

# THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

VOL. VII.—NO. 288.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WELCOMED

The Woman's Congress  
Royally Received.

## MRS WENHAM'S ADDRESS

Response by the Queen of  
American Letters.

## READING OF PAPERS

By Distinguished Women From  
Near and Far.

## A BRILLIANT RECEPTION TENDERED

To the Visiting Congress Women by the  
Ladies Literary Club—The Evening  
Spent in Discussing Conditions  
of Success—Programs  
for Today.

The Fountain Baptist Church was well filled yesterday afternoon at the first public session of the Woman's Congress. The audience was composed in large part of the fair sex, a few gentlemen were noticed among them. The platform was prettily decorated with cut flowers and flowering plants.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, Mrs. John C. Wenham, president of the Grand Rapids Ladies' Literary Club, Miss Isabel Howland, secretary and Mrs. Wolcott, treasurer, and Miss Octavia Bates, B. A. occupied the platform. Mrs. Howe's appearance was the occasion of an outburst of applause. After calling the meeting to order, Mrs. Howe introduced Mrs. Wenham, who made the address of welcome.

## MRS. WENHAM'S ADDRESS.

She Extends a Cordial Greeting to the  
Guests.

Ladies of the A. A. W. or Woman's  
Congress.

I have the honor as president of the Ladies' Literary Club to extend to you the heartiest welcome and appreciation of its members. We have many things planned for your entertainment while you are with us, and I trust that the few days which we spend together will not only give us an opportunity to become better acquainted, but, also, that the interchange of thought will prove mutually beneficial. Again we welcome you most cordially to our hearts and homes and this evening the mayor will open to you the gates of our city. It is not merely as a representative of our club that I speak to the Woman's Congress here assembled. For many years the ends and aims of our society have been very near and dear to my heart. And now as I look about me and see the noble women who have done so much for the formation of a character among their own sex, I feel a thrill of pleasure which I cannot easily describe to you.

The time has been when the gathering of so many women would have been regarded as radical and unpopular, but now thanks to the devotion of the few we see the pendulum of public opinion swinging the other way never to go back again. How well are the principles of the A. A. W. illustrated by your motto, "Truth, Justice and Honor." Indeed the three are so closely allied that it is not easy to imagine the attainment of one without the other two. When truth holds away do not the noble words and deeds of women receive both honor and justice? Is justice were done in regard to compensation, position and privileges for us, would it not be called both true and honorable. And when women are honored on a basis of what she has achieved, is it anything more than the tribute of truth and justice? I am very forcibly reminded of the old adage, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and its application is so clear that "he who runs may read."

Truth is the right adjustment of all the elements of life and he who acts in conformity with this thought will most surely lead a real and noble life. Therefore the exact to which you are pledged demands first of all that you shall be true to yourselves and then as right is might all your blessings must surely come to you, as well as to all who carry out these principles. It is a singular and happy coincidence that you are to hold your nineteenth annual meeting with us when it is also nineteen years since the formation of our club. Doubtless we are all influenced by common spirit or sentiment for organization among women. I do not know the motive meaning of the number 19, but I wish it were love, for that word includes all for which we are together. These gatherings of women are very necessary to the present condition of the world for women represent love and love must first agitate the universal mind then will follow light or understanding. The master child motive must be born in all our party and child hearts.

Parity of motives is the love which will uplift the world then wisdom and love will become better balanced in us, and we will find that peace for which we all so earnestly seek. I believe that the time has come when in all our industrial, reformatory and philanthropic work, we must not fight or resist the evil, it is truly a waste of energy. But let us use all our God-given strength and powers in every way to suggest the good, remembering that evil is only ignorance of "the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," believing and knowing that to be the potent agent in thus bringing this light to manifestation, let us cultivate the Christ attributes, love, joy, peace, patience, temperance, faith and charity, the seven notes of the scale of harmony, which, diligently played upon will bring not only the sisterhood of woman but also their universal brotherhood of man, which signifies the ennobling and uplifting of the whole human race.

every man that cometh into the world," believing and knowing that to be the potent agent in thus bringing this light to manifestation, let us cultivate the Christ attributes, love, joy, peace, patience, temperance, faith and charity, the seven notes of the scale of harmony, which, diligently played upon will bring not only the sisterhood of woman but also their universal brotherhood of man, which signifies the ennobling and uplifting of the whole human race.

