VIRTUE.

While we are giving to the bravery of our soldiers the admiration they deserve, shall we not also consider the heroism of the two girls in the Baldwin fire, of San Francisco?

## FIVE SAVED.

Captain J. L. White, who occupied a room on the fourth floor, was killed while trying to escape by means of a rope, which dangled from the fifth floor almost to the street below. The rope had previously done good service, being the means by which five persons escaped from the burning building. The story of the rope is a thrilling one. For eight years Kate Richardson has been an employe of the hotel, occupying a room on the fifth floor. Five years ago Miss Richardson, as a precautionary measure for just such an emergency, procured a rope long enough to reach from her room to the street. When the alarm was given, Miss Richardson, with the assistance of Gussie Johnson, a companion, secured the rope to a piece of heavy furniture and threw the free end out of the window. The two girls were about to make the descent to the pavement when three lady guests rushed into the room and begged to be saved. The two brave girls gave precedence to the guests, and then Miss Johnson took her position on the rope and went down hand over hand.

## THE ROPE BROKE.

Miss Richardson was the last to leave, and she had gone down but one story, when Captain White, who occupied a room on that floor, called to her appealingly, begging her not to jump. Miss Richardson stopped and begged the captain to take her place on the line. This he refused to do, and only after persuasion could he induce Miss Richardson to save herself, promising to follow in her wake. Miss Richardson reached the ground in safety, and Captain White had launched himself in the air, when the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of nearly a hundred feet. The rope, weakened by the strain to which it had been subject, and chafed by contact with the window sills, which had become intensely hot, could not stand the strain of Captain White's weight, and broke.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The fact here stated being so almost incredible, we feel bound to add that it is personally known to us.

One of our friends has employed the same dress-maker for twenty years, and in that time has never been disappointed by her to the extent of twenty minutes.

## NEWS FROM ALTRURIA.

A well-known capitalist in North Lancashire, a Mr. Parke, has retired from business as a manufacturer and has presented his old employes of twenty years' standing with £20,000, none having received less than £60, and the highest £1,000.—*From The New Order.*

Thingumbob and thingamajee may be very excellent words in their place, but there is a limit to their adaptation. They are not equally applicable to objects animate and inanimate, and are not absolutely adequate when used to specify individuals of the human race. Fluent conversationalists often adopt some such term to serve their private needs, and seem to regard it as a happy vehicle for expression, hastening onwards along their wordy way supported by the consciousness of having uttered their thought with definiteness as well as copiousness. When the task of naming each creature was laid upon our great forefather, Adam, there was included the onerous duty of expressing its individual character by the title bestowed. Upon reading the book of Leviticus in the Hebrew as it stands even after all the centuries, we find proof of the ancient efforts in this direction, for the word used for camel means he who carries, while the name of the raven signifies blackness, and that of the bat that it flies by night. The clear thinking of George Eliot was consistently exhibited when she so ardently expressed the fervor of her wish that she could know the name of every object upon the earth. The constant effort to use the correct name for things as well as persons is a most valuable aid to self culture, and insures a habit of mind very useful in all ranges of life, and particularly in a business career.

R.

## REAL CHILDREN.

Surely it is time to call a halt in school education, when our very babes turn upon us with utterances like these:

Little girl to cooking school teacher, on hearing the water sing in the teakettle.—“Hear the microbes singing just before they die.”

Rebe's uncle asked her what books they used in the kindergarten.

“We use our minds, not books, was the infant's haughty reply.”

M. G.

It is a curious fact that hardly a person can be found who will acknowledge wanting to annex the Philippines and yet we are taking them, which only proves perhaps that our Trans-Atlantic friends are right about our commercial instincts. We are assuming a ponderous duty that of teaching a semi-civilized country the art of self-government, and should we succeed it will probably be because our new citizens will not be near enough to compare our precepts with our practice.

C.

“The only worthy end of all learning, of all science—of all life in fact—is that human beings should love one another.”

GEO. ELIOT.

