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**THE ATTITUDE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS TOWARD
SOCIAL ECONOMICS.**

BY ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

By means of clubs and societies women have of late years endeavored to secure fuller social life and enlarged opportunities for study and usefulness. These organizations in the beginning were simple in form and usually literary or purely charitable in character, such subjects as religion, suffrage, and political economy being carefully shunned. Friendly intercourse and self-improvement were the objects sought.

The clubs increased rapidly in size and importance. In small communities they, together with the strictly religious societies, represented in the life of their members the only social and intellectual activities in reach, while in large cities, where the population is too great for the churches to maintain any tie of acquaintance among those who frequent them, these secular gatherings fostered social relations and opened up endless lines of personal endeavor.

The next demand of the club members was to enlarge the scope of study and to apply the knowledge they had acquired to the practical affairs of life. Thus the department club came into being. The work was usually divided into two or more sections, as education, reform, philanthropy, home, art, science, literature, and philosophy. Better results could be obtained, it was found, by specializing the subjects of inquiry and making the aims more definite. As a natural consequence the attempt to solve problems of one sort brought the women face to face with other questions equally vital and far-reaching. Grappling with educational difficulties and starting school reforms disclosed many glaring evils that affected the children in each neighborhood, or the home in which they live, or the breadwinner on whom the child

depends. Dispensing charity led to a more scientific view of philanthropy, which in turn opened up all the field of industrial achievement and the part that women and children take in factory and mercantile life.

The larger clubs plunged at once into many forms of public activity, and became a power for good in their respective communities, instituting some reforms, indorsing others, and by direct and indirect influence championing better methods. They administered charities, carried on civic work in their neighborhood, increased the efficiency of the schools, secured better factory laws for workers, and helped to advance women to the positions of factory inspector, police matron, and school trustee. The clubs were also identified with many large movements, such as tenement-house reform, public parks and playgrounds, sanitation and cleanliness, and abolition of the sweating system.

The single club, however influential, soon found its usefulness limited to its own locality, whereas help from other sections was often required to reach legislators and bring about much needed reforms. Therefore the more progressive club women soon realized that in combination lies strength not to be attained by any unit. The time was ripe for concert of action, cooperation in effort. In the middle States and New England the federation plan originated, the clubs forming first a State federation and then these State federations joined together into the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with national officers and a national board. The General Federation brought about as fast as possible other State organizations, which in turn affiliated with the General Federation. At present thirty State federations are members of the General Federation, and in time no doubt the clubs of every State in the Union will band together and enter the national federation. A broader culture and more uniform and effective methods of work will result.

As such a body of earnest and intelligent women must inevitably influence public opinion, their attitude toward economic and sociological questions becomes important. For that reason the Commissioner of Labor addressed to all the women's clubs on the lists of the General Federation and auxiliary State federations a circular letter with a schedule of inquiries in regard to any special study in social economics, or any practical work in this direction conducted or carried on by the club. This letter and schedule was also sent to many clubs not allied with the General Federation or the State federations. Every effort was made to obtain replies which would indicate the position of the women's clubs of the country toward social economics.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-three clubs responded to the circular letter. Many did not reply, but from the Federation clubs the answers came in gratifying numbers. To the first question—Is the study of sociology, political economy, or philanthropy pursued by your club?—431 responded in the affirmative. Nine clubs reported

that these studies were not on the club programme, but that in the future the clubs intended to study civics and philanthropy.

In answering the question—Does the club carry on practical work in all or any of the above lines?—425 clubs reported that practical work was carried on by the club in all or in one or two of these branches. One singular fact is manifest: The clubs which pursue the social-economic studies do not always report that they are engaged in practical work on these lines, while many clubs which are engaged in practical work of this sort do not pursue the studies named.

In answer to the question—Is this work the principal one of the club, or is it auxiliary?—75 clubs replied that work in one or more of these branches is the principal occupation of the club, while 303 reported such work as auxiliary to the regular literary studies of the club.

Other answers obtained throw light on the democratic influence of the clubs on their members. Thus, in reply to the question—Are working women members of your club?—350 clubs reported in the affirmative. This classification included women working in the professions, commerce, and the trades. To the question—Are there working girls' clubs which are auxiliary to your club?—only 29 clubs replied that such auxiliary societies had been organized. In answer to the question—Is there a tendency among the working women in your locality to study these subjects?—338 clubs replied that the working women evince this tendency. Responding to the question—Which is preferable for working women, to enter existing clubs or to form separate organizations?—388 clubs stated that it is wiser for working women to enter existing organizations, while 423 clubs favored forming separate organizations.

The writer addressed a letter to 12 of the clubs which favored forming separate organizations and requested the reasons for this opinion. Six replied that their club met in the afternoon when working women could not attend; three replied that the work of the club took so much time that working women could not keep up with it; one answered that the dues were too large, and two did not respond.

A few clubs have found a way to secure the presence of working women. The New Century Club of Utica, N. Y., has two sessions on club days, one from 2 to 5, the other from 6 to 9, when the same programme is repeated. Supper is served for the benefit of the members employed during the day.

The Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, Mich., has held evening sessions in its clubhouse for the working women of that city.

The Denver Woman's Club has as an auxiliary the local branch of the National Association of Women Stenographers, whose meetings are held in the evening, with a committee from the Woman's Club for cooperation.

The New Century Guild of Philadelphia is auxiliary to the New Century Club. The membership of the Guild numbers nearly 1,000,

and is largely composed of working girls. The Guild clubhouse is situated within a convenient distance of their business and their homes. The New Century Club and the auxiliary New Century Guild work together in perfect harmony and with mutual satisfaction, showing how easily many clubs could organize auxiliaries to meet the needs and suit the convenience of working women.

The replies to the inquiries of the Commissioner of Labor disclose two specially interesting facts, among many others: First, the difficulty experienced by the clubs in keeping any one department of club work separate from another, as education from civics, or philanthropy from reform; second, the growing interest felt everywhere in social-economic questions. The club members seem to have become convinced that the science of economics is at the bottom of nearly all their problems. Resolving to acquaint themselves with existing economic conditions, the women formed study classes and invited experts and practical workers in the realms of philanthropy, charity, education, and statistical science to present the newest views and results. By the interest thus aroused among large and influential memberships much has been done to raise civic standards, to remedy abuses, to improve sanitary conditions, and relieve the hardships of industrial pursuits as now carried on by women and children.

Since the investigation of the Department of Labor was made, clubs once purely literary in scope have branched into the study of educational and civic conditions. Other clubs, avowedly for social purposes only, have been led into public work of many kinds and now boldly advocate industrial reforms. Education and the betterment and extension of the public-school systems throughout the country receive earnest attention from nearly all clubs that belong to the General and State federations. The corresponding secretary of the General Federation, in her biennial report at Denver in June, 1898, declares that even in literary work the trend of the clubs is toward the practical. This means a large accession to students and workers in social economics, for the number of clubs in the Federation is constantly increasing and the membership long ago passed the 100,000 mark. A brief synopsis of the report of the 30 State federations auxiliary to the General Federation is here presented. It is interesting to compare the lines of work actually carried on by the clubs in 1898, as shown by this Federation report, with the lines of work for which the clubs were organized, as shown at the end of this paper by the table.

In 1898 there were 595 independent clubs in the General Federation, and 30 State federations with 2,110 clubs and 132,023 members.

The 30 federations, auxiliary to the General Federation, report as follows.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CLUBS IN 30 STATE FEDERATIONS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, AND KIND OF WORK DONE BY EACH FEDERATION, 1898.

State.	Clubs.	Members.	Kind of work done.
Arkansas	35	1, 800	Education, public libraries, reform, child study, household economics.
Colorado	104	4, 500	All departments of work carried on. Parliamentary law, travels.
Connecticut	42	2, 000	Education, civics, village improvement, traveling libraries.
Delaware	11	1, 063	Education, literature, civics, philanthropy, music.
District of Columbia	10	5, 000	Legislation relating to women, education, municipal reform.
Florida	11	500	Village improvement. State laws.
Georgia	27	1, 030	Education, field and garden work, traveling libraries.
Illinois	185	15, 000	Advancement of public education from kindergarten through university. Literary, artistic, and social culture.
Iowa	181	4, 889	Education, literature, household economics, art, and village improvement.
Kansas	124	3, 000	Education, cooperation with schools, traveling libraries, reciprocity bureau.
Kentucky	35	1, 472	Traveling libraries in the mountains; library laws.
Maine	96	4, 000	Education and literature, traveling libraries.
Massachusetts	123	17, 000	Literature, education, economics.
Michigan	98	5, 000	Education, legislation in the interests of women, traveling libraries.
Minnesota	83	3, 516	Education, libraries, town and country clubs, household economics, mothers' clubs.
Missouri	85	4, 000	Traveling libraries, educational reform in school laws, club extension.
Nebraska	70	3, 200	Education and literature, cooperation with State Teachers' Association.
New Hampshire	43	1, 018	Education, sociology, forestry.
New Jersey	72	4, 000	Education, traveling libraries, reciprocity bureau, town improvement, and forestry.
New York	196	25, 000	Education, literature, philanthropy, art.
North Dakota	12	295	Household economics, history, literature, music.
Ohio	180	6, 513	Library extension, club extension, lecture directory.
Oklahoma	10	200	(a)
Pennsylvania	71	8, 607	Music, education, reciprocity bureau, forestry, village improvement, civic department.
Rhode Island	15	1, 000	Mutual help, intellectual improvement, and social union.
Tennessee	26	2, 000	Education from kindergarten to university, including industrial and manual training.
Utah	20	700	Education, traveling library.
Vermont	15	900	Literature, philanthropy, education.
Washington	44	1, 000	Education, literature, civic improvement.
Wisconsin	86	3, 850	Library extension, education, reciprocity bureau, art interchange.
Total	2, 110	132, 023	

(a) Not reported.

Alabama, Texas, and South Carolina have organized State federations, which are, however, not auxiliary to the General Federation, but their lines of work are similar, embracing literature, club extension, and philanthropy. Thus every State federation stands pledged to some phase of economic inquiry.

So useful has the plan of federated representation and work proved that during the last two years the clubs of several cities have formed county or city federations, the nature of whose efforts is invariably to promote civic interests. Even where no obviously practical result has been achieved by these societies, the study of civics, political science, and educational methods has been carried on with very broadening effect.

The Cook County, Ill., League of Women's Clubs has just been organized, embracing the Chicago clubs. Any club in Cook County is eligible for membership, and on the roster are the Chicago Section, National Council of Jewish Women; the Catholic Woman's National

League; the Union of Liberal Religions, and the clubs of Chicago and suburbs. The purpose of this league is to further the interests of Cook County in connection with the public schools and county institutions, to watch legislation for women and children, and to care for delinquent, dependent, and neglected children.

The women's clubs of Kansas have organized several district federations. These federations are composed of all the women's clubs and associations of a Congressional district, and the aim of the federation is to advance the public welfare in that district.

Several of the State federations have appointed vice-presidents in each Congressional district. The Congressional district is a unit whose needs are well understood and whose interests are identical. When measures for the public good are undertaken it is comparatively easy, through the clubs of a Congressional district, to bring influence to bear on the legislators. The district plan is good, as it concentrates effort and unites political influence around the civic interests of the locality.

The Allegany County Federation, of New York, has 17 clubs in membership, with 600 or 700 individual members. This organization confines its work to the affairs of the county.

Among the most prominent of the city federations are those of Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Manchester, N. H.; Beloit, Wis.; Burlington and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mansfield, Ohio, and Quincy and Streator, Ill. In many cities the largest women's club serves the purpose of a city federation, the membership including representatives from all the various philanthropic and educational organizations. The members of these clubs attack the problems of the day with tact, wisdom, and perseverance worthy of the highest praise. By measures taken in the various club departments the women mold public opinion and influence legislation. Through their efforts the schools have been improved, kindergartens and manual training added, training schools for teachers established, libraries founded and extended, works of art collected or preserved, public health safeguarded, public parks opened, public charities better managed and better organized, and public sentiment aroused against abuses. To recount the influence of the city clubs on legislation would require far too much space for this article. They have strengthened all the work of good men toward purer politics and better civic conditions. Among such clubs are those of Denver, Colo.; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Butte, Mont.; Concord, N. H.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Pueblo, Colo.; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Ill.; Jersey City, N. J.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Omaha and Lincoln, Nebr.; the New Century and Civic Clubs, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the California Club, of San Francisco; the New Century, of Wilmington, Del.; the Woman's Clubs, of Atlanta, Ga., Boise, Idaho, and Indianapolis, Ind.; the Progress Club, of South Bend, Ind.; the Woman's Literary Union, of Portland, Me.; the Arundell, of Baltimore, Md.; Sorosis, of

Wilmington, N. C.; the Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence; the Round Table, of Deadwood, S. Dak.; the Nineteenth Century, of Memphis, Tenn.; the College Endowment Association, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the New England Women's Club and the Educational and Industrial Union, of Boston, Mass.; the Council of Women, of Minneapolis, and the New Century, of St. Paul, Minn.; the Wednesday Club, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Educational and Industrial Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., and also that of Knoxville, Tenn.; the Waco Woman's Club, of Waco, Tex.; the Aloha, of Tacoma, and the Sorosis, of Spokane, Wash.

One club has been named from each State mentioned above as a type of many others which are studying social economics and are engaged in the practical application of the principles of sociology to the activities of modern life.

Based on the federation idea, and illustrating the advantages of combination and cooperation, are the National League of Working Girls' Societies in New York and New England, and the kindred Association of Young Women's Clubs in Chicago. Some of the best practical economic work done by any clubs goes on in connection with these two organizations, as will appear in pages following.

The most effective application of social economics by club women is found in the municipal and civic measures they have carried through in so many communities. Some clubs are taking the initiative on this line; others cooperate with existing societies. Among those prominent in the General and State federations are the Civic Club of Philadelphia, the Woman's Health Protective Association of New York, the Chicago Woman's Club, the New Orleans Woman's Club, the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, the Indianapolis Woman's Club, the Denver Woman's Club, the Civic Federation of that city, and the State Federation of Pennsylvania. Many other associations and clubs, composed in whole or in part of women, have achieved good results in civics and philanthropy, notably the City History Club and the Woman's Municipal League of New York. In Chicago the Civic Federation, of which both men and women are members, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Settlement Clubs are active in these directions. In Washington the District Woman Suffrage Association, the District Colored Woman's League, the Woman's Anthropological Society, the Civic Center, the Kindergarten Club, and the Collegiate Alumnae have all labored to improve the civic conditions of the capital. The results accomplished by the Civic Club of Philadelphia and the Woman's Health Protective Association of New York merit more than passing notice.

The Civic Club of Philadelphia was organized in January, 1894, "to promote by education and active cooperation a higher public spirit and a better social order." The work is divided into four departments: Municipal government, education, social science, and art. Every effort is made to unify the agencies for good and to cooperate with existing

organizations. Duplication of philanthropic measures is carefully avoided. Before taking any action the actual conditions that are the subject of complaint are investigated, and all available means are employed to remedy the abuses or to better the situation. The club has undertaken the following lines of study and practical effort with the happiest results: Public and compulsory education, women on school boards, vacation schools, art and music in the public schools, free and traveling libraries, playgrounds, free art exhibits, forestry and tree planting, and founding an Octavia Hill Association for improving the homes of the poor. In 1895 the club made its first campaign to elect women to the school board. A house-to-house visitation in the Seventh Ward proved to be necessary. The club candidates were defeated, it is true, but each year the organization brought forward new candidates, and in 1897 seven women were elected or appointed to fill vacancies in different wards, while a member of the Civic Club became a member of the Central School Board.

The Civic Club's League of Good Citizenship was organized among the children of the Seventh Ward of Philadelphia in 1896. Three hundred boys and 250 girls joined the League, which has extended its scope throughout the city and parochial schools and many institutions for children. The League has met with the cordial indorsement of all citizens, and the League committee is in constant receipt of letters from other cities asking for information about the work.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of New York was organized in 1884. The work of this society has resulted in fine abattoirs on the east side of the Hudson, taking the place of the cattle pens and slaughterhouses which hitherto disgraced the river banks. The society has actively helped to secure clean streets, school sanitation, and inspection of county and city institutions. In a word, it has safeguarded the sanitary and civic interests of New York by cooperating with existing associations.

These two important organizations have been selected for mention as the members are women, and because the great results achieved have been brought about not by destructive or independent effort, but by cooperating with existing societies and with the municipal governments.

The Indianapolis Sanitary Association has done fine work on civic lines, assisted by the Park Memorial Tree Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Indianapolis Local Council of Women.

The State Federation of Pennsylvania Women has created a civic committee, with the purpose of organizing the whole State for civic work.

In the trans-Mississippi States the woman's club of any locality is of necessity an important factor in the development of the community. Most of the clubs in these States are organized to deal with local needs. The problems that confront large and thickly settled communities do

not occupy the attention of clubs in sparsely populated districts. Effort is directed chiefly toward public education, town and village improvement associations, libraries, and the broadening of civic and social life. As an example of the benefit of such organizations to the community, among several clubs that may be instanced is the Woman's Board of Trade and Library Association of Santa Fe, N. Mex. It was organized in 1892, and the articles of incorporation taken out in 1893 state the aims of the association to be: "All possible promotion of trade, public improvements and charities, maintaining a public library and reading room, an assembly hall and gymnasium, to acquire such property and erect such buildings as may be suitable for the above objects." There is a department for visiting and relief, for finance, libraries, general information, improvement, industrial and home interests, a woman's exchange, and the humane society.

The first work of the club was to renovate the old plaza. A stone coping was placed around it, a pagoda was built, seats were provided, and six days out of every seven a fine military band now plays in the plaza. In 1896 a free public library and reading room was opened, which, in August, 1898, contained over 1,000 bound volumes, not including Congressional and educational reports. Strangers and children, as well as residents, are allowed to take out the books. The club does a great work for the city in looking after strangers, of whom a large number go to Santa Fe for the benefit of the climate; the members have charge of all the sick, poor, and unfortunate, while the information bureau finds positions for those out of work or for newcomers. Any person may join the association by paying \$1 annually.

At Las Cruces, in New Mexico, has been organized a club on the same order, called the Woman's Improvement Club, which is doing a good work for the town. In Northfield, Minn., one of the first town and village improvement associations of the Northwest was established. The Federation of Women's Clubs in the town now accomplishes most of the work of the improvement association. A park has been laid out in front of the railway station and trees have been planted in all the streets. As Northfield is a market town, a drinking fountain has been placed in the main street. Historical monuments commemorating the principal events which have occurred in Minnesota will also be erected. Indeed, one already stands just opposite Northfield, where the first congregation met for public worship. This federation has also been successful in teaching civic duties to the public school children.

Many of the Iowa clubs have organized committees on town and village improvement, and a State organization, called the Daughters of Ceres, flourishes. It is composed of the mothers, wives, and daughters of farmers. This organization studies the needs of the farmers' families, and thus arouses interest in rural schools, in temperance legislation, in good roads; in a word, in all the questions which must affect morality and good citizenship.

In Georgia the women's clubs have been actively engaged with this work in addition to all they have accomplished for education and libraries. A committee on gardens and floriculture exists in connection with the State Federation and also in many of the clubs.

Various clubs in the General or State federations are conducted entirely for the welfare of business women. The Business Woman's Club, of St. Louis, is one. "It was organized to establish a clubhouse or clubrooms for women and girls engaged in business or professional work, for their mutual benefit, morally, fraternally, and socially, for educational purposes, for the submission and discussion of plans and enterprises, for the higher and better education of all business women, to establish and maintain a library and reading room and a gymnasium, and more particularly to establish a fund to be used in aid of its members who are sick or in distress; to establish an employment bureau for women and girls, and to organize a society for the mutual aid, protection, advancement, and business education of women thrown on their own resources in the city of St. Louis." While this club is not carried on for financial gain, it may, by its charter, hold real estate, erect buildings, and engage in any business to further its aims. The club has rooms on Sixth street, between Locust and St. Charles. It has 184 members and is in a flourishing condition.

The Professional Woman's League of New York has rooms at 1509 Broadway, with a membership of 500. The aim of the club is the common benefit.

The Boston Business League is on the same order. Its object is to study business methods and laws affecting women and children. There are 67 members. The club works through committees, of which there are four, one on finance, one on commerce, one on law as affecting women and children, and another on finding special work for women. The club secured a course of lectures on finance for the winter of 1897-98.

The National Association of Women Stenographers was organized in Chicago in 1893 and has 170 members. The Denver branch of this association is auxiliary to the Denver Woman's Club. There is a benefit feature for illness, and mutual helpfulness is the aim of the organization.

Another type of club work combining the business side with the practical and educational bears directly on social economics. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts State Federation, is the pioneer organization of this kind. The act of incorporation is dated April, 1880, though the organization goes back to 1877. The Union owns its building at 264 Boylston street, where the lower floor is used as a woman's exchange and lunch room, the luncheon being prepared by the students in the training school for housekeeping. On the second floor are the offices, parlors, reception rooms, reading room, and library. On the floor above are the class rooms and gymnasium, besides lodging rooms for women. Classes

are carried on in dressmaking, sewing, millinery, and advanced and elementary embroidery, and other practical courses of lectures are given. The food department does a large outside business, over 11,000 orders having been filled last year. The handiwork department sold over \$10,000 worth of articles in the same period. The employment department has organized the Domestic Reform League, which seeks to bring some order out of the chaos of domestic service by emphasizing the business aspect and establishing the contract system. The protective committee keeps a list of fraudulent advertisements against which women are warned, collects wages illegally withheld, and cares for the interests of women and children in the law courts. The befriending committee takes charge of all applicants for assistance and of those women and children who in summer are sent to country homes.

The Union is the center of much social life; receptions, musicales, whist, and other entertainments are of frequent occurrence. Several clubs use the Union rooms for meetings, as the Boston Association of Working Girls' Societies, the Junior Workers' Club, and the Union for Industrial Progress, the latter an association which organizes Sunday afternoon lectures on industrial questions and conditions for the benefit of wage earners.

The work of the Educational and Industrial Union necessitates a large number of superintendents and employees, but the officers and committees all donate their services. Every person who avails herself of the advantages of the institution is encouraged to do something for the benefit of others or of the Union. A small fee is charged for instruction in most of the classes, but a few free scholarships are bestowed at the discretion of the directors.

The Union, convinced of the need of scientific treatment of the domestic problem and "knowing that housekeeping is a science and housework a trade," has established a school of housekeeping in St. Botolph street, "where employers and employees can learn together the business of housekeeping." Two houses have been rented, and one is occupied by boarders, while the other is used as the school. The pupils do all the work of the residence house, which is styled The Family. The course of instruction for employees is four months, entitling the pupils to a diploma. This course consists of two weeks in each department of service and two weeks of general housework. Lectures and demonstration lessons are given to employers. The school accommodates 12 pupils, a superintendent, and an assistant superintendent. This experiment promises to be a success. The Union voted \$7,000 for the first year's work. Rooms in the residence bring large prices, which help to defray the expenses.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, of Knoxville, Tenn., is modeled on the same plan, and has accomplished great things for that town.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, of Buffalo, N. Y.,

was organized in 1884, "to increase fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial, and social advancement." The association owns a large and beautiful building at 86 Delaware avenue, where the various branches of work go on. Employment was found for 776 applicants during the year ending May 1, 1896, in the following occupations: Bookkeepers, stenographers, telegraphers, copyists, clerks, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, dressmakers, and laundresses. A list of fraudulent employment bureaus and business firms is kept in the office. The employment committee has procured a scholarship worth \$125 at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, open to young women. The committee on domestic training reported in 1896 that classes in cooking, sewing, nursing, and household service, including laundry work, were carried on. Some of these were pay classes, some free, and 2,206 pupils were enrolled. Mothers' meetings are held for the convenience of those unable to attend the classes. The Penny Savings Bank has been successful among the children. Lessons in physical culture are also provided. The committee on philanthropy reported having made 108 visits during the season to those applying for assistance. Clothing has been given to the poor, and in almost every case the needy ones have become self-supporting. The committee on protection undertakes to secure legal counsel for women and children in the justice, criminal, and probate courts, and succeeded in settling 88 per cent of cases out of court during the year ending May 1, 1896. There are other committees, educational in scope, as that on literary and musical entertainment, education, and art. The Union's Club for Girls was organized in 1897, and has now over 100 members. The membership would be much larger, but an age limit is required, no one under 19 years old being eligible. The club is self-governed and self-supporting. There is also the Civic Club auxiliary to the Union, with a large membership, which has carried on tenement-house inspection, has petitioned for better street-car facilities, has worked toward beautifying the city in a systematic way, and has been instrumental in establishing a truant school. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, of Buffalo, is a member of the New York State Federation.

Pursuing the same kind of work as the Union, and having a national organization within the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is the National Household Economic Association. With headquarters at Chicago this association has State branches, and its aim is to disseminate knowledge of the science of housekeeping, to improve the professions and trades which underlie the home, and to elevate household science; in a word, to raise the average conditions of domestic life. Most of its numerous clubs have a home department with study of the subjects pertaining to home making. The National Household Economic Association has issued valuable programmes for investigations

on the subject of the home, hygiene, economics, dress, foods, cookery, housekeeping, and domestic service.

The New York State branch is the largest and is doing good work. Courses of lectures have been the means of educating a large number of women to realize the importance of the domestic sciences. In Syracuse a household exchange and bureau of information have been established, and this branch publishes a household register in which may be found the names and addresses of teachers for all branches and of workers in the following household trades: Laundry, ordinary and fine; general housework in all departments, including service for entertainments; dressmaking, plain sewing, and mending; knitting; embroidery; nursing; massage; hairdressing; china decorating, and fancy articles. Lessons are given in cooking, sewing, and general housework, under the auspices of the Syracuse Economic Club.

The National Household Economic Association has increased rapidly in membership and has had a remarkably successful career. Through the influence of the home department of its numerous clubs a great interest has been awakened in household science, and in many cities lessons in household arts are being introduced into the public schools. A powerful ally, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, has given much attention to kindred topics, and has conducted original investigations on household service. The Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs has adopted household science as a special branch of club study. The future of those professions and trades which underlie the home may be largely influenced by earnest devotion to such subjects in organizations of women.

There are various clubs and organizations of professional women, as physicians, nurses, and artists, whose efforts are directed toward bettering the conditions of their own profession. Clubs are often made up of special classes of women, as stenographers or clerks; and in New York City exists the College Women's Club, organized in 1896, with a membership of nearly 150. The objects of this club are: To loan money without interest to students or undergraduates of many of the leading women's colleges or to female students of coeducational colleges, and to bring about the general advancement of higher education for women. The club desires to establish foreign scholarships for the benefit of women who have taken honors in the American colleges. This club is a member of the General and New York State federations.

Many of the local sections of the National Council of Jewish Women are members of the State federations. The Chicago and Denver sections serve as examples of the economic phases of work accomplished under the auspices of this organization. In Chicago philanthropy occupies a large share of the time and effort of the 600 members, who carry on mothers' classes and district work among the poor, and also support existing Jewish charities. The section in Denver is very large and belongs to the Colorado State Federation. Its labors are mostly

philanthropic. Both sections have made a study of charity and its economic aspects, and of the statutes which govern its scientific administration.

Club privileges, the stimulus of club methods, and the advantage of club cooperation are particularly useful to women who work. Yet their close confinement at exacting labor, eight hours a day or longer, forms a barrier to participation in club life, unless the club meetings are held at a time when toilers can attend. This fact was clearly realized when the first working girls' clubs were started, with a handful of members, in New York and Philadelphia almost simultaneously about fifteen years ago. The meetings took place at night, when the workers were free; and evening sessions continue to be the rule throughout the large organizations which grew out of those small beginnings.

The National League of the Association of Working Girls' Societies has five branches—in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The clubs are founded on the threefold principles of self-government, self-support, and cooperation. In the New York Association there are nearly 2,000 members, and the meetings are such as any woman's club would hold, except that they occur in the evening. Lectures on literary and practical subjects are provided, talks by specialists, industrial courses, amusements, and library facilities. Holiday homes are conducted for the benefit of members.

In the Thirty-eighth Street Working Girls' Society of New York there is an auxiliary club called the Domestic Circle. The members are young married women, and the subjects presented treat of home economics and civic conditions as they affect the family. The estimated expenses of a club like the Thirty-eighth street club are about \$40 a month for 200 members. Classes in literature and the domestic arts are organized in most of these clubs, and the average attendance is large. The branch associations in other cities pursue much the same method of organization and courses of study. The clubs which belong to the New York State branch are: Thirty-eighth Street Working Girls' Society; Industrial Society of Hoboken, N. J.; Endeavor Club; Working Girls' Progressive Club; Second Street Working Girls' Society; Ivy Club; Far and Near Club; Prospect Hill Working Girls' Association; Enterprise Club; Improvement Society (Neighborhood Guild); Steadfast Club; Mutual Help Club; Working Girls' Society of Paterson, N. J.; Working Girls' Club of Port Chester; Working Girls' Circle of Jersey City Heights, and Working Girls' Club of the Riverside Association.

The associate members of the New York State branch are:

Woman's Institute Club; Working Woman's Club of Syracuse; Girls' Friendship Club, Troy; Myrtle Club, Baltimore, Md.; Mutual Improvement Club, and Newark Working Girls' Club.

The Chicago Association of Young Women's Clubs was organized in 1895 to secure the cooperation of clubs composed of women in various

callings. The Girls' Mutual Benefit, the Ursula, the Occident, and the National Association of Women Stenographers are the largest numerically, with several small clubs on the roster. The association accepts as members only such clubs as are self-governed and self-supporting. There is a large and active committee on club extension. The association conducts the Business Woman's Exchange at 115 Dearborn street, organized "to create a center through which capable women out of employment may secure temporary or permanent work without paying exorbitant commissions to mercantile agencies." Business men send to the exchange when they require permanent or extra help or when their clerks are taking a vacation. Only employees who can furnish references are placed in positions, or those who have served a short probation in the exchange. The exchange has been well patronized both by employers and employees and is steadily winning its way to favor.

Many of the clubs which belong to the Chicago Association of Young Women's Clubs are lunch clubs, and were originally organized to provide an inexpensive luncheon and a comfortable rest for women and girls whose work called them into the city. The original idea has been enlarged so that these clubs have become more comprehensive. Of all the lunch clubs the Noon-Day Rest has the largest membership. It is auxiliary to the Klio Association, under whose auspices it was organized in May, 1894. Club rooms were at once opened. Only business women are eligible to join. The average membership is over 500, and in the millinery season it runs to 700. The members are stenographers, typewriters, cashiers, clerks, students in business colleges and in the art institute, teachers, and milliners. Twenty-five cents a month is the fee. The club quarters contain a library, sitting room, rest room with nurse in attendance, toilet facilities, and a large dining room. Everything is well cooked and daintily served and the prices are very reasonable. An excellent meal may be had for 15 cents. The rooms are open all day and evening, and at 6 o'clock a light supper is served for members who attend the classes held from 5 to 9. There are courses in literature, stenography, history, drawing, languages, cooking, dressmaking, sewing, and millinery. The intercourse is very friendly between the members of the Klio Association and those of the Noon-Day Rest. The latter association is entirely self-sustaining.

At all the lunch clubs prices are moderate and the food is simple but good. Coffee costs 3 cents, tea 2 cents, milk 2 cents, and so on. Members may bring their own luncheon if they so desire. During the extra work of Christmas a good, hot supper is served in the downtown rooms for the convenience of the members.

The Girls' Mutual Benefit Club, affiliated with the Chicago Association of Young Women's Clubs, was organized in the autumn of 1890 by 6 young women who desired to bring a broader culture and wider social opportunities into the lives of working girls. The founders

started with a fund of \$268. They rented a cottage, furniture was donated by their friends, and the clubhouse was opened. Forty girls were present and joined the organization, and classes were formed, all with volunteer teachers. The membership increased so rapidly that nine months after organizing the limits of the cottage were outgrown and the club decided to build its own home. Eighteen months after the first organization the clubhouse was dedicated—a commodious building with a large auditorium, a library, a dining room, and a kitchen. It cost \$7,400. The members have raised by initiation fees, dues, etc., \$5,800; by donations from friends, \$5,300. There remains a mortgage of about \$3,000 on the house, which will soon be paid. The average membership is 125, all working girls. The initiation fee is 25 cents and the weekly dues are 5 cents. Any member over 18 is eligible to office. One hundred and fifty girls have graduated from the cooking classes, and the courses in dressmaking, embroidery, millinery, and physical culture are well attended. On Thursday evenings a lecture on some practical subject is given and on Sunday afternoons a free concert, both entertainments open to the neighborhood. During the past year the members have organized the Social Settlement with 5 resident workers, who devote most of their time to the children of the locality. The work of the Settlement covers free kindergartens, mothers' meetings, industrial schools, classes in basket weaving, drawing, chorus singing, and physical culture, and a military drill. The members of the Mutual Benefit Club donate to the Settlement the use of their building, with heat and light, and their many friends donate money to carry on the work.

The Working Girls' League, of Dayton, Ohio, has 798 members, most of whom are employed in factories. The enrollment in the classes is 699. Luncheon is served from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Members can secure a good luncheon for from 10 to 15 cents and tea or coffee for much less. Three clubs form this league.

The Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs of St. Louis have branches in various parts of the city. The headquarters are at 1832 Carr street. At all the branches the attendance for the four weeks of February, 1898, was 5,044. This association has been organized since 1889, and both men and women are eligible for membership. Lectures and classes are held in physiology, mechanics, architecture, literature, history, geography, and the languages. Special courses in cooking and the domestic arts are conducted for women and children. As an item of interest, the association reports that 150 children, members of the domestic-economy classes, are depositors in the penny provident fund. Free Sunday afternoon concerts are given, at which the best musicians of the city donate their services.

There are numerous independent clubs or organizations of women all over the country—that is, clubs or societies not affiliated with State or national associations. Many of these are more or less of the nature

of trade unions or benefit associations, with educational and social features. A brief account of some of the more important may be of interest.

The Woman's Parliament of Southern California is an example of the educational value of an organization for discussion and debate. The Parliament was organized in 1895. There are about 1,500 members, and the meetings are annual. Fifty cents is the annual due. Working women are members of the Parliament, and the opinion of the members is that the interests of working women are best served by entering existing organizations rather than by forming separate clubs. Most of the members of the Parliament are Eastern women who have removed to California. This association broadens their acquaintance and keeps them informed on local questions.

Two clubs in California, both bearing the name Ebell Society, hold regular meetings to discuss sociological and industrial topics. The Ebell Society of Oakland has 413 members, and the one at Los Angeles has 200 members.

The Women Clerks' Benefit Association of Boston has many subscribers. A woman is eligible to membership who has served one year as a saleswoman or superintendent, or who holds any clerical position, or is in the employ of one of the city dry-goods establishments, provided that at the time of her application she be in good health. The annual dues are \$5, payable quarterly. After six months of membership any subscriber is entitled to benefit in case of sickness, unless such illness was contracted by an immoral act. Any member sick or disabled is paid the sum of \$5 weekly. No member may receive a benefit for more than sixty days in the year. Illness incident to pregnancy does not entitle the member to draw a benefit.

The Ally Club, of St. Louis, organized in May, 1897, has now a membership of about 100. Its headquarters are at 1731 North Twelfth street. The club members are largely self-supporting women, and the club stands for "cooperation as a solution of the labor problem," and for the "idea that every woman in the land owes it to herself as a duty to know something of the times. This is the working woman's century—her opportunity; will she rise to it?" The club holds two meetings a week during the winter season and one a week in summer. One of the objects of the club is to build a cooperative boarding house for its members.

In Chicago exists a rather unique society, the Woman's Aid Loan Association, which lends money in small sums to deserving women, to be repaid in weekly installments without interest. Business and laboring women are often in distress, and a small loan will relieve their temporary embarrassment. This association during its ten months of existence has lent \$600 in sums of \$10 to \$15 to working women; \$400 has been repaid, and up to the present date not a loan has been lost.

Various social settlements do much to advance club interests and studies in economics among working women, but space forbids more than casual mention of these important institutions. Wherever the settlements exist women's clubs and mothers' classes have been organized in connection with them. The Woman's Club of Hull House, Chicago, is one of the most successful phases of work inaugurated by this social settlement. There are 150 members in the club, who have made it a center of social life in that neighborhood. Classes are held, and at the regular club meetings experts in sociology and economics give addresses. The members have been greatly interested in the civic conditions of the Nineteenth Ward, in which most of them reside, and have made house-to-house visits to arouse the residents to the need of sanitation and good government. The club has a committee on club and social extension.

The Jane Club is affiliated with Hull House Settlement. It is incorporated, and maintains a house for young women on the cooperative plan at 253 Ewing street. The house was built expressly for this purpose. The weekly dues are \$3, which includes room and board. The size of the clubhouse limits the membership to thirty residents. The club is governed by the members and is self-supporting. Applications for membership are made through members. The Jane Club is celebrated all over the country.

The clubs of Cook County carry on a model lodging house for women in the immediate vicinity of Hull House, at 247 West Polk street. As it was difficult in a large city for a woman with limited means to secure a decent lodging in a respectable place, this home was opened. Fifteen cents a night is charged, and every convenience of sitting room and bath is provided. A sewing room is attached, in which women may work out their board under the instruction of a competent teacher.

The financial ventures of women's clubs in building or buying clubhouses might with propriety be mentioned here. In most instances the clubs have organized stock companies to purchase or build, the company assuming all responsibility. Among the larger clubs which own or control their own clubhouses are the St. Cecelia and the Ladies' Literary Association, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the New Century Club, of Philadelphia; the New Century, of Wilmington, Del.; the New Century, of Utica, N. Y.; the Athenæum, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Athenæum, of Kansas City, Mo.; the Propoleum, of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Women's Club of Central Kentucky, of Lexington, Ky.; the Ladies' Literary Club, of Salt Lake City, Utah; the Washington Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Arundell, of Baltimore, Md. There are many small clubs all over the country which own their own homes.

The Aloha Club, of Chicago, all the members of which are self-supporting women, has built a holiday home on the east shore of Lake Michigan. A stock company was formed and shares issued at \$2.50 each. The land was donated and a charming summer home was built.

When the home is not occupied by the members the courtesy of the house is extended to any working woman who can come recommended by a member.

The Association of Working Girls' Societies owns three holiday homes near New York and several in New England. A Baltimore club has erected a vacation house in the mountains for the convenience of workers. This list might be greatly extended did space permit.