## MRS. HOWE'S RESPONSE.

She is Pleased to Meet and Greet the  
Members of the Congress.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe responded in a few graceful words of thanks for the greeting, and complimented the ladies on their beautiful clubhouse. She then said it gave her great pleasure to meet and greet the members after another successful Association for the Advancement of Women year. Few can remember as I can the time when Michigan seemed so far from the seaboard. But now it seems only a convenient visiting ground for us, and not only that, but our hosts are our co-laborers. Amid the marvels of steam and electricity, what marvel compares with the growth and development of mutual acquaintance and of good will. Now women work side by side with husbands and fathers. While men create the state, women create the society, and while masculine labor unfolds sources of wealth unknown by our forefathers, women build the home and the church, for worship and spiritual communion. New centers of study and progress are constantly appearing all over the continent, and ideas, no matter how or where promoted are at home all over this continent. We gather here today to represent one of these mighty ideas. Women have been crippled by unequal laws and insufficient education, but these cruel laws, and men and limits of separation are now giving way. Now we housekeepers and homekeepers are able to pursue great objects together, and animate our efforts for all we hold dear and dear.

Forty years ago, women were hampered by superficial study, and superficial regard for superficial success. Some few aspired to the masculine standard, since they had no adequate one of their own. But we see the immense advance made when we realize that today there are more than 300 ways for women to earn a livelihood. We see an extension of our mental horizon, and the opportunities of adjusting our natural endowments to noble and worthy objects, and of building our hope, truth, and love into the social fabric of the present and future. But let me offer a grain of admonition with these congratulations. Be generous in what you have acquired. In your circles of home study, don't forget the many places where no such circles exist. Carry elsewhere the seeds of culture. Look out for the overflow and excess of brute force, an antidote for which is found in the wise action of women. Help other women to overcome brutishness by refinement, replace ignorance by culture, and uphold morality, order and good taste.

I can't help but remember the helpless sorrow we used to look upon the evil agencies in the world around us. But all we did was to fold our hands and weep over the wrongs inflicted by men. But now we have a great power—greater than steam or electricity—the power of professional and technical education. It puts tools into the hands of women with which to attack the body politic, and teaches them to use the tools. We have heard much of what would happen if women received diplomas and adopted professions, but things are changed. We have put our feet on higher ground, and we will not descend from it. Women now know where to build and what to reform. In New York City, some of the darkest problems of society have been attacked by public-spirited women without fear or favor. We are accustomed to a great deal of what Christianity has done for women. But what are its triumphs compared with this new emancipation for women, this setting them free to face with the noblest tasks of humanity, and opening to them the true methods by which they may be accomplished. In the few days that we can be together, we can rehearse but little of this great prospect of hope now revealed to us; but we can take each other by the hand, bid God-speed, take hold of the work with new spirit, and each can go back to her place of work with fresh courage, and a new faith in the eternal principles of good.

I now pronounce the 19th congress of women open.

## WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

Mrs. Bates Addressed by Miss Octavia W. Bates.

At the close of Mrs. Howe's speech, Mrs. Merrill sang "Love's Old Sweet Song," and then Miss Octavia W. Bates, B. A., was introduced to the audience. The subject of Miss Bates' paper was "Women in Colleges," and she spoke as follows:

Half a century ago the subject of girls attending even our High Schools was a disputed question, and, save in Oberlin, it was an unheard-of proposition to admit women to colleges. When one considers these facts, he realizes what momentous strides the education of women has made in our country during that period of time. The desecrated methods, want of system, petty aims, false views of life, insufficient preparation for life and narrow outlook into the future that the old-time, ordinary boarding-school gave to women, belong to the past. Though many have not yet fully awakened to the importance of this subject, the most advanced thought of today conceives that women need for their own highest growth and the good of humanity all the discipline in character, development of talent and preparation for life, which have been deemed necessary for men. The girls of the present time cannot realize how their mothers hungered and longed for entrance into the higher fields of learning, and how they found only iron-clad laws and stone-walls of prejudice, in the way, before them. Now the college women of today conceive of the hard fight and the rough and wearisome climb the pioneers of the woman's movement have had to gain this height, where the widening of their intellectual interests, and equal opportunities in education with men have been accorded to women.