Despite the voluminous disquisitions of philosophers, and the even more extended essays produced by that peculiar class, the philosophic novelists, the world seems still dominated by the idea that woman must be regarded as a simple substance. Strenuous effort has removed the prejudice that she is necessarily a simpleton, but she still is to be considered as an uncomplex substance like sulphur or brimstone. The authors, who place her under a magnifying glass, and minutely delineate her as if she were a study in microscopic anatomy usually summarize the investigation into the regular formula, that she is after all a woman and can only be arranged under that sweeping and confessedly mystifying classification. In answer to all this, common sense and common experience are constantly offering a convenient clue through these labyrinthine speculations by showing us every day a girl who resembles her father, while her big brother is universally acknowledged to be “just his little mother over again.” This confounding of qualities practically mixes into inextricable confusion the dominant characteristics of sex, and diversifies brains and tastes in defiance of the convenient old generalizations upon the innate differences between men and women. As a case in point, Charles Kingsley in his quiet parsonage poetized over “Water-Babies,” and sermonized over sea-anemonies while his slender, delicate niece with mild blue eyes and gentle voice, repeatedly penetrates the wilds of the African continent to return laden with specimens of unknown fishes, which she scientifically describes, and which are entered in the natural history department of the British Museum, to be hereafter designated by the student, by her name, in honor of her discoveries.

R.

A lovely stream among the mountains of Pennsylvania is known as the Loyalhanna. Fancy would be pleased to make the name a tribute to some brave woman, who has lived upon its banks, but the unsentimental antiquarian perversely traces the name to the Indian words Loweel-hanne, which merely describes it as the “middle stream” between two beautiful rivers which retain more fully their aboriginal names as the Conemaugh and the Kis Kiminatas. We are allowed, however, to rejoice that the pressure of usage has so modified the syllables as to give honor to the many loyal Hannahs that have lived upon the stream uncrowned by geographic or historic recognition.

R.

The Misses Warren, 1633 Chestnut street, give lessons in English, Mathematics, Elocution, Physical Culture, Kindergarten and Art including Drawing, Painting, Modeling, Carving and Designing.

“The centipede was happy quite  
Until the frog, for fun,  
Said, “Pray, which leg comes after which?”  
This worked her up to such a pitch  
She lay distracted in the ditch,  
Considering how to run.”

And this reminds me of another rhyme:

“A glorious gift is Prudence.  
And they are useful friends,  
Who never make beginnings  
Till they can see the ends.  
But give us now and then a man—  
That we may make him king—  
Who dares to scorn the consequence,  
And just to do the thing.”

*From The Club Woman.*

The Co-operative Committee presents the following list of firms allowing a discount on purchases to Guild members:

Bonschur & Holmes, Opticians,	1527 Chestnut Street,
W. H. Boner & Co., Music,	1314 Chestnut Street.
H. O. Hurlburt & Son, Watches and Jewelry	938 Market Street.
Howard Thomas & Bro., Carpets,	927 Market Street.
E. D. Trymby, Fine Furniture and Upholstery,	1007 Market Street.
H. I. Ross, Picture Frames and Artist Materials,	25 N. 13th Street.
George Allen, Millinery Goods,	1214 Chestnut Street.
Phillips, Photographs,	1206 Chestnut Street.
G. S. Lovell, Clocks,	1019 Market Street.
J. & T. Cousins, Shoes,	1226 Chestnut Street.
Wm. Curry, Leather Goods,	834 Chestnut Street.
Gutkunst, Photographs,	712 Arch Street.
Sharpless Bros.,	8th and Chestnut.

## Committee on Legal Protection.

Wages collected and advice given in all Civil cases, free of charge. Magistrate's fees and all Court charges paid by the Committee, when the applicant, in a worthy case, is unable to advance them. For Women and Girls only.  
This Committee of the New Century Club meets on SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 124 S. TWELFTH St.

MRS. S. C. F. HALLOWELL, Chairman.

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