A new form of club organization has recently appeared, the factory club. Three of these will serve as examples: The Woman's Century Club, of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, dating from 1897; the Occident Club, organized among the employees of the Western Electric Company, Chicago, and the Looking Forward Club, of the New York employees of John Wanamaker.

The Woman's Century Club, of Dayton, Ohio, was organized with 200 members. It convenes the first and third Wednesdays of each month in a beautiful hall furnished by the National Cash Register Company. The meeting begins at 12.30 p. m. and lasts one hour, thirty minutes of which time the company gives at its own expense. During winter the Club holds an open meeting in the same hall one evening in each month, on which occasion the members entertain their friends. Officers of the company, with their wives, are always present. A musical or literary programme is presented, after which the Club adjourns to the large dining room where the young women lunch each day. Here refreshments are served and the evening is spent in dancing. Members all have the advantage of lessons in cooking from a teacher paid by the company, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The home department of the Club is very popular. The Club is steadily growing in favor, both with employers and employees.

The Occident Club, composed of the employees of the Western Electric Company, of Chicago, started in a small way in 1893. It has an average membership of 300. The company has provided beautiful rooms for its use. The membership dues are 10 cents a month. Luncheon is served every day in a large dining room built by the company, and not only members of the Club, but men and girls from the factory not members, but wishing to come in, are at liberty to do so. The Club dining room is free to all, but the Club library and sitting room are reserved for members. A hot dinner is served at noon, a hot supper in the evening at half past 5 o'clock, and a midnight meal also for the benefit of those members or factory employees who commence their labor at 7 in the evening. The prices are as follows: Soup, 3 cents; meat, potatoes, and gravy, 5 cents; vegetables, 2 cents; puddings, 3 cents; pie, 2 or 3 cents; coffee, tea, and milk per glass, 2 cents, and so on. During the winter classes are carried on in music, vocal and instrumental, sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, and millinery. Christmas, 1897, the Club had \$250 to its credit, and in 1898 a beautiful piano was presented to the Club as a Christmas gift.

The Looking Forward Club, of the New York store of John Wanamaker, has 500 members. It is a department club and only women in the employ of the firm are eligible for membership. The work of the Club is largely literary in character, and its aim is to create a mutual helpfulness among the employees of John Wanamaker.

The president of the Woman's Century Club, of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, who is forewoman in one of the departments of the factory, writes: "As this experiment has proved to be such a success with us, it should be tested in other factories; it is a great economic gain. Our experience demonstrates that young women who have received the training of the associate life do better work; that the mental recreation and stimulus of club work reacts upon the minds of the young employees. The moral tone of the club members is of the highest, and the educational advantage of hearing the best lecturers is of inestimable benefit to the club women. Training is also provided for the women in domestic economy." The president considers that this club has accomplished great results in calling the attention of manufacturers to the benefit of social organization among their employees.

This brief account of the many phases of economic work which the women's clubs and societies all over the United States have undertaken covers only the more prominent examples. It has been the aim of the writer to treat only of voluntary associations, and not of any phase of charitable organization. All the various clubs described are self-governing and self-supporting. At the last biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Denver in June, 1898, the following resolution was adopted by the committee on economic phases of club work: "The General Federation of Women's Clubs shall encourage and promote clubs among women of the business world on the principles of cooperation, self-government, and self-support."

The report presented at the biennial meeting will prove a great impetus to the organization of such clubs.

The following table gives the name and location of each of 1,283 women's clubs in the United States and the special purpose for which it was organized, and is the result of an investigation by the Department of Labor:

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
ALABAMA.		
Decatur	Progressive Culture Club.....	Mutual improvement.
ARKANSAS.		
Brinkley.....	Magnolia Circle.....	To help the poor.
	Rainbow Circle.....	To promote the interests of the community.
Crawfordville	Woman's Book Club.....	Self-improvement, and to found a circulating library.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.	
ARKANSAS—cont'd.			
Helena	Loyal Circle King's Daughters	Charitable work, especially among women and children.	
Hot Springs	Pacaha Club	Intellectual culture.	
	Fortnight Club	Social and literary intercourse and mental development.	
Little Rock	Lotus Club	Mutual improvement and promotion of sociability.	
	Esthetic Club	Study of literature and art.	
	Musical Coterie	To study music and to stimulate musical culture.	
	Warner Literary Circle	Study of literature.	
Lonoke	Woman's Cooperative Association	Physical, social, moral, and intellectual culture.	
	Woman's Auxiliary to Y. M. C. A.	Cooperation with Y. M. C. A.	
	Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Suppression of the liquor traffic.	
	Woman's Club	Literary, social, and village improvement.	
Monticello	Daughters of the Twentieth Century	Social and literary improvement.	
Searcy	Ladies' Social Club	Social improvement and charitable work.	
CALIFORNIA.			
Alameda	Adelphian Club	Promotion of study and sociability.	
Fresno	Parlor Lecture Club	Mutual, social, and philanthropic improvement.	
Lemoore	Woman's Club	Self-culture and improving the morals of the young.	
Los Angeles	Ebell Society	General culture.	
Oakland	Friday Morning Club	Discussion of topics of general interest.	
	Ebell Society	Social and intellectual improvement.	
Redlands	Contemporary Club	Literary improvement.	
San Francisco	Excelsior Club	Mutual improvement.	
	Laurel Hall Club	Discussion of topics of general interest.	
	Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association	To promote acquaintance and professional interests.	
	Philomath Club	Literary improvement.	
	Sorosis Club	Social and literary improvement.	
Santa Maria	South Park Girls' Club	Mutual pleasure and improvement.	
	Ladies' Literary Society	Literary improvement, and to found a circulating library.	
COLORADO.			
Aspen	Shakespeare Club	Study of Shakespeare's works.	
Boulder	Ladies' Fortnightly Club	Study of literature and science.	
Canon City	Friends in Council	Study and discussion.	
Colorado Springs	Anne Hathaway Shakespeare Club	Reading of Shakespeare's works.	
	Tuesday Club	Discussion of topics of general interest.	
Cripplecreek	Wednesday Art Club	Study of painting, sculpture, and architecture.	
	Woman's Literary Club	Mutual improvement.	
	Columbine Club	Study of history.	
	Woman's Club	Mutual aid and cooperation.	
	Del Norte	Saturday Night History Club	Study of history and literature.
	Denver	Athene Musical Club	Study of music in its highest forms.
		Clio	Study of literature.
	Durango	Council of Jewish Women	To promote the best and highest interests of humanity.
		New Century Club	Study and mutual improvement.
		North Side Woman's Club	Mutual improvement and cooperation.
		Reviewers' Club	Moral and intellectual improvement.
		Sphinx Club	Mutual improvement.
Tuesday Musical Club		To study music and stimulate musical culture.	
Twenty-second Avenue Study Club		Study of literature.	
Wednesday Current Events Club		Literary work.	
Woman's Club		Mutual aid and cooperation in philanthropy.	
Eaton		Century Club	Literary research.
	Cleo Club (High School Alumnae)	Study of general subjects.	
	Reading Club	Mutual improvement and study of general topics.	
Fort Collins	Round Table	Study of sociology.	
	Woman's Club	Personal improvement.	
Georgetown	Columbian	Mutual improvement.	
	Woman's Club	Study of literature.	
Glenwood Springs	Students' Literary Club	Study of history and literature and miscellaneous reading.	
	Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club	Reading and study.	

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
COLORADO—concd.		
Golden.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual help and intellectual improvement.
Grand Junction.....	Twentieth Century Club.....	Study of literature.
Greeley.....	Kliothalian.....	Mutual improvement.
	Progress Club.....	Literary culture and mutual helpfulness.
	Saturday Afternoon Club.....	Study of literature and promotion of sociability.
	Want To Know Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Idaho Springs.....	Shakespeare Club.....	Mutual improvement in literature.
Lajunta.....	Women's Club.....	Promotion of literary and scientific culture.
Leadville.....	Home Reading Club.....	Study of American and English literature.
Longmont.....	Excelsior Club.....	Study of history and literature.
	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement in literature.
	Mutual Improvement Club.....	Enjoyment and mutual improvement.
Loveland.....	Woman's Improvement Club.....	Mutual improvement.
New Windsor.....	Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society.....	Recreation and study.
Ouray.....	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement, and to found a public library.
Pueblo.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Study of literature, art, history, and current topics.
	Monday Musical Club.....	Mutual benefit, and to stimulate musical culture.
	New Century Club.....	Study of the Constitution, history, and current events.
	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Study of countries.
	Norton Art Club.....	Study of the history of the fine arts.
	Wednesday Morning Club.....	Study of history and literature.
Silverton.....	Woman's Club.....	Study and discussion of practical questions.
Trinidad.....	Pierian Club.....	Study of literature, history, science, and art.
	Tourist Club.....	Study of literature, science, art, sociology, and philosophy.
Victor.....	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement, helpfulness, and cooperation.
CONNECTICUT.		
Bridgeport.....	Dauntless Club.....	Social and material advancement of working girls.
	English Literary Club.....	Intellectual culture and literary study.
	Earnest Workers.....	Self-culture and mutual helpfulness.
Norwalk.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual culture.
Waterbury.....	Woman's Club.....	Study of art, literature, science, and ethics.
DELAWARE.		
Wilmington.....	New Century Club.....	Intellectual culture, moral and literary improvement, and philanthropy.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington.....	District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association.....	To secure the right of suffrage for women.
	Excelsior Literary Club.....	Intellectual and social culture.
	Girls' Club of Epiphany Chapel.....	Mutual improvement.
	Kindergarten Club.....	Dissemination of kindergarten principles.
	Legion of Loyal Women.....	Patriotic and philanthropic work.
	Pro Re Nata.....	Study of parliamentary law; improvement of humanity.
	Wimodaughsis.....	Philanthropic, social, and educational work.
	Woman's Anthropological Society.....	Study of anthropology.
	Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	Suppression of the liquor traffic.
	Women's Bindery Union, No. 42.....	To promote the interests of its members and maintain a uniform rate of wages.
FLORIDA.		
Daytona.....	Palmetto Club.....	Intellectual improvement and promotion of higher social, educational, and moral conditions.
GEORGIA.		
Atlanta.....	History Class.....	Study.
	Kindergarten Association.....	For the benefit of poor children.
	Woman's Club.....	Social and literary culture and philanthropy.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
GEORGIA—concd.		
Barnesville	Woman's Shakespearean Club	Social and literary culture.
Cartersville	Cherokee Club	Literary culture and philanthropy.
Dalton	The Lesche	Intellectual culture.
Elberton	Georgia Sorosis	To promote sociability and for literary and philanthropic purposes.
Lagrange	Woman's Library Club	To establish a library.
Macon	Current Topics Club	Study of current topics.
	History Class	Study of history.
Milledgeville	Outlook Club	Mutual improvement.
Rome	Aluma Association of Shorter College	Social and literary culture, college library extension, and philanthropy.
	Woman's Club	Literary and intellectual culture and philanthropy.
IDAHO.		
Boise	Woman's Columbian Club	Furnishing and maintaining woman's room in city library.
Moscow	Ladies' Historical Club	Study of history, science, literature, and art.
	The Pleiades	Social and literary improvement.
Pocatello	Woman's Study League	Mutual study, and advancement of women.
Wallace	Cœur d'Alene Treble Clef	Mutual benefit and improvement.
ILLINOIS.		
Aurora	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement, and study of sociology.
Austin	Woman's Club	Intellectual and social culture; philanthropy; to found a library.
Batavia	Woman's Columbian Club	Study of World's Fair exhibits; philanthropy; literary studies.
Cairo	Woman's Club and Literary Association	To maintain a public library and pursue literary studies.
Carthage	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Centralia	Woman's Club and Reading Circle	Intellectual improvement.
Champaign	Social Science Club	Study of social and current political questions.
Chicago	Arché Club	Study of art, history, and criticism.
	Auburn Park Thirty Club	Mutual improvement and sociability.
	Catholic Woman's National League	Advancement of humanity.
	Council of Jewish Women	Educational, philanthropic, and religious study and work.
	Culture Club	To promote art, music, and literature
	Englewood Woman's Club	To promote a study of art, literature education, and philanthropy.
	Every Wednesday Club	Study of literature.
	Free Bath and Sanitary League	To promote public bathing.
	Friday Club	Literary and artistic culture.
	Friends in Council	Study of art, science, literature, and current events.
	Hull-House Woman's Club	Discussion and investigation of questions pertaining to household science; advancement of women; study of child nature.
	Illinois Woman's Press Association	To provide a means of communication between women writers.
	Kenwood Fortnightly	Study of art, science, and literature.
	Kindergarten Club	Mutual benefit and dissemination of true principles of education.
	Lake View Woman's Club	Advancement of social, educational, and philanthropic subjects.
	Literary Score	Mutual improvement and literary instruction.
	Niké	Social intercourse and study of art, music, and literature.
	Portia Club	Study of literature.
	Q. J. S. P.	Study and attainment of greater intellectual activity.
	Ravenswood Woman's Club	Intellectual and social culture.
	Social Economics Club	Study of economics, current events, and parliamentary law.
	South Side Club	Literary studies; philanthropy.
	Teachers' Club	To promote social, intellectual, and professional interests.
	Travel Class	Study of countries.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
ILLINOIS—continued.		
Chicago.....	West End Woman's Club	Intellectual, musical, and social culture, philanthropic and educational work, and municipal reform.
	White City Club	Literary and social.
	Woodlawn Woman's Club	Mutual improvement and philanthropy.
	Woman's Aid	Philanthropy.
	Woman's Club	Higher civilization of humanity; philanthropy; literary work.
Danville.....	Woman's Club of Irving Park	Promoting interest in literature and art.
	Woman's Literary Club of Millard Ave	Literary work.
	Woman's Nineteenth Century Club	Study of art and literature.
Effingham.....	Emerson Club	To advance the higher interests of humanity.
	Every Wednesday Club	To study Emerson and kindred topics.
Elgin.....	Every Wednesday Club	Study of literature, art, science, and current events.
	Woman's Club	Mutual helpfulness and higher development of humanity.
Evanston.....	Woman's Club	Literary advancement.
	Bay View Circle	To cure the inebriate.
Fairbury.....	Women's Keeley League	Study of literature.
	Shakespeare Society	Self-improvement and advancement of social conditions.
Freeport.....	Woman's Club	Study of art, history, and literature.
	Hawthorne Club	Study of art, history, and literature.
Galesburg.....	Mosaic Club	Study of literature, especially American poetry.
	Oliver Wendell Holmes Club	Study of Shakespeare's plays and other literature.
	Shakespeare Club	Study of music and its composers.
Greenville.....	Beethoven Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
	Woman's Club	Mutual help, intellectual improvement, social enjoyment, and welfare of the community.
Havana.....	Woman's Club	Literary culture.
	College Hill Club	To promote the best interests of home and society.
Henry.....	Household Science Club	Mental improvement.
	Sorosis Club	Mental improvement.
Hinsdale.....	Wednesday Class	Self-culture.
	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Jacksonville.....	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement and to establish public library.
	College Hill Club	To promote social, educational, and literary pursuits.
Lacon.....	Household Science Club	Mutual improvement in history and literature.
	Clio Club	Mutual improvement.
Lagrang.....	Home Culture Club	Self-culture and mutual assistance.
	Fortnightly Club	Mutual improvement.
Laharpe.....	Moline Chapter, D. A. R.	Patriotic, as Daughters of the American Revolution.
	Fortnightly Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Lincoln.....	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
	Monday Evening Club	Mutual and individual improvement.
Macomb.....	Woman's Literary Club	To establish a public library.
	Shakespeare Club	Literary and social improvement and to found free library.
Mattoon.....	Harlem Woman's Club	Study of literature, philanthropy, and educational problems.
	Nineteenth Century Club	Literary work.
	River Forest Woman's Club	Educational and philanthropic work and municipal reform.
Moline.....	Nineteenth Century Club	Mutual improvement and literary instruction.
	Monday Club	Literary.
Monmouth.....	Tuesday Club	Literary.
	Woman's Progressive Club	Home education and philanthropy.
Monticello.....	Tuesday Club	Mutual improvement.
	Home Culture Club	Literary work.
Morrison.....	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
	Catholic Woman's League	Philanthropy.
Mount Pulaski.....	New Era Women's Club	Literary improvement.
	Women's Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
Mount Vernon.....	Harlem Woman's Club	Study of literature, philanthropy, and educational problems.
	Nineteenth Century Club	Literary work.
Oakpark.....	Nineteenth Century Club	Educational and philanthropic work and municipal reform.
	Nineteenth Century Club	Mutual improvement and literary instruction.
Oswego.....	Monday Club	Literary.
	Tuesday Club	Literary.
Ottawa.....	Woman's Progressive Club	Home education and philanthropy.
	Tuesday Club	Mutual improvement.
Pana.....	Home Culture Club	Literary work.
	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Paxton.....	Catholic Woman's League	Philanthropy.
	New Era Women's Club	Literary improvement.
Pekin.....	Women's Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
	Women's Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
Peoria.....	Catholic Woman's League	Philanthropy.
	New Era Women's Club	Literary improvement.
Peoria.....	Women's Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
	Women's Club	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
ILLINOIS--concluded.		
Póntiac	Clonian Society	Mental and social improvement.
Princeton	Friends in Council	Mental improvement.
	Woman's Club	To advance the moral, social, and educational welfare of the community.
Quincy	Atlantis Club	Study of literature.
	Friends in Council	Study of literature.
Rockford	Round Table	Literary research.
Rock Island	'84 Club of Rockford, Ill.	Chautauqua course of study.
	Fort Armstrong Chapter, D. A. R.	Social enjoyment and intellectual improvement.
Springfield	Every Wednesday Club	Intellectual culture.
	Woman's Club	Educational, literary, and philanthropic work.
Strator	Callere Club	Study of art, history, and literature.
	Society of Associated Charities	Philanthropy.
Sycamore	Columbian Literary Club	Study of literature and current events.
Tuscola	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement and philanthropy.
Waukegan	Sesame Club	Mutual improvement and higher development.
Wilmette	Woman's Club	Moral, intellectual, and social culture.
INDIANA.		
Auburn	Ladies' Literary Club	Mental improvement.
Bloomington	Woman's Club	Literary.
Fort Wayne	Saturday Club	Study of history of art.
Greencastle	Century Club	Discussions on sociology.
Indianapolis	Fortnightly Literary Club	Study of art, literature, and social, political, and domestic science.
	Laundry Workers' Union	For improving the condition of working women.
	Over the Tea Cups	Literary and social.
	Woman's Club	Mental and social culture and improvement of domestic life.
Irvington	Woman's Club	Mental and social culture.
Lafayette	Monday Club	Mental and social culture and improvement of home life.
Muncie	Woman's Club	Study of art, literature, and science.
New Albany	Amaranth Club	Study of literature.
	Fortnightly Club	Intellectual improvement.
South Bend	Progress Club	Intellectual, aesthetic, and social advancement and philanthropy.
	Woman's Economic Club	Chautauqua course of study.
IOWA.		
Algona	Woman's Library Aid	To aid the Library Association.
Bedford	Nineteenth Century Club	Literary improvement.
Belle Plaine	Portia Club	General culture.
Belmond	Holley Press Club	Mutual assistance in writing for the press.
Boone	Gradation Club	Social and intellectual culture.
	Hawthorne Club	Study of history.
	Lowell Club	Mutual improvement in literary pursuits.
	Monday Club	Mutual improvement.
Brooklyn	Columbian Club	Mental improvement.
	Sorosis	Study of literature.
Burlington	Alpha	Mutual improvement.
	Ladies' Musical Club	To develop musical talent and interest.
Carroll	Clio Club	Study of history and literature.
Cedarfalls	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
	Tuesday Club	Intellectual, social, and artistic improvement.
	Woman's Culture Club	Mutual improvement.
Cedar Rapids	Art Association	Study of art.
	Athene Club	Literary improvement.
	Friday Club	Study of history, American literature, current events, and parliamentary law.
	Hiawatha Club	To establish systematic reading and study.
	Ionians	Study of history and literature.
	Magazine Club	Study of the questions of the times.
	Tourist Club	Literary and social culture.
	Wednesday Shakespeare Club	Study of Shakespeare.
	Woman's Club	Study of literature; philanthropy.
Chariton	Clio Club	Study of literature and current events.
	Entre Nous Club	Literary study and social development.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
IOWA—continued.		
Chariton.....	History Club	Study of history.
	Zetamatheans.....	Study of history.
Charles City.....	Cultus Club	Study of history, literature, and current events.
Cherokee	Columbian Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Clarence	Columbia Circle	Sociability and mental improvement.
Clarinda	Study Club	Study of history.
Coon Rapids	Union Chautauqua Club	Literary. (a)
	Women's Club.....	Intellectual and social culture.
Corning	Culture Club	Literary work.
Council Bluffs	Every Thursday	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
Creston	Progressive Chautauqua	Mutual improvement and literary culture.
Denison	Friday Club	Study of literature; discussion of topics of interest.
Des Moines.....	Conversational Club	Study and improvement.
	Frank Russell Chautauqua Circle	Literary culture.
	Madeline de Scudéry Club	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
	Midland Chautauqua Club	Study.
	Monday Club	Study and social development.
	North Side Club	Study and social intercourse.
	Tourist Club	Literary and social work.
	Unity Club	Mutual improvement.
Dubuque	Women's Club.....	Mental culture.
	Conversational Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Ladies' Literary Association	Study of literature and science.
	Monday Afternoon Club	Social, literary, and philanthropic work among Catholic women.
	Sherman Circle	Mutual improvement.
Emmetsburg	Woman's Club	Philanthropy.
Estherville	North Side Woman's Club	Study of art, history, and literature.
	Woman's Town Improvement Club	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
Fayette.....	Twentieth Century Club	Social and intellectual advancement.
Gilman	Rustic Club	Embroidery, sociability, and study of current topics.
Glenwood	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Grinnell	The Priscillas	Mutual improvement.
Grundy Center	Midland Club	Mutual improvement.
Hamburg	Minerva Club	Mutual improvement.
Harlan	Literary Club	Mutual improvement.
Idarovo	Bachelor Maids' Magazine Club	Social enjoyment and reading of standard magazines.
Independence	Chautauqua Circle	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
Indianola	Monday Club	Literary and social purposes.
Iowa City	No Name Club	Self-improvement.
Iowa Falls.....	Parchment Club	Reading of magazines; discussion of current topics.
Jefferson.....	Culture Club	Mental improvement and sociability.
	Friday Club	Mutual improvement and sociability.
Laporte City.....	Ladies' Literary Circle	Study of current standard literature.
Lemars	Friday Club	Mutual improvement.
	Pierian Club	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
Malvern	Woman's Club	Social and intellectual advancement.
Manchester	C. L. S. C.	To promote intelligence and culture.
	Franklin Circle, C. L. S. C.	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
	Friday Afternoon Club	Literary improvement.
	O. E. P.	Study of history, science, and civics.
	Thirteen Club	Mutual improvement.
	Tourist Club	Intellectual development and social intercourse.
Maquoketa	Outlook Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Tuesday Club	Literary improvement.
Marion	Cary Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Theristrial	Intellectual and social improvement.
Marshalltown	Hawthorne Club.....	Intellectual improvement and social enjoyments.
	Roundabout Club.....	Study of English poetry.
	Shakespeare Circle	Study of Shakespeare.
	Women's Club.....	Social and intellectual advancement.
	Witenagemote Club	Mutual and social improvement.
Mason City.....	Maria Mitchell Club	Mutual improvement.
	Monday Club	Literary study.
	Sorosie Current Topic Club	General culture and social enjoyment.
	Twentieth Century Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
McGregor	Tourist Club	Mutual improvement and sociability.
Mitchellville	V. O. V. Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Mount Pleasant	Ladies' Library Association	To maintain a public library.

a Not reported.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
IOWA—concluded.		
Mount Vernon.....	Ingleside Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
Nevada.....	Thimble Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Newton.....	Friday Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Oskaloosa.....	Woman's Club.....	To promote a spirit of comradeship and the city's interests; to develop the highest type of womanhood.
Ottumwa.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Study and general improvement.
	Kymry Club.....	Study of art.
	Shakespeare Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
	Tourist Club.....	General study.
Oxford Junction.....	Philo Mathian Club.....	Mutual benefit.
Perry.....	Wednesday Club.....	Literary and scientific studies and mutual benefit.
Postville.....	Monday Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Radcliffe.....	A vanceer Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Rockford.....	Hyperion Chautauqua Circle.....	Pleasure and profit.
Shenandoah.....	Kappa Delta.....	Literary.
Sioux City.....	Anakrisians.....	Literary improvement.
State Center.....	Ladies' Reading Circle.....	Mutual improvement and sociability.
Tama.....	Woman's Literary Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Tipton.....	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
Toledo.....	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Mutual improvement and sociability.
	Sorosis.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
	Women's Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Traer.....	Alpha Club.....	Literary work and sociability.
Vinton.....	New Century Club.....	Literary and social improvement.
Washington.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Study of history and literature.
Waterloo.....	Franklin Chautauqua Circle.....	Study of C. L. S. C. course.
	Ladies' Literary Society.....	Study of literature.
Webster City.....	Home Club.....	Mutual improvement and literary work.
	Literary Roundtable.....	Self-improvement.
Westbranch.....	Modern Priscilla Club.....	Literary culture and sociability.
West Union.....	Magazine Club.....	Study of current literature.
	Tourist Club.....	Study of literature on travels.
KANSAS.		
Burlington.....	Travelers' Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Chanute.....	Tuesday Reading Club.....	Mutual benefit and improvement.
Cottonwood Falls.....	Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	Philanthropy.
	Ladies' Shakespeare Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement, study of Shakespeare.
Council Grove.....	Shakespeare Club.....	Social, literary, and moral improvement.
	Thursday Afternoon Club.....	Study of literature, sociology, and civics; philanthropy.
Emporia.....	Junto Club.....	Study of literature.
Fort Scott.....	Castalia Club.....	Mutual improvement in literary work.
	Wednesday Morning Club.....	Study of history and literature.
Girard.....	Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Ladies' Reading Club.....	Mutual improvement and entertainment.
Hutchinson.....	Domestic Science Club.....	Mutual improvement, discussions on social science.
	Shakespeare Club.....	Studies in English.
	Women's Club.....	Mutual sympathy and higher civilization of humanity.
Junction City.....	Ladies' Reading Club.....	Intellectual culture.
Kansas City.....	Traveler's Club.....	Literary and social improvement.
Kingman.....	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Advancement of women.
Larned.....	Portia Club.....	Study of current literature and higher education.
Leavenworth.....	Art League.....	Study of art and literature.
	Saturday Club.....	Study of literature.
	Whittier Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Lincoln.....	Social Science Club.....	Literary.
Lyons.....	P. E. O., Chapter C.....	Literary improvement and social intercourse.
Meade.....	Arena Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
Newton.....	Themian Club.....	Study of civil government.
Oberlin.....	Monday Evening Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
Olathe.....	Sigourney Club.....	Higher culture and mutual helpfulness.
Ottawa.....	Monday Afternoon Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Sappho.....	To assist young girls to more thoughtful ideas of life, reading of good books, general helpfulness.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
KANSAS—concluded.		
Paola	Pleasant Hour Club	Literary study.
	Vincent Chautauqua Circle	Study of Chautauqua course.
Peabody	Tuesday Afternoon Club	Study of history and literature.
Phillipsburg	Hyperion Club	Mutual improvement.
Salina	Current Literature Club	Discussion of subjects of general interest.
Seneca	P. E. O. Sisterhood	Mental culture and improvement in manners.
Stockton	Twentieth Century Club	General study and social intercourse.
Topeka	Daughters of the American Revolution	To foster a spirit of patriotism.
	Want To Know Club	Social and literary.
	Western Sorosis Club	Higher intellectual culture.
Wellington	Cary Circle	Study of literature.
Wichita	Hypatia Club	Culture and sociability.
	Thursday Afternoon Cooking Club	To study cookery.
Winfield	Rosette Circle	To encourage study and discussion of general topics.
KENTUCKY.		
Bowling Green	Current Topics Club	Study of current topics of interest.
Covington	Art Club	To stimulate interest in the study of art.
	Tuesday Club	Study of history and literature.
Ghent	H. and P. Literary Society	Spiritual, intellectual, and social culture.
Harrodsburg	College Street Club	General culture.
	Music Club	Advancement in musical taste and culture.
Lexington	Woman's Club of Central Kentucky	To promote social, educational, literary, and artistic growth.
Louisville	Alumnæ Club	Self-improvement, best interests of the community, study of literature, science, art, music, and educational problems, and practical philanthropy.
	Hampton Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Literature Club	Study of literature.
	Louisville Pottery Club	To encourage and stimulate interest in china painting.
	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement, and to further reform in community.
Maysville	Nomad Club	Improvement and pleasure.
Middlesboro	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Mount Sterling	Woman's Club	To acquire a greater knowledge of literature, art, and life, and to be in sympathy with the spirit of the age.
Owensboro	Married Ladies' Reading Club	Reading good literature or history.
Paris	Literary Club	Mutual improvement in mind and heart qualities.
Shelbyville	Cecelia Choral Society	Musical culture.
	Travelers' Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
	Woman's Club	To promote social, literary, and artistic growth, and the welfare of the community.
Versailles	Pow-Wow	Study of American literature.
	Wednesday Club	Study of literature.
LOUISIANA.		
New Orleans	Woman's Club	Mental improvement and social relaxation.
Shreveport	Hypatia Club	Study and discussion of current topics, and social enjoyment.
MAINE.		
Auburn	Art Club	Study of ancient and modern art.
	Art and Literature Club	Study of art and literature.
	Our Neighborhood Club	Intellectual improvement and sociability.
Augusta	China Decorator's Club	Improvement in china painting; study of ceramics.
	Current Events Club	Individual culture and study of current history.
Bangor	Athene Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Norumbega Club	Intellectual improvement and to encourage interest in social and moral questions of the day.
Bath	Fortnightly Club	Literary and social.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MAINE—continued:		
Bethel	Columbian Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Biddeford	Thursday Club	Study of literature and current events.
Brunswick	Crescent Club	Literary study.
	Mustard Seed Club	The Chautauqua course.
	Saturday Club	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day.
	Shakespeare Club	Mutual pleasure and profit.
Bryant Pond	Somerset Club	Intellectual improvement.
Bucksport	October Club	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day.
Caribou	Aurora Literary	Mutual improvement in literature and art.
Cherryfield	Woman's League	Self-improvement.
Cumberland Mills	Ammonconglin Literary Club	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and the current events of the day.
Dexter	Woman's Literary Club	Study of literature and mutual benefit.
Ellsworth	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual improvement.
Fort Fairfield	Philomathic Club	Social and literary improvement.
Fryeburg	Woman's Literary Club	To found a library; intellectual improvement.
Gardiner	Current Events Club	Intellectual improvement; discussion of current events.
Hallowell	Current Events Club	Mutual pleasure and profit; discussion of current events.
Lewiston	Cleff	Improvement in music and musical literature.
	Cosmos Club	Intellectual improvement; to promote a higher social standard.
	Current Events Club	Study of current events.
	Mount David Shakespeare Club	Mutual improvement.
	Murray Club	Mutual improvement.
	Reading Circle	Reading of history and current literature.
	Social and Literary Guild	Social and literary improvement.
	Sorosis	Study of literature.
	Sunshine Club	Sociability and discussion of literary and current topics.
Lewiston and Auburn	History Club	Reading of history.
	Parliamentary Club	Study of parliamentary law.
	Spinet Club	Study of history, music, and musicians.
Norway	Barton Reading Club	Mutual improvement.
Norway Lake	Woman's Club	Sociability and mutual helpfulness.
Oakland	Tuesday Club	Study of literature.
Old Orchard	Old Orchard Club	Sociability and mutual improvement.
Orono	Island Reading Club	Sociability.
Portland	Beecher Club	Study of evolution.
	Child Culture Club	To create an interest in kindergarten work.
	Cone Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Current Events Club	Study of current events.
	George Eliot Club	Study of English literature.
	Monday Club	Study of history and literature.
	Monica Club	Study of Shakespeare.
	Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association	Mental culture and to foster interest in the college.
	Mutual Improvement Club	Study of parliamentary law.
	Travelers' Club	Mutual improvement.
	Woman's Literary Union	Mutual improvement.
Rockland	Methebesec Club	Social and intellectual culture.
	Saturday Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Shakespeare Club	Study of Shakespeare's works.
Saco	Women's Education and Industrial Union	Friendship among women; welfare of the community.
Skowhegan	Sorosis	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and vital interests of the day.
Thomaston	Woman's Club	Social and literary development.
	Great Expectations Club	Study and general improvement.
Tremont	Mount Desert Folk Lore and Historical Club	To collect and preserve the unwritten history and legends of Mount Desert Island.
Waterville	Woman's Literary Club	To promote culture and literary taste.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,233 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MAINE—concluded.		
West Fryeburg	Stirling Literary Club	Intellectual improvement.
Yarmouth	Fortnightly Club	Intellectual improvement and social intercourse.
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore	Arundell Club	Mutual improvement and pleasure.
	Myrtle Club of Working Girls	Mutual improvement and social enjoyment.
Frederick	Alumnæ of Frederick Female Seminary.	Mental improvement.
Mount Washington	Lend-a-Hand Club	General culture, helpfulness, and improvement of the community.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Amesbury	Elizabeth H. Whittier Club	Literary work, mutual improvement, philanthropy.
Amherst	Woman's Club	Pleasure, improvement of women, and town improvement.
Attleboro	Round Table Club	Intellectual improvement and social intercourse.
Anburndale	Review Club	Literary improvement and social intercourse.
Ayer	Current Events Club	Mutual improvement and social intercourse.
Beverly	Lothrop Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Blackstone	Alpha Club	Mental and social improvement.
Boston	All Around Dickens Club	To study the writings of Charles Dickens.
	Bostoniana Club	To study, and to increase interest in, Boston.
	Brighthelmstone Club	Educational and progressive thought and action.
	Clover Club	To furnish social and industrial opportunities for working women.
	Daughters of Vermont	Social intercourse.
	Friendly Workers	Mutual sympathy and help between women of leisure and business women.
	Grammar School Club	Friendly intercourse and discussion of school questions.
	Home Club	To become a social center for united thought and action.
	Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.	To assist in caring for the veterans of the civil war.
	Ladies' Physiological Institute	Study of physiology and hygiene.
	Lady Teachers' Association	Mutual relief, self-protection, social intercourse.
	Masters' Assistants' Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
	New England Wheaton Seminary Club.	Social intercourse, mental culture, and to foster interest in the seminary.
	New England Women's Club	Social intercourse and general improvement.
	New Hampshire's Daughters	Social intercourse and promotion of loyalty to the mother State and of her interests.
	Pallas Club	Study of history of art.
	Political Class	Study of politics, theoretical and practical.
	Shawmut Working Girls' Club	Educational and social improvement.
	Wednesday Morning Club	Discussion of general subjects.
	Wintergreen Club	Rest and pleasure to tired club women.
	Woman's Charity Club	Philanthropy.
	Woman's Era	To promote education among N. E. colored women.
Cambridge	Cantabrigia Club	Social and literary culture and philanthropy.
Chelsea	Woman's Club	Mutual benefit in social and educational relations.
Chicopee Falls	Woman's Club	Study of literature and current events.
Clinton	Women's Club	Mental culture and development of broader ideal of the responsibilities and privileges of women.
Concord	Woman's Club	Study and sociability.
Danvers	Women's Association	Social and intellectual culture.
Dedham	Afternoon Club	General culture.
	Women's Club	General culture.
Dorchester	Clifton Club	Literary.
	Thursday Morning Fortnightly	Study of the progress of the nineteenth century.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,233 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MASSACHUSETTS—continued.		
Dorchester	Tuesday Morning Club	Study and benevolent work.
	Woman's Club	Ethical, social, and intellectual culture.
Everett	Woman's Book Review Club	Review of new publications.
	Friday Club	Social and literary improvement.
Fall River	Working Girls' Club	Social and educational improvement.
Fitchburg	Woman's Club	Social, literary, and intellectual improvement.
Foxboro	Monday Club	Historical, literary, and sociological studies.
Framingham	Woman's Club	Literary, social, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Franklin	Alden Club	Mutual improvement and social enjoyment.
Great Barrington	Thursday Morning Club	General improvement.
Haverhill	Current Events Class	Study of current events.
	Round Table Club	Mutual improvement.
Hydepark	Current Events Club	Study and discussion of current events.
	Monday Club	Mental improvement.
Jamaica Plain	Mutual improvement and helpfulness.	
	Tuesday Club	Ethical, social, and intellectual culture.
Lowell	Working Girls' Club	Instruction of a personal and practical nature, and for social pleasure.
	Middlesex Woman's Club	Social and mental culture, improvement of society, and to foster a generous public spirit in the community.
Lynn	1884 Club	The consideration of social, intellectual, and moral questions.
	North Shore Club	Social, literary, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Malden	Outlook Club	Development along all lines of progress.
	Starr Club	Literary and general culture.
	Women's Club	Moral, intellectual, and social improvement.
	Enterprise Club of Working Girls	Social, intellectual, and industrial improvement.
Marlboro	Ladies' Aid Association of the Malden Hospital.	To promote the interests of the hospital.
	Old and New Club	Mutual improvement.
	Colonial Club	Social, literary, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Medfield	Tuesday Club	Moral, intellectual, and social improvement.
	Woman's Club	Mutual help and improvement.
Medford	Woman's Club	Study of general subjects.
Melrose	Woman's Club	Mental, moral, physical, and social improvement.
Millbury	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Milton	Merry Workers	Mutual help and improvement.
Monson	Current Events Club	Literary work and discussion of current events.
Nahant	Woman's Club	Social and literary.
Nantucket	Sorosis Club	Literary.
Natick	Woman's Club	Social and intellectual improvement.
New Bedford	Union Industrial Club	Mutual improvement.
Newburyport	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Newton	Woman's Club	Social and educational improvement; philanthropy.
	Women's Guild	Social intercourse, intellectual progress, philanthropy.
Newton Highlands	C. L. S. C.	General study.
	Monday Club	Social and intellectual improvement.
Northampton	Nineteenth Century Club	Mental improvement.
Peabody	Woman's Club	General improvement and social enjoyment.
Pittsfield	Wednesday Morning Club	Literary.
	Working Girls' Club	Mutual improvement and social enjoyment.
Randolph	Ladies' Library Association	Mutual improvement and friendly intercourse.
Reading	Woman's Club	Social and intellectual improvement.
Roxbury	Roxburgue Club	Education and improvement of the community.
	United Workers	To help working girls.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.		
Roxbury.....	Women in Council.....	Study of all subjects connected with the care of children.
Salem.....	Thought and Work Club.....	General culture and improvement of the community.
	Woman's Club.....	Social, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Somerville.....	Browning Club.....	Study of Browning.
	Daughters of Maine Club.....	Social intercourse, mutual welfare, intellectual improvement.
	Heptorean Club.....	Literary work and to promote social interests.
Southbridge.....	Monday Club.....	Study of literature, art, and history also sociability.
Spencer.....	Monday Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Springfield.....	Atalanta Club.....	Literary.
	Women's Club.....	Social, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Swampscott.....	Woman's Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Taunton.....	Octagon Club.....	Study of general topics and for social enjoyment.
Wakefield.....	Kosmos Club.....	Social, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Walpole.....	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement and helpfulness.
Waltham.....	Woman's Club.....	Social, ethical, aesthetic, and intellectual culture.
Watertown.....	Woman's Club.....	To stimulate literary effort and promote social life.
Wellesley Hills.....	Woman's Club.....	Ethical, social, and educational culture.
West Newton.....	Women's Educational Club.....	To promote educational interests of women and of the community in general.
Weymouth.....	Monday Club.....	Sociability.
	Old Colony Club.....	Social and mental culture.
Woburn.....	Woman's Club.....	Literary culture and social enjoyment.
Worcester.....	Home Club.....	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day.
	Worcester Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association.	To advance the prosperity of Mt. Holyoke College, and to promote an interest in the higher education of women.
	Woman's Club.....	To consider the more important vital questions of the day.
MICHIGAN.		
Adrian.....	Woman's Club.....	Study of history.
Albion.....	Emitte Lucem Tuam Club.....	Promotion of literary and social pursuits.
Allegan.....	Woman's History Class.....	Study of history.
Alma.....	Woman's Club.....	General study of literary and scientific subjects.
Augusta.....	Ladies' Centennial Literary Society..	Mutual improvement.
Battlecreek.....	Woman's League.....	Intellectual improvement, philanthropy, and improvement of society.
Bay City.....	Woman's Club.....	Promotion of study and cultivation of literary taste.
Benton Harbor.....	Ossoli Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Big Rapids.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Caro.....	Wixson Club.....	Social and literary improvement.
Charlotte.....	Contributor's Club.....	Contributions to Charlotte Tribune on subjects of interest to women.
	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Improvement of society and philanthropy.
	Woman's Club.....	Higher education of women.
Coldwater.....	Coldwater Columbian Club.....	To study everything pertaining to the World's Fair.
Decatur.....	Every Tuesday Club.....	Mental and social improvement.
Detroit.....	Hypatia Club.....	Mental improvement.
	Twentieth Club of Detroit.....	Mental improvement.
	Woman's Historical Club.....	Study of history.
Eaton Rapids.....	Ladies' History Club.....	Study of history, literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day.
	U and I Club.....	Intellectual and liberal culture.
Flint.....	Columbian Club.....	Study and development.
Grand Rapids.....	Alsibce Club.....	Intellectual and social culture.
	Igrasil Club.....	Literary and scientific culture and mutual helpfulness.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MICHIGAN—cont'd.		
Grand Rapids	South End Ladies' Literary Club.....	Study of science, education, history, art, and literature.
	West Side Ladies' Literary Club	Mental culture.
Hart	Ladies' Literary Club	Social and intellectual improvement.
Hartford	Woman's Club	Study and improvement.
Hillsdale	Woman's Club	General culture, mutual sympathy, and helpfulness.
Howell	Woman's Club	Literary and scientific pursuits.
Hudson	Friday Club	Study of history and literature.
	Woman's Literary Club	Intellectual improvement, sociability, philanthropy.
Ironwood	Tuesday Afternoon Club	Study of English literature.
Jackson	Athena Club	Educational improvement.
	Tuesday Club	Social and intellectual culture.
	Mosaic Club	Study of history, art, and literature.
	Twentieth Century Club.....	Study of literature, art, science, and current events.
Kalamazoo	Twentieth Century Club	To meet the demands of the twentieth century.
Lansing	Unity Club	Study and mutual improvement.
	West Side Literary Club	Intellectual culture.
	Woman's Club	Study and mental improvement.
Lapeer.....	Tuesday Club	Literary culture.
Leslie.....	F. O. T. C. Club	Intellectual improvement and philanthropy.
Manistee	Lakeside Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Mason	Child Study Club	For mutual help and advancement of mothers.
Mendon	Women's Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Muskegon	Woman's Club	Literary and scientific pursuits.
Owosso	Woman's Literary Club	Educational work in literature, science, and art.
Plymouth.....	Ladies' Literary Club	Study of general literature and current events.
Portland	Literary Club	Mutual improvement.
Reel City	Woman's Mutual Improvement Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
Romeo	Monday Club	Social, intellectual, and literary culture.
Saginaw	Political Equality Club	To study political questions and advance woman suffrage.
	Reading Club	Study of history.
	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
St. Joseph	Monday Night Literary Society	Study of literature, art, science, and current events.
	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
St. Louis.....	Monday Club	(a)
Sault Sainte Marie.....	Woman's Reading Club	Promotion of study and cultivation of literary taste.
Schoolcraft	Ladies' Library Association	Mutual improvement and establishing a library.
Stanton	Saturday Club	Mutual improvement.
Tecumseh	Research Circle	Mutual improvement.
Three Rivers	Woman's Club	Intellectual culture.
Traverse City	Woman's Club	Study of literature, sociology, and current events, and promotion of sociability.
Vicksburg	Isabella Club	Study of Spanish history.
Williamston	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Ypsilanti	Ladies' Literary Club	Mutual improvement.
MINNESOTA.		
Ada	Young Ladies' Reading Club	Social and mental improvement.
Adrian	Ladies' Tourist Club	Intellectual improvement.
Albert Lea	Travel Class	Pleasure and improvement.
Anoka.....	Philolectian Society	Intellectual improvement and establishing and helping to maintain a free public library.
Dodge Center.....	Fortnightly Club	Intellectual and mental improvement.
Duluth	Ladies' Literature Class	Study of literature.
Faribault.....	Travelers' Club	Study of history, literature, government, etc., of different countries.
Glenwood	Minnewaska Literary and Musical Club.....	Mutual improvement in music and literature.
Hastings	River Side Reading Club.....	To read about foreign countries exhibiting at World's Fair.