The question of giving women the

higher education of Colleges and Universities may be said to be nearly settled. The universities abroad are opening their doors to women. Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and even Russia, have admitted women to the privileges of many of their highest schools of learning. In France, the Sorbonne, and the College de France, in nearly all of their departments, are open to women. England has several co-educational universities, besides Cheltenham College, Girton, Newnham, Somerville Hall and Lady Margaret Hall, which are for women only. The universities of Scotland are beginning to offer their advantages of study to women, on a plan somewhat similar to that pursued at Oxford and Cambridge in England. The women of Germany, Austria Hungary and Turkey are the only women in all Europe who are excluded from university study. Some very fine work has been done by women in the university at Bombay, India. All the universities of Australia are co-educational. Even in Japan is this movement taking root, and to such a degree that several of our colleges number Japanese women among their students and alumnae. In America, Canada gives equal advantages to women with men in most of her educational institutions, prominent among which are Acadia College, Queen's College, Dalhousie, Trinity College, St. Hilda's and McGill University.

In the United States, colleges, founded distinctly for women, with courses of study, equal in breadth of range and thoroughness of instruction to those of men, are filled to overflowing. Bryn Mawr, Vassar and Wellesley Colleges are taxed to their utmost capacity by crowds of earnest and ambitious girls, eager for the highest culture of the times. The percentage of women at the annexes of Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, and in the colleges and universities, which are co-educational, is constantly on the increase. They naturally desire the higher education. The numbers of their attendance show a rapidly rising tide that direction, and but little to the demand in the world for trained, capable and scholarly women. But how and where shall they receive this education? These are the questions that parents and educators are asking all over the land. The women's college, the annex, and the co-educational university, all have their critics and their advocates. But the individual circumstances, needs and aims of girls must always make different systems of education necessary for them, as it does for boys, and must sternly decide, in most cases, the question of where to go to college. Women's colleges are doing good work, in educating and stimulating to intellectual effort girls whose parents would not be reconciled to their attending co-educational institutions.

Whatever may be the advantages of the "Annex," a disinterested observer, or one, who is familiar with the every-day workings of the natural, common-sense system of co-education, can not help thinking that a great loss of money in carrying out the plan is incurred and must be less expenditure of time and strength on the part of professors and tutors, who give instruction, is engendered. The "Annex" is a compromise. It has been called the back door of the college. No doubt it is the best that can be done under the circumstances, where colleges absolutely refuse to admit women. Let us hope the experiment may develop the sense of justice, in the members of the governing boards in the colleges, near by to such a degree that the front doors of the colleges may soon swing open to women. Prominent educators, who are familiar from their own experience with the results of co-education, give their unqualified approval of it. Dr. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, whose testimony is of especial weight on this subject, writes: "The experience of years does not shake our confidence in the wisdom of the policy of opening our doors to the women. We hazard little in predicting that most of those institutions which now provide separate instruction for the two sexes will at no distant day abandon so expensive and unnecessary a system."

But whether we study the woman in her relation to the world, or in her relation to the college, or in the "Annex," or in a co-educational university, whether she has gone there for the ulterior purpose of fitting herself for some profession, in after life, or simply because she wants the pure joy of study for study's sake, and the stimulus of intellectual activity, we find her possessed of an endurance that puts to shame the croakings of opponents and the warnings of medical men. This, too, often when she is hampered by a lack of thorough preparation in her studies, fettered by a dress, ill-adapted to her work, and, in most cases, even without the relaxation and assistance of any systematic, physical exercise. In the face of all these disadvantages, many college women have made a remarkable record for excellent work, accomplished in lines of study hitherto thought impossible for them to even attempt.

The University of Salamanca had, at one time, women enrolled among the number of its professors. The University of Bologna had women professors in the days of its greatest glory, when ten thousand students came, every year, to enjoy its advantages, and when its diploma was considered a passport to office throughout Christendom. The celebrated Novella d'Andrea, one of the most accomplished women of her day, as well as Accursio Accursio, Bettino Gossardini, Seneca Agnesi, and other learned women, gave lectures at this university, to crowds of men students, assembled from all parts of the world. In this country, the monopoly enjoyed by men in the most important and profitable employments has, until within a few years, been held in the matter of college professorships. Even in women's colleges, where one would naturally think that parity to the principles of their foundation would lead to the employment of women as professors, the preference has generally been given to men. But the idea of appointing women as professors in colleges is gradually gaining ground. Women are employed as professors in the following colleges: Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, The Woman's College of Baltimore, Oberlin, Northwestern University, and the University of Kansas. Women are employed as tutors or

