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GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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ATLANTA.

The South, and the General Federation. The Fair, the Clubs and the Women.

THE announcement that the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs would meet in Atlanta upon the first days of November—that the meeting would be for two days and an opportunity afforded of seeing the progress, material and intellectual, made by our Southern sister States during the last quarter of this wonder-working century, brought together a larger number of club leaders from different parts of the country than were ever gathered on a similar occasion. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and other distant States were represented, as well as the nearby ones of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas.

Exposition time is not the most favorable for the serious consideration of serious subjects, and the local commit-

tee found little time to second the efforts of its chairman, Mrs. McKinney, of Knoxville.

The headquarters were at the Aragon, a large hotel after the modern American pattern, with an unfinished "annex" which club women are too practical and experienced as homemakers to appreciate. But Atlanta is in itself a very pretty, clean, bright, and enterprising city of, it is claimed, 100,000 inhabitants, and though a great modern "international" exposition is a bold undertaking for an American city of any size after Chicago, and so soon after, yet it must be said that Atlanta has accomplished the almost impossible, and has exhibited an energy and enterprise, limited necessarily by space and means and time, but surpassed in its local and individual interests by no other city or nation.

Atlanta is built upon a group of hills, the gentle, undulatory character of which has been retained and gives a picturesque beauty to its general aspect, increased by the red sand of its soil and the variety and profusion of the foliage.

The finest street is Peachtree Street, a reminder of Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, and extending the entire length of the town from the congested district to Piedmont Park, the site of the Cotton States and International Exhibition, and which it is hoped will soon become the property of the city. There was comparatively little to do in the preparation of this ground for exposition purposes. The "lay" of the land adapted it to the uses of a national exhibition, and the construction of the lake and its bridges was probably the principal addition to its natural features outside the buildings and stone work. The buildings in beauty of form and general arrangement leave little to be desired. To compare them with the structural splendor of the World's Fair in Chicago is as unfair as comparisons usually are. The Atlanta Exposition is a wonder for a city of its size to have planned and carried to successful accomplishment, but it has not the size or perfection of beauty that characterized the exposition at Chicago, or even the earlier one of Philadelphia in 1876. The Atlanta Fair, however, if less notable for size and the international character of its exhibits, has exceedingly interesting features of its own. Its local State exhibits, especially those of Georgia, Tennessee and Florida, are worthy of careful attention, not only from the attractive beauty of their natural products, but the rapid growth of manufacturing industries, which are absorbing a great deal of

Northern capital. The spirit of the Southern people is becoming intensely alive to the new possibilities opening before them and to the resources which lie hidden in their fertile and largely undeveloped country.

Atlanta has, in its enterprise, been an object lesson. Devasted and almost annihilated by the war, it has been rebuilt on modern lines and taken precedence by sheer force of energy and progressive spirit in local affairs.

Nor are the women wanting in appreciation of the changed order and adaptability to new requirements. The work of the auxiliary committees has been untiring and generally most effective in supplying those special features without which no exhibition of a nation's progress would now be considered complete.

The Woman's Building is smaller, less classic, but by many considered prettier and more picturesque than the woman's building in Chicago. Its Assembly Hall was somewhat lacking in light and air; a little too much crowded, also, with hangings and pictures; but it should be said that it was not originally intended for the use of so many of the congresses; the larger Auditorium, a separate building, it was supposed would be required for the more important.

The meetings of the organizations which compose the congresses were, however, unusually short, and the audiences small. Atlanta men and women had no time, and visitors neither time nor inclination, for "papers," unless they had to read them. Assembly Hall was therefore generally preferred to the great amphitheatrical Auditorium, where few speakers could be heard, and where it was very hard to look up from the sunken platform into the scattered

faces of an audience. Assembly Hall in the Woman's Building was therefore the resort of some men's organizations, as well as those of women, and men and women; and the activity and attractiveness displayed in every department emphasized the use of the woman force and judgment in at least those public affairs which have a social aspect.