a Not reported.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MINNESOTA—cont'd.		
Lake City	Woman's Club.....	Study of literature and advancement of women.
Marshall	Current News Club.....	Study of literature and topics of general interest.
Minneapolis	Art History Club.....	Study of the history of the fine arts.
	Chlo Club	Study of history.
	Coterie.....	Study of literature.
	E. E. Kenyon Club.....	General culture.
	Froebel Club.....	Study of child and methods of child culture.
	Household Economic Association.....	Study of civics, sociology, and philanthropy.
	Students' Club.....	General improvement.
Moorhead.....	Tourist Club.....	To prepare for intelligent travel.
	Tuesday Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
	Woman's Club.....	Philanthropy.
	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Students' Club.....	To promote the growth of flowers in the community.
Morris.....	Students' Club.....	To promote the growth of flowers in the community.
Newport.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual improvement and sociability.
Northfield.....	Current Events Club.....	Study of current topics.
	Monday Club.....	Literary study and philanthropy.
	Pioneer Club.....	Reading of Shakespeare.
Ortonville.....	Ladies' Reading Circle.....	Intellectual and social culture.
Owatonna.....	Cosmopolitan Literary.....	Intellectual and moral improvement.
St. Cloud.....	Reading Room Society.....	To establish a free reading room in connection with public library.
St. Paul.....	Hamline Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Twentieth Century History Club.....	Mutual improvement and social intercourse.
	Woman's Club of Merriam Park.....	Literary culture.
	Woman's Literary Club of Merriam Park.....	Study of literature.
St. Peter.....	Young Women's Friendly Association.....	Mental, moral, and spiritual improvement of young working women, and philanthropy.
	Woman's Literary Club.....	Study of general topics and to establish a public library.
	Woman's Graduation Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Sauk Center.....	Primrose Club.....	Self-culture.
Stillwater.....	Woman's Reading Club.....	Literary culture.
	Current News Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Tracy.....	Tourist Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Windom.....	Ladies' Art Class.....	Study of the history of art.
Winona.....	Ladies' Art Class.....	Study of the history of art.
MISSOURI.		
Brookfield.....	Tourist Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Cameron.....	Washington Irving Literary Club.....	Study of history, literature, and current events.
	Wednesday Afternoon Reading Club.....	Intellectual, social, and moral improvement.
Carthage.....	Junior Shakespeare Society.....	Study of Shakespeare's works.
Edina.....	Tourist Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Elizabeth Barrett Browning Club.....	Study of literature and social enjoyment.
Hannibal.....	Women's Club.....	Study.
Joplin.....	Century Club.....	Mental improvement and social pleasure.
Kansas City.....	Unity Literary Circle.....	(a)
	Ada Elkins Study Class.....	Post graduate study of history, literature, and ethics.
	Alternate Tuesday Club.....	Literary.
	Athenæum Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Club of '93.....	Study of history.
	Friends in Council.....	Study of history, literature, and art.
	History Club of '82.....	Study of history.
	Magazine Coterie.....	Mental and conversational improvement, study of parliamentary rules.
	Melrose Fortnightly Club.....	Study of American literature.
	Portia Club.....	Intellectual culture and mutual helpfulness.
	Round Table Club.....	Study of history and literature.
	South Side Literary Club.....	Intellectual culture.
	Twentieth Century Club.....	Study of literature.

a Not reported.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
MISSOURI—concd.		
Kirkwood	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Tuesday Reading Circle.....	Mental improvement.
Lebanon.....	Shakespeare Club.....	Study of Shakespeare.
Louisiana.....	Century Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Maryville.....	Mutual Improvement Circle.....	Mutual improvement.
St. Louis	Business Woman's Club.....	To provide lunch, reading, and lounging rooms for business women.
	Collegiate Alumnae	Practical college work and establishing fellowships.
	Emergency Aid.....	Philanthropy.
	Humanity Club.....	Philanthropy.
	Mary Institute Alumnae Association.	Social intercourse.
	Musical Club	Musical culture.
	Rubenstein Club	Study and rendition of good music.
	Tuesday Literary Club	Self-improvement.
	Tuesday Musicales Club.....	Musical culture.
	Unity Study Club	Study of literary, ethical, and sociological topics.
	Wednesday Club	To promote the mutual interests of the women of St. Louis.
Sedalia	Clio Club	Study of history and literature.
	Rocking Chair Club	Mutual improvement and social intercourse.
	Sorosis Club	Study of history, literature, and current events.
Springfield	Ladies' Saturday Club	General culture.
Webster Groves	Century Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
	Monday Club	Mutual improvement.
MONTANA.		
Bozeman	Montana State Housekeepers' Society	To advance improved and scientific methods of housekeeping and home-keeping.
Butte	Atlas Club.....	Literary.
	Homer Club	Study of Grecian history and mythology.
	Woman's Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Kalispell	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Literary work.
NEBRASKA.		
Ashland	Women's Club.....	Mutual improvement and good fellowship.
Auburn.....	Mental Culture Club	Mutual improvement and social intercourse.
Aurora	Nineteenth Century Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Columbus	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Crete	Columbian Club	Intellectual and moral improvement and good fellowship.
	Round Table	Study and sociability.
Fullerton	Social Literary Circle.....	Educational and social improvement.
Grand Island	Mary Barnes Literary Club.....	Mental and social improvement.
Humboldt	Woman's Progressive Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Lincoln.....	Harmonious Companie	Study of music.
	Century Club	Study of history, literature, and current events.
	Fortnightly Club	Study and social intercourse.
	Lotos Club.....	Literary and social culture and philanthropy.
	Matinee Musicales.....	To promote the culture of music.
	New Book Review Club	Review of the best new books.
	Sorosis Club	Study of general topics.
	Woman's Club	Intellectual and moral improvement and good fellowship.
	Woman's Club—University Place	Intellectual and moral improvement and good fellowship.
Norfolk.....	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement and improvement of community.
Omaha.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual improvement, good fellowship, philanthropy.
Plattsburgh	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual improvement and good fellowship.
St. Paul.....	Self-Culture Club.....	Self-improvement.
Schuyler.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual and ethical improvement.
Scotia.....	Ladies' Reading Circle.....	Mutual improvement.
Seward	Fin de Siecle Club	Mutual improvement.
	History and Art Club	Self-culture and mutual improvement.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
NEBRASKA—concd.		
Stanton.....	Sorosis Club.....	Intellectual and moral improvement and good fellowship.
Stromsburg.....	Woman's Club.....	Literary work.
Sutton.....	Ladies' Literary Club.....	Study of history, literature, and social problems.
Tecumseh.....	Cosy Club.....	Mental and social improvement.
Valley.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Wayne.....	Acme Club.....	Mutual improvement and sociability.
Weeping Water.....	Zetetic Club.....	Literary and social.
York.....	Avon Club.....	Study of Shakespeare's works.
	Dilettanti Club.....	Study of music.
	Woman's Club.....	Self-improvement, mutual help, sympathy and counsel, and higher civilization of humanity.
	York Town and County Club.....	Social intercourse.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Concord.....	Hathaway Club.....	Study of Shakespeare's works.
	Straford Club.....	Study of Shakespeare.
	Twelfth Night Club.....	Study of Shakespeare—history and literature of his time.
	Woman's Club.....	To become a social center for united thought and action.
Conway.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual, social, and moral improvement.
Dover.....	Tuesday Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
Durham.....	Tuesday Afternoon Club.....	Study and mutual improvement.
Exeter.....	Current Events Club.....	Mutual benefit.
	Robinson Seminary Alumnae Association.	To keep up an interest in the seminary.
Franklin.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual, social, and moral improvement.
Keene.....	Colonial Club.....	Study of colonial history.
	Fortnightly Club.....	Intellectual improvement.
Manchester.....	Current Events Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Historic Art Club.....	Study of history of art.
	Interrogation Club.....	Study of the leading topics of the day.
	Musical Club.....	Mutual improvement in musical subjects.
	Outlook Club.....	Study and discussion of the leading topics of the day.
	Review Club.....	Critical study of literature.
	Shakespeare Club.....	Study of Shakespeare.
Milford.....	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual and social culture.
Nashua.....	Nashaway Women's Club.....	Mental and social culture.
Penacook.....	Current Events Club.....	Literary and social culture.
Peterboro.....	F. and F. Club.....	Mental and social culture.
Portsmouth.....	History Club.....	Study of history, literary and social culture.
Rochester.....	Monday Club.....	Study.
Tilton.....	Woman's Club.....	Educational improvement in the various lines of woman's work.
West Lebanon.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and vital interests of the day.
NEW JERSEY.		
Cranford.....	Wednesday Morning Club.....	Mutual improvement, advancement of ethical, intellectual, philanthropic, and social interests.
Jersey City.....	Woman's Club.....	Educational and social advancement; philanthropy.
Madison.....	Fortnightly Jaunts.....	Study of literature and music, and social intercourse.
Montclair.....	Social-Literary Club.....	Systematic reading.
	Wednesday Afternoon Club.....	Reading and study.
Newark.....	Working Girls' Club.....	Mutual enjoyment and improvement, and to organize classes and a circulating library.
Orange.....	Woman's Club.....	Discussion of topics of general and social importance.
Passaic.....	Monday Afternoon Club.....	Intellectual and social improvement.
Paterson.....	Working Girls' Society.....	Mutual improvement.
Plainfield.....	Current Events Club.....	Study of current history and literature.
	Monday Afternoon Club.....	Intellectual and social culture.
Rutherford.....	Woman's Reading Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Salem.....	Woman's Club.....	Mutual improvement in literature, art, science, and the vital interests of the day.
Weehawken.....	Girls' Mutual Improvement Club.....	Mutual improvement.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
NEW MEXICO.		
Roswell.....	Woman's Club.....	Literary and social culture.
Santa Fe.....	Woman's Board of Trade.....	Town improvements and philanthropy.
NEW YORK.		
Amsterdam.....	Century Club.....	Mental, moral, and social development.
	Good Will Club.....	Educational and social.
Andover.....	Hawthorne Club.....	Study of the course of the Chautauqua Circle.
	Lucy Stone Club.....	To study the problems of citizenship.
Auburn.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Bayridge.....	Reading Club.....	Mutual improvement and sociability.
Belfast.....	Hawthorne Club.....	Mutual improvement and to add to libraries of Genesee Valley Seminary and Union School.
Belmont.....	Literary and Historical Society.....	Mental improvement and to establish free public library.
	Tourist Club.....	Improvement and sociability.
Bolivar.....	Sorosis Club.....	Mutual improvement and to aid public library.
Brooklyn.....	Acorn Club of First Presbyterian Church.....	Educational and social.
	Bedford Political Equality League.....	To secure to woman the unrestricted exercise of all the rights of citizenship.
	Brevoort Alumnae Association.....	To keep up an interest in the school.
	Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club.....	Social, literary, philanthropic.
	Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	Care of invalids, mostly consumptives.
	Cambridge Club.....	Study of literature.
	Chiropean Club.....	Mutual helpfulness and philanthropy.
	Civitas Club.....	Municipal welfare and philanthropy.
	Colonia Club.....	Moral and intellectual improvement and sociability.
	Council of the Brooklyn Association of Working Girls' Societies.....	Improvement of the social, intellectual and industrial condition of working women.
	Fort Greene Chapter, D. A. R.....	Patriotic commemoration and historical study.
	Fortnightly Club.....	Study.
	Friday Afternoon Club.....	General culture.
	Froebel Society.....	Study of the principles of education.
	Good Will Working Girls' Club.....	Mutual improvement and enjoyment.
	Kindly Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Kosmos Club.....	Intellectual, social, patriotic, and philanthropic development.
	Lend-a-Hand Club.....	To train young working girls into some thought of service to others.
	Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.....	To furnish medical and surgical advice and treatment by women physicians to women and children.
	Needlework Guild of America.....	Philanthropy.
	Photoreone Reading Club.....	Study of literature, art, and civil government.
	Portia Club.....	Literary improvement.
	Urban Club.....	Study of civil government.
	Vassar Students' Aid Society.....	To aid needy and deserving students at Vassar College.
	Winter Club.....	Improvement in literature, art, etc.
	Woman's Club.....	General culture and social reform.
	Woman's Union Club of Bethany Chapel.....	To promote sociability between the home church and the chapel.
	Woman's Health Protective Association.....	Improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.
Buffalo.....	Friends.....	Study.
	Girls' Friendly Society.....	Mutual helpfulness.
	Graduates' Association of Buffalo Seminary.....	Advancement of the interests of education.
	Highland Park Literary Club.....	Literary work.
	Literary Club of the Church of the Messiah.....	Study of history.
	Monday Class.....	Study of literature.
	Physicians' League.....	Social enjoyment and mutual improvement.
	St. Margaret's Literary Club.....	Higher and broader culture.
	Scribblers.....	Intellectual and social improvement.
	Women's Educational and Industrial Union.....	Educational, industrial, and social advancement.
	Women's Investigating Club.....	Mental, moral, and physical improvement.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
NEW YORK—cont'd.		
Buffalo	Women Teachers' Association	To promote the welfare of the public schools.
Camden	Working Girls' Club	To establish a home for working girls.
	Historical Club	Study and mutual improvement.
	Philomathic Society	Intellectual and moral improvement and philanthropy.
Canisteo	Shakespearean Club	Study of history and literature.
Chautauqua	Tourists' Club	Enjoyment and study.
	Woman's Club	Self-improvement; mutual helpfulness.
Cooperstown	Otsego Chapter, D. A. R.	To foster true patriotism and extend the institutions of American freedom.
Cuba	Shakespeare Club	Mutual improvement.
East Aurora	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement and advancement of education.
Fillmore	Wide-Awake Club	Moral and intellectual improvement.
Flushing	Good Citizenship League	Educational improvement.
Friendship	Travelers' Club	Mutual improvement.
Genesee	Monday Evening Class	Study of history and literature.
Groton	Columbian Club	Intellectual improvement.
Haverstraw	Nineteenth Century Club	Social and literary culture.
Herkimer	Progressive Club	Study of literature, art, science, and current topics.
Hudson	Fortnightly Club	Literary and social.
Ilion	Historical Club	Self-culture.
	Travelers' Club	Intellectual improvement.
Ithaca	Woman's Club	Discussion of topics of general and social importance.
Jamaica	Woman's Club	Discussion of questions of current and permanent interest.
Littlefalls	Fortnightly Club	Intelligent appreciation of literature and men.
Livonia	Ladies' Literary Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Medina	Fortnightly Culture Club	Literary and social culture.
Mount Vernon	Westchester Woman's Club	Mental and social culture; improvement of society.
New Brighton	Fortnightly Club	Literary and social pleasure.
New York	Alumnæ Association of St. Mary's School.	Friendly intercourse and to promote the interests of alma mater.
	Alumnæ Association of Woman's Law Class of New York University.	Intellectual and social culture.
	Associate Alumnæ of Normal College.	Friendly intercourse and to promote the interests of alma mater.
	Clio Club	Mental improvement.
	College Women's Club	To aid female college students, to advance the higher education of women, and social intercourse.
	Emma Willard Association	To perpetuate the name and fame of Mrs. Emma Willard and promote the higher education of women.
	Far and Near Working Girls' Club...	Enjoyment and instruction of working girls.
	Harlem Philharmonic Society	To advance the interest of music.
	Improvement Club	Social intercourse.
	Lasell Club	School reunion.
	Motley Club	Literary.
	Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association.	Friendly intercourse and to promote the interests of the college.
	New York School of Applied Design for Women.	Practical, technical instruction in designing.
	Phalo Club	To study what contributes to the best development of civilization.
	Post Parliament Club	Study and practice of parliamentary law and political science.
	Professional Woman's League	Education and philanthropy.
	Prospect Hill Working Girls' Association.	Social and educational improvement.
	Riverside Association Working Girls' Club.	Mutual improvement and enjoyment, self-government and self support.
	Rutgers Institute and College Alumnæ Association.	Fellowship and mutual improvement.
	Second Street Working Girls' Society.	Educational improvement.
	Society of Industrial Art	To prevent the use of unpaid-for practical designs by manufacturers.
	Society for the Study of Child Nature.	Study of children in their moral, physical, and intellectual natures.
	Thirty-eighth Street Working Girls' Society.	To develop cooperative schemes, education, and social intercourse.
	Twelfth Night Club	Social intercourse.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
NEW YORK—cont'd.		
New York.....	Vassar Students' Aid Society.....	To aid students of Vassar College.
	Wheaton Club.....	To promote the prosperity of Wheaton College and social happiness and friendship of former pupils.
	Woman's Health Protective Association.	Protection of public health; enforcement of sanitary laws.
	Woman's Press Club.....	Cooperation and fellowship.
	Women's Auxiliary to the New York Civil Service Reform Association.	To aid the association in extending its work and in raising funds.
	Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture.	Ethical culture and social, educational, and moral reform.
	Working Girls' Ivy Club.....	Self-improvement, social intercourse, higher development.
	X. L. M. Club.....	To entertain and instruct the girls who have outgrown the care of "Little Mothers" Aid Association.
	Old Westbury.....	Mutual improvement.
Olean.....	Philomathean Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Travelers' Club.....	Study.
Oneida.....	Progress Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Onsenta.....	Woman's Club.....	Social and literary improvement.
Oyster Bay.....	Woman's Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Pike.....	Emersonian Reading Club.....	Promotion of pure literary taste and social intercourse.
	Working Girls' Club.....	Social, mental, moral, and physical improvement.
Port Chester.....	Working Girls' Club.....	Study of current events.
Ripley.....	Glee Club.....	Mutual improvement.
Rochester.....	Literary Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Alumnae Association of Livingston Park Seminary.	Fellowship and practical educational work.
	Council of Jewish Women.....	To further the best and highest interests of humanity in fields religious, philanthropic, and educational.
	Woman's Ethical Club.....	Discussion of questions in practical ethics and philanthropy.
	Women's Educational and Industrial Union.	To make effective along educational lines the public opinion of women and to educate women in these lines.
Rome.....	Woman's League.....	General culture and philanthropy.
Roslyn.....	Thursday Afternoon Club.....	Literary improvement, social intercourse, philanthropy.
Saratoga Springs.....	Girls' Friendly Society.....	Moral development; protection of girls leaving their homes for factories.
	Women's Association for Greater Saratoga.	To assist Citizens' Union in reforms.
Seneca Falls.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Study of English and Continental literature.
	Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, D. A. R.....	To perpetuate the memory of our ancestors who were Revolutionary soldiers.
Sing Sing.....	Shakespeare Society.....	Study and mutual improvement.
	Stratford Shakespeare Club.....	Study of Shakespeare's plays.
	Council of Jewish Women.....	Social intercourse and to further the best and highest interests of humanity in fields religious, philanthropic, and educational.
Syracuse.....	Household Economic Association.....	Diffusing information pertaining to domestic science.
	Social Art Club.....	Study of art—its history and principles.
	Women's Educational and Industrial Union.	For the establishment of a day nursery.
	Working Woman's Club.....	To dignify labor and develop a high and noble womanhood.
Tremont and Fordham Troy.....	Mount Hope Reading Circle.....	Sociability and general improvement.
	Girls' Friendship Club.....	Self-improvement, social intercourse, and development of higher aims.
Utica.....	New Century Club.....	Civic, literary, and philanthropic work.
Warsaw.....	Working Girls' Club.....	General improvement.
	Monday Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Political Equality Club.....	Education; to secure the ballot for women.
Waterville.....	Every Saturday Night Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Travelers' Club.....	Social intercourse, and to make intelligent travelers.
Wellsville.....	Anthony Club.....	Study of political and social questions.
	Monday Club.....	Social and intellectual development and establishment of a free public library.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
NEW YORK—conc'd.		
Westfield.....	Monday Club.....	Æsthetical culture and social and intellectual improvement.
West New Brighton..	Mutual Help Club of Staten Island..	Social intercourse.
Yonkers.....	Civic League of the Woman's Institute.	Study of civic affairs; promotion of better social order.
	Tuesday Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Wilmington.....	North Carolina Sorosis.....	Social intercourse; intellectual improvement.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Cando.....	Fleur-de-Lis Club.....	Social and intellectual improvement.
Fargo.....	Fortnightly Club.....	Mutual improvement and advancement of education.
	Woman's Club.....	Discussion of topics of general interest.
Langdon.....	Woman's Club.....	Study of the history of government and of political parties.
OHIO.		
Ada.....	Current Events Club.....	Intellectual development, social culture, and study of current events.
Akron.....	New Century Club.....	Study of literature, science, and art.
Ashtabula.....	Woman's Fortnightly Club.....	Historical study.
Bellefontaine.....	Woman's Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
Bryan.....	Taine Club.....	Study of literature, science, art, and vital interests of the day.
Bucyrus.....	Crocus Club.....	Social and literary improvement.
	Ladies of the Round Table.....	Mental improvement.
Camden.....	Philomatheans.....	Literary.
Canton.....	American Bimetallic Union, Canton Branch, No. 201.	Study of bimetallic and its effects.
	Sorosis Club.....	Mutual helpfulness.
Chillicothe.....	Century Club.....	General culture.
Cincinnati.....	Business Women's Club.....	Recreation and general improvement.
	Club for Encouragement and Promotion of University Extension.	To extend the system of university teaching.
	Lecture Club.....	Literary.
	Les Voyageurs.....	Study of history and literature.
	Mt. Auburn Literary Club.....	Intellectual development.
	Nomad Club.....	Intellectual development.
	Peregrinators.....	The study of countries.
	Pilgrims.....	Literary improvement.
	Riverside Culture Club.....	Social and literary.
	Tourists.....	The study of countries.
	Walnut Hills History Class.....	Historical study.
	Woman's Civic League.....	To promote a higher public spirit and a better social order.
	Woman's Club.....	To promote social, educational, literary, and artistic growth, and the best interests of the city.
	Woman's Press Club.....	To promote the interests of women engaged in journalism, and to elevate the local press.
Circleville.....	Monday Club.....	Intellectual culture, mutual helpfulness, advancement of educational interests in community.
Cleveland.....	Novelist Club.....	Study of novels.
	Sorosis Club.....	Intellectual culture and progress for women.
Columbus.....	Faculty Women's Club.....	To foster social life in the Ohio State University.
	O. S. U. Alumnae Club.....	Intellectual and moral improvement.
	Woman's Scientific Club.....	Study of scientific subjects.
	Women's Club of Ohio Medical University.	Social and literary.
Coshocton.....	Historical Club.....	Study of history.
	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual and moral improvement; good fellowship.
Dayton.....	Emerson Club.....	Literary culture. (a)
	Friday Afternoon Club.....	
	H. E. Club.....	Recreation and literary and historical study.
	Riverdale Women's Club.....	Literary culture; better appreciation of the dignity of womanhood.
	Woman's Century Club.....	Social and educational.

(a) Not reported.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
OHIO—continued.		
Dayton	Woman's Literary Club	General culture.
Defiance	Mutual Improvement Circle	Mutual improvement in literary work.
Elyria	Fortnightly Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Findlay	Colloquists	Discussion of literary, social, and scientific subjects, and current events, reading the best novels of the year.
	Coteria Club	Mutual improvement.
	Sorosis Club	Mental improvement; literary culture.
	Utopian Club	Study of the Bay View Reading Circle course.
Fostoria	Colloquial Circle	Intellectual, moral, and colloquial improvement.
Fremont	Cosmopolitan Club	Intellectual improvement.
Hamilton	Current Events Club	Study of current events; intellectual culture.
Hartwell	Literary Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Hillsboro	Friday Club	Literary, social, and mutual improvement.
Home City and Delhi	Woman's Fortnightly Reading Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Ironton	Monday Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Jackson	Woman's Literary Club	Study of literature, history, etc., and social intercourse.
Junction City	Lyceum Club	Literary improvement and sociability.
Lebanon	Woman's Literary Club	Literary and social improvement.
Lima	Lotus Club	Study of art, history, and literature.
London	East High Street Club	Study of literature.
	Fortnightly Civic Club	Study of literature; social and intellectual culture.
	Woman's Club	Study of art, literature, and science, and social culture.
Lorain	Historical and Literary Club	Intellectual improvement.
Madisonville	Monday Club	Literary improvement.
Mansfield	Century Club	Study of art, history, literature, and science.
	Nomad Club	Study of travels and history.
	Round Table Club	Study of travels, history, art, literature, and current events.
	Travelers' Club	Study of travels, art, literature, and current events.
Marion	Woman's Club	Recreation and mutual improvement.
Mechanicsburg	Woman's Tourist Club	Self-improvement and social intercourse.
Mount Vernon	Monday Club	Study.
Newark	Progressive Club	Educational improvement and social intercourse.
	Research Club	Intellectual improvement.
New Lexington	Nondescript Club	Study of economics and social intercourse.
Ottawa	Ladies' Centennial Book Club	Literary work.
Oxford	Agora Club	Literary and social.
	Woman's Literary Club	Study of history and literature.
Piqua	Fortnightly Club	Literary improvement.
	History Club	Study of history.
Pomeroy	Shakespeare Club	Study of literature.
Port Clinton	Ladies' Literary and Social Club	Literary and social.
Portsmouth	Woman's Club	Advancement along all lines of progress.
Richmond	Carpe Diem Club	Literary pursuit.
Sandusky	Monday Literary Club	Mutual improvement.
	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual culture.
Sidney	New Century Club	Literary and artistic culture.
South Salem	Dinsmore Literary	Intellectual improvement and social pleasure.
Springfield	Monday Afternoon Club	Mutual improvement.
	Travelers' Club	Study of literature, travels, arts, sciences, current history, sociology, and ethics.
Tiffin	1890 Club	Intellectual improvement.
Troy	Altrurian Club	Mental improvement, study and practice of parliamentary law, and establishment of public library.
	Sorosis Club	Literary and social.
Urbana	Holmes Club	Literary.
Washington C. H.	Browning Club	Intellectual improvement.
Wauseon	Woman's Club	Literary work and culture.
West Liberty	Fortnightly Club	To promote social, literary, and scientific tastes.
Wyoming	Monday Club	Social and intellectual culture.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
OHIO—concluded.		
Xenia	Woman's Club	Literary work.
Yellowsprings	Social Culture Club	Intellectual and moral improvement and to promote good citizenship.
Youngstown	Coterie Club	Study of literature.
Zanesville	Ladies' Reading Circle	Literary and social.
	All Around Club	Intellectual culture.
OKLAHOMA.		
Oklahoma	Philomatheia Club	Mental, moral, and social improvement.
OREGON.		
Pendleton	Parliamentary Club	Study of civics and parliamentary law.
	Thursday Afternoon Club	Study, general improvement, and social intercourse.
Portland	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement, social intercourse, philanthropy.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Allegheny	Helping Hand Society	Self-improvement, social intercourse, development of high and noble aims.
Ardmore	Woman's Literary Club of Montgomery County.	Literary work.
Braddock	Women's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Bradford	Political Equality Club	Study of political economy and advancement of the cause of woman suffrage.
	Women's Literary Club	Intellectual culture and general improvement.
Chester	New Century Club	Intellectual, social, and moral improvement.
Conneautville	Shakespeare Club	Study of Shakespeare's works.
Darby	New Century Club	General promotion of art, literature, and science.
Franklin	Wednesday Club	Study of history and literature.
Harrisburg	Authors' Club	Pleasure and profit.
Holmesburg	Current Events Club	Mutual improvement.
Honesdale	Honesdale Improvement Association.	Sanitary and ornamental improvement of the town.
Johnstown	Art League	Study of liberal and polite arts.
Kennett Square	New Century Club	Intellectual and moral improvement, literary work, and philanthropy.
Lancaster	Iris Club	Social and mental culture.
Langhorne	Sorosis Club	Social and literary improvement.
Lebanon	Harmonia Circle	Study of piano music and musical literature.
	Monday Club	Mutual improvement.
Lewisburg	Bucknell Alumnae Club	Literary improvement and social intercourse.
Meadville	Five o'clock Club	Study of American political questions and current events.
	Friday Night Club	Study of English literature.
	Woman's Literary Club	Intellectual improvement.
Newcastle	Reading Circle	Intellectual improvement.
Newtown	New Century Club	Intellectual culture.
Norristown	Woman's Suffrage Association	To secure the right of suffrage for women.
Oil City	Belles Lettres Club	Study of literature and organizing a public library.
Philadelphia	Alumnae Medical Society	Mutual aid and advancement in the study and practice of medicine.
	Bucknell Alumnae—Philadelphia Club	To foster an interest in the college and a spirit of unity among the graduates.
	Carpe Diem Club	Mutual improvement.
	Civic Club	To promote a higher public spirit and better social order.
	Council of Jewish Women	To further united efforts in behalf of Judaism; philanthropy.
	Hahnemann Hospital Association	To aid in the erection and maintenance of the hospital, and philanthropy.
	New Century Club	Social, literary, and philanthropic.
	New Century Guild	Recreation and general improvement.
	Penn Woman's Press Association	To encourage Pennsylvania women in literary work, and to promote fraternal intercourse.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
PENNSYLVANIA—conc'd		
Philadelphia.....	Woman's Health Protective Association.	To promote the health of the city.
	Woman's Suffrage Society.....	To secure the right of suffrage for women.
Pittsburg	New Era Club of Western Pennsylvania.	Study of art, science, and literature.
	Press Girls' Club.....	Mental improvement, mutual helpfulness, social intercourse.
	Twentieth Century Club	Social and literary culture and philanthropy.
	Woman's Club.....	Social and literary.
	Woman's Press Club	Friendly intercourse, social discussion, advancement of our newspaper interests.
Pittsburg and Allegheny.	Council of Jewish Women	Educational, religious, and philanthropic work.
Pottsville.....	Schuylkill Shakespeare Students' Society.	Literary.
Reading	Woman's Club.....	Social, intellectual, and moral improvement.
Sewickley	Woman's Club.....	Social, educational, and moral improvement.
Smethport.....	Travelers' Club	Historical study.
State College.....	Woman's Literary Club	General improvement.
Swarthmore.....	Woman Suffrage League	To advance the cause of equal rights.
Titusville.....	Women's Club.....	Literary study.
Wayne.....	Saturday Club.....	General culture and philanthropy.
Westchester.....	New Century Club	General culture and philanthropy.
RHODE ISLAND.		
Anthony	Coventry Woman's Club.....	Social and intellectual culture.
Newport.....	Current Topics Club	Study of art, literature, and current events.
Providence	Ardirhebrah Club.....	Social and literary improvement.
	Rhode Island Women's Club	Social and literary improvement.
	Sarah E. Doyle Club.....	Mutual assistance and culture of its members in the line of their professional work.
Woonsocket.....	Fortnightly Club	Study of literature and science.
	Old Maids' Social Club	Mental and social culture and philanthropy.
	Olla Podrida Club	Study of literature and social intercourse.
	Round Table Club.....	Mutual improvement.
	Tekosnoow	Self-instruction, social intercourse, and development of higher, nobler aims.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Spartanburg.....	Over the Tea Cups Club.....	Mutual improvement.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Deadwood	Round Table Club.....	Study of history and literature.
Lead.....	Woman's Club.....	Literary and scientific studies.
Sioux Falls.....	Ladies' History Club	Mutual improvement and to assist public library.
TENNESSEE.		
Chattanooga.....	Kosmos Club	Mutual improvement.
Knoxville.....	Ossoli Circle.....	Study of literature.
	Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.	Philanthropy.
Memphis	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual culture.
	Woman's Club.....	Intellectual and literary culture and improvement and elevation of domestic life.
TEXAS.		
Denison	XXI Club	Study of literature and current events and support of a library.
Gainesville.....	XLI Club.....	Study of literature.
UTAH.		
Ogden.....	Aglaia Club	To promote the advancement of society and to foster literary culture.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
UTAH—concluded.		
Ogden	La Coterie Club	Social and literary.
Provo City	Nineteenth Century Club	Intellectual improvement.
Salt Lake City	Ladies' Literary Club	Improvement in higher branches of education.
	Reapers' Club	Study of history, literature, and practical questions of the day.
	Utah Woman's Press Club	Literary improvement.
	Women's Club	Philanthropy.
VERMONT.		
Barre	Over the Tea Cups Club	Mutual improvement.
	Philomathean Club	Mutual improvement.
Brandon	Monday Club	Intellectual and social improvement.
Brattleboro	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.
Lyndonville	Informal Club	Intellectual improvement.
	Shakespeare Club	Mutual improvement.
Middlebury	Century Club	Intellectual improvement, and intellectual and moral advancement of community.
Morrisville	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Saint Johnsbury	Woman's Club	Practical consideration of the important questions that grow out of the relations of the individual to society.
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis	St. Helen's Club	General culture.
Everett	What's in a Name Club	Study of history, literature, and parliamentary law; social intercourse.
	Woman's Book Club	Literary and social; to found a public library.
Hoquiam	Woman's Literary Club	Mutual improvement and helpfulness.
New Whatcom	Aftermath Reading Circle	Literary and social improvement.
North Yakima	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Olympia	Diversity Club	Mental culture.
Port Angeles	Ladies' Society of Literary Explorers	Intellectual improvement.
Pullman	Fortnightly Club	Literary culture.
Seattle	Advance Club	Study of United States history and literature.
	Estella B. Brokaw Club	Study of single tax and other questions of social economy.
	Kindergarten Club	Kindergarten work and child culture.
	Nineteenth Century Literary Club	Study of literature and social intercourse.
	Orptec Club	Self-culture and mutual improvement.
	P. E. O. Club	Literary and social; philanthropy.
	Queen Anne Fortnightly Club	Intellectual improvement and social intercourse.
	Wednesday P. M. Club	Study of literature, current events, household economics, and child study.
	Woman's Century Club	Intellectual culture and general progress in the community.
	Woman's Industrial Club	Self-improvement.
Spokane	Cultus Club	Literary and social improvement.
	Froebel Club	Mutual improvement in kindergarten and primary work.
Tacoma	Aloha Club	To promote literary and artistic progress.
	Ladies' Musical Club	To develop musical talent and interest.
	Nesika Club	To promote interest in science, art, and literature.
	St. Cecelia Club	Study and rendition of vocal music.
	Kindergarten Club	To promote true kindergarten principles.
Walla Walla	Woman's Reading Club	Mutual improvement.
WISCONSIN.		
Antigo	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement, social intercourse, mutual helpfulness.
Appleton	Wednesday Club	Literary improvement and social intercourse.
	West End Reading Club	General improvement and social intercourse.
Ashland	Choral Club	Study of music.
	Monday Club	Study of history.
	Vaughn Literary Club	Study of general history.
Beloit	East End Club	Study of literature.