instructors in the following colleges: Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, The Woman's College of Baltimore, Oberlin, Northwestern University, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Wisconsin, University of Kansas, and the Syracuse University. Women students certainly need the presence of noble-minded, self-poised, scholarly women for friends and advisers during their college course, and where can they meet them more naturally and easily than in the chairs of professors and instructors of the colleges they attend. In a co-educational college, the influence of fine-mannered, trained and learned women, in the chairs of professors would be an inspiration and help, not only to the young woman, but also to the young man. Of quite as much importance as the helpful friendships and the moulding of character that such women professors would bring, is the stimulus towards achievement in the higher realms of study that they would give to the talented and ambitious young women, who would come under their care. Few of our state universities have offered professorships to women, although they have all recognized themselves equivocally in favor of co-education. It is hoped that the University of Michigan, since it was the first to open its doors to women for study, will take a decided stand in favor of this movement. Is there no duty on the part of this Alma Mater to honor her daughters as she honors her sons? Ought she not recognize the ability and attainments of the one as quickly and as generously as those of her sons?

Through the efforts principally of Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the attention of the community has recently been called to the importance of this matter. A "Woman's Auxiliary Association of the University of Michigan" has been formed for the purpose of "maintaining at the University of Michigan women as professors and instructors in the University, whose services shall be at the disposal of the faculty and regents of the University, as teachers and lecturers without charge to the University or State of Michigan." By an act of the Legislature, approved June 19, 1891, "all funds held by this association shall be forever free and exempt from taxation in any form, under the laws of the State of Michigan." The members of the association hope to raise, before many months, a sufficient sum of money to support one or more women professors at the University of Michigan. The passage of this bill shows that the people of the State are aroused to the importance of having some women professors and instructors, in an institution where so many of their own sex are taught. May we not hope that the regents of the University of Michigan will awake to a sense of their duty towards her alumnae and as an act of justice and proper appreciation of the attainments of the women, whom they have honored with degrees, appoint one or more of them to places in the faculty?

If the question of women in colleges is not entirely settled until they become co-educating as well as co-educational, certainly it is not settled until women are represented on Boards of Trustees, in colleges, and are eligible to become Regents in our great universities—and, in a word, the mother element takes its place by the side of the father element, with equal honor and power, in the government of the college. Already they have served acceptably as Trustees at Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Oberlin Colleges, Northwestern University, Boston University, and The Woman's College of Baltimore. In no better more effective way can the interests of college women be taken care of than by having women serve on Boards of Regents in Universities.

MEANS MUCH TO THE WORLD. The question of Women in Colleges, in all its bearings, means much to the world. It means more than simply educating a few women for their own personal pleasure or profit. It means co-operation among women and sacred friendships among them. It means the development of women, who will strengthen and foster the noblest aspirations of men. It means purer marriages and better regulated homes. It means useful lives for unmarried women. It means the evolution of a finer, stronger type of woman, and through her and hers a higher civilization for the world.

## MRS. STONE'S REMARKS.

How Women Have Gradually Moved up to the Front Rank.

At the close of Mrs. Bates' address, Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, was called for and taking the platform said that during the reading of the paper, the past and been passing before her like a dream; that one of the pictures that had been presented to her vision was that the old synagogues, where men and women were separated at worship by a wall six feet thick and all the women could hear of the service had to come through a small aperture. At a time the old cathedral of Europe flashed before her vision where women were consigned to the galleries a step forward was taken but they could not show themselves. In Durham cathedral there is a mark in the pavement to show how far the women might come at the time of the conclaves of bishops. They had been kept for centuries in the gallery, but at last they were allowed a little privilege. Every step in the advancement of women had been taken with just such care. The Puritan fathers came to these shores with the old ideas born and bred in them, and the pictures of our grandmothers considering with much care the education of their sons without a thought of their daughters is a pitiful one. After a time the girls were allowed to attend school for an hour and a half a day after the boys were dismissed; after a while they went from six to eight in the morning, and it is scarcely one hundred years since girls were admitted into the Boston schools. They didn't come openly, even then, but were often sent to learn manners.

The reason given for all this objection to women was a sort of scrupulousness, a sort of jealousy that all women were to be pure, because of Eve's curse. When men began to say that women should be educated, they were looked upon almost as heretics. Women were first educated for missionaries—maybe with an idea that

they would go for a little less money than men.

Mrs. Stone then told of her own experience in getting an education, and of her longings to go to college. It was denied to her, but it made a great impression on her mind. At last she was the means of getting the first young lady into Ann Arbor. The young lady had many trials in her college life, and some amusing experiences. At her first lesson in Greek the lines she was called on to translate read "Seeing that we are women, let us bear ourselves humbly and not compete with men;" and on graduation day "It is a shame for us being men to be beaten by women," fell to her share. Since then one step forward has been taken at a time. The most that could ever be expected in the old days was to have young ladies enter the same schools as their brothers, but now something more is looked for. Women can not have a complete education until they give out the best of what they receive, so now it is earnestly desired that they be called back to their Alma Mater to teach. Men and women were meant to work together and to grow wise together. Then the next step in the education of women will be in the establishment of professorships for women in all the universities.