A particularly interesting portion was that devoted to a "Colonial Tea-room," under the joint auspices of Georgia, Virginia and Illinois. The delicacy and refinement which characterized this lovely room were not marred by any over-elaboration. It was always restful, always quiet; always presided over by ladies from one or other of the States named, high in social position, who acted as chaperones for the charming young girls, equally distinguished socially, who performed the duties of cashier and hostesses. Tea and sandwiches were all that were served in this room, but both were excellent and moderate in price; a great contrast to the usual refreshment rooms, which were poor and extortionate.

Among the articles on exhibition here were jars of "pin-money pickles," the suggestive name given to most delightful mangoes, pickled watermelon, and the like by Mrs. E. G. Kidd, of Richmond, Virginia.

There were also charming booklets and "tributes in song," most daintily arranged and printed, under the editorship of Mary Stuart Smith, from the women of Virginia to the women of Georgia. Songs and sonnets are signed with the autograph of the writer, and among the names we find such well-known ones as M. G. McClelland, Amelie Rives, Margaret J. Preston, and

others equally famous. The contribution of the editor, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, is:

To Atlanta.

*What vision this that strikes upon the eyes
As we draw near thy thronged and bustling mart!*

*See, gorgeous palaces and turrets rise!
A Southern scene in which a world takes part.*

Such wealth of grandeur; what a glad surprise!

*Atlanta, thou a very Phoenix art.
Evokes thy loveliness emotions deep.*

*With reverent awe instinctively we bow;
For did not here war's cruel besom sweep?*

But best of all, the crown that gilds thy brow

Skilled industry has wrought; her magic wand

Has caused to bloom once more a ravaged land.

All hail! thou youthful city, brave and strong!

Prosperity be thine through ages long.

In the Colonial tea-room were received and entertained the Governor of Virginia and nearly all the more famous men and women who visited the exhibition.

The Colonial exhibit of the Woman's Building was of extraordinary interest. The Chairman of the committee was Mrs. William Lawson Peel; Vice-chairman, Mrs. Hugh Hagan. The exhibits were numerous, and nearly all family relics from Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Massachusetts; to mention those of special interest would be to copy the catalogue.

The New York room was charming, lovely in color, and several others well deserve extended mention did space and time admit of it. Special features of the New York room were the collection

of musical instruments made by Mrs. Theodore Sutro, and the fine-art exhibit of the Lucy Cobb Institute in the Georgia room.

The Georgia State Building is an exhibit in itself. It is a marvellous gathering of State productions, industrial and agricultural. But the most curious of them all was the infinitely diversified character of the exhibits from one farm, that of J. F. Ross, Americus, Ga., who seems to possess a treasure in an untiring and accomplished wife, daughter and sister-in-law. Side by side with the farm products were the pretty, growing pepper plants, growing peanuts, sugar cane, and snowy cotton pods. Rows on rows of fruits—of fruits canned, preserved and jellied. Piles upon piles of silk-embroidered cushions, counterpanes, mats, and tidies; cakes enough for a Sunday-school picnic, lettered, frosted and ornamented in all sorts of floral and patriotic devices. All these things and many more arranged with greatest care and ingenious ornamentation constructed wholly of natural growths. As an evidence of the interest displayed by women in the efforts of the women may be cited the beautiful badge worn exclusively by the committee of the Women's Congresses. This was hand-painted in violets, upon a lighter shade of wide, violet satin ribbon, lettered and sent in quantity by Mrs. F. H. Hall, of Minneapolis, Minn., to Mrs. Loulie Gordon, Chairman of the Committee on Congresses. It was by far the most beautiful badge worn.