NAME, LOCATION, AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH OF 1,283 WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Location.	Name of club.	Purpose of organization of club.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.		
Beloit	L. H. Musical Club	Study of music.
Berlin	Social Reading Circle	Study of history and literature.
	Alpha Society	Study of history and literature.
	Amateur Musical Club	Study of musical literature.
	Athens Society	General culture.
	Friends in Council	(a)
	Monday Night Club	Study and social intercourse.
Darlington	Woman's Literary Club	Study of history and literature.
Eau Claire	Woman's Club	Promotion of social and literary growth.
Evansville	Woman's Literary Club	Study of literature.
Fond du Lac	Woman's Club	To secure improved school accommodations.
Fort Atkinson	Tuesday Club	General study.
Greenbay	Woman's Club	Intellectual culture.
Kewaunee	Shakespeare Reading Club	Reading of Shakespeare.
La Crosse	Woman's Club	Literary and scientific pursuits.
	Woman's Fortnightly Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Lodi	Woman's Club	Intellectual culture.
Madison	Emily Bishop League	Physical culture.
	Woman's Club	Study of history, literature, and music; education; philanthropy.
Manitowoc	Clio Club	Study of history and literature.
Marinette	Dickens Club	Literary and social.
Markeean	Columbian Club	Mutual improvement.
Merrill	Study Class	Study.
Milwaukee	Ladies' Art and Science Class	Improvement along literary and scientific lines.
	Ladies' Chorus of the Milwaukee Musical Society.	To assist the male chorus in rendering vocal music.
	Milwaukee College Endowment Association.	Advancement of highest culture for women; to secure endowments for the Milwaukee College.
	Social Economics Club	Study of social economy and parliamentary law.
	Wheelock Girls' Club	Social intercourse.
	Woman's School Alliance of Wisconsin.	To promote the best interests of the public schools.
Mineralpoint	Woman's Reading Club	Mutual improvement.
Monroe	Woman's Club	Culture and practical improvement.
Oshkosh	Clio Club	Study of English history.
	Current Topics Club	Discussion of current topics.
	Leisure Hour Club	Study of the history of art.
	Study Class	Mutual improvement.
	Twentieth Century Club	Intellectual and moral improvement, good fellowship, and philanthropy.
	Woman's Reading Club	Literary and social.
Racine	Woman's Club	Practical improvement and establishment of free public library.
Randolph	Shakespeare Club	Reading Shakespeare's plays.
Reedsburg	Woman's Club	Mutual improvement.
Ripon	Ladies' Educational Club	Mutual improvement.
	Science Club	Study and discussion of general sciences.
Sheboygan	Woman's Club	Study and culture.
Sparta	Alexandrian Club	Study of art, history, literature, and economics.
Stevens Point	Woman's Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Token	Token Creek Library Association	To found a library.
Tomah	Tuesday Club	Mental improvement and social enjoyment.
Tomahawk	Woman's Literary Club	Mutual improvement.
Waukesha	Beacon Lights Reading Club	Reading English and American literature.
	Women's Club	Mutual pleasure and profit.
Wausau	Ladies' Literary Club	Intellectual and social culture.
Wauwatosa	Woman's Club	Intellectual improvement.

a Not reported.

**THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PULP IN THE UNITED STATES,
FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1898.**

At the suggestion of the American Paper and Pulp Association, the Department some months since undertook the collection of data relative to the production of paper and pulp in the United States during the first six months of 1898. An effort was made to secure the desired figures from the various plants in the country by correspondence, and in many cases complete data were promptly furnished. After a second, and even a third, call, however, on the plants which did not respond to the first request of the Department, it was found that quite a number still remained which had not filled and transmitted to the Department the schedule of inquiries furnished them. It was found necessary, therefore, to place the special agents of the Department on the work, and, with the exception of the plants in some of the more remote States and some plants refusing data, etc., practically complete results were thus secured.

Out of a total of 723 plants in the United States which were in active operation during this period, 644 were fully covered by schedule. By the word plant is meant one or more mills in the same locality, owned or operated by the same person, firm, or corporation. According to Lockwood's Directory for 1898-99 there were 1,067 mills in operation in 1898 and 107 idle. From 644 plants, then, complete returns of production have been secured, while for 79 plants an estimate has been made which is believed to approximate very closely the actual facts.

The Department also made an effort to secure data as to the possible production of the various plants during the six months' period selected, estimated on the basis of the entire number of machines running full time.

The data relating to the production of the 644 plants from which reports were secured have been compiled and are shown in the two tables following, the first giving the facts by States and the second by the kind of paper and pulp made, presenting the actual and possible production, the value of product at the mills, and the amount of product on hand.

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PULP.

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PULP IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1898, BY STATES AND BY KINDS OF PAPER AND PULP.

State.	Plants reporting.	Actual production (tons).		Value of product at the mills.		Possible production (tons).		On hand at mills (tons).			
		Paper.	Pulp.	Paper.	Pulp.	Paper.	Pulp.	Jan. 1, 1898.		June 30, 1898.	
								Paper.	Pulp.	Paper.	Pulp.
California	1	475		\$17,000		1,300		145		125	
Colorado	1		610		\$51,300		900		10		7
Connecticut	38	27,874		1,452,045		36,584		2,927		2,922	
Delaware	5	7,233	4,428	425,090	133,307	8,358	4,428	197		177	
Illinois	14	25,710		461,319		31,838		890		591	
Indiana	30	56,351	13,860	1,503,335	418,028	73,174	16,036	1,829	85	2,002	591
Iowa	2	2,341		35,800		3,241		50		226	
Kansas	1	1,150		23,000		1,300		100		210	
Maine	35	92,116	111,237	4,192,397	2,539,813	117,991	138,732	11,783	3,668	9,738	3,277
Maryland	12	13,736	8,584	671,112	326,700	17,198	8,681	1,314	193	1,599	82
Massachusetts	89	117,228	14,498	10,962,261	331,546	138,658	15,514	13,393	316	19,974	550
Michigan	27	36,959	13,279	1,891,290	350,765	43,084	15,165	1,845	375	1,784	580
Minnesota	2	2,601	1,703	94,100	23,842	5,229	1,703	166	6	215	1
New Hampshire	24	47,480	62,171	1,750,121	1,280,765	51,444	61,908	2,890	933	3,220	2,031
New Jersey	30	24,596		1,647,288		27,174		2,652		2,173	
New York	151	262,773	230,037	10,732,169	4,336,744	288,411	258,202	16,856	3,194	12,751	8,222
Ohio	41	69,243	3,847	2,739,223	71,591	83,833	4,057	2,186	16	2,508	15
Oregon	2	1,248	465	37,440	6,975	1,248	465				
Pennsylvania	62	76,372	36,420	4,150,278	1,191,592	86,916	39,871	8,939	1,166	9,232	557
South Carolina	1	1,050	1,075	40,000		33,750	1,300	1,725	300	50	25
Tennessee	1		3,840		38,400		3,840		100		75
Texas	1	625		23,750		936					
Vermont	21	29,027	27,310	1,366,861	421,255	30,931	31,241	3,303	938	2,972	668
Virginia	4	1,808	2,310	144,143	76,230	3,915	2,880	64	18	139	17
Washington	2	4,232	3,555	251,592	96,415	4,232	3,555	153		156	
West Virginia	4	400	6,233	9,000	126,177	600	7,581		229		155
Wisconsin	43	91,459	73,921	4,069,261	1,523,347	98,220	83,955	3,323	1,743	3,660	6,157
Total	644	994,087	619,383	48,689,880	13,428,542	1,156,706	703,439	79,855	13,040	76,633	23,010

Kind of paper and pulp.	Plants reporting.	Actual production (tons).	Possible production (tons).	On hand at mills (tons).	
				Jan. 1, 1898.	June 30, 1898.
PAPER.					
Writing paper	43	33,250	45,315	8,549	8,801
All other fine paper	36	26,443	30,270	4,916	5,373
Book paper	74	124,330	136,161	10,085	11,001
Cover paper	16	5,139	5,651	992	1,017
Plate, lithograph, map, wood cut, etc., paper	19	17,347	18,917	1,400	1,837
Cardboard, bristol board, card middles, tickets, etc.	13	12,535	14,378	1,351	1,408
Newspaper, roll and sheets	63	311,898	331,722	10,036	8,085
Manila wrapping paper (rope, jute, tag, etc.)	67	66,383	75,326	4,976	5,176
Heavy wrapping paper	60	33,486	38,836	1,934	1,764
Straw wrapping paper	43	34,554	43,600	1,593	1,434
Bogus or wood manila wrapping paper	68	72,093	83,135	11,022	8,272
Wrapping paper not otherwise classified	35	13,377	14,417	1,032	946
Binders' and trunk board	36	12,781	19,348	2,541	2,608
Leather board	18	4,950	7,620	1,404	1,423
Straw board	52	70,694	92,163	2,616	3,492
News board	16	18,273	21,447	181	321
Wood pulp board	14	21,801	25,314	1,839	2,203
Press and album board	4	517	594	84	84
Boards not otherwise classified	27	23,208	27,526	1,125	1,294
Tissues	51	16,187	18,400	1,402	1,287
Blotting paper	6	1,236	1,502	201	258
Building, roofing, asbestos, and sheathing paper	31	30,218	37,812	2,626	3,162
Carpet lining	14	6,481	8,577	1,273	1,551
Hanging paper	19	22,869	43,102	5,682	2,676
Curtain paper	1	50	75	10	10
Miscellaneous	17	13,978	15,438	985	1,155
Total		994,087	1,156,706	79,855	76,633
PULP.					
Ground wood pulp	146	367,744	493,194	5,766	17,273
Soda fiber	24	74,379	79,493	3,795	3,044
Sulphite fiber	46	173,220	186,912	3,379	2,618
Cotton fiber	1	8,840	3,840	100	75
Total		619,383	703,439	13,040	23,010

From these tables it is seen that during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1898, there were produced in the 644 plants from which reports were secured 994,087 tons of paper and 619,383 tons of pulp, the value at the mills of the paper being \$48,689,880 and that of the pulp \$13,428,542. In this connection it should be noted that the pulp produced was almost entirely consumed in the manufacture of the 994,087 tons of paper and that, therefore, its value should not be added to that of the paper in order to secure total value of product.

It is seen that of the total 994,087 tons of paper produced, 262,773 tons, valued at \$10,732,169, were produced in the State of New York; 117,228 tons, valued at \$10,962,261, in Massachusetts; 92,116 tons, valued at \$4,192,397, in Maine; 91,459 tons, valued at \$4,069,261, in Wisconsin; 76,372 tons, valued at \$4,150,278, in Pennsylvania; while the other principal paper-producing States were Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, Connecticut, Illinois, and New Jersey, in the order named. The value of the product per ton, as indicated by these figures, is by no means uniform in the different States. The value of the product for Massachusetts, for instance, is practically the same as that for New York, although New York shows a production of nearly two and one-quarter times that of Massachusetts. This is accounted for by the fact that a much larger proportion of finer-grade paper was made in Massachusetts than in New York.

Of the various kinds of paper produced it is seen that out of a total of 994,087 tons, nearly a third, or 311,898 tons, was roll and sheet newspaper stock. The production of book paper was 124,339 tons; that of bogus or wood manila, 72,093 tons; that of strawboard, 70,694 tons; that of manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.), 66,383 tons, etc. Of the 619,383 tons of pulp produced, 367,744 tons were ground wood pulp, 173,420 tons were sulphite fiber, and 74,379 tons were soda fiber, while 3,840 tons of cotton fiber were produced.

Referring to the tables it is seen that the possible production, if the works had been run at their full capacity, of the 644 plants reporting, from January 1 to June 30, 1898, was 1,156,706 tons of paper and 703,439 tons of pulp. The actual production, 994,087 tons of paper and 619,383 tons of pulp, approach these figures very closely, indicating a considerable activity in this industry during the period investigated.

It is also shown by these tables that there were on hand at the mills at the beginning of the period (January 1, 1898) 79,855 tons of paper and 13,040 tons of pulp, and that at the end of the period (June 30, 1898) the quantity of paper on hand was about the same, being 76,633 tons, while the quantity of pulp on hand was considerably greater, being 23,010 tons.

The following short table gives an estimated production for the 79 plants in the United States from which no report was directly received. It has been prepared with a great deal of care, and is believed to closely approximate the facts for these plants.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF 79 PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM WHICH NO REPORT WAS SECURED.

Production, etc., January 1 to June 30, 1898.	Paper.	Pulp.
Number of plants	a 60	a 31
Actual production (tons)	74, 093	45, 456
Value of product at the mills	\$4, 070, 926	\$934, 564
Possible production (tons)	86, 155	51, 653

a Twelve plants produced both paper and pulp.

These 79 plants are distributed through the various States as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 6; New Jersey, 1; New York, 20; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 4; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1.

Bringing together the results of this table and those previously given, it is seen that the total number of plants in operation in the United States during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1898, was 723, the total actual production of paper 1,068,180 tons, and of pulp 664,839 tons. The total value at the mills of the paper manufactured was, in like manner, \$52,760,806, while that of pulp was \$14,363,096. As before stated, the pulp was used almost entirely in the manufacture of the paper and its value is of course included in that of the finished product. The total possible production of paper during this period on the basis of the entire number of machines running full time is likewise seen to be 1,242,861 tons, and of pulp 755,092 tons.

According to the Eleventh Census of the United States the value of the product of paper and pulp mills in the United States was as follows for the census year. These figures, it should be noticed, are for one year, while those secured by the Department are for but six months and should therefore be doubled in making comparisons.

VALUE OF PAPER AND PULP PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

[From the Eleventh Census of the United States.]

State.	Paper. (a)	Pulp. (b)
California	\$630,202	(c)
Connecticut	3,556,257	.....
Georgia	93,874	.....
Illinois	1,467,289	.....
Indiana	1,588,705	\$187,311
Iowa	268,934	.....
Maine	1,925,190	1,518,611
Maryland	1,001,945	(c)
Massachusetts	21,825,128	(c)
Michigan	2,292,984	626,182
Nebraska	90,995	.....
New Hampshire	1,224,022	58,000
New Jersey	1,377,385	.....
New York	13,195,452	d 996,788
Ohio	7,209,750	(c)
Pennsylvania	7,838,299	(c)
Vermont	2,289,901	159,148
Virginia	310,991	(c)
Wisconsin	4,216,593	258,775
All other States	2,369,137	1,347,224
Total	74,773,003	5,152,039

a Including leather board.

b Combining wood pulp and pulp from fiber other than wood.

c Included in "All other States."

d Not including value of pulp from fiber other than wood, the valuation for which is included in "All other States."

RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

KANSAS.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. 1897. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner. 400 pp.

The present report treats of the following subjects: Assessment and taxation, 74 pages; water, gas, and electric light plants, 31 pages; street railway and telephone companies, 10 pages; petroleum and natural gas, 4 pages; zinc and lead industry, 4 pages; manufacturing and industrial statistics, 69 pages; "Labor Exchange" and cooperative societies, 18 pages; wage earners and labor organizations, 152 pages; factory inspection, 7 pages; Government, school, and railroad-grant lands unsold, 5 pages; Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and general legislative recommendations, 14 pages.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—This investigation covered thirty counties of the State. It was based on nearly 4,000 transfers of real estate, having a total selling value of \$4,407,062, and on investments in manufacturing and industrial concerns, consisting of grounds, buildings, machinery, etc., having a total value of \$23,749,463. The assessed value of all this property was \$3,846,571, or 13.7 per cent of the actual investment.

WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.—This investigation was undertaken in accordance with a recommendation of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States. The statistics presented show for each plant the kind of service and ownership, date of establishment, cost of plant, assessed and true value, capacity of plant, cost and selling price of product, salaries and wages paid, and other data. Returns were received from 114 establishments, 58 of which were waterworks, 34 electric light plants, 6 gas and electric light plants, 2 water and electric light plants, 9 manufactured gas, and 5 natural gas plants. Twenty-six waterworks and 4 electric light plants were conducted by municipalities; all the other plants reported being conducted by private or corporate enterprise.

STREET RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.—This investigation was similar to the above in its scope of inquiry. Returns from 7 railway and 17 telephone companies were tabulated. The total cost of 6 of the street railway companies' plants was \$842,729, or an average of \$140,455 per plant. The assessed valuation of this property was

\$76,090, or 9 per cent of the cost. The estimated true value of 3 of the plants, capitalizing the net income on a 5 per cent basis, was \$317,389, or 129.8 per cent of their cost. The six companies employed 258 persons, and paid \$116,276 in wages and salaries during the year.

The 17 telephone plants cost \$344,353. Twelve of these were assessed at \$42,491, or 12.9 per cent of their cost. The estimated value of 9 of these plants was \$258,384, or 83.4 per cent of their cost. Sixteen companies employed 141 persons, and paid \$64,061 in salaries and wages during the year.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.—This part of the report shows the number and location of petroleum and natural gas wells and their production.

ZINC AND LEAD.—This chapter relates to the resources, output, and general operation of lead and zinc mines in the State in 1897.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Returns from 390 establishments were tabulated, 382 of which reported a total invested capital of \$17,206,456. The total product of 210 establishments was valued at \$72,433,039. There were 15,051 persons employed in 376 establishments reporting, and 348 returns showed a total expenditure of \$6,643,055 for wages. The average annual earnings of employees in 246 establishments were \$413. The statistical tables presented in the report show the returns for each establishment arranged by industries.

LABOR EXCHANGE AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—In this chapter a description is given of the methods and operations of the "Labor Exchange" and of other cooperative societies in Kansas. The former employs a system of productive cooperation which at the same time facilitates the exchange of the products of cooperative industry. The system is fully described on page 628 of Bulletin No. 6 of the Department of Labor. The "Labor Exchange" has 11 branches in Kansas. Four cooperative creameries and cheese factories, 2 cooperative distributive societies, and 13 cooperative insurance societies are described.

WAGE EARNERS.—This investigation relates to the economic, social, and industrial condition of labor.

The returns were classified under three principal heads, namely, railway employees, and male employees and female employees in various industries.

Of the railway employees, 250 made returns. Of these 210 reported an average working day of 10.1 hours. The average annual wages received by 201 employees was \$674.74, and the average cost of living of 154 employees was \$500.01. Of 246 employees reporting, 172 were members of labor organizations, and 202 out of 242 carried insurance. Of 214 reporting, 105 owned their homes, which in 67 cases were free from incumbrances. The average monthly rental paid for 114 homes was \$7.57.

Returns were received from 819 male wage earners engaged in various occupations. The average working day of 747 employees was 10.6

hours. The average annual wages of 668 employees was \$443.04, and the average cost of living of 452 wage earners was \$377.02. Of 783 reporting, 142 were members of labor organizations, and 412 out of 757 were protected by insurance. Of 785 employees returned, 267 owned their homes, which in 115 cases were free from incumbrances. The average monthly rental of 337 homes was \$5.83.

Returns were received from 135 female wage earners engaged in various occupations. The average working day of 119 female wage earners was 9 hours. The average annual earnings of 88 females was \$219.35. Only 3 of 119 females reporting were members of labor organizations, and 24 out of 123 were insured. Of 101 reporting, 17 owned their homes, which in 13 cases were free from incumbrances.

The schedules of inquiry contained 48 leading questions, and the returns were tabulated for each individual wage earner, classified according to occupation and locality.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—Returns were received from 46 labor organizations in the State, 45 of which had a total membership of 2,118 on December 31, 1897. Returns from 30 local organizations showed that 74.9 per cent of their members had families. Of the members of 36 organizations reporting, 72.1 per cent were born in the United States. Forty organizations reported that members had steady employment during an average of 10.8 months during the year. Thirty-four organizations had agreements, contracts, or schedules arranged with employers and 12 had none. Twenty-three out of 44 organizations reporting had sick, nonemployment, or accident benefits, while 21 had none. Thirty-eight out of 40 organizations reporting had death-benefit funds. Out of a total of 1,809 members reporting, 566, or 31.2 per cent, owned their homes.

MAINE.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for the State of Maine. 1898. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner. 213 pp.

The contents of this report may be grouped as follows: Cotton and woolen industries, 8 pages; factories, mills, and shops, 4 pages; retail prices, 33 pages; farm animals, 34 pages; railroads, 14 pages; liquor traffic, 8 pages; foundries and machine shops, 30 pages; manufacture of furniture, 10 pages; extracts from the proceedings of the fourteenth annual convention of officials of labor bureaus, 34 pages; labor laws, 10 pages; factory inspection, 18 pages.

COTTON AND WOOLEN INDUSTRIES.—Returns for 1898 were received from 10 of the 16 cotton mills in the State, and from 22 woolen mills. The tabulations show for each establishment the amount of capital invested, cost of materials used, value of product, weeks in operation during the year, persons employed, and wages paid. A comparison is made of the results for 1897 and 1898 with the United States census returns for 1880 and 1890.

Eight of the 10 cotton mills and 21 of the 22 woolen mills reporting made returns for the two years 1897 and 1898. The totals of these returns are shown for each item of inquiry in the following statement:

STATISTICS OF 8 COTTON AND 21 WOOLEN MILLS, 1897 AND 1898.

Items.	Cotton mills.		Woolen mills.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Capital invested.....	\$9,738,500	\$10,208,500	\$2,428,800	\$2,770,795
Cost of material used.....	\$3,717,981	\$3,315,710	\$2,061,804	\$2,389,729
Wages paid.....	\$2,291,455	\$2,183,685	\$790,448	\$938,444
Value of product.....	\$6,585,974	\$6,239,942	\$3,171,312	\$3,994,824
Average weekly wages:				
Men.....	\$7.72	\$7.58	\$8.40	\$7.97
Women.....	\$5.78	\$5.60	\$6.21	\$5.98
Children.....	\$2.72	\$2.73	\$3.76	\$3.89
Average employees:				
Men.....	3,301	3,263	1,496	1,680
Women.....	4,168	4,443	750	803
Children.....	430	467	26	22
Total.....	7,899	8,173	2,272	2,505
Average weeks in operation.....	50.1	46.2	45.3	49.7

FACTORIES, MILLS, AND SHOPS.—Statistics are given for 72 factories, mills, and shops in 1898. Of these, 38 were new buildings, 19 were enlarged, 2 were rebuilt, 2 were commenced, and the others were improved in various ways. The total cost of all improvements was \$675,100. It is estimated that these improvements gave employment to 2,024 hands in 64 towns.

RETAIL PRICES.—Tables are given showing for each of 30 cities and towns in the State the average prices of medium-grade goods of ordinary family consumption for the month of July in each of the years 1893, 1894, 1897, and 1898. The statistics were compiled from returns of retail dealers throughout the State.

Taking the average prices of 1893 as a basis, it was found that in 1894 the prices averaged 4.3 per cent lower; in 1897, 0.3 per cent higher, and in 1898, 1.7 per cent higher than in 1893.

RAILROADS.—Statistics are given showing the number of persons employed and the wages paid by each of the steam railroad companies doing business in the State for the years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898. During the year ending June 30, 1898, 5,852 persons, exclusive of general officers, were employed, an increase of 10 employees during the year. The amount of wages paid in 1898 was \$2,822,550.87, an increase of \$11,263.40.

The street railway companies employed 725 persons in 1898, or 125 more than in the preceding year. The amount of wages paid was approximated at \$325,000, or \$25,000 more than in 1897.

A description is also given of a large railroad shop in the State.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MAINE.—This chapter consists of a compilation from the Twelfth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, and a synopsis of the constitution and laws of the State relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.—A list is presented of all foundries and machine shops found in the State, and brief descriptions are given of some of the more important establishments. The approximate capital invested in these industries was \$3,500,000; the total wages in one year \$2,700,000, and the number of employees about 4,500.

MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE.—This investigation was conducted and presented in the same manner as the preceding. About 700 men were employed, and \$500,000 was invested in the furniture industry in 1898.

MISSOURI.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of the State of Missouri, for the year ending November 5, 1898.
Arthur Rozelle, Commissioner. 284 pp.

Following are the contents of this report: Introduction, 9 pages; manufactures, 49 pages; county agricultural and industrial statistics, 118 pages; public lands, 3 pages; factory inspection, labor complaints, and arbitration, 7 pages; organized labor, 4 pages; strikes and lockouts, 2 pages; labor exchange, 15 pages; State free employment office, 11 pages; manual training and industrial education, 10 pages; National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, 25 pages; mines and miners, 2 pages; court decisions affecting labor, 23 pages.

MANUFACTURES.—Returns from 863 private manufacturing establishments and 8 prison factories are published under this head, the tabulation being both by industries and for each establishment. The 863 private establishments reporting for 1897 manufactured goods to the value of \$104,040,302. They employed an average of 39,320 males and 11,457 females each month, or a total of 50,777 persons. The aggregate wages paid amounted to \$21,710,355. Of the male employees, those who were engaged in skilled labor received an average daily wage of \$2.23, while the average for unskilled labor was \$1.21. Skilled female employees received an average of \$1.31, and unskilled female employees earned \$0.75 per day. The 863 private establishments employed a total of 134 persons under 14 years of age.

The 8 prison factories manufactured goods valued at \$1,841,012, consisting of clothing, boots and shoes, saddletrees, saddles, and harness. These factories employed 211 skilled males and 100 skilled females, and 1,414 male and 40 female convicts.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—In this chapter a description is given of each county, showing, among other items, the character of the land surface and soil, percentage of land under cultivation, estimated value of real estate, average wage rates paid for labor, and surplus farm products shipped during 1897.

ORGANIZED LABOR.—In 1898, 297 schedules of inquiry were sent to labor organizations throughout the State, but only 45 made returns to the bureau. These had an aggregate membership of 5,608 persons.

Twenty-three organizations reported a total of 651 members out of work. Twenty-two organizations reported increased wages and 2 decreased wages since organization; 11 reported stationary wages, and 10 made no returns regarding this matter. With regard to hours of labor, a reduction was reported by 22 organizations, and no change was reported in the case of 10 organizations. Of 33 organizations reporting, the members worked 10 hours per day in 8 cases, 9 hours in 5 cases, 8 hours in 17 cases, and 12 hours in 3 cases.

STRIKES.—A few strikes which were pending at the time of this report were not considered by the bureau. The following table shows the principal facts regarding 6 strikes for which returns were made:

STRIKES IN 1898.

Union ordering the strike.	Locality.	Cause or object.	Persons involved.	Duration (days).	Result.
St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood.	St. Louis..	For adoption of union scale..	25	(a)	Failed.
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association.	St. Louis..	For reduction of hours	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tobacco Workers' National Union No. 27.	St. Charles	For increase of wages	135	12	Succeeded.
Building Trades Council of St. Louis.	St. Louis..	Against employment of non-union men.	305	3	Succeeded.
Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis.	St. Louis..	For increase of wages	12	16	Succeeded.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 ...	St. Louis..	Against reduction of wages.	2	(a)	Failed.

a Not reported.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—An account is given of the system employed and work done by this office during its first year of existence, from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898. During this period 7,783 applications were registered, 5,680 of which were by males and 2,103 by females. There were 4,661 orders for help received and filled during the year.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—This chapter consists of a discussion on manual training and industrial education, a contributed article on the subject, and a description of the manual training high school at Kansas City.

MINES AND MINERS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, there were 1,038 shafts in operation, 377 of which were coal and 661 lead and zinc mines. An aggregate of 15,000 persons were employed, of which 7,609 were engaged in prospecting and mining lead and zinc and 7,391 were employed in coal mining. The total output for the year was 73,687 tons of lead, 139,668 tons of zinc, and 2,838,152 tons of coal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Vol. XXV, 1897. Part III, Industrial Statistics. James M. Clark, Chief of Bureau. 582 pp.

The present report relates to the following subjects: Review of judicial decisions regarding employers' liability, 45 pages; an article on "Statistics as they influence economics and help sociology," by James W. Latta, 9 pages; an article on "Paper making," by William H. Nixon, 19 pages; summary of paper manufacture, 1 page; statistics of manufactures, 287 pages; individual time and earnings, 174 pages; production of iron, steel, and tin plate, 19 pages; analysis, 13 pages.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.—Returns from all paper mills in the State for the year ending December 31, 1897, gave the following results:

Firms or ownerships	59
Mills in operation.....	65
Capital invested.....	\$11, 867, 240
Average days in operation	261
Working people employed	3, 622
Aggregate wages paid	\$1, 363, 553
Average wages per employee for the year.....	<i>a</i> \$376. 60
Average daily wages per employee	\$1. 44
Production of paper of all kinds (net tons)	126, 118
Production of pulp, sold on market (tons)	7, 450
Value of paper produced.....	\$6, 788, 311
Value of pulp sold on market	\$278, 000
Average value of paper per 100 pounds	\$2. 69

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—The first series of tables contained in this chapter consists of comparative statistics for 363 identical establishments, representing 49 industries, for the years 1892 to 1897, inclusive. The data comprise average days in operation, persons employed, aggregate wages paid, average daily and yearly wages per employee, value of product, and average value per employee of the annual product. The following table gives the more important data:

PERSONS EMPLOYED, WAGES PAID, AND VALUE OF PRODUCT FOR 363 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1892 TO 1897.

Year.	Average persons employed.		Aggregate wages paid.		Value of product.	
	Number.	Per cent of increase.	Amount.	Per cent of increase.	Amount.	Per cent of increase.
1892.....	138, 636	.....	\$67, 812, 140	.....	\$271, 573, 996	.....
1893.....	123, 812	<i>b</i> 10. 69	57, 264, 485	<i>b</i> 15. 55	227, 682, 285	<i>b</i> 16. 16
1894.....	110, 719	<i>b</i> 10. 57	45, 624, 180	<i>b</i> 20. 33	187, 042, 900	<i>b</i> 17. 85
1895.....	128, 949	16. 47	57, 191, 994	25. 35	224, 402, 796	19. 97
1896.....	119, 517	<i>b</i> 7. 31	52, 511, 283	<i>b</i> 8. 18	213, 318, 964	<i>b</i> 4. 94
1897.....	122, 569	2. 55	52, 552, 383	. 08	224, 357, 668	5. 17

a Figures here apparently should be \$376.46; those given are, however, according to the original.
b Decrease.

While the year 1897 showed an improvement over the preceding year, it did not reach the standard of business activity reported for 1892, the first year of the series.

The next series of tables in the report comprises returns for 1896 and 1897 from 919 identical establishments, representing 101 industries, and shows the capital invested, value of basic material, average days in operation, persons employed, wages paid, and market value of the output or production. As these returns cover more ground than the preceding, they enable a better comparison for the past two years.

The following statement shows the aggregate figures for the 919 identical establishments reporting for the years 1896 and 1897:

STATISTICS OF 919 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896 AND 1897.

Items.	1896.	1897.
Capital invested in plants and fixed working capital	\$214,818,829	\$217,376,549
Value of basic material (a)	b \$100,764,070	b \$110,370,331
Average days in operation	269	277
Persons employed	145,932	151,595
Aggregate wages paid	\$54,667,340	\$57,608,459
Market value of product	\$204,860,629	\$223,611,223
Value of product per employee	\$1,403.81	c \$1,475.65
Average yearly earnings	\$374.61	d \$386.61
Average daily earnings	\$1.39	e \$1.40
Per cent of value of basic material of value of product	f 49.4	f 49.6
Per cent of wages of value of product	28.7	25.8

a By basic material is meant only the material out of which the product was made and does not include any of the materials used in its development.

b Figures for 916 establishments, 3 not reporting.

c Figures here apparently should be \$1,474.99; those given are, however, according to the original.

d Figures here apparently should be \$380.02; those given are, however, according to the original.

e Figures here apparently should be \$1.37; those given are, however, according to the original.

f Based on data for 916 e. establishments.

A comparison of the above figures for 1897 with those for the preceding year shows an increase for 1897 in the aggregate amount of invested capital, value of product, number of employees, and wages paid.

INDIVIDUAL TIME AND EARNINGS.—This chapter contains statistics showing, for each of 1,233 wage earners, the occupation, days worked, and total earnings during each month of the calendar year 1897 and for the whole period. The information was copied from the pay rolls of establishments engaged in the pig iron, steel, anthracite coal, shoe, button, knit underwear, hosiery, paper, and paper box industries.

IRON, STEEL, AND TIN PLATE PRODUCTION.—During 1897, 4,617,634 tons of pig iron were produced, of a total value of \$48,884,854. The cost of basic materials, which means only the iron-producing materials—that is, iron ore and scrap or cinder—was \$29,962,533. An aggregate of 11,272 persons were employed, receiving a total of \$4,676,970, or \$414.92 per employee. Each of these items, except the number of persons employed, shows an increase over the preceding year. The capital invested in active pig-iron furnaces could not be definitely ascertained, but is estimated at about \$41,000,000.

The steel production in 1897 was 2,848,204 tons of Bessemer steel, 1,421,373 of open hearth, and 49,245 tons of crucible steel.

The term "iron and steel rolled into finished form," as used in this report, comprises bar, rods, strip, steel, skelp, shapes, rolled axles, structural iron, plates, sheets, cut nails, spikes, rails, etc., but does not include billets or muck bar. The total production of this class of goods in 1897 amounted to 4,714,333 net tons, valued at \$123,900,771. The value of the basic material was \$77,941,524. There were 52,798 persons employed in its production, receiving an aggregate of \$24,349,966 in wages, or \$461.19 per employee. The works were in operation 269 days. In all of these items, except that of the number of persons employed, there was an increase over the preceding year.

Black plate was produced in 15 establishments, 14 of which turned out tinned products. The total production of black plate was 254,157,601 pounds, of which 179,705,766 pounds were tinned in the establishments. The value of the tinned product was \$5,180,624, and of the untinned black plate, \$1,357,297, making a total value of \$6,837,921. The establishments were in operation 281 days, employed 3,920 persons, and paid an aggregate of \$2,227,217 in wages, or \$568.17 per employee. Each of these items shows an increase over the preceding year.

Eleven tin plate dipping works, which buy all their black plate, produced 45,936,000 pounds of tin, valued at \$1,816,417. They were in operation 270 days, employed 444 persons, and paid \$139,992 in wages. All but 10,000 pounds of the black plate used was of American manufacture. The total production of tin and terne plate by the 25 black plate and dipping works was, therefore, 225,641,766 pounds, having a total value of \$6,997,041. There was an increase of 61.6 per cent in the total production and of 38.7 per cent in the total value of tin and terne plate produced in 1897 over the preceding year.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Report of the Commissioner of Labor of the State of West Virginia, 1897-1898. I. V. Barton, Commissioner. 398 pp.

The present report of the commissioner of labor of West Virginia deals with the following subjects: Condition of manufactures, 41 pages; strike of bituminous coal miners, 1897, 49 pages; resources and advantages of West Virginia, 175 pages; factory inspection, 40 pages; labor laws of West Virginia, 34 pages; employer and employee under the common law, 12 pages; industrial progress of the South, 18 pages.

CONDITION OF MANUFACTURES.—Returns from 500 establishments are presented, showing, by industries, the number of employees on January 1, 1897, and January 1, 1898, with per cent of increase or decrease, the average daily hours of labor and the number of weeks in operation during 1897, and the changes in wage rates during the year. Following is a summary of the data published.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 500 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRIES, 1897.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Employees.			Average weeks in oper-ation.	Average daily hours of labor.	Establishments reporting changes in rates of wages.		
		Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1898.	Percent of in-crease.			Ad-vance.	Res-tora-tion.	Re-duc-tion.
Breweries and distilleries..	8	230	240	4.3	42.6	10.1	1	-----	-----
Brick and clay	33	937	1,144	22.1	27.7	9.4	1	-----	4
Canned goods and pre-serves.....	9	428	474	10.7	41.8	9.3	1	-----	-----
Carriages and wagons.....	9	105	137	30.5	51.3	9.7	3	-----	2
Cigars and tobacco.....	54	830	982	18.3	48.0	9.3	2	-----	-----
Coke.....	58	3,700	3,887	5.1	44.0	8.4	5	3	2
Flour and feed.....	25	122	131	7.4	40.8	10.1	2	-----	1
Furniture and woodwork.....	54	921	1,044	13.4	43.3	9.5	11	4	7
Iron and brass goods and hardware.....	15	588	741	26.0	50.0	9.5	1	-----	-----
Iron and steel.....	4	4,339	4,442	2.4	37.3	10.8	2	2	-----
Leather and leather goods..	28	574	570	a.7	51.2	9.9	4	1	1
Lumber.....	78	2,968	3,423	15.3	40.6	9.8	2	1	6
Machinery and castings.....	29	854	913	6.9	46.6	9.5	1	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	49	961	1,042	8.4	45.0	10.4	9	3	4
Paper and paper goods.....	8	647	755	16.7	45.6	11.5	-----	-----	-----
Potteries and glass.....	12	1,327	1,552	17.0	45.0	9.6	4	2	-----
Textiles.....	27	1,010	1,052	4.2	37.3	9.4	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	500	20,541	22,529	9.7	43.4	9.8	49	16	27

a Decrease.