## SIDE DOOR SPEECHES.

Interesting Remarks by Several Talented Delegates.

Miss Anna Shaw, on being called forward, said that there was one thing that ought to be impressed upon the young women of the day, and that was how much it had cost to open the colleges to them. Many young ladies seem to think that the reason their mothers and grandmothers didn't go to college was because they were not quite as brilliant as they themselves are. Miss Shaw declared that she was a believer in co-education and co-education; that in her theological school in Boston, she was the only lady, and that she had co-education with all the young men of the class. "If it is good for women and men to live in the same family, why is it not good for women to train older women? Taxes are paid freely by women. They may not put women on the force of the university teachers and be paid out of the state money? As for going into colleges by the side gates, if they hadn't gone in that way, they would never have gone in at all. Women had always been said to be thorns in the sides of men, and it looked as if they were destined to be in the sides of faculties, for a time, at least. But things are going on and on, and this is a most hopeful time. It is never better for women to be allowed to do anything, but always better for them to be permitted to decide what they shall do for themselves. When I am asked what I think will be the result of co-education, I answer that we will never know what God's idea of woman is until woman is absolutely free to make herself into God's ideal woman."

Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott contrasted her own education with that of her granddaughter who is now in an Eastern college. She spoke, too, of the side doors by which women had entered the universities, and cited the case of a lady in Pennsylvania who made a proposition to give \$80,000 as an endowment for a chair in a university, on condition that the chair be given to a woman. Mrs. Wolcott thought that lady professor had gone by a side door.

Mrs. Howe stated that she wished to pronounce words upon rich women who endow colleges for men and not for women. Alice Stone Blackwell recounted the hard times her mother had to get a college education more than forty years ago. She lived in Massachusetts, but had to go to Oberlin, Ohio, a long distance in those days, to find a college which would receive her. The contrast between the difficult paths her mother trod before receiving her diploma in 1847, and Miss Blackwell's own easy college life was very great. A lady in the audience called attention to the conditional concession made by the John Hopkins University to receive women into its medical department.

An invitation to a reception to be given at the club house followed. Mrs. Merrill sang "When the Mists Have Cleared Away," and the congress adjourned until 7:30.

## ELEGANTLY RECEIVED.

The Ladies' Literary Club Abiased With  
Light and Bessy.

From 5 until 8 o'clock the beautiful club rooms on Sheldon-st. were a blaze of light which streamed through exquisite palms set in the windows and threw a cheerful glow into the street. Carriage after carriage drove up to the hospitably open door, and deposited club members and guests, all eager to enjoy the pleasant greetings awaiting them inside the charming club rooms. Once inside the hum of voices made a merry accompaniment to the strains of Wurlburg's orchestra which was stationed on the stage and fully concealed from now by a small forest of palms. The library in which the committee on entertainment received their distinguished guests, was exquisitely decorated with red carnations. The decorations in the auditorium were equally beautiful, and reflected great credit upon the taste of the decorating committee. In the banquet room delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. E. G. Gregory and a corps of charming assistants. The table was beautiful with its center-piece of pink Mornet roses and rare china. Palms were effectively used about the room. Nearly six hundred guests partook of the hospitality of the club.

During the latter part of the evening, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, entertained the guests with music. It was a pleasing sight to see Mrs. Howe's thin hands passing lightly over the ivory keys, playing a soft accompaniment to the daughter's singing. Mrs. Elliott was very prettily and aesthetically the two are not synonymous dressed in black satin, neck out V shape, and with large puffed sleeves. Her hair was dressed low. Mrs. Howe was in a figured black and white silk with a lace covered white front. Her white hair was drawn tightly back from her full forehead and surmounted by a point lace cap. At 8 o'clock the club rooms were deserted. The club members and their guests, each wearing a

while ribbon badge presented by the entertaining committee, adjourned to the Fountain-st. Baptist Church for the evening program. All united in pronouncing it a most delightful reception in every particular.

## CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

Synopsis of an Able Paper Read by Mrs. Brown.