The official souvenir, the design selected out of many sent for competition by both men and women, was made by a woman, a Georgia woman, Mrs. Leon Sledge, of Gainesville, Ga. The crown on top of the handle, and the cotton

boll in bowl of spoon, signify that "Cotton is King." Extending down the handle the raised letters form the word "Atlanta"; underneath the crown is the official seal of the Cotton States and International Exposition, showing the Phoenix rising from the flames, with the words, "Resurgens, Atlanta, Ga., 1895-1895," meaning Atlanta burned to the ground in 1865, has, Phoenix-like, risen from the flames; there is also the inscription "Cotton States and International Exposition, Sept. 18th to Dec. 31st, 1895." The spoons are made in two sizes and three styles in sterling silver, frosted silver, frosted silver with gold-bowl and gilt and enameled all over. The enameled spoon is the handsomest souvenir spoon ever made. The crown is enameled blue, the background of Atlanta white, and the cotton boll white and brown, as in the natural plant.

The rarest and most beautiful exhibition made in the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Building is by a woman in the Danish section, the "Widow P. Ipsen," a terra-cotta manufacturer of Copenhagen.

The finest exhibit from Tennessee is of the beautiful Tennessee marble, created as a pagoda, and sent under the direction and auspices of Miss Mary B. Temple, of Knoxville, formerly the Corresponding Secretary of the G. F. W. C. This is in the Forestry Building, the woods of which are well worth a visit.

Atlanta is not a club town, except for men, but there is no lack of the persistent power, the wide-awake spirit that the modern woman displays, or of the business methods in dealing with affairs which have been developed so largely during the last quarter of the century. Atlanta has had until

recently no woman's club. In this respect it was behind Memphis, Tenn., which has two; Knoxville, Tenn., and some towns of its own State, notably Columbus, which had a brilliant art club, now merged in the Student's Club, and Elberton, which has a Georgia Sorosis of many years' standing.

The nearest approach of Atlanta to a woman's club has been a History Class, now changed to a Class in Current Events. This class was formed in 1884, and has consisted of about twenty members. There has been no regular organization; but Mrs. Alfred E. Buck is the leader, and Mrs. R. D. Spalding the secretary. Among the questions to be discussed this winter are "Effect of Scientific Research on Current Thought," paper by Mrs. T. O. Swift, and the "Debt of the Working Woman of To-day to the Strong-minded Woman of Yesterday," paper by Mrs. F. S. Whiteside.

Atlanta has, however, within a few weeks nobly asserted itself in the club direction. On November 4, stimulated by the presence perhaps of the Council of the General Federation, an informal meeting was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. W. T. Lowe, and the organization of an all-round woman's club decided upon. Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill and Mrs. Croly were the speakers of the occasion—Mrs. Croly taking for her theme "What the Club Has Done for Women"; Mrs. Merrill describing in glowing terms the latest "department" club as illustrated by her own "Cantabrigia."

Tea and talk terminated a delightful afternoon, and the following Monday, November 11, was named as the date of the meeting for organization. This took place as agreed upon, and a

temporary organization was effected with Mrs. James Jackson in the chair, Miss Huntley acting as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Mrs. Lowe, and an enrollment of members resulted, about forty ladies becoming the active participants in forming the new club organization.

Miss Mary B. Temple, of Knoxville, ex-President of the Knoxville Ossoli Club, and ex-Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation, seconded Mrs. Lowe, and spoke warmly of the need of women's club organizations, their many-sided usefulness, and the advantages of the General Federation.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. W. B. Lowe; First Vice-president, Mrs. Albert Cox; Second Vice-president, Mrs. James Jackson; Recording Secretary, Miss Corinne Stocker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Hagan.

The club began its work under most auspicious circumstances, and found immediate need for its activity. The first-fruits of its life were crystallized into a memorial to the Legislature in regard to the establishment in Atlanta of a reformatory for juvenile criminals. The *Constitution*, of Atlanta, an able paper, said: "Those who doubted the need of a woman's club in Atlanta will see at once how useful such organized effort will be both for individual development and for the public good." Immediate steps were also taken to affiliate the new club with the General Federation; and with its able and zealous leadership and earnest co-operation of the women who compose its membership, a broad, useful, and permanent life may safely be predicted for the Woman's Club of Atlanta.