The returns from the 500 establishments show an increase in the aggregate number of employees from 20,541 on January 1, 1897, to 22,529 on January 1, 1898, or 9.7 per cent. All but one of the industries show an increase in the number of employees, the increase ranging from 2.4 per cent in the iron and steel to 30.5 per cent in the carriage and wagon industry. The leather and leather goods shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent in the number of employees. The 500 establishments were in operation in 1897 an average of 43.4 weeks, and the average time worked was 9.8 hours per day. Sixty-five establishments reported an advance in wage rates. In 49 of these the wages were advanced over previous rates and 4,838 employees were affected. In 16 establishments the advances were in the form of restorations to previous rates before reduction and affected 3,709 employees. Twenty-seven establishments reduced wages, affecting 385 employees.

STRIKE OF BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS, 1897.—This chapter contains statistics of the extent and results of the general strike of bituminous coal miners in 1897 as far as it affected the mines in West Virginia.

RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.—An account is given for each county, showing the general resources, water and fuel supply, labor and railroad advantages, principal crops, cost of land, and the social and educational advantages.

LABOR LAWS.—This chapter gives the laws relating to labor, compiled from the code of 1891 and the subsequent acts of the legislature of the State of West Virginia.

CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1895.

Census of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1895. Volume V, Manufactures. 641 pp. Volume VI, Part 1, The Fisheries and Commerce; Parts 2, 3, and 4, Agriculture. 534 pp. (Prepared under the direction of Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.)

Volume I of the report of the Massachusetts census for 1895, relating to population and social statistics, was reviewed in Bulletin No. 14 of the Department of Labor. Volume V, relating to manufactures, appears in three parts, the first two showing the returns classified by towns, and the third by industries. Volume VI consists of four parts, the first relating to the fisheries and commerce and the other parts to agriculture. The returns are shown in each case for the State and for the minor civil divisions (counties, cities, and towns). Each set of detailed tables is followed by a recapitulation and a tabular analysis.

VOLUME V, MANUFACTURES.—The published returns regarding manufactures in Massachusetts comprise statistics of the number of establishments, private firms and corporations, date of establishment, capital stock of corporations, number of partners and stockholders, amount of capital invested, value of stock used and of goods made, number of persons employed, wage periods, wages, and salaries, motive power used, proportion of business done, and days in operation during the census year 1895; also a comparison of certain data with those for the preceding census year, 1885.

The census of 1895 disclosed the existence of 26,265 manufacturing establishments in the State, as compared with 23,431 in 1885, an increase of 12.10 per cent. (*a*) Of the establishments existing in 1895, 24,579 were controlled by private firms, 1,625 by corporations, and 61 by railroads, syndicates, and associations. While there was an increase of 9.33 per cent in the number of establishments controlled by private firms, that of corporations increased 77.66 per cent in the 10 years. The firms consisted of 30,370 partners and the corporations of 57,191 stockholders, an increase of 7.34 per cent in the former and of 33.84 per cent in the latter since 1885. This comparison indicates a general increase in the corporate form as against the private form of management for industrial enterprises. The following table shows the number of private firms, corporations, etc., and the number of partners and stockholders, for each of the 9 leading industries, for 71 industries collectively, and for the State.

a The correct per cent; the original gives 12.95.

PRIVATE FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS, PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS, ETC., BY INDUSTRIES, 1895.

Industries.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Associations, syndicates, and rail-roads.	Total establishments.	Partners.		Stockholders.	
					Number.	Per cent of increase over 1885.	Number.	Per cent of increase over 1885.
Boots and shoes	1,990	84	.....	2,074	2,645	a 12.82	1,023	145.91
Carpetings	5	9	.....	14	7	a 83.33	1,067	13.87
Cotton goods	43	145	.....	188	72	a 25.77	22,113	52.93
Leather	180	20	.....	200	b 780	a 10.55	c 391	637.74
Machines and machinery	500	153	.....	660	712	a 5.94	5,223	194.92
Metals and metallic goods	2,161	147	.....	2,309	2,549	a 21.23	3,935	42.26
Paper and paper goods	68	91	.....	160	123	a 25.90	1,663	39.98
Woolen goods	121	45	.....	166	190	a 24.00	1,268	35.04
Worsted goods	17	14	.....	31	36	50.00	497	104.53
Other industries	19,494	917	.....	20,463	23,256	17.36	20,011	.27
Total	24,579	1,025	61	26,265	30,370	7.34	57,191	33.84

a Decrease.

b Including 478 partners in saddlery and harness industry.

c Including 113 stockholders in saddlery and harness industry.

Eliminating duplications of ownership, the actual number of corporations was 1,605, of which 821 were originally established as firms and 784 as corporations. The aggregate capital stock on December 31, 1895, was \$302,880,324.

The 26,265 manufacturing establishments represented a total invested capital of \$516,082,557, of which \$148,101,588 was in land and buildings; \$178,735,454 in machinery, motive power, tools, and implements; \$40,149,726 cash on hand and in bank, and \$149,095,789 represented stock on hand (raw and in process of manufacture). The credit capital included in the above items aggregated \$76,754,319. Of the 9 leading industries, cotton goods showed the largest investment of capital, namely, \$117,963,203. The industries next in rank with regard to the amount of capital invested were machines and machinery, boots and shoes, metals and metallic goods, paper and paper goods, woolen goods, worsted goods, leather, and carpetings, in the order named.

The aggregate value of stock used in 1895 was \$461,254,353, an increase of 18.34 per cent as compared with 1885. By "stock used" is meant not only the raw material essential to the composition of the goods made, but also coal, oil, dyestuffs, and materials of every kind required for the industrial processes. Of the 9 leading industries, representing 48.78 per cent of the entire amount of stock used, all but 3 showed an increase in the aggregate value of stock consumed in 1895 as compared with 1885. The percentages of increase were as follows: Worsted goods, 99.88; machines and machinery, 71.06; cotton goods, 32.24; paper and paper goods, 27.89; carpetings, 10.19; boots and shoes, 7.24. The percentages of decrease were: Leather 3.33; metals and metallic goods, 10.53; woolen goods, 11.79.

The total value of the goods made and work done in 1895 was \$849,807,302, an increase of 25.97 per cent since 1885. Of the 9 leading industries, representing 47.44 per cent of the total value of goods

made and work done, 3 showed a decline since 1885, namely, leather, 0.52 per cent; metals and metallic goods, 2.50 per cent, and woolen goods, 7.49 per cent. The remaining 6 industries showed the following percentages of increase: Worsted goods, 87.32; machines and machinery, 64.45; cotton goods, 52.41; paper and paper goods, 31.72; carpetings, 13.93; boots and shoes, 6.45.

The proportion of business done, that is, the per cent of business done of the maximum capacity of the establishments, was 50.05 in 1895, and the average days in operation during the census year were 289.32. During the census year 1885 these figures were 59.27 and 291, respectively.

The following table shows the aggregate capital invested, stock used, goods made and work done, average proportion of business done, and average days in operation during the census year 1895, for each of the 9 leading industries, for the remaining industries collectively, and for the State. By capital invested is meant land, buildings and fixtures, machinery and motive power, implements and tools, cash on hand and in bank, and stock on hand (raw and in process of manufacture).

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED, GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE, PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE, AND DAYS IN OPERATION, BY INDUSTRIES, 1895.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital in-vested.	Stock used.	Goods made and work done.	Average proportion of business done.	Average days in operation.
Boots and shoes.....	2,074	\$31,196,027	\$75,262,178	\$122,135,081	51.80	233.81
Carpetings.....	14	6,142,395	4,490,399	7,447,115	69.64	299.61
Cotton goods.....	188	117,963,203	48,432,498	93,615,560	84.16	297.24
Leather.....	200	9,786,607	α 19,057,541	α 27,863,217	α 50.58	α 292.30
Machines and machinery.....	660	31,947,230	12,896,878	33,492,848	54.98	297.92
Metals and metallic goods.....	2,309	28,522,339	17,213,647	40,297,899	48.58	288.33
Paper and paper goods.....	160	27,336,211	17,108,505	27,955,024	69.37	286.86
Woolen goods.....	166	24,923,120	17,132,502	29,370,963	78.31	290.39
Worsted goods.....	31	15,800,966	13,407,877	20,975,995	85.06	305.15
Other industries.....	20,463	222,459,459	236,252,328	446,653,599	49.08	285.41
Total.....	26,265	516,082,557	461,254,353	849,807,302	50.05	289.32

α Including saddlery and harness industry.

The 26,265 manufacturing establishments in the State reported the employment of 432,272 wage earners and 18,823 salaried persons. A total of \$192,970,059 was paid in wages, making an average of \$446.41 per wage earner. The total salaries paid amounted to \$23,812,542, or an average of \$1,265.08 per salaried employee. In 1895 there was an increase of 30.90 per cent in the aggregate wages paid, and an increase of 119.54 per cent in the aggregate salaries, as compared with the wages and salaries, respectively, paid in 1885. The average yearly earnings per wage worker in 1895 showed an increase of 27.18 per cent and the average yearly earnings per salaried person in 1895 an increase of 11.62 per cent over the averages in 1885.

The following table shows the average number and earnings of wage workers and salaried persons in 1895 for each of the 9 leading industries, for the remaining industries collectively, and for the State.

AVERAGE NUMBER AND EARNINGS OF WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED PERSONS,
BY INDUSTRIES, 1895.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Wages paid during year.		Average number of salaried persons.	Salaries paid during year.	
			Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
Boots and shoes	2,074	59,829	\$28,276,255	\$472.62	2,178	\$2,315,272	\$1,063.03
Carpetings.....	14	4,682	1,749,670	373.70	88	171,831	1,952.63
Cotton goods.....	188	83,113	27,447,232	330.24	941	1,817,726	1,931.70
Leather.....	200	a 9,115	a 4,400,714	a 482.80	a 361	a 399,548	a 1,106.78
Machines and machinery.....	660	21,598	11,624,673	533.23	1,399	1,973,624	1,410.74
Metals and metallic goods.....	2,309	22,723	11,405,493	501.94	1,235	1,595,357	b 1,295.84
Paper and paper goods.....	160	12,616	5,150,118	408.22	683	1,279,710	1,873.66
Woolen goods.....	166	19,365	7,129,016	368.14	406	686,846	1,691.74
Worsted goods.....	31	12,504	4,545,449	363.52	203	372,149	1,833.25
Other industries.....	20,463	186,727	91,241,439	488.64	11,329	13,200,479	1,165.19
Total.....	26,265	432,272	192,970,059	446.41	18,823	23,812,542	1,265.08

a Including saddlery and harness industry.

b Figures here apparently should be \$1,231.79; those given are, however, according to the original.

The statistics relating to the weekly wages and the sex of employees are shown for the week of greatest employment in each establishment. The aggregate number of wage earners thus ascertained in 1895 was 518,626, of whom 368,861, or 71.12 per cent, were males and 149,765, or 28.88 per cent, were females. Of the total number, 138,612, or 26.73 per cent, including 110,773 males and 27,839 females, were paid by the hour; 201,017, or 38.76 per cent, including 173,763 males and 27,254 females, were paid by the day, and 178,997, or 34.51 per cent, including 84,325 males and 94,672 females, were paid by the piece. The following table shows the number of male and female wage earners in 1895, and the per cent of the whole number employed at each specified weekly rate of wages in 1885 and in 1895:

MALE AND FEMALE WAGE EARNERS IN 1885, AND PER CENT OF EACH SEX OF
TOTAL IN 1885 AND IN 1895, BY CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

[The returns shown in this table were made by manufacturers to cover the week during which the largest number of persons were employed.]

Weekly wages.	Wage earners, 1895.			Per cent employed in—			
				1885.		1895.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Under \$5	25,138	39,011	64,149	38.22	61.78	39.19	60.81
\$5 or under \$6	16,623	27,382	44,205	36.56	63.44	33.06	61.94
\$6 or under \$7	26,237	27,939	54,226	46.80	53.20	43.38	51.62
\$7 or under \$8	29,228	19,907	49,135	64.93	35.07	59.49	40.51
\$8 or under \$9	28,475	13,999	42,474	74.09	25.91	67.04	32.96
\$9 or under \$10.....	45,342	9,132	54,474	86.26	13.74	85.24	14.76
\$10 or under \$12.....	51,788	7,069	58,857	91.05	8.95	87.99	12.01
\$12 or under \$15.....	71,833	3,841	75,694	96.23	3.77	94.93	5.07
\$15 or under \$20.....	57,610	1,250	58,860	98.24	1.76	97.88	2.12
\$20 or over	16,307	185	16,532	96.31	3.69	98.88	1.12
Total.....	368,861	149,765	518,626	70.41	29.59	71.12	28.88

Of the whole number of wage earners for whom weekly wages were returned in 1895, 71.12 per cent were males and 28.88 per cent were females. In 1885, 70.41 per cent were males and 29.59 per cent were females. This shows a slight increase in 1895 in the proportion of males to females employed as wage earners. In each of the two census years, 1885 and 1895, the females preponderated in the wage classes receiving under \$5, \$5 or under \$6, and \$6 or under \$7. In each of the higher wage classes the males preponderated. While a comparatively small proportion of females received more than \$9 per week, the percentage of females in each wage group above \$9 showed an advance since 1885, except in the case of those receiving \$20 or over.

VOLUME VI, PART 1, THE FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.—The census returns for 1895 regarding the fisheries of Massachusetts show the working capital invested in this industry; the quantity and value of products; the number and kind of vessels engaged, with their tonnage and value; the number of months each vessel was actively engaged in fisheries; the number of firms, corporations, partners, and stockholders, and the estimated number of persons engaged in the industry. Following is a brief statement of some of the returns for the State relating to the fisheries:

Total investments.....	\$5,338,828
Working capital.....	\$4,488,564
Value of apparatus.....	\$599,267
Cost of salt and ice.....	\$250,997
Total productions.....	\$5,703,143
Food fish.....	\$4,647,914
Fish products.....	\$122,327
Food-fish products.....	\$9,923
Shellfish.....	\$546,351
Whale and seal products.....	\$351,613
Other products.....	\$25,015
Registered vessels:	
Number.....	726
Tonnage.....	46,397.24
Value.....	\$2,460,923
Boats:	
Number.....	6,312
Value.....	\$264,820

There was a falling off of 38.35 per cent in the capital invested in fisheries in 1895 as compared with 1885. There was likewise a decrease of 11.75 per cent in the total value of the product, of 47.73 per cent in the value of vessels, and of 6.99 per cent in the value of boats engaged in the industry. There were, in 1895, 2,175 firms with 3,256 partners, and 5 corporations with 97 stockholders. The estimated number of persons engaged in the fisheries in 1895 was 11,093, a decrease of 5.54 per cent since 1885. Of these, 850 were officers and 7,679 members of crews of registered vessels, and 2,564 were fishermen on other vessels.

The census returns for 1895 relating to commerce show: (1) Investments and earnings in coastwise and ocean commerce under the American flag, the number, value, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the same, date of establishment and number of firms and corporations, ownership of vessels, officers and men employed, principal ports visited and cargo carried to the latter; (2) the number, value, and tonnage of vessels engaged in pilotage and towage under the American flag, their ownership, and their officers and crews; (3) investment and earnings in ocean commerce under foreign flags, the number, value, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the same, the officers and crews, and ports visited and cargo carried to the same. The information is shown by home ports, with county and State recapitulations. The following statement shows the principal aggregate returns regarding vessels engaged in each of the three classes of commerce specified above:

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE, 1895.

[By coastwise and ocean commerce under the American flag is meant all commerce carried on by vessels flying the American flag registered at the customs ports of Massachusetts, and all such vessels below the registry standard (under 5 tons), if owned wholly or in part by citizens of Massachusetts. Ocean commerce under foreign flags includes ocean commerce carried on by regularly established lines having resident agents in Massachusetts.]

Items.	Coastwise and ocean commerce under American flag.	Ocean commerce under foreign flags.	Pilotage and towage under American flag.
Number of vessels.....	640	61	92
Value of vessels.....	\$12,220,132	\$14,464,000	\$879,875
Total earnings.....	\$9,339,321	\$6,014,074	.....
Vessels reporting tonnage.....	591	61	91
Tonnage.....	275,603.62	214,327.87	3,539.86
Vessels manned during year.....	609	61	91
Officers.....	1,504	490	160
Crew.....	4,196	2,852	381
Total officers and crew.....	5,700	3,342	541

VOLUME VI, PARTS 2, 3, AND 4, AGRICULTURE.—These parts contain census returns of the value of agricultural and mine products and of property invested in these industries in 1895.

The two following statements show the value of the principal products and of the property enumerated in 1895, and the percentage of increase since the census year 1885.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BY KIND OF PRODUCT, 1895.

Kind of product.	Value.	Per cent of increase over 1885.
Animal products	\$2, 434, 548	<i>a</i> 24. 36
Clothing, needlework, etc	27, 749	<i>a</i> 67. 02
Dairy products	16, 234, 040	24. 11
Food products	516, 787	<i>a</i> 18. 30
Greenhouse products	1, 740, 070	153. 93
Hothouse and hotbed products	97, 227	31. 42
Liquors and beverages	174, 315	<i>a</i> 55. 89
Nursery products	182, 906	32. 12
Poultry products	3, 871, 318	73. 77
Wood products	2, 780, 314	<i>a</i> 4. 93
Wooden goods	19, 200	<i>a</i> 43. 44
Other products	632, 142	3. 63
Cereals	1, 104, 578	<i>a</i> 40. 46
Fruits, berries, and nuts	2, 850, 585	6. 33
Hay, straw, and fodder	12, 491, 090	7. 39
Meat and game	1, 008, 471	<i>a</i> 51. 24
Vegetables	6, 389, 533	22. 24
Products from mines, quarries, pits, etc.....	226, 549	.....
Total	52, 880, 431	10. 73

a Decrease.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY, BY KIND OF PROPERTY, 1895.

Kind of property.	Value.	Per cent of increase over 1885.
Land	\$110, 271, 859	<i>a</i> 0. 39
Buildings	77, 920, 357	4. 71
Machines, implements, etc.....	8, 128, 031	9. 87
Domestic animals, etc	14, 854, 417	<i>a</i> 12. 90
Fruit trees and vines	7, 924, 878	19. 02
Mines, quarries, pits, etc	857, 672	.....
Total	219, 957, 214	1. 72

a Decrease.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF NEW YORK.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature January 31, 1898. Henry C. Johnson, W. H. H. Webster, and William Purcell, Commissioners. 394 pp.

This report, like those for preceding years, contains a list of strikes during the year, and a statement of the most important labor disputes by occupations, with verbatim reports of proceedings of the board where sessions were held for the purpose of taking testimony. An appendix contains a reproduction of arbitration laws in the various States.

During the year ending October 1, 1897, there were 244 strikes of which the board had definite knowledge. About 100 of these strikes were of short duration, lasting from a few hours to a few days. The 244 strikes were distributed among the following occupations:

STRIKES IN NEW YORK, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1897.

Occupations.	Strikes.	Occupations.	Strikes.	Occupations.	Strikes.
Actors.....	1	Elevator conductors...	1	Plasterers' laborers....	1
Architectural iron work- ers	3	Elevator constructors .	1	Plumbers.....	4
Bakers	2	Engravers	1	Pressmen.....	1
Bicycle workers.....	2	Framers	2	Pressmen and feeders .	2
Blacksmiths.....	2	Glass workers.....	1	Printers.....	4
Blacksmiths' helpers ..	1	Glove cutters.....	1	Quarrymen	1
Boiler makers	2	Horseshoers	1	Rag sorters.....	1
Block-paving makers..	1	Hat and cap makers... 1	1	Refrigerator makers... 1	1
Book canvassers.....	1	Ice handlers	1	Shirt ironers.....	1
Bookbinders.....	1	Iron workers.....	2	Shirt makers	3
Bricklayers.....	1	Ironworka employees.. 1	1	Scene painters.....	1
Building trades.....	36	Jacket makers	1	Shoemakers	6
Cab drivers.....	1	Knee pants makers ..	4	Shoe workers.....	1
Caisson workers.....	2	Knife blade finishers . 1	1	Silk weavers.....	5
Canal boatmen.....	2	Knittingmill employees 4	1	Silk works employees.. 1	1
Canal laborers.....	15	Laborers.....	8	Slate and metal roofers 1	1
Canning factory em- ployees	1	Lace makers.....	2	Street railway em- ployees.....	2
Cap makers	1	Laundry workers.....	2	Spinners.....	1
Carpenters.....	9	Leather workers.....	2	Stone carvers.....	1
Carfmen	2	Lithographers.....	2	Stonecutters.....	3
Cigarette makers.....	2	Longshoremen.....	1	Stone masons.....	1
Cigar makers.....	7	Machinists.....	1	Stove masons.....	2
Cloak makers.....	3	Machine wood workers 1	1	Stove mounters.....	2
Cloth hat and cap mak- ers	2	Marble cutters' helpers 1	1	Suspender makers.....	5
Coach drivers	1	Marble workers	1	Tailors	1
Coachmen	1	Marquetry workers ..	1	Tanners.....	2
Compositors	2	Messenger boys	1	Teamsters.....	1
Coupers.....	2	Metal workers	1	Trackmen.....	1
Cornice makers.....	1	Mineral water bottlers. 1	1	Tube works employees 1	1
Cornice and skylight makers	2	Mirror workers.....	2	Upholsterers	3
Electrical workers.....	2	Molders	2	Varnishers.....	5
Employee hardware establishment	1	Musicians	1	Vest makers.....	1
Electrotypers	1	Newsboys	1	Waiters.....	6
		Painters.....	3	Weavers.....	1
		Pants makers.....	1		
		Paper makers	1	Total.....	244
		Pavers.....	2		
		Plasterers	2		

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. 1re Année, 1897. Office du Travail, Ministère d l'Industrie et du Travail. 1898. xii, 390 pp.

This publication is the first of a series of annual reports on labor legislation prepared by the Belgian labor bureau. The series will give for each year for various countries the text of laws concerning labor, as well as the regulations, orders, or decrees issued for their execution. It will not embrace all social legislation, but only such as concerns labor proper, namely, laws relating to the freedom of labor, strikes, and coalitions, the association of employers and of employees, the relations between collective capital and labor, arbitration and conciliation, labor and apprenticeship contracts, wages, the regulation of labor, safety and sanitary measures in favor of working people, factory inspection, accidents, labor insurance, etc.

The present volume contains texts of laws passed during 1897 in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

FINLAND.

Industri-Statistik, 13. År 1896. Senare delen. Fabriker och Handtverkerier. Bidrag till Finlands Officiela Statistik, XVIII. 1898. viii, 111 pp.

This is one of a series of publications known under the title of Contributions to the Official Statistics of Finland. The present work is the thirteenth annual publication on industrial statistics. It relates to manufacturing industries, exclusive of mining and metal work, the data being for the year 1896.

The report shows the number of establishments or places of work, the number of employees, and the gross value of product for each locality, industry, and group of industries, together with summary tables and an analysis.

The following table shows the number of employees and the gross value of product, by groups of industries, for 1895 and 1896. Comparing the year 1896 with the one preceding, it is found that each of the groups of industries shows an increase in the number of employees, the increase ranging from 6 per cent in the clothing industry to 28.7 per cent in the building trades. As regards the gross value of product, but one industry, that of chemical products, shows a decrease, and that is slight. The increase in the other groups ranges from 5.3 per cent in the paper, pasteboard, and bookbinding industry to 47.6 per cent in the building trades.

EMPLOYEES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1895 AND 1896.

Industries.	Employees.			Value of product.		
	1895.	1896.	Per cent of increase.	1895.	1896.	Per cent of increase.
Stone, earthenware, glass, etc.	4,992	5,725	14.7	\$1,367,216	\$1,722,690	26.0
Chemical products.....	1,685	1,897	12.6	1,194,946	1,184,400	a.9
Leather and hides.....	2,714	2,893	6.6	2,390,267	2,549,445	6.7
Textiles.....	7,336	7,993	9.0	4,836,295	5,516,836	14.1
Paper and pasteboard work and bookbinding.....	4,830	5,205	7.8	3,488,507	3,673,974	5.3
Manufactures of wood, bone, cork, etc	14,651	16,436	12.2	8,833,844	10,482,355	18.7
Building trades.....	3,504	4,509	28.7	921,145	1,359,509	47.6
Food products.....	7,817	8,419	7.7	6,360,075	7,462,480	17.3
Clothing.....	4,072	4,318	6.0	1,269,288	1,429,913	12.6
Printing and photographing.....	1,584	1,787	12.8	700,889	798,273	13.9
Total.....	53,185	59,182	11.3	31,362,472	36,179,375	15.4

a Decrease.

The following table shows the total number of establishments and employees and the gross value of products of all industries, except mining and metal work, during the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive:

TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF ALL INDUSTRIES, EXCEPT MINING AND METAL WORK, 1890 TO 1896.

Year.	Establishments.		Employees.		Value of product.	
	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Number.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Amount.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.
1890.....	5,261	.....	48,202	.....	\$26,407,321	.....
1891.....	5,478	4.1	49,467	2.6	27,699,836	4.9
1892.....	5,623	2.6	47,250	a.4.5	26,901,947	a.2.9
1893.....	5,580	a.8	46,085	a.2.5	26,435,976	a.1.7
1894.....	5,825	4.4	47,783	3.7	28,387,175	7.4
1895.....	6,012	3.2	53,185	11.3	31,362,472	10.5
1896.....	6,054	.7	59,182	11.3	36,179,375	15.4

a Decrease.

A comparison of the figures for each year with those for the year preceding shows that in 1892 and 1893 there was a decrease each year in the total number of employees and in value of product, and in the latter year a decrease is also noted in the number of establishments. During all the other years of the period there was an increase from year to year in each of these items.

GERMANY.

Statistik der Ursachen der Erwerbsunfähigkeit (Invalidität) nach dem Invaliditäts- und Altersversicherungsgesetz. Beiheft zu den amtlichen Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts. Aufgestellt im Reichs-Versicherungsamt. 1898. xvi, 227 pp.

The present report is supplementary to the official reports of the Imperial Insurance Bureau of Germany. It was published for the pur-

pose of showing the causes for which invalidity pensions were granted in accordance with the invalidity and old-age pension law, and consists mainly of detailed statistical tables. These tables show by absolute figures and by relative figures in various combinations the causes of invalidity, the sex, age, and occupation of the pensioner at the time of granting the pension, and the locality of the insurance bureaus.

The beneficiaries of insurance against invalidity considered in this statistical presentation include all who obtained pensions from the beginning of the system, January 1, 1891, until the middle of the year 1896. In the classification of diseases resulting in disability 28 groups are considered. The industries are divided into six principal groups. The following table shows the whole number of pensioners by sex and industries:

INVALIDITY PENSIONERS, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1891 TO 1896.

Industries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, gardening, cattle raising, forestry, and fisheries.....	47,460	14,436	61,896
Mining, smelting, manufactures, and building.....	53,134	9,952	63,086
Trade and commerce.....	7,704	918	8,622
Domestic (including personal) service and transient labor.....	4,848	3,492	8,340
Military, civil, and ecclesiastical service and liberal professions.....	3,951	433	4,384
Domestic servants living with their employers.....	841	9,293	10,134
Total.....	119,938	38,524	158,462

The groups of agriculture, gardening, cattle raising, forestry, and fisheries, and mining, smelting, manufactures, and building comprise over 80 per cent of the pensioners.

The age considered in the enumeration is the period of time between the year of birth and the year when the pension was allowed. The invalidity pension system does not extend to persons under 20 years of age. Upon attaining the age of 70 years most of the insured enter upon the enjoyment of the old-age pensions. Invalidity pensions only supersede old-age pensions when, upon the disability of the recipient, the allowance for invalidity would exceed that for old age. This exception existed in the case of 7,379 of the 158,462 pensioners enumerated in the present work, thus leaving 151,083 invalidity pensioners between the ages of 20 and 70 years. In the tabulations only the latter are considered. The following table shows the number and per cent of pensioners by ten-year age periods:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INVALIDITY PENSIONERS, BY TEN-YEAR AGE PERIODS, 1891 TO 1896.

Age periods.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
20 to 29 years.....	5,075	4.43	2,830	7.75	7,905	5.23
30 to 39 years.....	9,175	8.01	2,656	7.28	11,831	7.83
40 to 49 years.....	16,176	14.12	4,540	12.44	20,716	13.71
50 to 59 years.....	31,873	27.81	9,722	26.63	41,595	27.53
60 to 69 years.....	52,282	45.63	16,754	45.90	69,036	45.70
Total.....	114,581	100.00	36,502	100.00	151,083	100.00

It is shown from the preceding table that of the persons pensioned for disability comparatively few were young or of middle age, 73.23 per cent being 50 years of age and over and but 5.23 per cent under 30 years at the time of retirement.

The following statement contains a list of the 28 groups of diseases causing invalidity, and the number and percentage of persons of each sex pensioned on account of such diseases:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INVALIDITY PENSIONERS OF EACH SEX, BY CAUSES OF INVALIDITY, 1891 TO 1896.

Causes of invalidity.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Debility, anæmia, and senility	12,284	10.7	5,489	15.0
Articular (inflammatory) rheumatism and gout	7,361	6.4	3,142	8.6
Muscular rheumatism	2,628	2.3	770	2.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	14,002	12.2	2,786	7.6
Tuberculosis of other organs	1,050	.9	374	1.0
Cancer, etc.	1,799	1.6	760	2.1
Other general diseases	683	.6	231	.6
Mental diseases	1,373	1.2	467	1.3
Apoplexy	3,366	2.9	893	2.4
Epilepsy and kindred diseases	881	.8	357	1.0
Diseases of the spine	2,906	2.5	513	1.4
Diseases of the nerves and nerve centers	2,294	2.0	974	2.7
Diseases of the eyes	5,288	4.6	2,291	6.3
Diseases of the ears	423	.4	187	.5
Diseases of the respiratory organs	4,977	4.4	984	2.7
Diseases of the pleura	539	.5	83	.2
Diseases of the lungs, other than tuberculosis	23,507	20.5	4,524	12.4
Diseases of the heart and arteries	5,959	5.2	3,029	8.3
Other diseases of the blood vessels, lymph vessels, and lymph glands	965	.8	587	1.6
Diseases of the stomach	3,028	3.2	1,150	3.2
Diseases of the intestines, liver, and spleen	1,233	1.1	404	1.1
Diseases of other digestive organs	218	.2	37	.1
Inguinal hernia	3,020	2.6	485	1.3
Diseases of the kidneys	1,281	1.1	297	.8
Diseases of the urinary and genital organs	826	.7	1,448	4.0
Diseases of the skin and interstitial tissues	2,593	2.3	1,092	3.0
Diseases of the organs of locomotion	6,733	5.9	2,463	6.8
Results of traumatic injuries	2,764	2.4	685	1.9
Total	114,581	100.0	36,502	100.0

The diseases which most frequently brought on invalidity were pulmonary tuberculosis and other lung diseases, debility, anæmia, and senility, articular rheumatism and gout, diseases of the organs of locomotion, and diseases of the heart and arteries, causing the retirement of 60.9 per cent of the males and 58.7 per cent of the females.

Among the young and middle-aged males over one-half of the cases of invalidity were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, other lung diseases, and diseases of the organs of locomotion. In the case of older pensioners, pulmonary tuberculosis was less prevalent, while other lung diseases were the most frequent causes of retirement, and articular rheumatism and gout, and debility, anæmia, and senility were next in importance. With regard to female invalids, among the young and middle-aged females pulmonary tuberculosis and diseases of the organs of locomotion and of the heart and arteries were the most frequent causes of disability, while among the older females lung diseases other than tuberculosis and debility, anæmia, and senility predominated.

In general, the statistics of diseases presented in this report seem to indicate that the frequency of pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculosis of other organs, and epilepsy and kindred diseases diminished with age, as causes of invalidity, while debility, anæmia, and senility, and diseases of the respiratory organs and of the lungs (other than tuberculosis) increased with advancing years.

The relation between the occupations of invalids and the diseases resulting in their disability can only be shown in a general way, as industries only are given, and these are grouped into but six divisions. In each group of industries the prevailing causes of invalidity among male pensioners were diseases of the lungs (other than tuberculosis). In the groups of mining, smelting, manufactures, and building, trade and commerce, and domestic and personal service, pulmonary tuberculosis was next in the order of prevalence, while debility, anæmia, and senility were second in importance in the groups of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and the military, civil, and ecclesiastical service and liberal professions. Among female pensioners, debility, anæmia, and senility were the most frequent causes of invalidity in each group of industries except that of mining, smelting, manufactures, and building, in which case pulmonary tuberculosis prevailed.

The report concludes with a series of graphic charts showing the distribution of pensioners, by age periods and industries, for each sex for the Empire as a whole, and for seven important insurance bureaus; also a similar distribution for the Empire as a whole of pensioners whose invalidity was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis.

NEW ZEALAND.

Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Labor of New Zealand, for the year ending March 31, 1898. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labor. lli, 62 pp.

This report consists of an introduction, 52 pages; statistics concerning persons assisted by the Department of Labor, 7 pages; accounts of accidents, legal decisions, etc., under the factories act, 6 pages; number and wages of employees in factories, 43 pages; number and wages of employees in railway workshops, 3 pages; report on accommodations provided for sheep shearers, 3 pages.

INTRODUCTION.—This part of the report consists of a review of the condition of the labor market in New Zealand, and comments upon the tabulated returns regarding factory wages, and upon other matters of local interest, such as overtime, accidents, employers' liability, the servants' registry offices, and reports of the meetings of the conciliation board and the arbitration court.

With the exception of a few industries, the year ending March 31, 1898, was one of prosperity to the working people of New Zealand. There were comparatively few demands upon the bureau for work.

There was a large increase in the number of factories and of factory employees over the preceding year.

PERSONS ASSISTED.—Detailed tables are presented showing, by occupations and localities, the number of persons who obtained employment through the agency of the department. The data are arranged according to conjugal condition and nature of employment given, whether public or private, and show the number of dependents, months unemployed, and causes of failure to obtain work.

During the fiscal year the department assisted in this manner 2,035 persons, who had 4,928 others depending upon them for support. Of the dependents, 1,163 were wives, 3,458 were children, and 307 were parents and others. Of the persons assisted, 544 were sent to private employment and 1,491 to Government works. The cause given for failure to obtain employment was slackness of trade in 2,026 cases and sickness in 9 cases. Fifty families, consisting of 50 wives and 54 children, were sent to workmen.

The following table shows the number of persons assisted and the number of their dependents for each year since the founding of the labor department:

PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 1892 TO 1898.

Year ending March 31—	Men for whom work was secured.	Dependents.
1892 (a).....	2,593	4,729
1893.....	3,374	7,802
1894.....	3,371	8,002
1895.....	3,030	8,883
1896.....	2,871	8,424
1897.....	1,718	4,719
1898.....	2,035	4,928
Total.....	19,492	47,487

a June, 1891, to March 31, 1892.

In the women's branch of the department, during the fiscal year, 695 persons applied for employment and 675 applied for servants. Twenty charwomen were also given casual employment.

EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES.—This presentation covers all employees who came under the factories act during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1898. The tables show, by localities and industries, the number and average weekly wages of all factory employees, arranged according to sex and age, those over 20 years of age being taken collectively. There were, during the fiscal year, 39,672 persons employed in 5,601 factories. This was an increase of 2,754 employees and 424 factories over the preceding year.

EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—The data presented for employees in railway workshops are similar in character to those in factories. During the fiscal year, 1,077 men and 145 apprentices were employed in the Government railway works.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space, immaterial matter, needed simply by way of explanation, is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

CONSPIRACY—STRIKES—BOYCOTTS—INTIMIDATION OF EMPLOYEES, ETC.—*State v. Kidd et al.*—In May, 1898, the woodworkers of Oshkosh, Wis., entered upon a strike to enforce four demands which were made upon their employers by means of a letter which was sent to the manufacturers by mail and which they refused to answer. The demands were: (1) For an increase of wages; (2) for the abolition of woman and child labor; (3) for the recognition of the organization; (4) for a weekly pay day. The strike continued for fourteen weeks, and during its progress a warrant was issued for Thomas I. Kidd, George Zentner, and Michael Troiber, charging them with conspiracy to injure the business of the Paine Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds involved in the strike. Kidd was the general secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, whose general office was in Chicago; Zentner was a member of one of the local organizations of Oshkosh, and during the progress of the strike acted as captain of the pickets, and Troiber was a member of one of the local unions, and it was charged that he was a picket during the strike, and that upon one occasion he committed an assault and battery upon a laborer who was returning from one of the mills. The trial was had in the municipal court of Oshkosh, Wis., upon a complaint filed by the district attorney, and occupied about three weeks. It resulted in an acquittal of the defendants November 2, 1898.

A copy of his charge to the jury has been furnished this Department by Hon. A. H. Goss, judge of the municipal court of Oshkosh, and the following is quoted therefrom:

The first count of the information charges that the defendants, together with others, willfully and maliciously combined, agreed, etc., together to willfully and maliciously injure the Paine Lumber Company in its trade and business, by hindering and deterring its employees from engaging and continuing in its employment, and by impeding the regular operation and conduct of its business. The specific acts complained of are these: That they willfully and maliciously patrolled the streets in front of its premises continuously by groups of men; that they willfully and maliciously terrified, frightened, alarmed, intimidated and drove away, by threats, abuse, etc., its employees; that by solicitation, threats, etc., they prevented those willing to become its employees from seeking employment with said company, all to its great damage and injury.