The evening session of the Congress was opened by a duet, "Venetian Boat Song," Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Patten.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown spoke upon "The Conditions of Success for Women." The conditions of success for women differ from those of men, because their nature, habits, instincts, desires, opportunities, and possibilities differ. Genuine success means solid worth. The first condition of true success is a substantial all-around education, for "knowledge is power." Another condition is high and noble aim, and a purpose to use time and opportunity wisely for its attainment. Time is our God-given inheritance, and our success or failure turns on the use we make of it.

No woman can succeed in all directions. Those who will be great in everything are great in nothing. A successful woman must learn to be self-reliant, and must adapt means to ends. Better fail at first than hang on others.

A successful woman combines generalization and detail in her plans of work. Women are apt to be great in detail, because their habits of life make them so, but they should give more heed to general plan. Originality and depth are sources of success. Superficiality is a misfortune, imitation and every kind of plagiarism are worse. One must think as well as read.

Success is usually a plant of slow growth. There is so much to be done that we often get discouraged, and some of us sink down and out of sight. Success is not notoriety, but substantial worth.

The culmination of success is high moral character, and this is not a stamped commodity made to order, but a genuine vital growth. It is soul development heavenward.

## WORDS OF THE WISE.

Mrs. Brown's Subject Thoroughly Discussed.

Mrs. Strickland, of Detroit, thought intrinsic worth is the chief element of success, for the broadest and most perfect success springs from within. The conditions of success for women are not identical with those of men. It is requisite for her to have perfect physical condition.

The Rev. Miss Tupper thought that it is requisite to forget that we want success; that it hampers us to remember that we have a career. We should forget that we are doing anything out of the common, and cease to be self-conscious.

Woman's work is distinctively woman's work; then let us trust our own nature, and what is natural for us to do will be a womanly thing. Women have injured their usefulness by trying to impress others with their femininity. Eternal right is bound to win, and all should strive to be in line with the eternal law of the universe.

Mrs. Colby, editor of the Woman's Tribune, said that the one thought "to permeate the whole world of woman should be that she must work, and give back to society what she receives."

Mrs. Frank M. Davis sang "Old and Young Marie," and Miss Mary A. Ripley, state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction for Nebraska, presented a paper on "The Wise Economy of Time and Strength as a Part of Education."

Miss Eggleston, of Buffalo, who is wearing the ribbon of the association for the first time, said that "many of us were too fond of saying that we would be something we are not if it had not been for the limitations of time and strength."

Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell said we were too apt to forget the importance of concentration and thoroughness in education; that there is too much superficiality. H. Parker Robinson sang "Heralds of Spring," and after announcements were made, Congress adjourned until 2:30 to-day. The music for this afternoon will be furnished by a chorus of the Ladies' Literary Club, under the direction of Mr. H. Parker Robinson. Mrs. Mitchell will read Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrich's paper, "Women in Africa," and there will be a musical symposium, led by Dr. E. V. Mark, of Baltimore. Program for the evening: Quartette, "The Lord is Nigh," Mediasse Davis, Fife, Patten, and Miss McInnes; "Allens in America," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Song, "The Heart Bowed Down," Francis Campbell; Results of the Suffrage movement in Wyoming, Mrs. Clara B. Colby; song, "The Birthday of a King," Mrs. F. M. Davis.

## LINCOLN'S FEMALE HERMIT.

Katharine Kelly Was a Belle of New Orleans Before the War.

LINCOLN, Miss., Oct. 14.—Katharine Kelly, Lincoln's old hermit, is dying, and yesterday she told the secret of her life. She was born in New Orleans in 1829, and in the years before the war she was the belle of the city. Her father's name was Samuel F. Gibbons. At the age of eighteen she met a young man named Hiram Kelly and clandestinely married him. The couple went to New York. Hiram was unfortunate in business ventures and went to sea. The ship was wrecked and all but Hiram and one other were lost. Among the wreckage that drifted ashore was a large box of gold. They saved this and in 1856 reached New York again. At the beginning of the war Kelly enlisted and was killed under Admiral Farragut. He was buried in the bombardment of New Orleans. His wife returned to her native city after the war, but found her family almost entirely blotted out of existence. She then returned north, came to this town and has since lived a hermit's life. She has requested that her trunk and its contents be sent to her brother, Samuel F. Gibbons, Jr., in New York. Because of her miserly habits it is believed that the trunk contains a goodly share of the \$125,000 which she claims she possessed at the close of the war.

## Mr. Starlight Is Enjoined.

"What you are mine!" he cried, as the clock struck 1. "Mine forever!" "Are you never satisfied?" she said impatiently. "This one evening has been long enough in all conscience."—New York Epoch.