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CONGRESS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION IN ATLANTA.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Congress of G. F. W. C. at Atlanta consisted of Mrs. Samuel McKinney, Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, of the Board of Directors. The local committee from the Georgia Woman's Press Club and the Georgia Sorosis were Miss Leonora Beck, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard.

Perhaps of all the papers given that of Mrs. Lindon W. Bates upon the office of literature was the most valuable. The great element of literature, she said, is power, and the use of literature to create and preserve idealities. This use made the choice of high themes necessary.

Mrs. Henrotin and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were inspiring as usual. The reports from State Federations and the discussions were most interesting, and Mrs. Osgood's "Parliamentary Drill" very novel, very instructive, and a great success. Mrs. Clymer's paper upon the "History of the Club Movement" will later be given in THE NEW CYCLE.

The President of the General Federation and the representatives present in Atlanta were the recipients of many courtesies from the ladies of the Board of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, the President, gave a beautiful luncheon at her charming home, "Brookwood Farm." Mrs. John Inman gave a reception, and Miss Ella M. Powell, Chairman of Committee on Entertainment, a reception in the Woman's Building, which tested its capacity, and was distinguished by brilliant musical features, particularly the phenomenal rendering of operatic music by two extremely beautiful little girls from Nebraska, Ethel and Alice Dovey.

The Board of Directors of the G. F. W. C. closed their session by a complimentary dinner to Mrs. Henrotin and Mrs. Thompson at the Piedmont club-house in Piedmont Park.

JENNIE JUNE CROLY.

Minutes of the Congress of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1 and 2, 1895.

In response to an invitation from the President of the Woman's Department of the Cotton States and International Exhibition, there met in Assembly Hall of the Woman's Building, November 1 and 2, the Atlanta Congress of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The board was represented by the President, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin; Vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Barnes; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Philip N. Moore. Directors, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. James G. Berryhill, Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, Mrs. Samuel McKinney, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount, Mrs. Sarah Johnson.

The programme of the first session was as follows:

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS - Mrs. Louie M. Gordon.
WELCOME TO THE SOUTH - Mrs. Samuel McKinney.
RESPONSE - Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.
HISTORY OF THE CLUB MOVEMENT - Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer.
SOUTHERN WOMEN IN ORGANIZED WORK - Mrs. Joseph Thompson.
UNITY IN DIVERSITY - Mrs. L. O. French.
THE WOMAN'S CLUB A SUPPLEMENT TO THE HOME - Mrs. Alice Ives Breed.
THE WOMAN'S CLUB A SOCIAL FACTOR - Mrs. Lindon Bates.
ADVANTAGES OF CLUB LIFE FOR SOUTHERN WOMEN - Mrs. Katherine Nobles.

By two o'clock Friday afternoon the Assembly Hall was filled with club-women and their friends, who were

called to order by Mrs. Albert H. Cox in the absence of Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, Representative-at-large of the Woman's Department of the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. Gordon's "Address of Welcome" was presented by Miss Mary L. Huntley, of Atlanta. After Mrs. McKinney's "Welcome to the South," the President of the Ossoli Circle of Knoxville, Tenn., tendered Mrs. Henrotin the use of a handsomely carved oak chair during the sessions of the Congress.

Rising to accept the chair, Mrs. Henrotin was presented a gavel belonging to the Georgia Sorosis bearing this inscription:

"A piece of wood from the battlefield of Chickamauga. Presented by the Atlanta Artillery through Gov. Northen, 1895."

Mrs. Heard, President of the Georgia Sorosis, said: "It was shot into by both armies in the effort to dissolve the union of a great nation. Now it represents 'Unity in Diversity,' and it is most appropriate it should be used on this happy occasion. The use of this gavel to-day adds another item of interest to its history, emphasizing its realm in a most charming manner. The Georgia Sorosis is much honored by having it used by the distinguished and beloved President of the G. F. W. C. in calling to order this association of intelligent and cultured women."

In accepting both gavel and chair, Mrs. Henrotin responded, feelingly adding that "Mrs. Potter Palmer once said, 'the Government sent out a flashlight and discovered woman.' The Government has continued to send out flashlights, and has discovered the Southern woman."