The second count charges that the defendants, together with others, willfully and maliciously combined, agreed, etc., together for the purpose of maliciously compelling the Paine Lumber Company to do and perform certain acts against its will, viz, by maliciously compelling by violence, threats, intimidation, etc., the Paine Lumber Company to abolish female labor in its woodworking factory and to discharge all female wage workers, laborers, and employees then and there employed in its trade and business, and to recognize the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, and to employ only members in good standing of said union to conduct and operate its, the Paine Lumber Company's, business. This count then charges the specific acts set forth in the first count.

The third count charges that the defendants, together with others, did willfully and maliciously combine, agree, etc., together for the purpose of maliciously preventing and hindering the Paine Lumber Company from doing and performing a certain lawful act, to wit, the hiring and employing of women and girls, and the hiring and employing of men, which said men were not then and there members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, in the operation and conduct of its, the Paine Lumber Company's, business. This count then charges the same specific acts as are set forth in the first and second counts.

The fourth count charges that the defendants, together with other evil-disposed persons, did willfully, maliciously, and unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, wickedly, deviously and maliciously to hinder and prevent certain persons named in the information from engaging and continuing in lawful work and employment as wage workers for the Paine Lumber Company. The specific acts complained of are these: That pursuant to such conspiracy, combination, etc., they willfully and maliciously patrolled the streets in front of and about the premises and factory of the Paine Lumber Company, where the persons named were employed as before stated, and caused the same to be done continuously by groups and crowds of men; that by terrifying, intimidating, abusing, assaulting, and beating they drove away the persons named, and others, from engaging in and continuing in the employment of the Paine Lumber Company, to the great damage of the persons named in the information.

The first three counts of the information are drawn under sec. 4466a of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, agree, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of willfully or maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession, by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, or preventing or hindering another from doing or performing any lawful act, shall be punished," etc.

The fourth count is drawn under another section of the Revised Statutes, viz, sec. 4568, which, so far as it is applicable to this case, reads as follows: "Any person guilty of a criminal conspiracy at common law shall be punished," etc., "but no agreement shall be deemed a conspiracy or be punished as such unless some act, besides such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement."

Criminal conspiracy at common law is "a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal, by criminal or unlawful means."

Each of the offenses set forth in the first three counts of the information falls within the common law definition of conspiracy. Each count charges that the defendants entered into a combination and agreement, and did concert to do an act which the law declares to be criminal or unlawful.

There is some evidence in this case proving, or tending to prove, that at the time mentioned in the information a large number of persons, something like 1,600, had combined and associated together; that this association was called, if I remember correctly, the International Woodworkers' Union of America. It is claimed on the part of the defendants that the object of such association was for the purpose of bettering the condition of the laboring men, morally and socially, rendering assistance in case of need, and to assist the members in obtaining better wages. All of these objects are not only lawful, but under proper conditions laudable, and so long as they confine themselves to lawful means to accomplish such objects, it is the policy of the law and of society to protect and encourage them. In furtherance of such objects they have the right to solicit membership, ask persons to join and assist them in their cause, and to agree among themselves upon the conditions under which they will work. They have the right, individually and collectively, to refrain from working if they do not violate existing contracts, and if in furtherance of such objects they should all refrain from work, and the employers, because of their inability to obtain employees, be obliged to close their institutions, and thereby are injured as an incident merely to such action on the part of the workmen, the law will not interfere, because the workmen are doing what they have a lawful right to do. But if at any time they change their lawful objects and maliciously and willfully use their association, or couple with their lawful object the object or purpose of injuring another in his business, such as preventing another from conducting a lawful business, or to compel him to abolish female labor and recognize the union against his will, or to prevent him from employing women and girls and from the hiring and employing of men not members of the union against his will, or to hinder and prevent persons from engaging and continuing in lawful work or employment against their will, and to effect such object or purpose they use acts of force, violence, coercion, intimidation or abuse, as set forth in the information, or in the first three counts of the information, by any means whatever, then the character of such organization is changed and instead of its being a lawful organization it becomes a conspiracy which is not only prohibited by the law, but is a dangerous institution, so much so that the law provides for the punishment of all persons who willfully and maliciously so combine for the purpose of carrying out such unlawful or criminal objects.

It does not necessarily follow that if some of the members of an organization for lawful purposes conspired and agreed to willfully and maliciously carry out unlawful objects that all of the members of the organization are guilty of conspiracy. The only theory upon which all the members could be held as conspirators would be that the objects of the organization were to willfully and maliciously carry out such unlawful objects, and that they knowingly connected themselves therewith, or remained with such organization after its unlawful objects were known to them. It might be that an association had objects which were entirely lawful, and some of its members go outside of the lawful objects and combine to willfully and maliciously pursue an object unlawful. In such a case, only the persons so combining would be conspirators.

But if at any time during such conspiracy the other members of the organization, or any of them, sanction, procure, encourage and adopt the acts of the conspirators, and knowingly receive the advantages and benefits derived from such a conspiracy to such an extent as would amount to entering into and becoming a party to the same, then all of the persons so doing become coconspirators and are equally responsible for the acts of all the persons to such conspiracy in furtherance of such unlawful purpose.

So in this case, if you find that an association or organization had for its objects any of the willful or malicious purposes to accomplish any of the unlawful acts as set forth in the information, and that the defendants, or any of them, knowingly cooperated with such organization or association with such malicious and willful purpose, then they are guilty of conspiracy. If you find that the association or organization was organized for lawful purposes and some of its members went outside of such lawful purposes and maliciously and willfully pursued any of the unlawful objects as set forth in the information, and that the defendants or any of them willfully and maliciously cooperated with such persons to carry out such unlawful designs, then such of the defendants as so cooperated are guilty of conspiracy.

On the other hand, if you find that the defendants, or any of them, belonged to such organization or association for lawful purposes, and that some of the members as individuals or combined with others, independent of the organization, to willfully and maliciously carry out any of the unlawful objects as set forth in the information, but that such organization as a whole, or these defendants as individuals, did not join or participate, as I have before stated, in such combination, then such defendant or defendants can not be held responsible for the acts of such combination or of such individuals.

There must be at least two persons to form a conspiracy. It is not necessary to constitute a conspiracy that the alleged parties to it should meet together and enter into an explicit or formal agreement for the unlawful scheme. It is sufficient if two or more persons in any manner or through any contrivance positively or tacitly come to a mutual understanding to accomplish a common and unlawful design. It is not necessary that they should all act in the same capacity in pursuing the common object. One may act as supervisor and another as subordinate; one may plan and another may execute—if they intentionally cooperate to accomplish the unlawful design, they are coconspirators.

The law of conspiracy is peculiar in this, that it not only makes a conspirator responsible for his own acts, but also holds him responsible for the acts of his coconspirators, if such acts are done in furtherance of the common unlawful design or purpose.

If you find that the defendants, or any of them, did not combine to willfully and maliciously pursue any or all of the objects as set forth in the information, then such defendants should be acquitted. But if you find that the defendants, or any of them, did so combine, then the question arises, did such of the defendants as so combined use the means alleged in the information, that is, that they willfully and maliciously patrolled the street in front of and about the premises and factory of the Paine Lumber Company, and caused the same to be done continuously by groups and crowds of men; that they intimidated, abused, assaulted and drove away its employees; that by solicitation, threats, abuse, etc., they prevented those willing to become its employees from seeking employment with said company.

The information alleges that one of the means used to carry out the

unlawful purpose as therein set forth was the placing of pickets about the premises of the Paine Lumber Company. If such pickets were placed about the premises of the Paine Lumber Company on the part of the alleged conspirators to accomplish any of the unlawful objects set forth in the information, then the persons so combining can not justify the placing of such pickets upon the theory that they had the right to watch the workmen go to and from such factory. The streets and highways of a city can not be used in that manner for the purpose of accomplishing unlawful purposes.

On the other hand, if pickets were used for the purpose of carrying out lawful purposes, they have the right to use the streets and highways, so long as they do not interfere with the use of such streets as public highways, and so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. They have no right to interfere with or intentionally obstruct a man in the conduct of his lawful business, nor have they the right to interfere or obstruct persons going to and from their work and insist upon talking to them against their will. All persons have the right to the use of the public streets and highways, so long as such use is reasonably consistent with the lawful rights of others.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—ATTORNEYS' FEES TO BE ALLOWED PLAINTIFFS UPON FORECLOSURES OF MECHANICS' LIENS—*Los Angeles Gold Mine Co. v. Campbell*, 56 *Pacific Reporter*, page 246.—In a suit brought by William Campbell in the district court of El Paso County, Colo., under chapter 117, acts of 1893, to enforce a mechanic's lien against the above-named company, a judgment was rendered in his favor and an attorney's fee of \$400 was taxed as costs against the defendant company under the provisions of section 18 of the above act, which reads as follows:

In all suits for the foreclosure of liens provided for in this act in which the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment and decree of foreclosure against the property described in said lien there shall be taxed as costs in addition to the costs already provided for in such cases a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be fixed by the court at the time of rendering such judgment and decree.

On this point the defendant company appealed the case to the court of appeals of the State, which rendered its decision February 13, 1899, and decided that the above quoted section was unconstitutional and that the attorney's fee was therefore improperly allowed by the lower court.

Judge Bissell, who delivered the opinion of the court, used therein the following language:

We have reached the conclusion that this statute is fundamentally bad, and can not be sustained. The constitutionality of acts which permits plaintiffs in suits of various descriptions to have attorneys' fees taxed as costs has been before many courts for consideration. They have mainly been suits against railroad companies to recover for stock killed or property destroyed by fire. In only one or two cases to which our attention has been directed have such provisions been found in

statutes in the nature of lien acts. On principle, we can discover no difference between the two. In either case it is an attempt to confer on a certain class of suitors extraordinary rights and privileges, and subject parties who have incurred debts for which, under the statutes, liens may be filed, with the right of foreclosure, to a liability beyond that imposed on other debtors.

The whole subject has been thoroughly and carefully examined and determined in a lucid opinion by one of the eminent justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—Justice Brewer. According to that decision, statutes of this description infract the provisions of the Federal Constitution. If this be true, they can not be upheld. Whatever might be our own views on such matters, it is, as we understand, an almost universal practice for the State courts to accept the construction put by that court on the Federal compact. We do not wish to be understood as in any manner dissenting from that opinion. It is not only perspicacious, plain, and satisfactory, but it is put in sound and vigorous English, and unanswerable. We are in entire accord with its argument, as well as its conclusions. We desire, however, to give prominence to the idea that we regard it as a controlling and authoritative exposition by our highest national tribunal, which we ought to follow. (*Railway Co. v. Ellis*, 165 U. S., 150, 17 Sup. Ct., 255. [See Bulletin of the Department of Labor No. 11, page 504.]

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—ATTORNEYS' FEES TO BE ALLOWED PLAINTIFFS UPON FORECLOSURE OF MECHANICS' LIENS—*Title Guarantee and Trust Co. v. Wrenn et al.*, 56 *Pacific Reporter*, page 271.—Suit was brought by the above-named company against Ralph E. Wrenn, A. S. Pattullo, and others to enforce a mechanic's lien. After a hearing in the circuit court of Multnomah County, Oregon, a decree was rendered sustaining the lien and allowing other liens on the property. The plaintiff and defendant Pattullo then appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 27, 1899, and modified the decree of the lower court.

Among the many points of its decision was this, that the provision contained in section 3677 of the Annotated Laws of 1892, to the effect that the court, upon entering judgment for the plaintiff in a suit to enforce a mechanic's lien, may allow a reasonable attorney's fee, is constitutional and valid. Upon this point Judge Bean, who delivered the opinion of the supreme court, spoke as follows:

The statute provides (section 3677) that "in all suits under this act the court shall, upon entering judgment for the plaintiff, allow as a part of the costs all moneys paid for the filing and recording of the lien, and also a reasonable amount as attorneys' fees;" and it is contended that this provision of the statute is unconstitutional and void, because it grants to one litigant a privilege not granted to the other, and therefore denies the owner in a suit of this character equal protection of the laws. There are many cases holding that the legislature can not make unjust distinctions between suitors without violating the spirit or letter of the constitution. But it will be observed that the attorneys' fees provided for in the mechanics' lien act are not fixed and

determined by the act, nor imposed strictly as a penalty, but rather in the nature of costs, of which the amount is to be determined by the court; and it is therefore, in our opinion, not obnoxious to the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—FELLOW-SERVANT ACT—"PRIVATE ACTS"—*Hancock v. Norfolk and Western Railway Co.*, 32 *South-eastern Reporter*, page 679.—This action was brought by Whit Hancock against the above-named railway company to recover damages for injuries received while in its employ. After a hearing in the superior court of Durham County, N. C., a judgment was rendered in favor of Hancock, the plaintiff, and the defendant company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision March 21, 1899, and sustained the judgment of the lower court.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated and the reasons for the decision clearly shown in the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge Clark. From said opinion the following is quoted:

The decision of this case depends upon chapter 56, Priv. Laws, 1897, "An act to prescribe the liabilities of railroads in certain cases." This statute, commonly known as the "Fellow-servant act," was ratified on the 23d day of February, 1897, and provides:

"SECTION 1. That any servant or employee of any railroad company operating in this State, who shall suffer injury to his person, or the personal representative of any such servant or employee who shall have suffered death in the course of his services or employment with said company by the negligence, carelessness or incompetency of any other servant, employee or agent of the company, or by any defect in the machinery, ways or appliances of the company, shall be entitled to maintain an action against such company.

"SEC. 2. That any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employee of said company to waive the benefit of the aforesaid section shall be null and void."

The plaintiff was injured in the service of the defendant since the ratification of this act. The defendant contends that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, to wit, a brakeman on the passenger train, in leaving the switch open, whereby the hand car was derailed. Its counsel cites, *inter alia*, *Ponton v. Railroad Co.*, 51 N. C., 245; *Pleasants v. Railroad Co.*, 121 N. C., 492, 28 S. E., 267, and *Wright v. Railroad Co.*, 122 N. C., 852, 29 S. E., 100, which sustain the contention that, if the injury was thus caused, the action could not have been maintained at common law. The defendant excepts as to above statute, which the judge held confers a right of action in such case, because: "(1) It is a private act, and, as such, under section 264 of the Code of North Carolina, it should have been pleaded. (2) Whether this act is public or private, it is unconstitutional and void when applied, in a case like this, to fellow-servants of a 'railroad company operating in this State,' upon the ground that it 'undertakes to confer upon servants and employees of such companies separate and exclusive privileges from the rest of the community engaged in similar private employment, which are denied even to servants and employees of railroad construction companies and of

street railroad and railroad bridge companies, and partnerships operating lumber and mining railroads, since its provisions are confined strictly to railroad companies,' and therefore violates article 1, section 7, of the constitution of the State."

As to the first ground of exception, the act is so plainly and clearly a public statute that it is a mystery why it was placed among the private acts. But by whom and for what purpose this was done is immaterial. Whether a statute is private or public depends upon its contents, and not upon the conduct or judgment of the person who directs the compilation in which it shall be published. Indeed, part of an act may be public and part thereof a private act. Being a public statute, the fact that it was printed among the private acts did not make it incumbent upon the plaintiff to plead it.

We see no ground for the defendant's contention that the act in question violates article 1, section 7, of the North Carolina constitution, by "conferring exclusive privileges upon any set of men." The law exempting a master from liability to a servant for the negligence of a fellow-servant is by judicial construction and of comparatively recent origin. Its extent has been differently outlined in different States by judicial construction, and in several States it has been restricted by legislative enactment so as not to extend to employees of railroad companies, as has now been done in this State. As the original ground of the decision was that a servant knew the character for care of his fellow-servant, and entered service with a view to that risk, the courts themselves might logically have long since modified the ruling not to extend to an employment like that of railroads, embracing many thousands of employees, and exposing its servants to peculiar risks. The fellow-servant act now in question applies to a well-defined class, and operates equally as to all within that class. Indeed, any act incorporating a company confers special privileges upon the stockholders, but not exclusive privileges, within the meaning of the constitution. We fail to see in this act any conferring of "exclusive privileges," within the language or intent of the constitutional provision in question; and similar fellow-servant acts, almost in totidem verbis, in other States, have been held by the Federal Supreme Court to be not in conflict with the "equal protection" clause of the fourteenth amendment.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—TRADE-MARKS OF TRADE UNIONS, ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKINGMEN, ETC.—*Perkins v. Heert et al.*, 53 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 18.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, George W. Perkins, as president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, against Henry H. Heert and Frederick H. Ehlen, under the provisions of chapter 385 of the Laws of New York of 1889, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using an alleged imitation of the union's label, a copy of which had been filed in the office of the secretary of state under the provisions of that law, and also for an accounting of profits. A judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in a lower court of New York, which, upon an appeal by the defendants, was affirmed by the appellate division of the supreme court of the State. The defendants then appealed to the court of appeals of the State, which rendered its decision February 28, 1899, and affirmed the decisions of the lower courts.

Judge Haight delivered the opinion of the court of appeals, and the part of the same which is quoted below shows clearly the facts in the case and the important reasons for the decision:

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America is a voluntary unincorporated association, consisting of a large number of persons, who are practical cigar makers, residing in the United States, with its principal office located at Buffalo. The purpose of their organization is the promoting of the mental, moral, and physical welfare of its members by assisting them to obtain labor at remunerative wages, and by affording them pecuniary aid in case of sickness, and, generally, to maintain a high standard of workmanship. They adopted a label upon blue paper, with an ornamental border, containing the following: "Sept., 1880. Issued by authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Union made cigars. This certifies that the cigars contained in this box have been made by a first-class workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior, ratshop, cooly, prison, or filthy tenement-house workmanship. Therefore we recommend these cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this label will be punished according to law. G. W. Perkins, president C. M. I. U. of America." On one end was a copy of the seal of the union, and on the other end a place was reserved for a local stamp. After the passage of the act in question, they caused a copy of this label to be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The defendants are cigar manufacturers in the city of New York, and are not members of the union. They caused to be printed counterfeits of the blue label adopted by the union, and pasted it upon boxes containing the cigars manufactured by them, and then, through their agents, sold their cigars to the public, with the intent, as has been found, to defraud the union and the purchasers and to impose upon the public.

The only questions which we deem it necessary to here consider are those raised with reference to the constitutionality of the act.

The statute (Laws 1889, c. 385) is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Every union or association of working men or women, adopting a label, mark, name, brand or device, intended to designate the products of the labor of members of such union or association of working men or women, shall in order to obtain the benefits of this act, file duplicate copies of such label, mark, name, brand or device in the office of the secretary of state, who shall, under his hand and seal, deliver to the party filing or registering the same a certified copy and a certificate of the filing thereof, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

"SEC. 2. Every union or association of working men or women adopting such label, mark, name, brand or device, and filing the same as specified in the first section of this act, may proceed, by suit in any of the courts of record of the State, to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of counterfeits or colorable imitations of such label," etc.

It is claimed that the act in question is void for the reason that it grants an exclusive privilege to a private association, in contravention of the provisions of the constitution. (Const., art. 3, sec. 18.) That section of the constitution, so far as material, provides as follows:

"The legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases, * * * granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. * * * The legislature shall pass general laws providing

for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws."

It will be observed that the prohibition contained in this provision of the constitution has reference to private or local bills, and that it requires the legislature to pass general laws providing for the cases in which private and local bills are prohibited. The question, therefore, arises as to whether the act in question is a general law or a private and local bill. It is entitled "An act for the better protection of skilled labor, and for the registration of labels, marks, names, brands or devices covering the products of such labor of associations or unions of working men or women." There is nothing in the title or provisions of the act that in any manner limits its provisions to any particular locality of the State or to any designated association or union of working men or women. Instead, the provisions are all general, including every locality in the entire State, and embracing every association or union of working men or women existing or that may be thereafter organized. It is in no sense local or private, but is in every sense a general law.

Again, it is claimed that the act is within the condemnation of section 16 of article 3 of the constitution, which provides that "no private or local bills, which may be passed by the legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." We have already shown that the act is a general law, and not a private or local bill. It, consequently, is not brought in conflict with this provision. Furthermore, we think but one subject is mentioned in the title, and that is the better protection of skilled labor by the registration of labels, etc., covering the products of such labor.

Finally, it is insisted that the act is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it is contrary to public policy, in that it unjustly discriminates in favor of the labor of members of associations or unions as against that of nonunion workmen. The questions arising under this contention are more serious and require deliberate consideration. While private and local bills, granting to a private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever, are prohibited, the constitution authorizes the legislature to pass general laws under which grants may be made to corporations, associations, or individuals of an exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise. An exclusive privilege or franchise is, therefore, authorized, if obtained under general laws. Among the exclusive privileges and franchises which have been made the subject of grants to private corporations, and with which we are all familiar, are those made by municipal governments, under the authority of general laws, of the right to occupy streets or highways for the construction and operation of street railroads. In all of these grants there is, of necessity, discrimination. Some particular corporation is singled out, to which the grant is given, and which thereafter enjoys the exclusive privilege of operating its railroad through the streets or highways specified in the grant; but, the grant being authorized, the discrimination is not unlawful. It is not contrary to public policy, for the reason that the constitution is the foundation upon which the public policy of the State is based. It embodies the policy of our government. It authorizes that which is politic, and prohibits that which is deemed impolitic. Where, therefore, the constitution grants, or authorizes a grant through legislative action, of an exclusive privilege, it may be deemed to be in accord with the policy of the State. As we have seen, the label authorized was by a general, and not a local, act. No particular association or union has been given the exclusive privilege of adopting a label, but every associ-

ation or union of every kind of working men or women is given the right to adopt its own label, which may indicate its own workmanship. It consequently follows that whatever discrimination there may be is authorized, and therefore not unjust, and that the privilege granted under the general law is in accord with public policy.

We have not overlooked the intimation that the passage of this act was procured for the purpose of enabling union labor organizations to boycott nonunion laborers, and to deprive them of the legitimate fruits of their labors. We can not, however, assume that such was the purpose and intent of the legislature, or that the association of which the plaintiff is president will resort to acts which are unlawful and criminal. The act allows the members of the union to send the products of their labors into the markets of the country, marked in such a way as to indicate the character of their workmanship. This is legitimate and proper. It is a right that the law accords to every manufacturer. We must assume, therefore, that the legislature, in passing the act, had in view the lawful and legitimate purpose, and that it did not contemplate that the provisions of the act might be used for illegitimate purposes. The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—WAGES TO BE PAID IN FULL UPON DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE—*St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company v. Paul*, 19 *Supreme Court Reporter*, page 419.—This action was commenced in a justice's court in Saline township, Saline County, Ark., by Charles Paul against the above-named railway company to recover \$21.80 due him as a laborer and a penalty of \$1.25 per day for failure to pay him what was due him when he was discharged. Said action was brought under section 1 of an act approved March 25, 1889, and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any railroad company or any company, corporation or person engaged in the business of operating or constructing any railroad or railroad bridge, or any contractor or subcontractor engaged in the construction of such road or bridge, shall discharge, with or without cause, or refuse to further employ any servant or employee thereof, the unpaid wages of any such servant or employee, then earned at the contract rate, without abatement or deduction, shall be and become due and payable on the day of such discharge or refusal to longer employ; and if the same be not paid on such day, then, as a penalty for such nonpayment, the wages of such servant or employee shall continue at the same rate until paid: *Provided*, Such wages shall not continue more than sixty days, unless an action therefor shall be commenced within that time.

The case was carried by appeal to the circuit court of Saline County and there tried de novo. Claim was made by the defendant company that the above section was in violation of articles 5 and 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States and also in violation of the constitution of the State of Arkansas. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, Paul, for the recovery of the sum claimed and the penalty at the rate of daily wages from the date of his discharge by the company until the date of the commencement of the suit.

Defendant appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The company then carried the case upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered its decision March 6, 1899, and sustained the action of the State courts.

Chief Justice Fuller, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, used the following language:

Plaintiff in error was a corporation duly organized under the laws of Arkansas and engaged in operating a railroad in that State. The State constitution provided: "Corporations may be formed under general laws; which laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed. The general assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revokable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of this State; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators." (Article 12, sec. 6.) This constitution was adopted in 1874, but, prior to that, the constitution of 1868 had declared: "The general assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be formed under general laws; and all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed." (Article 5, sec. 48.)

In *Leep v. Railway Co.*, 58 Ark., 407, 25 S. W., 75, section 1 of the act of March 25, 1889, was considered by the supreme court of Arkansas, and was held unconstitutional so far as affecting natural persons, but sustained in respect of corporations, as a valid exercise of the right reserved by the constitution "to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation."

The court conceded that the legislature could not, under the power to amend, take from corporations the right to contract, but adjudged that it could regulate that right by amendment when demanded by the public interest, though not to such an extent as to render it ineffectual, or substantially impair the object of incorporation.

As the constitution expressly provided that the power to amend might be exercised whenever, in the opinion of the legislature, the charter might "be injurious to the citizens," and as railroad corporations were organized for a public purpose, their roads were public highways, and they were common carriers, it was held that, whenever their charters became obstacles to such legislative regulations as would make their roads subserve the public interest to the fullest extent practicable, they would be in that respect injurious, and might be amended, and, as it was the duty of the companies to serve the public as common carriers in the most efficient manner practicable, the legislature might so change their charters as to secure that result. And the court said: "If the legislature, in its wisdom, seeing that their employees are and will be persons dependent on their labor for a livelihood, and unable to work on a credit, should find that better servants and service could be secured by the prompt payment of their wages on the termination of their employment, and that the purpose of their creation would thereby be more nearly accomplished, it might require them to pay for the labor of their employees when the same is fully performed, at the end of their employment. If it be true that in doing so it would interfere with contracts which are purely and exclusively private, and thereby limit their right to contract with individuals, it would nevertheless, under such circumstances, have the right to do so

under the reserved power to amend." But the court added that it did not follow that the legislature could, by amendment, fix or limit the compensation of employees, and particularly not as the right to amend was to be exercised so "that no injustice shall be done to the corporators;" that, however, this act was not obnoxious to that objection, as it left "to the corporations the right of making contracts with their employees on advantageous terms."

In respect of the provision that the unpaid wages then earned at the contract rate were to become due and payable on the cessation of the employment, "without abatement or deduction," the court held that that did not "require the corporation to pay the employee all the wages to which he would have been entitled had he fully performed his contract up to the time of his discharge, notwithstanding he had failed to do so, and had damaged the corporation thereby;" but that it meant "that the unpaid wages earned at the contract rate at the time of the discharge shall be paid without discount on account of the payment thereof before the time they were payable according to the terms of the contract of employment."

Construing the statute thus, and, by elimination, confining it to the corporations described, its validity was sustained as within the reserved power of amendment, and the case was approved and followed in that before us.

The contention is that, as to railroad corporations organized prior to its passage, the act was void, because in violation of the fourteenth amendment. Corporations are the creations of the State, endowed with such faculties as the State bestows, and subject to such conditions as the State imposes, and, if the power to modify their charters is reserved, that reservation is a part of the contract, and no change, within the legitimate exercise of the power, can be said to impair its obligation; and as this amendment rested on reasons deduced from the peculiar character of the business of the corporations affected and the public nature of their functions, and applied to all alike, the equal protection of the law was not denied.

The question, then, is whether the amendment should have been held unauthorized, because amounting to a deprivation of property forbidden by the Federal Constitution.

The power to amend "can not be used to take away property already acquired under the operation of the charter, or to deprive the corporation of the fruits, actually reduced to possession, of contracts lawfully made" (Waite, C. J., *Sinking Fund Cases*, 99 U. S., 700); but any alteration or amendment may be made "that will not defeat or substantially impair the object of the grant, or any rights which have vested under it, and that the legislature may deem necessary to secure either that object or other public or private rights." (Gray, J., *Inland Fisheries Com'rs v. Holyoke Water Power Co.*, 104 Mass., 446, 451; *Greenwood v. Freight Co.*, 105 U. S., 13; *Waterworks v. Schottler*, 110 U. S., 347, 4 Sup. Ct., 48.)

This act was purely prospective in its operation. It did not interfere with vested rights or existing contracts, or destroy, or sensibly encroach upon, the right to contract, although it did impose a duty in reference to the payment of wages actually earned, which restricted future contracts in the particular named.

In view of the fact that these corporations were clothed with a public trust, and discharged duties of public consequence, affecting the community at large, the supreme court held the regulation, as promoting the public interest in the protection of employees to the limited extent

stated, to be properly within the power to amend reserved under the State constitution.

Inasmuch as the right to contract is not absolute, but may be subjected to the restraints demanded by the safety and welfare of the State, we do not think that conclusion, in its application to the power to amend, can be disputed on the ground of infraction of the fourteenth amendment. Judgment affirmed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE AS AFFECTED BY STATUTE PROVIDING FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF FREIGHT CARS WITH HAND HOLDS—*Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co. v. Baker*, 91 Federal Reporter, page 224.—August Baker, a brakeman in the employ of the above-named railway company, was injured while attempting to uncouple two moving cars, and he alleged that the injury was caused by the failure of the company to equip its cars with grab irons or hand holds, as required by chapter 196, acts of 1892-93 (Act of Congress of March 2, 1893, 27 Stat., 531). He sued the company for damages and judgment in his favor was rendered in the United States circuit court for the southern district of Illinois. The railway company then carried the case on writ of error to the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, which rendered its decision January 3, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The principal point of the decision and the reasons therefor are clearly set out in the opinion of the court of appeals, which was delivered by Circuit Judge Wood, who used the following language therein:

The substance of the charge is that the injury was caused by the failure of the company to equip its cars used in interstate commerce with grab irons, or hand holds, as required by the act of Congress of March 2, 1893 (27 Stat., 531). Section 4 of the act declares it "unlawful for any railroad company to use any car in interstate commerce that is not provided with secure grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car for greater security to men in coupling and uncoupling cars." The eighth section, transposed to make its meaning more clear, provides that an employee injured by a car not properly equipped, "although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car or train had been brought to his knowledge," "shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned."

Proceeding on the assumption that the defendant in error was acquainted with such irons and their uses, did ordinary prudence require him, when he observed that the foremost of the cars which he was about to uncouple was not equipped therewith, to refrain from going between the cars while in motion, or at least to take extra precautions against danger, or was he permitted, under the act of Congress, to act as if the irons were there? We are of opinion that this question is substantially the same as if the railroad companies voluntarily and without legislative requirement had been accustomed to use grab irons, and cars without them were known to be defective, and correspondingly more dangerous to one attempting to couple or uncouple them.

The meaning of the act is that, by remaining in his employment, the servant does not assume the risks generally incident to the absence of such irons, but not that in a particular case of voluntary action, with full knowledge of the situation, the character of the act is not to be determined according to all the facts and circumstances. The known absence of the grab irons was a circumstance in this case which the jury should have been directed to consider in determining whether the defendant in error was guilty of contributory negligence, or intended to assume the risk of the attempt to uncouple. A contrary construction of the act would permit a brakeman to take the risk of coupling or uncoupling cars not supplied with hand holds under circumstances of extreme and well-understood danger, with the conscious purpose of holding the company responsible for the result. The judgment is reversed, with direction to grant a new trial.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE—VALIDITY OF RELEASE OF LIABILITY BY WIDOW UPON ACCEPTANCE OF DEATH BENEFIT FROM EMPLOYEES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—CLAIM OF MINOR CHILDREN—*Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co. v. Moore, 53 Northeastern Reporter, page 290.*—In the circuit court of Miami County, Ind., Anna B. Moore, administratrix of the estate of Henry E. Moore, deceased, obtained a judgment in a suit brought by her against the above-named railway company to recover damages for the death of her husband alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the company while he was in its employ. The negligence complained of was the negligence of the engineer of a train in not obeying a city ordinance regulating the rate of speed of trains in passing through the city, and providing for sounding the whistle, ringing the bell, etc. The defendant company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision March 30, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The following, quoted from the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge Hadley, gives the decision and the reason therefor:

Appellee concedes that the complaint is grounded upon the first branch of the fourth clause of what is known as the "Coemployees' Liability Act" (section 7083, Burns' Rev. St., 1894), which reads as follows: "Where such injury was caused by the negligence of any person in the service of such corporation who has charge of any * * * locomotive engine or train upon a railway."

While we apply the rule that a servant must look out for his own safety, and heed, at his peril, all open and ordinary dangers, we must also give force to the correlative rule, equally well established, that the servant himself, observing due care, has a right to believe, and to rely upon his belief, that the master has done his duty in the promotion of safety; and in this instance the deceased had a right to believe that appellant would obey the city ordinance which forbade the running of trains through the city at a greater rate of speed than six miles an

hour, and that required all backing trains, or reversed engines with tenders in front, after night, to carry a light in front, and to sound the whistle and ring the bell. A disregard of the ordinance, under section 7083, supra, will extend to the engineer in the employ of appellant, and in charge and management of its locomotive and train, and if said ordinance was disobeyed by said engineer, as averred, the jury would have the right to impute such disobedience as negligence. It will not do to say, as appellant contends, that the deceased, being in the service of the company, and familiar with the needs of the service, in running trains backward and forward through the yards, and sometimes at a great rate of speed, was not entitled to the protection afforded by the ordinance. The power of a city to pass such an ordinance is conferred as a police power for the protection of the public, and all the public; and because the deceased happened to be in the service of the company, within the inhibited territory, presents no reason for depriving him of its protection. It follows, therefore, that the jury had the right to find, if the evidence warranted, that obedience to the city ordinances was a duty owing by appellant to the deceased, and its violation was not an assumed risk, but negligence of appellant.

The next question arises upon the sustaining of the demurrer to the second paragraph of the answer. This answer is pleaded to the whole complaint. It counts upon a contract of membership held by the deceased in an organization known as the "Voluntary Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburg," of which appellant was one; "that said department and its funds were managed by said lines without expense to the fund, and that they guaranteed the payment of all its obligations, and made up all deficiencies in the fund to meet the payment of all benefits due its members; that said relief department had a set of rules and regulations by which it and its members were governed, and to which all persons assented, and agreed to be bound by, when they became members thereof, a copy of which was filed with, and made a part of, said answer; that the decedent on the 7th day of October, 1893, made application and became a member on the terms of the regulations by which said department was operated, and continued such member until his death; that his application, made over his own signature, contained this express stipulation and agreement, to wit: 'And I agree that the acceptance of benefits from the said relief fund, for injury or death, shall operate as a release of all claims for damages against said company, arising from such injury or death, which could be made by or through me, and that I or my legal representatives will execute such further instrument as may be necessary formally to evidence such acquittance.'" The Book of Regulations (a part of the contract) contained the following further provision, to wit: "Should a member, or his legal representatives, bring suit against either of the companies now associated in administering the relief department, or that may hereafter be associated, for damages on account of injury or death of such member, payment of benefits from the relief fund on account of the same shall not be made until such suit is discontinued. If prosecuted to judgment or compromise, any payment of judgment or amount in compromise shall preclude any claim upon the relief fund for such injury or death." The answer further alleges that the appellee, Anna B. Moore, his then wife, was made his beneficiary in said fund, and, in event of his death, should receive the death benefit therein provided for, which was \$500, and that after his death she did receive from said fund, as such death benefit, said sum of \$500, and executed and delivered to the appellant her instru-

ment in writing releasing it from all further liability. The question arises, did the acceptance by the plaintiff of the death benefit from said relief department release her claim against appellant for the wrongful death of her husband, or does her act come under the protecting provisions of section 5, Acts of 1893 (Acts of 1893, p. 294, c. 130; Burns' Rev. St., 1894, sec. 7087)? The language of the statute is, "All contracts made by railroads * * * with their employees, or rules, or regulations adopted by any corporation, releasing or relieving it from liability to any employee having a right of action under the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void." Appellant insists that the contract set out in said second answer does not come within the provisions of the statute, while the contrary is maintained by the appellee. It will be noted that the inhibition of the statute is against the making of any contract exonerating a railroad company from a future liability to an employee. The statute attempts only to forbid such contracts as release the company from liability to an action under the provisions of the act, and the act provides, and seeks to regulate, no rights of action except such as spring from the negligence of the company or its employees. The only purpose of the statute, therefore, is to prohibit the making of contracts relieving a railroad from liability for future negligence of itself and certain of its employees. Is the contract pleaded such a one? It shows: That a number of railroads constitute the Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburg, of which appellant was one. That the associated roads assume control and administration of the department without cost to the fund. That they contribute largely to the fund. That they guaranty that the benefits stipulated for with employees shall be paid in full. That membership therein is voluntary. That the employee is entitled to his benefits, if disabled from any cause—from sickness, from accident, from his own fault as well as from the fault of the company. If disabled without fault of the company, the living or death benefit may be drawn from the fund without question. If by the fault of the company, he may, after injury, elect whether he will accept the benefits from the fund, or pursue his remedy at law against the company. And that, when he signs the contract, the only obligation assumed is that, if injured by the fault of the company, he will not seek double compensation, by pursuing both the relief fund and the company. It further shows, in effect, that when disability comes, and all the facts and conditions are known to him, he is at perfect liberty to then choose between the relief fund and the treasury of the company—whether he will accept the sure and immediate benefits from the fund, or take his chances in the courts against the company—and that an adoption of one course shall be held to be an abandonment of the other. This is the essence of the contract pleaded. It bears no resemblance to an absolute contract for the release of the company from liability, under the provisions of the statute.

The contract forbidden by the statute is one relieving the company from liability for the future negligence of itself and employees. The contract pleaded does not provide that the company shall be relieved from liability. It expressly recognizes that enforceable liability may arise, and only stipulates that, if the employee shall prosecute a suit against the company to final judgment, he shall thereby forfeit his right to the relief fund, and, if he accepts compensation from the relief fund, he shall thereby forfeit his right of action against the company. It is nothing more or less than a contract for a choice between sources of compensation, where but a single one existed, and it is the final choice—

the acceptance of one against the other—that gives validity to the transaction.

The right to contract upon subjects of themselves lawful, by persons sui juris, is beyond legislative control, so long as the right is exercised without injury to the public. The right to contract is inherent, and is inseparably connected with the right to own and control property, and "is a primary prerogative of freedom." (2 Whart. Cont., sec. 1061.) Therefore, in construing the act in question, it must be assumed that the legislature intended to prohibit only such contracts as injuriously affected the public; and can it be said that a contract providing that in the future, when an injury may be suffered, the injured party shall then be free to choose which of two remedies will be most useful to him and most to be preferred, is against public policy? We do not see why, and are constrained to hold that the contract pleaded in the second answer is not within the inhibition of section 7087, supra, and that the same may be pleaded as a defense.

The deceased at the time of his death had not elected whether he would accept compensation from the relief fund, or seek his damages by action at law against the appellant. Subsequent to his death the plaintiff, as widow, and who was named in the contract as the sole beneficiary of the death benefit, accepted the stipulated amount, \$500, in full satisfaction, and executed to appellant a release from further liability. Appellant contends that, since the widow was the sole beneficiary named in the contract with the relief department, her acceptance of the full sum extinguished all further claim against the company. We can not assent to this proposition. Before death came to Moore, he had a cause of action against appellant that he had not released. Upon his death the law conferred a right of action upon his representative for the use of his next of kin—for the use of his child as well as for the use of his widow; and no act of the latter, without the lawful consent of the child, will deprive the child of its benefit. The widow could only release what she was entitled to. The answer avers that after the death of her husband, and after she had become a beneficiary in a right of action against the company, without fraud she agreed with appellant, and accepted the \$500 death benefit in full satisfaction of her claim growing out of the death of her husband; and there is perceived no sufficient reason why she should not be bound by it. But her release in no way affected the rights of the child, and for the use of the child's estate, in her representative capacity, the plaintiff has the right to maintain this action.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Kincade v. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., 78 Northwestern Reporter, page 698.*—Action was brought against the above-named company by one Kincade to recover damages for personal injuries incurred by him while in its employ. In the district court of Appanoose County, Iowa, a judgment was rendered for the defendant company and the plaintiff, Kincade, appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision April 6, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court, delivered by Judge Waterman,

sufficiently shows the facts in the case, and the following language was used therein:

Plaintiff was in the employ of defendant company as a section hand. At the time of his injury he was returning from work in company with nine other employees on a hand car. Plaintiff stood on the front of the car, facing to the rear. He had hold of the lever, and was aiding in propelling the car. Two of his companions engaged in a political discussion. One of them (McCoy) was standing on the right of the plaintiff. The other (Howard) was on his left. This discussion culminated in McCoy striking Howard. The latter, in attempting to avoid the blow, pushed against plaintiff, throwing him to the ground in such a manner that the car passed over him, and inflicted the injuries for which he sues.

Section 1307 of the Code of 1873 [section 2071, Code of 1897] is as follows: "Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person including employees of such corporation in consequence of the neglect of agents or by any mismanagement of the engineers or other employees of the corporation and in consequence of the willful wrongs, whether of commission or omission, of such agents, engineers or other employees, when such wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway, on or about which they shall be employed. * * *."

The question presented is, was the negligent act of McCoy of such a character as that the company is liable therefor, under the section quoted? It is a familiar rule that a master is not liable to a third person for the torts of a servant, unless the latter at the time is acting within the scope of his employment. We take this to be, also, the test of responsibility under section 1307. The master is not liable to an employee for an injury done by a coemployee, when he would not have been liable to a third person injured by a like act. It is not always easy to determine when an act done is within the scope of the servant's employment. The distinction, however, is always preserved. The rule seems to be that the master is liable, whether the act of the servant be willful or negligent, if it is done or attempted in the master's interest; but when the line of duty is wholly departed from, and the act is done for the servant's own purpose, though it may be done while the servant is pursuing the master's business, the latter will not be liable.

There is, however, no claim in the case at bar that the blow struck by McCoy was an act done within the scope of his duty. It was clearly not. The contention of the plaintiff is that, because he was in the performance of his duty at the time of his injury, the defendant is liable. But it is by the act of McCoy, and not by the conduct of the plaintiff, that defendant's responsibility is to be fixed. If McCoy was not defendant's agent in doing this act, there can be no liability here. That he was not acting for his employer, but sought to serve some independent purpose of his own, seems too clear for discussion. As we have said, it is practically conceded by appellant.

The district court did not err in taking the case from the jury, and rendering judgment in defendant's favor. Affirmed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. v. Medaris, 55 Pacific Reporter, page 875.*—In the district court of Labette County, Kans., one C. F. Medaris recovered a judgment against the above-named railway company in a suit brought by him for damages for personal injuries sustained by him while employed by said company in setting curbing around its office building and depot in Parsons. The evidence showed that a curbstone had been left standing unsupported on the edge of a ditch, where the plaintiff was setting curbstones, through the negligence of some of his coemployees, and that it fell on his leg, causing a permanent injury. Upon the rendition of judgment in favor of the plaintiff the defendant company carried the case on writ of error to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision January 7, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

In the opinion of the said court, delivered by Judge Johnston, the following language was used:

The question we are called upon to determine is whether Medaris is within the protection of the statute which makes railway companies liable for damages to coemployees caused by the negligence of fellow-servants. [Laws 1874, c. 93, sec. 1; Gen. St. 1889, par. 1251.] From the facts, it appears that there was no common-law liability for the injury sustained, but, if any exists, it arises under the "Fellow-servant act" referred to. Whether Medaris is entitled to the benefit of this law depends upon the character of the work in which he was engaged, and not on the mere fact that he was an employee of a railroad company.

In *Union Trust Co. v. Thomason, 25 Kans., 1*, the statute was held to apply only to those engaged in the hazardous business of operating railroads. In *Railway Co. v. Haley, 25 Kans., 53*, the act was again construed, and it was remarked that it "embraces only those persons more or less exposed to the hazards of the business of railroading." We have had a number of border cases in which the interpretation referred to has been pushed to the uttermost limit, but they have all been cases where the injury occurred in connection with the use and operation of the railroad.

At this point the court cited and quoted from a number of cases and then continued as follows:

In each of these cases it will be observed that the injured person held to be entitled to the benefit of the act was engaged in services connected with the use and operation of a railroad. Here, however, the service which Medaris was performing did not expose him to the hazards peculiar to the business of using and operating a railroad. He was not at work on a railroad, and his injury was not caused by the operation of a railroad or the use of any railroad appliance. It is true there were railroad tracks near the place where he was at work, but no train was passing or near to the place where Medaris was at work at the time the injury was inflicted. It is true, also, that he was at work for a railroad company, and upon the land of a railroad company; but this does not entitle him to the benefits of the act. He can only recover by showing that the service in which he was engaged exposed him to

the peculiar perils incident to the operation of a railroad. As the jury specially found, the work in which he was engaged involved no more risk or hazard than it would if the same work was being done for an individual at the same time and place. The benefits of the act can no more be claimed by him than they could by the carpenter who laid the floor in the office building, or nailed the shingles on its roof. No stronger claim could be made for him than could for a person injured while hauling the rock from the quarry to the place where the curbing was to be set. Judgment reversed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—VALIDITY OF WAIVER OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES UPON ACCEPTANCE OF BENEFITS FROM RAILROAD RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS—*Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co. v. Hosea*, 53 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 419.—Action was brought by Nora Hosea, administratrix of the estate of Charles Hosea, deceased, against the above-named company, to recover damages for the death of said deceased, her husband, caused by injuries incurred while he was in the employ of the company. She asked damages both for herself and for her minor child. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been a member of the "voluntary relief department" of the railroad; that he was entitled, upon being injured, to receive benefits from the fund of said department, when disabled while in the service of the railroad, from sickness, accident, etc., and that in case of his death a gross sum was to be paid to a beneficiary named by him in his application for membership; that said application contained the following stipulation: "And I agree that the acceptance of benefits from said relief fund for injury or death shall operate as a release of all claims for damages against said company arising from such injury or death, which could be made by or through me, and that I or my legal representatives will execute such written instrument as may be necessary, formally, to evidence such acquittance;" that upon his death the amount agreed upon, \$1,000, was paid his wife, Nora Hosea, the beneficiary named in his application. Section 5 of the act of March 4, 1893 [section 7087 of the Annotated Statutes of Indiana of 1894], provides that all contracts made by railroads or other corporations with their employees, or rules or regulations adopted by any corporation releasing or relieving it from liability to any employee having a right of action under the provisions of section 1 of said act [7083 Ann. Stats. of Ind. of 1894], are to be deemed null and void. The plaintiff, Nora Hosea, claimed that under this section the stipulation contained in the application for membership of the deceased, and quoted above, was null and void. The defendant company claimed on the other hand that said stipulation was valid and that the acceptance of benefits by her upon the death of her husband was not only a bar to her personal claim for damages but also a bar to her claim for damages for her minor child. In the circuit court for

Clark County, Ind., where the case was heard, a judgment was rendered in her favor for her claim for damages for her minor child, and her own claim was adjudged to have been barred by her acceptance of the \$1,000 benefit. The railroad company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision April 7, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court.

The following is taken from the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge Hadley:

Appellant propounds the following as the questions presented by this appeal: "(1) Constitutionality of the corporation employers' liability act of March 4, 1893 [sections 7083 to 7087, inc., of the Ann. St's of Ind. of 1894], and especially the fifth section [sec. 7087]. (2) Whether contracts of the kind in this case are within the meaning of section 5; and, if so, whether the section is violative of the obligation of the contract in this case, entered into before the act. (3) Whether acceptance of benefits by the death beneficiary of a deceased employee, member of appellant's voluntary relief department, bars an action on death."

The first question propounded [as to the constitutionality of the employers' liability act] has been decided adversely to appellant's contention in the case of *Railway Co. v. Montgomery*, 152 Ind., 1, 49 N. E., 582 [Department of Labor Bulletin No. 18, page 723]. The question had full consideration in that case, and we are content with the conclusion there arrived at.

The first branch of the second proposition, namely, "whether contracts of the kind in this case are within the meaning of section 5" of the act of March 4, 1893 [sec. 7087 Ann. St's of Ind. of 1894], has also recently received consideration by this court in the case of *Railway Co. v. Moore* (decided March 30, 1899), 53 N. E., 290 [see page 589, ante]. The contract reviewed in the *Moore* case is identical in terms with the contract pleaded in the second paragraph of answer in this case [the stipulation, quoted above, contained the application of the deceased for membership in the voluntary relief department], and in the former we held that the contract was not one to release or relieve the railroad company from future liability, but a contract that, in the event of injury, the injured party would then, after injury, elect between two sources of compensation, and that his election of one would preclude his rights to the other; and hence the contract was one not forbidden by section 5 of said act [section 7087], and must be considered, and its validity determined, in the same manner as if the act of 1893 had not been adopted. We adhere to the views expressed in the *Moore* case, and it would therefore be a needless waste of effort to consider the constitutional question presented upon the fifth section of said act.

The court here discussed the appellant's third proposition, and after going into the same at length concluded as follows:

The widow, as beneficiary, accepted the death benefit of \$1,000, and released appellant from liability. But her release in no way affected the rights of decedent's child. She could release only what she was entitled to. (*Railway Co. v. Moore*, supra.) Finding no available error in the record, the judgment should be affirmed.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW—PREFERENCE OF WAGES IN PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*In re Rouse, Hazard & Co.*, 91 Federal Reporter, page 96.—This case was heard in the United States circuit court of appeals, seventh circuit, upon an original petition filed by certain creditors of a bankrupt, the firm of Rouse, Hazard & Co., to review and revise an order of the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois, which order was to the effect that certain claims for wages against said bankrupt should be approved as preferred claims and should be paid out of the bankrupt's estate in preference and priority to the claims of the general creditors. The National bankruptcy act (chapter 541, Acts of 1897-98, second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress) was approved July 1, 1898, and contained a provision that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy should be filed within four months of the passage of the act. Rouse, Hazard & Co. suspended business August 31, 1898, and the wages for which claims were made were all earned prior to that date. November 1, 1898, exactly four months from the date of approval of the bankruptcy law, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Rouse, Hazard & Co., and on November 5, 1898, a petition was filed by a large number of workmen, etc., asking for payment of their claims for wages. Section 64b of the bankruptcy law provides that:

The debts to have priority, except as herein provided, and to be paid in full out of the bankrupt's estate, and the order of payment shall be (4) wages due to workmen, clerks or servants which have been earned within three months before the date of the commencement of proceedings, not to exceed \$300 to each claimant; (5) debts owing to any person, who by the laws of the States, or of the United States, is entitled to priority.

From the above it will be seen that a claim for wages could not be preferred under clause 4 unless the wages had been earned within the three months preceding the date of commencement of proceedings. But in this case the wages claimed were not and could not have been earned within that time because they were and must have been earned before August 31, 1898, the date when the firm suspended business, and the proceedings, under the law, could not have been commenced until November 1, 1898, four months after the date of approval of the bankruptcy law. It was claimed, however, that if it were true that clause 4 of said section 64b of the bankrupt act did not apply in this case, yet by virtue of clause 5 of said section, giving priority to the debts of any person who was entitled to the same under "the laws of the States," said claims for wages could be made preferred claims under the provisions of chapter 38a, page 629, Rev. St. Ill., 1898 (§ 56 of chapter 82, Ann. Stats. Ill., 1896), which provides that such claims for wages, in cases of involuntary bankruptcy, shall have priority over all other claims, without limit as to the amounts of said claims or the time they had been running.

Upon these points the circuit court of appeals, by Circuit Judge Jenkins, who delivered its opinion, expressed itself as follows:

The question here is one of construction of the bankrupt law of the United States, and is this: whether the Congress, having spoken by a particular provision (section 64b, cl. 4) with respect to the priority to be allowed labor claimants, and having subsequently in the same act (section 64b, cl. 5) spoken generally with respect to the recognition of the priorities allowed by the laws of the State or of the United States, the latter general provision overrides or enlarges the prior special provision. The bankrupt act, by its terms, went into full force and effect upon its passage, July 1, 1898, and, notwithstanding the provision that no voluntary petition should be filed within one month of the passage of the act, and that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy should be filed within four months of the passage of the act, the bankrupt law was operative from the date of its passage, and was effective from that date to supersede the insolvency laws of the several States.

The question recurs, what was the real intention of the Congress as expressed in clauses 4 and 5 of section 64b? In the first clause Congress addresses itself to the subject of labor claims, and particularly provides that all wages that have been earned within three months before the date of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, not to exceed \$300 to each claimant, shall be awarded priority of payment. Can the general provision of the law following immediately thereafter, allowing priority of payment for all debts owing to any person who, by the laws of the States or the United States, is entitled to priority, be held to enlarge the prior provision so that the statute should be read that, in any event, the laborer should be entitled to priority of payment in respect of wages earned within three months prior to proceedings, and in amount not exceeding \$300, and that wherever the laws of the State of the residence of the bankrupt grant the laborer priority of payment without limit as to time or amount, or impose a limit in excess of that imposed by the bankrupt act, he shall be entitled to a further priority in payment according to the law of the particular State? We think not. It is not to be supposed—unless the language of the act clearly so speaks—that the Congress intended that in the administration of the act there should be a marked contrariety in the priority of payment of labor claims dependent upon locality. It is an elementary principle of construction that where there are in one act or in several acts contemporaneously passed specific provisions relating to a particular subject, they will govern in respect to that subject as against general provisions contained in the same act.

Our conclusion is that Congress having spoken specifically to the subject of priority of payment of labor claims, what it has said upon that subject expresses the particular intent of the lawmaking power, and that provision is not to be tolled or enlarged by any general prior or subsequent provision in that act. That which is given in particular is not affected by general words. So that the statute providing for the priority of payment of debts referred to in clause 5 must be construed to mean other debts and different debts than those specified in clause 4. We are not unmindful of the particular hardship which our conclusion, it is said, will work out here. It arises from the fact that under the law proceedings in bankruptcy, except by voluntary act of the bankrupt, could not be commenced in time to fully protect these labor claimants. We regret that this is so. It is a misfortune arising from the provisions of the act, but to remedy this particular wrong we can not override a recognized canon of construction of statute law.

SEAMEN—CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPPING ARTICLES AS TO TIME OF REPORTING FOR DUTY—*The Alice Blanchard*, 92 *Federal Reporter*, page 519.—This was a libel brought by J. Downs against the steamer *Alice Blanchard* to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract of employment as cook. It was heard in the United States district court for the northern district of California, and on February 17, 1899, the decision of the court in favor of the libelant was rendered.

The facts of the case are stated in the opinion of the district judge, De Haven, and from the same the following is quoted:

The libelant signed articles to serve as a cook on the steamer *Alice Blanchard*, bound on a voyage from San Francisco to Clipperton Island, off the coast of Mexico, and thence to San Diego, Cal., and on two other voyages between San Diego and Clipperton Island, and upon their completion to return to the port of San Francisco. The articles provided that he was to present himself on board of the steamer, for service, on June 29, 1898, but at what hour was not stated. The oral evidence tends to show that after the articles were signed he was told by the captain to be on board on the morning of that day in time to cook breakfast. The libelant replied that he might not be able to come so early, and he did not in fact go on board the steamer until between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock of the day named. The captain was then on shore, and did not return to the steamer until late in the afternoon, when he refused to accept the services of the libelant, and compelled him to go ashore. The steamer left San Francisco at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day, the hour appointed for her departure. The libelant claims that he was wrongfully discharged, and seeks in this action to recover damages therefor. The contention of the claimant is that the libelant was in fault in not going on board the steamer on the morning of the day upon which he was to commence work, and that he thereby forfeited his right to proceed upon the voyage for which he had shipped.

Section 4511 of the United States Revised Statutes furnishes the rule to be observed in the shipment of crews on vessels bound from the United States to foreign ports not therein excepted, and also for the shipment of crews on vessels engaged in trade between the United States and Mexico (26 Stat., 320), and is applicable to a vessel bound on the voyages named in the shipping articles signed by the libelant. That section provides that a master, before proceeding upon any of the voyages covered by its provisions, must make an agreement in writing with each member of the crew, and that such agreement shall specify, among other matters, "the time at which each seaman is to be on board to begin work." As before stated, the shipping articles signed by the libelant did not specify the precise hour of the day at which he was to be on board to commence work—whether on the first minute of that day, or at the hour of 5, 6, 7, or 8 o'clock a. m., or any other particular hour. Upon the part of the claimant it is argued that the articles should be construed as requiring the libelant to be on board, ready for work, at the usual hour for the commencement of work on the morning of the day named therein; while the libelant insists that in reporting himself ready for service on the day named in the articles, and several hours before the time appointed for the steamer to proceed on her voyage, he substantially complied with his agreement. It is apparent that neither contention is clearly unreasonable, and much can be said in favor of both. In such a case it is the duty of the court to adopt that

construction of the shipping articles which is most favorable to the seaman.

The duty of putting the written agreement with seamen in plain and unambiguous language is one which devolves upon the shipowner or master; or, to state the rule in the language of Deady, J., in delivering the opinion in *The Disco*, above cited [2 Sawy., 474, Fed. Cas., No. 3922]: "Shipmasters and owners have ample means and facilities for putting their contracts with seamen in plain language; and so the law, both in Great Britain and America, intends and requires." If it is the desire of the owner or master to have the seaman to become bound to go on board to begin work at some particular hour of a day named, the shipping articles should so state. If, through negligence or design, the articles executed do not make such special provision, the court is not authorized by construction to supply such omission, and hold that a seaman who reports himself ready for duty on the day named in the articles, and several hours before the time appointed for the departure of the vessel, has forfeited his rights under the articles because he did not appear at an earlier hour of the day. In my opinion, the libelant substantially complied with his agreement in tendering his services on the day named in the articles signed by him, and the master was not justified in refusing to allow him to go to work. The fact that the master, after the articles were signed, directed him to be on board the steamer in the morning in time to cook breakfast, can not be allowed to change the legal effect of the articles; that is to say, the articles can not be read as if such direction of the master were written therein. The libelant was to receive \$50 per month as wages, and under section 4527 of the United States Revised Statutes he is entitled to recover in this action a sum equal to the amount agreed to be paid him as wages for one month, and costs of suit. So ordered.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

BREACH OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYEES CAUSED BY FEAR OF BODILY INJURY DURING STRIKE—RECOVERY OF WAGES, ETC.—*Fisher v. Walsh et al.*, 78 *Northwestern Reporter*, page 437.—One McKillop was employed under a written contract as a "day man" by a firm of stevedores. In the contract it was agreed that the "day men" should work throughout the season of 1896; that they should receive wages at a stipulated rate per day; that payment of said wages should be made on the 15th of each month for the preceding month; and that in case an employee should commit a breach of said contract without cause, any wages then earned by him, not exceeding fifteen days' wages in all, might be retained by the employers as liquidated damages for the breach of the contract. As a result of a strike of the "hourly men" employed by the same stevedores, McKillop, with other "day men," quit work, having fifteen days' wages due him. He claimed that he quit work on account of threats of the strikers, being in fear of his life, but his employers claimed that he did so because of a resolution passed by the "Longshoresmen Union," of which he was a member, to the effect that they would quit work on a certain date unless the wages both of the "day men" and the "hourly men" were increased. The wages due him when he quit work, amounting to \$25.50, his employers refused to

pay on the ground that they had a right to retain them, under the contract, as liquidated damages for his breach of said contract. He assigned his claim for said wages to Mrs. A. W. Fisher, who brought suit against his employers, Walsh and others, in the superior court of Douglas County, Wis., for the recovery of said wages. A judgment was rendered in her favor and the defendants appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 21, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Winslow, and reads, practically in full, as follows:

The question which was sharply litigated in this case was whether McKillop quit because of genuine and justifiable fear of serious bodily violence at the hands of the hourly men who had struck, or because of the agreement or resolution of the day men to strike at noon of the 9th of July, unless the demands of the hourly men were acceded to. There was evidence which would justify a finding either way on these propositions. Certainly, there were ample facts which would justify the conclusion that McKillop quit because he chose to abide by the resolution, or, in other words, that he was in fact one of the second set of strikers. If such were the case, no recovery could be had, because his contract was entire, and he voluntarily abandoned his work, without valid excuse, before the end of the stipulated time. This proposition of law was substantially correctly stated in the following instruction, which was offered by the defendant: "You are instructed that if Mr. McKillop left his work, under and pursuant to the agreement of the day men and the hourly men, on the night of July 8, 1896—that is, to quit at noon, July 9th, if defendants did not concede to the proposition submitted to them on July 8th, then plaintiff can not recover, and your verdict shall be for the defendants." The court read this instruction to the jury and added the following words: "That is, if that was the reason he quit, and the danger was not such—that the danger or apparent danger was not such—that the man of ordinary nerve would have refused or declined to go on with the work, your verdict will be for the defendants." We think that the addition of this limitation to the instruction was error. Irrespective of the statute which requires an instruction to be given as asked or refused in full (Rev. St., 1878, sec. 2853), we think the defendants were certainly entitled to have the instruction which they asked given without dilution or qualification. The proposition was that, if McKillop quit in pursuance of the agreement to strike, he could not recover, and the jury should have been so informed plainly and directly, without being required to determine, in addition, what would have been the condition of mind of a hypothetical man who perhaps had entered into no agreement to strike.

It seems to have been assumed upon the trial below, and upon the argument in this court, that, if McKillop was excused in leaving the defendants' service on account of the threats of strikers to do him bodily harm, he can recover for the time of his actual service, without deduction for damages suffered by the master by reason of his breach of contract. Such is certainly not the law. If a servant is prevented from performing his contract by the act or fault of the master, the master can not, of course, recover or recoup any damages, because the breach is his own. But in case the servant is prevented from fulfilling his contract for personal services by his own sickness, this is not the fault or act of the master, and while the servant will generally be

excused from fulfilling his contract, and be entitled to recover for the labor performed up to the time of his sickness, the master will be entitled to counterclaim his damages for the breach of contract, for which he (the master) was not responsible.

Now, it may well be that McKillop would be justified in quitting if the danger of bodily injury was real and imminent, and the threats of the strikers were so serious that a reasonable man in McKillop's situation would have been justified in believing that he was in imminent danger if he continued to work; for it can hardly be claimed that a man must daily carry his life in his hand in such a manner. Still, this condition of things was a condition for which the master was in no way responsible. If it operated to relieve McKillop from his obligation to work the entire season, still it manifestly could not operate to give him any greater right against his employer than as though he had been relieved of his contract by sickness or vis major, for which his employer was not responsible. It is still the employee, and not the employer, who breaks the contract; and the rule that the party who breaks an entire contract shall have no recovery by reason of his part performance of it is relaxed only to the extent of permitting recovery of compensation for the actual benefit conferred upon the employer, or, as more usually expressed, by allowing the employee the value of his services after deducting the damages, if any, suffered by the employer by reason of the breach of the entire contract.

The plaintiff's recovery, then, in the most favorable aspect of the case, is limited to the amount of McKillop's wages at the agreed rate, less any damages resulting to the employer from the termination of the contract. These damages are stipulated and fixed. The language used in the written agreement is apt, and clearly expresses the understanding that the damages recoverable for a termination thereof shall be 15 days' wages. The damages stipulated by the contract equal the amount of plaintiff's demand, and therefore, upon the most favorable view of the evidence, preclude any recovery. Judgment reversed and action remanded for a new trial.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—EFFECT OF SAME—RIGHT OF EMPLOYEE TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR BREACH THEREOF—*Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co. v. Andrews*, 56 *Pacific Reporter*, page 969.—In the district court of Gila County, Ariz., Alexander Andrews recovered a judgment for damages for breach of a contract of employment in a suit brought by him against the above-named company. In his complaint it was stated that he entered into a contract with the defendant company in November, 1896, in which it was agreed that he should be employed as a master mechanic at a salary of \$200 per month, and that 3 months' notice of termination of his employment should be given and required by either party unless waived by mutual consent; that in pursuance of the terms of the contract he entered into the employment of said company and continued therein until July 26, 1897, when, without notice, he was discharged; that immediately after his discharge he notified the company that he was ready and willing to continue at work in accordance with the terms of the contract but that said company refused to permit him to do so.

The defendant company, in its answer, denied that the contract provided for notice of discharge. A letter written by S. A. Parnall, the superintendent of the company, and agreeing to employ the defendant, was admitted in evidence. It contained the following language: "I will engage your services upon the following conditions: * * * We will pay you \$200 per month. * * * I will agree to give and require 3 months' notice, in case we should need it, to be waived by mutual consent in an emergency." Upon the rendition of the judgment against it the defendant company sued out a writ of error and carried the case to the supreme court of the Territory, which rendered its decision March 15, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Davis, and, in the course of the same, he used the following language:

It is admitted that this letter [of S. A. Parnall, from which quotations are made above] was written by the company's authorized agent. It was the only evidence offered on the trial to indicate the nature of the contract which existed. The proposition which it contained was accepted by Andrews, who entered into the company's service on or about December 6, 1896, and remained in its employ until July 26, 1897, when he was discharged without notice, and without having waived his right to notice. On the day following his dismissal the defendant in error tendered his services to the company, but they were refused, and a subsequent offer by him was similarly treated. There was evidence in this case tending to prove every material fact necessary to be found to sustain the judgment of the district court, and it is not our province to weigh the evidence, or decide upon its preponderance.

A provision in a contract which entitles the servant to 3 months' notice of the termination of his employment is, in effect, an agreement to continue the term of service for that length of period after the notice, and the employer can not dismiss him before the expiration of his full term without sufficient cause. When a servant is wrongfully discharged before the expiration of his term, he has his choice of two remedies: (1) He may treat the contract as continuing, and recover damages for the breach thereof; or (2) he may treat the contract as rescinded, and sue on a quantum meruit for services actually rendered. He can not, however, as contended by counsel for plaintiff in error [the above-named company], maintain an action for his wages or salary, except for past services performed. The defendant in error [Andrews] has been paid for his services, at the stipulated rate, up to the time of his dismissal. His action was therefore properly one in damages for breach of contract; and the complaint contains, as we view it, all the substantive and essential facts required to constitute a cause of action and to give jurisdiction. We find no error, and the judgment is affirmed.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—EFFECT OF SAME—RIGHT OF EMPLOYEE TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR BREACH THEREOF—*Yellow Poplar Lumber Co. v. Rule*, 50 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 685.—In the circuit court of Boyd County, Ky., a judgment was rendered in favor of one Jesse Rule in his suit against the above-named company to recover damages for breach of a contract of employment. The

defendant company appealed the case to the court of appeals of the State, which rendered its decision April 26, 1899, and sustained the action of the circuit court.

The opinion of the court of appeals, delivered by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, states the facts in the case and the reasons for the decision, and the following is quoted therefrom:

Appellee, Rule, was an employee in one of the sawmills of appellant company, and, upon having his thumb cut off, as he claims, by the negligence of the company's agents, demanded damages for the injury. He was met with a proposal on the part of the company that if he would forego his suit for damages, and surrender all claim therefor, it would give him employment at the rate of \$2.50 per day so long as it was engaged in the sawmill business on the Ohio river. He accepted this offer, but afterwards, when he was able to work, and when the mills of the company had resumed operation, he was refused employment. It was then too late, under the statute of limitation, to bring suit for damages for the original injury, and this action was then brought for breach of contract of employment. The contract was denied by the company, but it is fully made out by the proof. The verdict of the jury was for the sum of \$1,400, and the company has appealed, insisting, first, that the contract as alleged and proved was not a legal and binding one, because of a lack of mutuality. On this behalf it is said, if the appellee's contention is supported, the company was bound to hire, but the employee was not bound to serve. He could work or not work, as he chose; it not being contended that he obligated himself to serve at \$2.50 per day, or any other sum, as long as the mills were operated on the Ohio river. In our opinion, while these are the characteristics of the contract, it does not follow that the employee is without remedy. Except for the fact that the courts do not, as a rule, so enforce these contracts of hiring, by reason of their personal nature, the agreement as alleged might be the basis of an action for specific performance, and, such an action not being maintainable by reason of the rule adverted to, we perceive no reason why the appellee might not purchase for a valuable consideration the right to obtain employment or option to work at appellant's mills so long as they engaged in running them at the place designated. Such a contract does not differ in substance from those known as optional contracts in the purchase of property, and which have often been upheld by this court where there is a consideration for them, even when there is only an agreement to sell, and no corresponding agreement to buy. In Beach, Mod. Law Cont., § 457, it is said: "When an employee, in consideration of an agreement on the part of the employer to give him work as long as he is able to perform it, releases a claim for damages said to have been caused by the employer's negligence, the agreement is not void because lacking mutuality. By releasing his claim, the employee has paid in advance for an optional contract, and he has the right to have it remain optional."

In the second place, it is insisted that the alleged employment was for an indefinite length of time, and therefore subject to termination at the will of either party to the contract. This is undoubtedly the general rule, unless, from the terms of the contract, or from some controlling circumstance showing a different intent, the contracting parties must be supposed to have understood that the employment might be terminated at the will of either party. There is nothing in such con-

tracts to the contrary, and the intention of the parties controls. But when, from the contract itself, a different intention is manifested, and the hiring, although not in terms for a definite period in days or months, is for a period of time which is susceptible of at least approximate determination by proof, there is no reason why the rule should apply. In such case the employment is not for an indefinite length of time, but within the meaning of the parties is for a definite time. In the case at bar the employment was for such time as the company—an Illinois corporation, engaged, doubtless temporarily, in operating its sawmills in Boyd County—should be engaged with its mills in that vicinity. This was not a mere general hiring, or a hiring for an indefinite time.

It is further insisted by appellant that the contract as allowed is within our statute of frauds [that is, should have been in writing to be enforceable at law]. It is not contended that this is so merely because the contract is for an indefinite length of time. It is conceded that such a contract is not within the statute, because it may be terminated within a year. But the contention is that it was incumbent on the appellee to make his contract definite as to time when he offered to accept the employment, and, if he elected to fix a time longer than for a year's service, he could not enforce it, and, in any event, his damages must be limited to his alleged loss for one year only. We do not so understand the principles controlling the case. The time of the employment was not left uncertain and indefinite, but it was fixed and definite, and the contract was capable of being fully performed within a year. The instructions presented the law of the case, and the judgment is affirmed.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT REQUIRED—FORFEITURE OF WAGES—*Diamond State Iron Co. v. Bell*, 43 *Atlantic Reporter*, page 161.—In a suit brought by Draper V. Bell against the above-named company to recover an alleged balance due him for work and labor performed a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff in the orphans' court of Newcastle County, Del. The defendant company appealed the case to the superior court of the State, where, upon trial in the February term of 1897, a verdict was again rendered in favor of Bell.

The charge to the jury was delivered by Chief Justice Lore, and reads as follows:

This is an action brought by Draper V. Bell against the Diamond State Iron Company, the defendant, to recover the sum of \$10.50, with interest from July 1, 1896, being, as he alleges, a balance due him for work and labor performed for the defendant company. The plaintiff claims that he was engaged by the defendant to work for it at \$9 a week, and that he worked for 3 weeks and 2 days—from June 8 to June 30, 1896; that at the regular pay days he was paid at the rate of \$8 per week for the first two weeks; and that after such payment he continued to work 1 week and 2 days. He then left the employ of the defendant, and now sues for the wages for the last-named time—1 week and 2 days. The defendant admits that the work was done, but claims that the plaintiff can not recover this balance, because he left

the employment of the company without giving two weeks' notice thereof, as he was bound to do under the rules of the company. The case seems to turn largely upon this point. The rule in question is the fourteenth of the published rules of the company, which is as follows: "Any one wishing to give up his position will be required to give two weeks' notice to the foreman of his intention to do so (unless he can arrange with him for a shorter notice), and the same notice will be given to all that properly attend to their duties. Any one leaving without giving such notice, or arrangement, shall forfeit the amount of wages due him at that time." The company had a right to make such rules for the proper conduct of its business, and, if the rule was assented to by this plaintiff at the time of his employment, it would be a part of the contract, and he would be bound by it; and, if he left without giving notice required, he would forfeit the amount of wages then due, and could not recover in this action. This assent may be either express or implied. If the rules were read and made known to him, and he made no objections thereto, but entered into the employment of the company with a full knowledge that such rules were in force, the law implies assent, and his employment would be subject to such rules. So that, if you believe that at the time of the employment of the plaintiff by the defendant, or at any time before the work sued for was actually done, the company made known to him its rules, and he had knowledge thereof, and expressly or impliedly assented thereto, and he left without giving the company two weeks' notice, your verdict should be for the defendant; if you believe otherwise, for the plaintiff.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—COMPROMISE OF CLAIM FOR PERSONAL INJURIES—CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT—MEASURE OF DAMAGES—*Pierce v. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.*, 19 *Supreme Court Reporter*, page 335.—The plaintiff, Pierce, while an employee of the above-named company and while in the line of his duty, was injured. He claimed that the company was liable in damages for the injury, and the company denied it. By way of compromise a contract was made between the parties, in which the company agreed to do certain things for the plaintiff and the plaintiff in turn agreed to release the company from all liability for his injuries. After the lapse of time the company, as the plaintiff claimed, broke the contract, and the plaintiff brought suit to recover damages. After hearings in the State courts of Alabama, the case was removed to the United States circuit court for the southern division of the northern district of Alabama, where the plaintiff recovered a judgment, a demurrer to his complaint filed by the defendant company having been overruled. Both parties sued out writs of error, the defendant because of the overruling of its demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint, and the plaintiff because the judgment in his favor did not allow his whole claim, but only allowed him the amount of wages, at the rate agreed on in the contract, due and in default up to the date of the trial. The case went up to the United States circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit, where, after a hearing, the judgment of the lower court was reversed, the court deciding that the defendant's demurrer was improperly overruled, and the case

was remanded for further proceedings. The plaintiff thereupon applied for and obtained a writ of certiorari from the United States Supreme Court, which court rendered its decision February 20, 1899, and reversed the judgments of the lower courts.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Gray, and the following, containing a clear statement of the facts in the case, is quoted therefrom:

In the circuit court of the United States a verdict and judgment were rendered for the plaintiff for a less amount of damages than he claimed, and each party alleged exceptions to rulings and instructions of the judge, and sued out a writ of error from the circuit court of appeals. That court held that the defendant's demurrer to the complaint should have been sustained, and therefore reversed the judgment of the circuit court, and remanded the case for further proceedings. A writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the circuit court of appeals was thereupon applied for by the plaintiff, and was granted by this court.

The fundamental question in this case is whether the contract in suit, made by the parties on June 4, 1890, is a contract intended to last during the plaintiff's life, or is a mere contract of hiring from month to month, terminable at the pleasure of either party at the end of any month.

The facts bearing upon this question, as appearing upon the face of this contract, are as follows: In May, 1888, the plaintiff, while employed as a machinist in the defendant's coal mine in Alabama, was seriously hurt by a trip of tram cars on the main slope of the mine, under circumstances which the plaintiff claimed, and the defendant denied, rendered it liable to him in damages. The parties were desirous of settling and compromising the plaintiff's claim for damages for the injuries, and had repeated negotiations with that object. In November, 1888, they made an agreement (which does not appear to have been reduced to writing) by which the defendant was to pay the plaintiff regular wages while he was disabled, and also to furnish him with such supplies as he might choose to get from a commissary, and to give him coal and wood for fuel at his dwelling house, and the benefit of a garden belonging to the defendant. That agreement was carried out by the defendant until May, 1889, and was then, after the plaintiff had resumed work, modified by stipulating that the defendant should give the plaintiff such work as he could do, should pay him therefor wages of \$60 a month, as before the accident, and should give him the rent of his house, or, in lieu of house rent, an equivalent amount of supplies from the commissary; and the agreement, as so modified, was faithfully kept by both parties until June 4, 1890. Finally, on that day, the parties entered into the written contract sued on, by which, after reciting the plaintiff's claim for damages and the earlier agreements, "in view (evidently a misprint for 'in lieu') of the above proposition, which have been faithfully carried out," that the plaintiff's "wages from this date are to be \$65 a month" (the increase of wages being apparently intended as an equivalent for the provision, now omitted, for house rent, or supplies from the commissary), and that he was to have, free of charge, his fuel and the benefit of the garden; and the plaintiff, on his part, agreed to release the defendant from any and all liability for the accident, or for the injuries resulting to him from it or from the effects of it, and that this should be a full and satisfactory settlement of all claims which he might have against the defendant.