Continuing, she said: "The G. F.

W. C. comes to the South for the first time in acceptance of the cordial invitation of the President of the Woman's Department of this beautiful exposition.

"Its mission is peace. It stands for right thinking, high living. It is woman's protest against the material things of this world. It is an American movement. It is democratic. It is pledged not to be exclusive. It is pledged to no individual. It is pledged to study the problems of to-day—to-day, not the past. It is pledged to combat the dogma, 'Might is right.' These are its pledges. These the things that make for righteousness."

After calling the Congress of 1895 together with the historic gavel, Mrs. Henrotin introduced the following State Chairmen of Correspondence, who in turn brought words of greeting from their States:

Mrs. Alice Ines Bend, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, of Illinois.

Miss Rosa Woodbury, of Georgia.

Mrs. B. C. Buchwalther, of Ohio.

Mrs. Howe, President of the Iowa State Federation.

Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, of Maine, gave, as the greeting from the Maine pines to the Georgia rose, a poem from a favorite author.

Mrs. Mumford brought the silent Quaker greeting, adding that "the Southern woman needs not the least encouragement in the world. Her ability in organization is shown in this Exposition. Her baptism by fire, as it were, has fitted her for any position. The coming club leaders will be from the South. The North and the East must look to their laurels, for the West and the South are in the front."

Following this was Mrs. Ella Deitz

Glymer's paper, "The History of the Club Movement."

Mrs. Thompson, President of the Woman's Department of the Cotton States Exhibition, was introduced by Mrs. Henriotin. After addressing the Congress on "Southern Women in Organized Work," showing that "she was no longer the dainty creature of fiction, but a strong, resolute, progressive woman," she was offered the use of the Federation Chair for the afternoon.

"Unity in Diversity," by Mrs. L. C. French, the Chairman of the Educational Department of the Biennial of 1896, was followed by the assigned papers in order.

After adjournment the Congress was entertained by the Press Club of Atlanta in the New York parlor of the Women's Building.

There, as anywhere among club women, the guests of honor were Mrs. Henriotin, Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. J. C. Croly.

Saturday morning at nine o'clock the State Chairmen of Correspondence and Presidents of State Federations met the Board of Directors to hear the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and to offer suggestions for further consideration. Following the discussion the doors were opened for all the club women and others interested in the parliamentary drill conducted by Mrs. Etta H. Osgood.

After explaining the fundamental principles, the organization was effected and committees appointed, and the meeting was ready to consider the resolution "that we form a dress reformatory association."

Every dependent motion was applied, questions of order raised and properly disposed of, the previous question called, motions outranking other

motions entertained in order—all in a spirit of fairness showing the object of parliamentary law to be "accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity and impartiality."

The programme for the afternoon was a symposium on women's clubs.

1. THE LITERARY CLUB Mrs. Lindon W. Bates.
2. THE DEPARTMENT CLUB, Mrs. Lillian Shreeter.
3. THE ART CLUB, Miss Emma Long.
4. THE CIVIC CLUB, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford.
5. DEPARTS OF STATE FEDERATION, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Before calling for the speakers, the floor was given to Mrs. Margaret Yardley, of New Jersey, Mrs. Lillian Shreeter of New Hampshire, Mrs. Charles Morris, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Croly, of New York, Mrs. Kendrick, of Rhode Island, Mrs. Beard, of Tennessee, Mrs. Jere. R. Morton, of Kentucky, for words of welcome from the State Federations.

Telegrams were read from the Vice-President of the Illinois Federation of Clubs, and the Nesika Club of Tacoma, Wyo., containing cordial greetings.

A letter from Hon. Geo. W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga, inviting the G. F. W. C. to hold some future meeting in that city, was received with great appreciation.

The papers on the programme called forth much discussion, and deserved to be read by every club woman.

Mrs. Shreeter talked at length upon "The Department Club." She thought it a "tremendous subject to grapple with. Literary clubs made the department work possible." She recognized the executive ability of Southern women, adding that "club organization was but child's play in comparison to the work of planning the Cotton States Exhibition.

"Department work was the highest

phase—the latest development of club work. Every woman can find her place in department work. Women of all creeds are brought together. We need them; they need us. Nothing is good alone.

"Woman is demanding specific work from women's clubs. She is shaping public opinion. Every phase of work is possible by this division into departments."

Mrs. Hughes of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis spoke of the department work in that club.

Mrs. Bonsland wished to speak of the departments in the Woman's Club of Chicago, but at the request of the President told of the club-house in Peoria built by a joint stock company.

Mrs. Estelle Merrill of Cantabrigia, Cambridge, spoke of department work "being a necessity in their club of 630 members."

"The members were pre-eminently of Cantabrigia first—of their department second. The department club is the only club."

Mrs. Greer, of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, described the six departments of that club.

The discussion that followed Miss Long's paper on the Art Club was equally as instructive.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall thought "we should be careful not to put all the chromos in the nurseries. An important question was, where *should* they and the condemned vases be put?"

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, introduced by Mrs. Henrotin, as "glorified by long years of service to women and humanity," read her paper, "The Benefits of State Federation."

The discussion was led by Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, of Iowa, who acknowledged Mrs. Howe as the inspiration of their organization.

Mrs. Osgood spoke of the "big sister of all the State Federations—Maine—the first State to organize with her bureau of information, her reciprocity bureau, and her rousing interest in the public school system."

It is a loss to club women that Mrs. Munford's talk on "Civic Clubs" was not reduced to writing.

Briefly, she said: "The literary clubs were the first clubs, but were not enough for all women. They were formed to meet the defects of elder women."

"College-bred women were well furnished with literature, and demanded something more." Hence civic clubs.

"To answer, What is a civic club?"

"The woman who plants a tree and cleans the street in front of her door is a civic club of one."

"The woman who follows her child to school and demands sanitary conditions in the schoolhouse, mental discipline and moral culture, is a civic club of one. When from the home and the school she begins to study the administration of all public charity and the principle of government she is still a civic club of one."

"A number of such women banded together make a civic club." She illustrated her thought with the example of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, with its four departments:

I. Municipal Government.

a. Relation of City Government to Citizens. b. How to Conduct an Election. c. School Boards.

H. Social Science.

Discussion of Charities from a Sociological Standpoint. Overlapping of Charities. The Need of a Directory of Charities.

III. Art.—Principal Thought, What

will beautify Philadelphia? Need of Parks being secured when Planning a Town.

IV. Education.—Need of Music in the Public Schools of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ellen Dietz Clymer led the discussion, telling of the Civic Clubs in New York. The women organized political equality clubs to study

I. The Science of Government.

II. The Franchises of Women.

III. The Political Interests of Women.

Mrs. Croly told of a civic club in Goshen 100 years ago. Membership, *one woman*.

Mrs. Yardley's paper on the "Working Girls' Clubs" was, as she promised it would be, all too short for the interested audience.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Yardley will add to this paper for THE CYCLE and the Biennial for 1896.

Mrs. Mumford was called to the platform to say good-by to the Atlanta Congress. She said, as Mrs. Henrotin did in the beginning, "that the mission of the G. F. W. C. was *Peace*. Had there been a general federation of women's clubs there would have been no Civil War.

"Let us stand for peace and sisterhood, and place the dove above the eagle."

Mrs. Henrotin closed the Congress, thanking the Committee of Arrangements and the President of the Woman's Department of the Cotton States Exhibition.

Touching a vase of American Beauties, sent by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, she said: "She has literally thrown roses at us each day—the typical rose of the typical woman—embodying as it does nature and culture, beauty and grace,

"The old song 'Marching Through Georgia' has been rewritten. This time the anthem is one of peace and friendship. We have come, not with rifle and drum, but with tender greetings upon our lips. In going back to our homes we shall carry with us pleasant memories of Atlanta and the South, and shall hope to see you all again.