The effect of the provisions and recitals of the contract sued on may be summed up thus: The successive agreements between the parties were all made with a view to settle and compromise the plaintiff's claim against the defendant for personal injuries caused to him by the defendant's cars while he was in its service as a machinist, and seriously impairing his ability to work. By each agreement the defendant was to pay him certain wages, and to furnish him with certain supplies. The supplies to be furnished were evidently a minor consideration, and require no particular discussion. The more important matter is the wages. The defendant at first agreed to pay the plaintiff "regular wages while he was disabled." The agreement, in that form, would clearly last so long as he continued to be disabled, and could not have been put an end to by the defendant without the plaintiff's consent. By the next succeeding agreement, made after the plaintiff had resumed work, the defendant was "to give him work, such as he could do, paying him therefor the wages paid before said accident; that is, \$60 a month." That agreement must be considered as a mere modification of the first, requiring the plaintiff to do such work as he could do, but showing that he was still much disabled by his injuries. By the final agreement in writing of June 4, 1890, after reciting the plaintiff's claim for damages for these injuries, as well as the earlier agreements, his wages were increased by a stipulation that his "wages from this date are to be \$65 a month;" and he expressly released the defendant from all liability for the injuries resulting to him from the accident or from the effects thereof, and agreed that this should be a full and satisfactory settlement of all his claims against the defendant.

The only reasonable interpretation of this contract is that the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff wages at the rate of \$65 a month, and to allow him his fuel and the benefit of the garden so long as his disability to do full work continued, and that in consideration of these promises of the defendant the plaintiff agreed to do such work as he could, and to release the defendant from all liability upon his claim for damages for personal injuries. An intention of the parties that, while the plaintiff absolutely released the defendant from that claim, the defendant might at its own will and pleasure cease to perform all the obligations which were the consideration of that release, finds no support in the terms of the contract, and is too unlikely to be presumed.

The supreme court of Alabama, when the case at bar was before it on appeal from the county court, and before the removal of the case into the circuit court of the United States, expressed the opinion that "the contract is sufficiently definite as to time, and bound the defendant to its performance, so long as the plaintiff should be disabled by reason of the injuries he received, which, under the averment that he was permanently disabled, will be for life," and upon that ground reversed the judgment of the county court sustaining the demurrer to the complaint, and remanded the case to that court. As we concur in that opinion, it is unnecessary to consider how far it should be considered as binding upon us in this case.

It follows that the judgment of the United States circuit court of appeals in this case was erroneous, and must be reversed.

It appears to us to be equally clear that the circuit court of the United States erred in excluding the evidence offered by the plaintiff, in restricting his damages to the wages due and unpaid at the time of the trial, and in declining to instruct the jury as he requested.

Judgments of the circuit court of appeals and of the circuit court of the United States reversed, and case remanded to said circuit court for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—DUTIES OF EMPLOYER AS TO FURNISHING PRINTED RULES AND MACHINERY—ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE, ETC.—*Fritz et al. v. Salt Lake and Ogden Gas and Electric Light Co.*, 56 *Pacific Reporter*, page 91.—Suit was brought by Mary Fritz and others, heirs at law of Edward Fritz, against the above-named company to recover damages for the death of said Edward Fritz, who was killed while in the service of and at work for the defendant company in its electric light plant. In the district court of Salt Lake County, Utah, a judgment was rendered for the defendant and the plaintiffs appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 9, 1899, and sustained the action of the district court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by District Judge McCarty, and the syllabus, prepared by the court, reads as follows:

1. A master is not compelled to furnish employees with printed rules for their government, guidance, and safety, when the nature of an employment makes it dangerous, and the dangers incident thereto and growing out of it are of common knowledge, are fully known to and understood by the servant, and the safety of others can not be imperiled by any act of omission of his in the performance of his duties, and his safety depends wholly upon the degree of skill, care, and caution used by himself.

2. A master is only compelled to furnish machinery and appliances reasonably safe and suitable, and such as are in general use in carrying on the kind of business in which the master is engaged.

3. In an action for damages for personal injuries, plaintiff can not maintain his action unless he shows, by some evidence, the negligence of defendant, and that such negligence was either the cause of, or contributed to, the injury.

4. Where there are two or more methods or ways by which a servant may perform his duties, and he voluntarily chooses the most hazardous, knowing it to be such, he does so at his own risk.

5. Where a servant engaged in a hazardous employment continues work for two weeks after an increase in the hazard, with full knowledge of such increase, he assumes the increased risk.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYER—*Ferris v. Hershheim et al.*, 24 *Southern Reporter*, page 771.—In a suit brought by one Katherine Ferris against S. Hershheim Bros. & Co. and others, to recover damages for personal injuries incurred while in their employ, a judgment for the defendants was rendered in the civil district court of the Parish of Orleans, La. The plaintiff appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, and its decision, reversing the judgment of the lower court, was rendered June 13, 1898. The evidence showed that defendants were proprietors of a cigar and tobacco manufactory in the city of New Orleans; that plaintiff was employed therein as a tobacco stripper; that while engaged in the discharge of her duties, in descending a staircase from one story of the building to another, with

her arms laden with working boards and leaf tobacco, her foot was caught by the broken and upturned zinc covering on the stairs and she was precipitated headlong down the staircase, receiving severe personal injuries.

Judge Blanchard, who delivered the opinion of the supreme court, in the course of the same used the following language:

The question presented is mainly one of fact. If plaintiff's fall down the flight of steps was occasioned by the fact that the staircase was not maintained in a reasonably safe condition—if ordinary care and prudence in this regard had not been observed by the owners of the factory—she is entitled to recover for injuries received, unless by her own fault or negligence she has contributed to the accident.

The judge here reviewed the testimony at length and in detail and stated that it did not show the plaintiff to have been guilty of contributory negligence, and then continued as follows:

On the whole, we conclude the weight of the evidence sustains plaintiff's contention that the stairway was not in good condition, and was unsafe. It was the duty of the factory owners to keep this flight of steps in good condition for the easy and safe passage of their employees up and down. Not doing so, and an accident occurring, they are responsible in damages for injuries received. Defendants, be it said to their credit, did have men employed to keep the stairways and other parts of the building in repair, and safe for the employees. The evidence, indeed, discloses unusual care in this regard. But, if these men neglected their duty, their fault is imputable to the master, and he is responsible therefor. It is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment appealed from be annulled, avoided, and reversed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYER—SAFETY COUPLERS—*Troxler v. Southern Railway Co.*, 32 *Southeastern Reporter*, page 550.—On March 21, 1899, the supreme court of North Carolina rendered a decision in the above-entitled case to the effect that the failure of a railroad to use automatic couplers in general use on its freight cars is negligence per se. Action had been brought by S. H. Troxler against the above-named railway company to recover damages for injuries received by him while in its employ. In the superior court of Guilford County, N. C., a judgment was rendered in his favor and the defendant company appealed.

In its opinion, affirming the judgment of the superior court and delivered by Judge Clark, the supreme court used the following language:

The plaintiff was injured in attempting to couple cars of the defendant on which there were no automatic car couplers, but in lieu thereof skeleton drawheads, of unequal height. The court below held that the absence of automatic couplers, in general use, was negligence per se, and refused to submit an issue whether the injury was not caused by

the negligence of a fellow-servant, and refused to instruct the jury, as prayed, that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence if he could, by proper care, have coupled the cars by hand without accident.

The duty to furnish proper and safe appliances is that of the common master, and injury caused by their absence can not be attributed to the negligence of a fellow-servant. It has been heretofore held, in *Greenlee v. Railway Co.*, 122 N. C., 977, 30 S. E., 115 [Department of Labor Bulletin No. 18, page 738], that failure of a railroad company to equip its freight cars with modern self coupling devices is negligence per se, continuing up to the time of an injury sustained by an employee in coupling cars by hand, and renders the company liable, whether such employee was negligent in the manner of making the coupling or not. The same ruling had been previously made as to the duty of furnishing automatic car couplers on passenger trains in *Mason v. Railroad Co.* (1892), 111 N. C., 482, 16 S. E., 698. Where the negligence of the defendant is a continuing negligence (as the failure to furnish safe appliances, in general use, when the use of such appliances would have prevented the possibility of the injury), there can be no contributory negligence which will discharge the master's liability.

The failure to provide the necessary appliances is the *causa causans*. The defendant, however, frankly asks us to reconsider and overrule *Greenlee's Case*. That case was the expression of no new doctrine, but the affirmation of one as old as the law, and founded on the soundest principles of justice and reason, to wit: That when safer appliances have been invented, tested, and have come into general use, it is negligence per se for the master to expose his servant to the hazard of life or limb from antiquated and defective appliances which have been generally discarded by the intelligence and humanity of other employers. This must be so if masters owe any duties to their employees, and unless economy of expenditures on the part of the railroad management is to be deemed superior to the conservation of the lives and limbs of those employed in their operation.

As these appliances have been patented and more or less in use for over thirty years, it should not have required an act of Congress to enforce their universal adoption. Failure to adopt them, after being so long and widely known and used, was negligence in the defendant upon the principles of the common law. The act of Congress imposing a penalty for failure to add the appliances, after January 1, 1898, in no wise affected the right of any employee to recover for damages sustained by the negligence of any railroad company to attach them. The action of the interstate commerce commission in extending the date at which such act should come into force (by virtue of authority given in the act) could not set aside the principle of law that failure to adopt such appliances was negligence per se, nor have any other effect than to postpone the date at which the United States government would impose the prescribed penalty upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce failing to equip all their cars with automatic couplers—a penalty which is imposed irrespective of whether any accidents occur from such failure or not.

We can not reverse our ruling in *Greenlee's Case*, that it is negligence per se in any railroad company to cause one of its employees to risk his life or limb in making couplings which can be made automatically without risk. No error.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—NEGLIGENCE OF SERVANT ATTRIBUTABLE TO MASTER—*Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co. v. Sipes, 55 Pacific Reporter, page 1093.*—Action was brought by Hattie Sipes against the above-named railroad company to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was killed at nighttime by the derailing of an engine upon which he was employed by the railroad company in the capacity of fireman. The proximate cause of the accident was the absence of a red light in the cupola of the caboose of a freight train which it was the duty of the conductor to have placed there. The freight train stood on a side track and the switch in front of it was open. The deceased was employed on the engine of a passenger train which was approaching and which, had the red light been displayed in the cupola of the caboose of the freight train, would have stopped. As said light was not displayed, through the negligence of the conductor of the freight train, the passenger train kept on and was derailed by the open switch. The defendant company claimed that the negligence of said conductor, which was the proximate cause of the accident, was the negligence of a fellow-servant of the deceased and that, therefore, the company was not liable. The plaintiff claimed that it was the duty of the company to furnish said red light and that it could not delegate this duty to an employee so as to escape liability for injuries resulting from failure to perform said duty. This view was the one taken by the district court of Arapahoe County, Colo., where the case was heard, and a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision January 9, 1899, and sustained the decision of the lower court.

Judge Gabbert delivered the opinion of the supreme court, and, in the course of the same, used the following language:

It is the duty of an employer to make reasonable efforts to keep machinery and appliances used by his employees in suitable condition for use. This is one of the duties which he is bound to perform, and can not be delegated, so as to exonerate him from liability to an employee who is injured by the negligence of a coemployee, charged with the performance of such duty, in failing to do so; for the employee so charged is the representative of the employer, and not a coservant with the one who sustains an injury by the negligent performance of such duty, and the act or omission of the employee in this respect is that of the employer, irrespective of the grade of the employee whose negligence caused the injury. If the negligence of the master is the proximate cause of an injury to an employee, he is not relieved from responsibility because the negligence of a coemployee contributed to such injury.

The judge then spoke of the red light which should have been displayed on the freight train and continued in the following words:

This was one of the appliances which the company was bound to furnish for use upon its freight trains. It delegated this duty to the employees using such light. They were required to keep it in good order and ready for use; and their failure to do so, or ask for or obtain another, during the time the regular one was being repaired, was the act of appellant, in so far as other employees might be affected by such neglect. The judgment of the district court is affirmed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF THE MASTER AND THE SERVANT—*Clow & Sons v. Boltz, 92 Federal Reporter, page 572.*—John Boltz, a laborer employed by James B. Clow & Sons, manufacturers of cast-iron pipe, brought suit against his employers to recover damages for injuries sustained by him while in the performance of his duties as their employee. A judgment in his favor was rendered in the United States circuit court for the eastern division of the northern district of Ohio. The case was then carried by the defendants to the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, which rendered its decision March 7, 1899, and sustained the decision of the lower court.

Circuit Judge Taft delivered the opinion of said court in language as follows:

The law governing the reciprocal duties of employer and employee with reference to the safe condition of the place where the employee is to work, or of the machinery and tools with which he is to do his work, is well settled. It is the duty of the employer to exercise ordinary care to provide and maintain a reasonably safe place in which the employee is to perform his services, so that the employee shall not be exposed to unnecessary and unreasonable risks. The employee has the right to presume, when directed to work in a particular place, that reasonable care has been exercised by his employer to see that the place is free from danger, and, in reliance upon such presumption, may discharge his duties in such place, unless there are obvious dangers which would lead a reasonably prudent employee either to refuse to work in the place, or to make complaint of the same to his master. If, however, the danger is not actually known to the employee, or would not become known to an employee of reasonable prudence performing the duties imposed on him, he can not be charged with contributory negligence in the happening of an injury to him by reason of the condition of the place in which he works.

In the case of *Norman v. Railroad Co.* [22 U. S. App., 505, 10 C. C. A., 617, and 62 Fed., 727] the plaintiff was a miner, who was injured by the falling of a large stone from the roof of the mine; and the question was whether the plaintiff had been reckless, in not knowing or discovering the dangerous condition of the roof from which the stone fell. The learned judge [Judge Sanborn], speaking of the obligation of the servant, said:

“He can not recklessly expose himself to a known danger, or to a danger which an ordinarily prudent and intelligent man would, in his situation, have apprehended, and then recover of the master for an injury which his own recklessness has caused. * * * But the degrees of care in the use of a place in which work is to be done, or in the use of other instrumentalities for its performance, required of the master and servant in a particular case, may be, and generally are, widely different. Each is required to exercise that degree of care in the performance of his duty which a reasonably prudent person would use under like circumstances; but the circumstances in which the master is placed are generally so widely different from those surrounding the servant, and the primary duty of using care to furnish a reasonably safe place for others is so much higher than the duty of the servant to use reasonable care to protect himself in a case where the primary duty of providing a safe place or safe machinery rests on the master, that a reasonably prudent person would ordinarily use a

higher degree of care to keep the place of work reasonably safe, if placed in the position of the master who furnishes it, than if placed in that of the servant who occupies it." The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

MASTER AND SERVANT—HOSPITAL FUND FORMED FROM CONTRIBUTIONS OF EMPLOYEES—MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR UNSKILLFUL TREATMENT BY ITS OWN PHYSICIANS—*Texas and Pacific Coal Company v. Connaughton*, 50 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 173.—Suit for damages was brought against the above-named company by J. W. Connaughton, and, in the district court of Tarrant County, Tex., a judgment in his favor was rendered. The defendant company appealed the case to the court of civil appeals of the State, and said court, after a hearing, rendered its decision March 25, 1899, sustaining the judgment of the lower court.

The facts of the case are sufficiently set out in the opinion of the court of civil appeals, which was delivered by Judge Stephens, and from the same the following is taken:

Appellee was injured while mining coal for appellant in one of its mines at Thurber, Tex., in the year 1896, and was consequently treated, at the instance of appellant, by one of its physicians, Dr. Binney, though in an unskillful or negligent manner. This suit was brought to recover the damages caused by such improper treatment, and issued in a verdict and judgment for \$1,500.

Appellant concedes that the verdict is conclusive against it upon the fact of unskillful or negligent treatment, and no complaint is made of the amount of damages allowed. The main contention, in different forms urged, seems to be that appellant was not liable for the unskillfulness or negligence of the doctor, since, as was alleged in its answer, due care had been used by it in selecting him, and his services had been furnished as a charity, and not for profit. On the other hand, appellee sought, and here maintains his right, to recover upon the ground that as a part of his contract of employment appellant agreed and undertook, in consideration of 50 cents per month, deducted from his wages, to furnish him competent medical and surgical treatment, and that appellant made a like deduction from the wages of all the rest of its employees, and in consideration thereof voluntarily assumed and undertook "to treat and care for properly and in a skillful manner" said employees in case of sickness or injury, and so undertook to treat appellee.

The court at this point quoted at some length from evidence in the case, and then continued as follows:

Without adverting to features of the evidence that may be susceptible of a contrary interpretation, we conclude from the entire record: First, that appellant undertook for hire and profit, through a physician of its own selection, to treat appellee when he was injured in the mine, and not merely to furnish him a physician as a charity; second, that such was the nature of the contract of employment, though not discussed at the time it was entered into. We need not, therefore, determine whether due care had been used by appellant in the selection of the physician.

Ward, the assistant general manager, admitted in his testimony that

the company, besides employing and paying the physicians, and exacting deductions from the wages of all the employees alike, undertook to treat them when they were sick. The money so paid by the employees or reserved by the company yielded the company a profit, above all expense, of several thousand dollars, which went to its credit in the bank, together with the other moneys of the company. This was not a trust fund in which the employees had any permanent or substantial interest. All the company had to do to rid itself of any such claim was to rid itself of the employee. "After he leaves the employ of the company," says Britton [manager of the mercantile department of the company], "he is not entitled to benefit under that contract." The true relation between the company and its employees, as we understand it, was this: In consideration of a reduction of the wages of all the men employed, and the profit to be made by the company, it bound itself to furnish medical treatment to such of them as should get hurt or become sick while working for the company. It should, therefore, bear the loss of improper treatment, since the law implies in such cases an undertaking to give proper treatment. So far from showing the creation of a trust fund for charitable purposes, the record suggests a monopoly, with accrued profits, in taking care of the sick. At all events, we think it will bear the construction which we understand the jury to have given it. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

SEAMAN'S RIGHT TO WAGES FOR TIME WHILE DISABLED BY INJURY TO WHICH HIS NEGLIGENCE CONTRIBUTED—*The Robert C. McQuillen*, 91 *Federal Reporter*, page 688.—Libel against the above-named vessel for the recovery of wages filed in the United States district court for the district of Connecticut. Decree was rendered in favor of the libelant January 21, 1899.

The opinion of the court, delivered by District Judge Townsend, reads as follows:

Libel in rem for wages. At New York, on the 31st day of August, 1895, libelant was duly employed as a seaman on claimants' schooner, and while the vessel was on the return voyage from Darien, Ga., to New York, libelant was struck on the back by the main boom, and received such injuries that the master of the vessel was obliged to put in at Wilmington, and to send him to the hospital. The sum of \$22.17 was paid him there as wages, said sum being the amount earned up to that time only, and the vessel then returned to New York. It is settled that, generally, a seaman injured or taken sick in the service of a ship, and left in a foreign port without his consent, is entitled to his full wages to the end of the voyage or until restored to health. But claimants contend that they are not liable for any amount above said \$22.17, because said sum was received by libelant in full of said wages; and, further, because said disability resulted from his own negligence. The first point is not proved. As to the second point, the opinions of Mr. Justice Washington in *Sims v. Jackson*, 1 Wash. C. C., 414, Fed. Cas., No. 12890, and of Judge Brown in *The City of Alexandria*, 17 Fed., 390, and of Judge Hanford in *The Governor Ames*, 55 Fed., 327, are to the effect that the mere negligence of the seaman does not debar him from recovering his full wages, and that the term "full wages" means the aggregate amounts of all the monthly sums which would have accrued upon the completion of the voyage. Let a decree be entered for the libelant for the sum of \$11.32, and his costs.

LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The Second Special Report of the Department contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor in force January 1, 1896. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin from time to time as published.]

ARKANSAS.

ACTS OF 1897—EXTRA SESSION.

[See page 118 of Department of Labor Bulletin No. 14 for other labor legislation of 1897.]

CHAPTER 38.—*Convict labor.*

SECTION 1. The governor, auditor, and attorney-general are hereby constituted a State board with power to locate, survey, establish, build, equip, and operate State railroads and telegraph lines. * * *

SEC. 3. The said board is further empowered, for the purpose of construction as aforesaid, to have the use of convicts of the State. It shall have power to direct the superintendent of the penitentiary to employ as many State convicts in the work aforesaid as in its judgment may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, not to exceed three hundred at any one time. All necessary stockades shall be constructed along the line of railroad, for the use of the convicts, and the superintendent of the penitentiary shall remain in charge of the convicts to be worked under the direction of the engineer.

Approved June 24, 1897.

CALIFORNIA.

ACTS OF 1897.

[See page 679 of Department of Labor Bulletin No. 12 for other labor legislation of 1897.]

CHAPTER 37.—*Convict labor.*

SECTION 1. The State board of prison directors shall regulate, govern, and have full control of the rock or stone crushing plant established at the State prison at Folsom, the product thereof, the revenues derived therefrom, and all appropriations of money therefor.

SEC. 2. The plant shall be operated by convict labor and by the application of the mechanical and water power belonging to the State prison at Folsom, together with such free labor as the State board of prison directors may deem necessary for superintending, directing, and guarding the convicts employed thereon.

SEC. 3. The State board of prison directors are hereby empowered and authorized to sell and to otherwise dispose of the crushed rock product of the said plant: *Provided*, That in all cases preference shall be given to orders received from the bureau of highways for crushed rock for road metal for highway purposes.

SEC. 4. The sale price of all crushed rock sold for road metal for highway purposes shall be the cost of production, with ten per centum added, delivered on board cars or other vehicles of transportation at the rock-crushing plant: *Provided*, That no rock shall be sold for highway or other purposes for a less price than thirty cents per ton.

Approved March 11, 1897.

NEW YORK.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 191.—*Tenement-made articles.*

SECTION 1. Article seven of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 100. Manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing articles in tenements.—No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or in a building situated in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house, shall be used for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing therein, any coats, vests, knee-pants, trousers, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, dresses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, skirts, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, cigars or umbrellas, unless a license is secured therefor as provided in this article. But nothing herein contained shall apply to collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists made of cotton or linen fabrics that are subjected to the laundering process before being offered for sale.

Application for such license shall be made to the factory inspector by any family or a member thereof desiring to manufacture, alter, repair or finish any of such articles in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or by any person desiring to perform such work in any building in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house. Such application shall describe the room or apartment, shall specify the number of persons to be employed therein and shall be in such form as the factory inspector may determine. Blank applications shall be prepared and furnished by the factory inspector. Before any such license is granted, an inspection of the room, apartment or building sought to be licensed must be made by the factory inspector. If the factory inspector ascertains that such room, apartment or building is in a clean and proper sanitary condition and that the articles specified in this section may be manufactured therein under clean and healthful condition, he shall grant a license permitting the use of such room, apartment or building, for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing such articles. Each license shall state the maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room or rooms to which such license relates. The number of persons to be so employed shall be determined by the number of cubic feet of air space contained in each room or apartment mentioned in such license, allowing not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet for each person employed between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening; and, unless by a special written permit of the factory inspector, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each person employed therein between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, but no such permit shall be issued unless such room or apartment is lighted by electricity or other suitable light, at all times during such hours, while such persons are employed therein. Such license must be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in each room or apartment to which it relates. It may be revoked by the factory inspector if the health of the community or of the employees requires it, or if it appears that the rooms or apartments to which such license relates are not in a healthy and proper sanitary condition. Every room or apartment in which any of the articles named in this section are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be subject to inspection and examination by the factory inspector, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments or articles or any part or parts thereof, are clean and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious or contagious nature. No person shall hire, employ or contract with any member of a family, or any person not holding a license therefor, to manufacture, alter, repair or finish, any of the articles named in this section in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment in any building situated in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house as aforesaid. This section shall not prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing any article of wearing apparel for such person or for family use.

§ 101. Register of persons to whom work is given.—Persons contracting for the manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in section one hundred of this act or giving out material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons to whom such articles or materials are given to be so manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or with whom they have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be subject to inspection by the factory inspector, and a copy hereof shall be furnished on his demand.

§ 102. Goods unlawfully manufactured to be labeled.—Articles manufactured, altered, repaired or finished contrary to the provisions of section one hundred of this chapter shall not be sold or exposed for sale by any person. The factory inspector shall conspicuously affix to any such article found to be unlawfully manufactured, altered, repaired or finished a label containing the words "tenement-made" printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than four inches in length. The factory inspector shall notify the person owning or alleging to own such article that he has so labeled it. No person, except the factory inspector, shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed.

§ 103. Powers and duties of boards of health relative to tenement-made articles.—If the factory inspector finds evidence of disease present in a workshop or in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, in which any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or in process thereof he shall affix to such articles the label prescribed in the preceding section, and immediately report to the local board of health, who shall disinfect such articles, if necessary, and thereupon remove such label. If the factory inspector finds that infectious or contagious diseases exist in a workshop, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear thereof, in which any of the articles specified in section one hundred of this chapter, are being manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or that articles manufactured or in process of manufacture therein are infected, or that goods used therein are unfit for use, he shall report to the local board of health, and such board shall issue such order as the public health may require. Such board may condemn and destroy all such infected articles or articles manufactured or in the process of manufacture under unclean or unhealthful conditions.

§ 104. Inspection of articles manufactured in other States.—Whenever it is reported to the factory inspector that any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are being shipped into this State, having previously been manufactured in whole or in part under unclean, unsanitary or unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said articles and the conditions of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any part of them are found to contain vermin or to have been manufactured in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall forthwith affix to them the tag or label hereinbefore described and report thereof to the local board of health which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public safety may require.

§ 105. Owners of tenement and dwelling houses not to permit the unlawful use thereof.—The owner, lessee or agent of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall not permit the use thereof for the manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in this article contrary to its provisions. If a room or apartment in such tenement or dwelling house, or in a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house be so unlawfully used, the factory inspector shall serve a notice thereof upon such owner, lessee or agent. Unless such owner, lessee or agent shall cause such unlawful manufacture to be discontinued within thirty days after the service of such notice, or, within fifteen days thereafter institutes and faithfully prosecutes proceedings for the dispossession of the occupant of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house who unlawfully manufactures, repairs, alters or finishes such articles in any room or apartment therein, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article, as if he, himself, was engaged in such unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing. The unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of such articles by the occupant of a room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall be a cause for dispossessing such occupant by summary proceedings to recover possession of real property as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

CHAPTER 192.—*Protection of employees on buildings—Scaffolding—Factory inspectors—Hours of labor of women and children—Protection of employees operating machinery—Inspection of boilers.*

SECTION 1. Sections nineteen, twenty, sixty-one, sixty-five, seventy-seven, seventy-eight and eighty-one of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 19. Inspection of scaffolding, ropes, blocks, pulleys and tackles in cities.—Whenever complaint is made to the factory inspector that the scaffolding or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons, or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting, cleaning

or pointing of buildings within the limits of a city are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, such factory inspector shall immediately cause an inspection to be made of such scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons or other parts connected therewith. If, after examination, such scaffolding or any of such parts is found to be dangerous to life or limb, the factory inspector shall prohibit the use thereof, and require the same to be altered and reconstructed so as to avoid such danger. The factory inspector or deputy factory inspector making the examination shall attach a certificate to the scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, irons, ropes, or other parts thereof, examined by him, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person responsible for its erection of the fact, and warn him against the use thereof. Such notice may be served personally upon the person responsible for its erection, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffolding, or the part thereof declared to be unsafe. After such notice has been so served or affixed, the person responsible therefor shall immediately remove such scaffolding or part thereof and alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has examined it, or of his superiors. The factory inspector and any of his deputies whose duty it is to examine or test any scaffolding or part thereof, as required by this section, shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be dependent therefrom or placed thereon, when in use, and not more than four men shall be allowed on any swinging scaffolding at one time.

§ 20. Protection of persons employed on buildings in cities.—All contractors and owners, when constructing buildings in cities, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fireproof material or brickwork, shall complete the floorings or filling in as the building progresses, to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected. If the plans and specifications of such buildings do not require filling in between the beams of floors with brick or fireproof material all contractors for carpenter work, in the course of construction, shall lay the underflooring thereof on each story as the building progresses, to not less than within two stories below the one to which such building has been erected. Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two stories below the story where the work is being performed. If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractors for the iron or steel work of buildings in course of construction or the owners of such buildings, shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts. If elevating machines or hoisting apparatus are used within a building in the course of construction, for the purpose of lifting materials to be used in such construction, the contractors or owners shall cause the shafts or openings in each floor to be inclosed or fenced in on all sides by a board at least eight feet in height. If a building in course of construction is five stories or more in height, no lumber or timber needed for such construction shall be hoisted or lifted on the outside of such building. The chief officer, in any city, charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city and the factory inspector are hereby charged with enforcing the provisions of this section.

§ 61. Deputies and clerks.—The factory inspector may appoint from time to time, not more than fifty persons as deputy factory inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women, and who may be removed by him at any time. Each deputy inspector shall receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars. The factory inspector may designate six or more of such deputies to inspect the buildings and rooms occupied and used as bakeries and to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the manufacture of flour or meal food products. One of such deputies shall have a knowledge of mining, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the factory inspector, to inspect mines and quarries and to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating thereto. The factory inspector may appoint one or more of such deputies to act as clerk in his principal office.

§ 65. Payment of salaries and expenses.—All necessary expenses incurred by the factory inspector in the discharge of his duties, shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon proper vouchers therefor. The reasonable necessary traveling and other expenses of the assistant factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties, shall be paid in like manner upon vouchers approved by the factory inspector and audited by the comptroller. All such expenses and the salaries of the factory inspector, assistant and deputies shall be payable monthly.

§ 77. Hours of labor of minors and women.—No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female shall be employed at labor in any factory in this State before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week, except to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning and stop before the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not be required to perform any labor in such factory, except as stated therein. The terms of such notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the consent of the factory inspector.

§ 78. Change of hours of labor of minors and women.—When, in order to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, a minor under eighteen years of age, or a female is to be required or permitted to work in a factory more than ten hours in a day, the employer of such persons shall notify the factory inspector, in writing, of such intention, stating the number of hours of labor per day, which it is proposed to require or permit, and the time when it is proposed to cease such requirement or permission; a similar notification shall be made when such requirement or permission has actually ceased. A record of the names of the employees thus required or permitted to work overtime, with the amount of such overtime and the days upon which such work was performed, shall be kept in the office of such factory, and produced upon the demand of the factory inspector.

§ 81. Protection of employees operating machinery.—The owner or person in charge of a factory where machinery is used, shall provide, in the discretion of the factory inspector, belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys. Whenever practicable, all machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery, of every description, shall be properly guarded. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to machinery, vats or pans, while the same are in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels, grindstones and other machinery creating dust. If a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition or is not properly guarded, the use thereof may be prohibited by the factory inspector, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such notice shall not be removed until the machine is made safe and the required safeguards are provided, and in the meantime such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used. When, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary, the workrooms halls and stairs leading to workrooms shall be properly lighted. Such lights to be independent of the motive power of such factory. No male person under eighteen years or woman under twenty-one years of age shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machines of any kind.

SEC. 2. Article one of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to be known as section twenty-one and to read as follows:

§ 21. Factory inspector to enforce provisions of article.—The factory inspector shall enforce all the provisions of this article. He shall investigate complaints made to him of violations of such provisions and if he finds that such complaints are well founded he shall issue an order directed to the person or corporation complained of, requiring such person or corporation to comply with such provisions. If such order is disregarded the factory inspector shall present to the district attorney of the proper county all the facts ascertained by him in regard to the alleged violation, and all other papers, documents or evidence pertaining thereto, which he may have in his possession. The district attorney to whom such presentation is made shall proceed at once to prosecute the person or corporation for the violations complained of, pursuant to this chapter and the provisions of the Penal Code. If complaint is made to the factory inspector that any person contracting with the State or a municipal corporation for the performance of any public work fails to comply with or evades the provisions of this article respecting the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, the requirements of hours of labor or the employment of citizens of the United States or of the State of New York, the factory inspector shall if he finds such complaints to be well founded, present evidence of such non-compliance to the officer, department, or board having charge of such work. Such officer, department or board shall thereupon take the proper proceedings to revoke the contract of the person failing to comply with or evading such provisions.

SEC. 3. Article six of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section ninety-one and to read as follows:

§ 91. Inspection of boilers in factories.—All boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such factory shall have such boilers inspected by a competent person approved by the factory inspector, once in six months, and shall file a certificate showing the result thereof in such factory office and a duplicate thereof in the office of the factory inspector. Each boiler or nest of boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be provided with a proper safety-valve and with steam and water gauges, to show, respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boilers. Every boiler house in which a boiler or nest of boilers is placed, shall be provided with a steam gauge properly connected with the boilers, and another steam gauge shall be attached to the steam pipe in the engine house, and so placed that the engineer or fireman can readily ascertain the pressure carried. Nothing in this section shall apply to boilers in factories which are regularly inspected by competent inspectors acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 375.—*Employment of women and children at polishing or buffing.*

SECTION 1. Article six of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

§ 91. Employment of women and children at polishing or buffing.—No male child under the age of eighteen years, nor any female, shall be employed in any factory in this State in operating or using any emery, corundum, stone or emery polishing or buffing wheel. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory who employs any such person in the performance of such work is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each such violation. The factory inspector, his assistants and deputies, shall enforce the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 539.—*Conductors and brakemen as policemen.*

SECTION 1. Section fifty-eight of chapter five hundred and sixty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act in relation to railroads, constituting chapter thirty-nine of the General Laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 58. When conductors and brakemen may be policemen.—The governor may appoint any conductor or brakeman on any train conveying passengers on any steam railroad in this State, a policeman, with all the powers of a policeman in cities and villages, for the preservation of order and of the public peace, and the arrest of all persons committing offenses upon the land or property of the corporation owning or operating such railroad; and he may also appoint, on the application of any such corporation, or of any steamboat company, such additional policemen, designated by it, as he may deem proper, at any station, or upon any steamboat navigating the waters of this State, who shall have the same powers, but not more than one at any one station, or upon any such steamboat. Every such policeman shall within fifteen days after receiving his commission, and before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file it with his commission in the office of the secretary of state, who shall thereupon transmit to the county clerk of each county in which such policeman is authorized to act, a certificate, under his hand and official seal, setting forth the appointment and the filing of the commission and oath, which certificate shall be filed by the county clerk. Every such policeman shall when on duty wear a metallic shield, with the words "railway police" or "steamboat police" as the case may be, and the name of the corporation for which appointed inscribed thereon, which shall always be worn in plain view, except when employed as a detective. The compensation of every such policeman shall be such as may be agreed upon between him and the corporation for which he is appointed, and shall be paid by the corporation. When any corporation shall no longer require the services of any such policeman they may file notice to that effect in the several offices in which notice of his appointment was originally filed, and thereupon such appointment shall cease and be at an end.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 538.—*Examination, regulation, etc., of horseshoers.*

SECTION 1. Sections one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-three and one hundred and eighty-four of article twelve of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 180. Application of article.—This article applies to all cities of the State.

§ 181. Board of examiners.—There shall continue to be a board of examiners of horseshoers consisting of one veterinarian, two master horseshoers and two journeyman horseshoers, all of whom shall be citizens and residents of the cities of the State. The examiners in office when this chapter takes effect shall continue therein until the thirty-first day of December following the date of the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively appointed, and thereafter their successors shall be appointed by the governor for a term of five years.

§ 182. Examination of applicants.—The board of examiners shall, as often as necessary, hold sessions in the several cities for the purpose of examining applicants, desiring to practice as master or journeyman horseshoers. A person is not qualified to take such examination unless he has served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for at least three years. If the person examined is shown to be qualified to practice horseshoeing, the board shall issue to him a certificate stating his name and residence, the time when examined, when and where his apprenticeship was served, and that he is qualified to practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer. Before he is entitled to be examined, an applicant must file with the board a written application stating his name, place of residence, and when, where and with whom his apprenticeship has been served. The board shall receive as compensation a fee of five dollars from each person examined.

§ 183. Registration of horseshoers.—Each journeyman or master horseshoer shall present such certificate to the clerk of the county where he proposes to practice, and such clerk shall cause his name, residence and place of business to be registered in a book to be known as the "master and journeyman horseshoers' register." For each name so registered, the clerk is entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents. No person shall practice horseshoeing as a master or journeyman horseshoer in any city of the State unless he is registered and has a certificate, as provided by this article.

§ 184. Practice without examination.—A person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer within the United States continuously for a period of three years may present to the board of examiners his affidavit, stating his name, age, place of residence and when and where he has practiced as such horseshoer. The board shall thereupon issue to him a certificate stating the facts set forth in such affidavit, and that such person is entitled to practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer, as the case may be. The person to whom the certificate is issued shall present it to the county clerk of the county where he intends to practice, and his name shall be registered, as provided in the preceding section. Such person may thereafter practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer in such county without examination. The board is entitled to a fee of one dollar for each certificate issued under this section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 567.—*Hours of labor.*

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act in relation to labor constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 3. Hours to constitute a day's work.—Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this State except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the State or a municipal corporation or by contractors or subcontractors therewith. Each contract to which the State or a municipal corporation is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public work or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work

on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used. Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic employed by such contractor, subcontractor or other person on about or upon such public work shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the State or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in State institutions.

SEC. 2. Section four of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, article one, entitled "An act in relation to labor constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 4. Violations of the labor law.—Any officer, agent or employee of this State or of a municipal corporation therein having a duty to act in the premises who violates, evades or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall be suspended or removed by the authority having power to appoint or remove such officer, agent or employee, otherwise by the governor. Any citizen of this State may maintain proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent or employee or may maintain an action for the purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which by its terms or manner of performance violates this act or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent or employee of such municipal corporation from paying or authorizing the payment of any public money for work done thereupon. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act in so far as they are inconsistent are repealed. But nothing in this act shall apply to any existing contract for public work.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

RECENT GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

[The Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments have consented to furnish statements of all contracts for constructions and repairs entered into by them. These, as received, will appear from time to time in the Bulletin.]

The following contracts have been made by the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury:

CHICAGO, ILL.—May 31, 1899. Contract with L. L. Leach & Son, for boiler house, isolation ward, etc. (except heating apparatus and laundry machinery for marine hospital), \$29,892. Work to be completed within eight months.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—June 7, 1899. Contract with James Armstrong, New York, N. Y., for soil, waste, vent, and water pipes, and work under head of salt-water supply system in connection with plumbing for immigrant station, \$13,009. Work to be completed within six months.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—June 8, 1899. Contract with G. A. Suter & Co., New York, N. Y., for portion of heating apparatus for immigrant station, \$33,000. Work to be completed within six months.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—June 8, 1899. Contract with Dominick A. Walsh, Washington, D. C., for plaster models for ornamental work for post-office and court-house, \$1,172. Work to be completed within three months.

DETROIT, MICH.—June 13, 1899. Contract with Vinton Co. for changes, alterations, and repairs in custom house, \$14,900. Work to be completed within four months.