"Good-by: parting is such sweet sorrow."

Mrs. Henrotin then declared the Congress adjourned.

A called meeting of State Chairmen and of Presidents of State Federations met immediately afterward to hear a report of the plan for the Biennial of 1896, and the conduct of the Department of Arrangements of the local committee, all of which will be embodied in a report later and sent each club.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH S. BARNES,

Recording Secretary.

Exhibit of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the Liberal Arts Building at Atlanta.

The exhibit was a most attractive one, consisting largely of pictured interiors of club-houses and club-rooms, photographs of club offices, and a fine collection of club year-books and books containing results of club work. The most important object was a "president's" chair from the Ossoli Club of Knoxville, which Mrs. Henrotin occupied during the sessions of the council, and which was decorated with the Tennessee coat-of-arms.

A group of fifteen pictures, framed, displayed the New Century club-house of Utica from as many different points of view. The handsome New Century

club-house, of Wilmington, Del., was pictured in a large frame.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, Tenn., sent a fine portrait of its president, Mrs. Judge Greer, and excellent pictures of their club reading-room, assembly hall, etc. The Hypatia of Shreveport, La., contributed beautiful portraits of its president, vice-president, secretaries, and treasurer. Its pretty decorations were in its own colors—yellow, white, and purple. A large group of portraits consisted of the officers and board of trustees of the Business Woman's Club of Washington, D. C. The Woman's Relief Corps was also represented in a large frame.

The clubs of Denver, Col., sent year-books and programmes in a large album. The Wednesday Club of St. Louis also sent its programmes and year-books in an album.

Georgia Sorosis was represented by a fine portrait, painted in oil, of its life president and founder, Mrs. Bowman. Elberton is a town in the mountains, and its character is said to have been changed infinitely for the better by the influence of this club. Mrs. Bowman is now seventy-five years old. Maine sent a group of its best-known club women, with its handsome State President, Mrs. Dowst, in the centre.

Canton Sorosis sent its entire membership, fifty-seven beautiful portraits, as a large wall picture. It was a most attractive assemblage.

Pro-Re-Nata of Washington, D. C., was represented by an interior in which were delightfully grouped the membership, with the president, Mrs. M. E. Coates, in their midst. The ladies of the Esthetic Club of Little Rock, Ark., sent a charming picture of their club-room, and portraits of their president

and secretary. The Woman's Columbian Club of Boise, Idaho, sent a picture of its reading-room, and a portrait of its founder and president, Mrs. Alice R. Strangham.

Framed portraits of the presidents of the Woman's Club of Bradford, Pa., from 1882 to 1896, formed the attractive exhibit of this interesting club.

The Fortnightly Club of London, Ohio, was also represented by portraits of its presidents and its founders, Mrs. Henry M. Prettyman and Mrs. B. F. Chenoweth. Cleveland, O., Sorosis sent its executive board illustrated. The Ladies' Literary Club of Cedar Rapids, a picture of its rooms.

The Pioneer Club of London, England, was well represented by portraits of its president, Mrs. Massingbred; its secretary, Miss Clara Faizar; an illustrated silver hatchet, its emblem; and illuminated mottoes from the walls of their club-house.

The Everett Club of Washington sent a charming picture of its club membership gracefully grouped on the wide, carpeted steps of the interior of their club home.

From the State of Washington also came portraits of all the presidents of federated clubs: Mrs. G. Parsons, of the Aloha, Tacoma; Mrs. E. A. Jobs, of Spokane Sorosis; Mrs. J. J. Brown, of the "Cultas"; Mrs. B. I. Savage, of the Woman's Club, Olympia, and Mrs. Amos Brown, of the Woman's Club of Seattle.

The great majority of clubs not mentioned sent year-books and calendars of more or less interest, but these it would be impossible to enumerate. Altogether the exhibit was one of exceptional interest, and will doubtless be augmented when it appears at the Biennial in 1896.

J. O. C.