

the costumes of each character. All this is certainly very fine and very effective and done as no living man today could do it. Yet it is interesting to see how this young Mr. Hewlett dares to be different. He constructs no stage, he finds one and steps in. He produces no atmosphere, he is already submerged in it before he begins his books. He does not tell you what people wore in the Middle Ages, but suddenly you find that you begin to have a pretty distinct notion of how they felt. He does not design to tell you in what century his romance transpired, nor what was the political situation, nor, indeed, in what country it transpired. Either this gentleman has not "read up" on mediaeval affairs, or, if he has, he has the grace not to show it. Because the names are French one supposes that his forest is somewhere in France, but on sober second thought I should say that it is located in the Domain of Pure Phantasy somewhere between Arcady and Shakspeare's Forest of Arden. Mr. Hewlett makes no more effort to produce an historical setting than Shakspeare did in "As You Like It." Yet from the first page of his delightful romance you drop into his world, the antique world reconstructed in dreamland. Before you have turned many pages you are incalculably far away from the world of steam and telegraph and W. D. Howells. The strangest feature of this forest romance is its convincing flavor of reality. Like the wood of Arden, the forest is more real than a real forest; the people smack of the soil, the shepherds smell of their flocks, the maids are brown as hazelnuts and red as wild strawberries. I remember Ethelbert Nevin said that the book ought to be made into a woodland symphony, but that Brahms was the only man who could get close enough to the soil to do it, and he, unfortunately, is dead. I am inclined to think that Brahms would have got altogether too close to the soil, and Germanized the thing and crushed the fresh, sturdy spirit of romance under his ponderous tonal architecture. Whether it is ever supplemented by music or not, "The Forest Lovers" remains a masterpiece of imaginative literature, exhaling into our arid atmosphere a fragrance bucolic and pastoral, a humor rich and robust, a sentiment delicate and poetic. The whole performance announces the advent into the world of letters of a vigorous, virile mentality, a hand skillful and exquisite, a craft unique and somewhat exotic and which is a law unto itself. Surely the wood nymphs were abroad and the pipes of Pan were playing in the hour when Maurice Hewlett was born. His other two books, "Earthworks out of Tuscany" and "Pan and the Young Shepherd" are quite as remarkable as this, and wholly different in atmosphere and feeling.

AN INTERRUPTION.

The grass widower took his pen in hand, and wrote as follows:

"My Dearest Wife: I feel that I must write you tonight, although even now it is after midnight and I ought to be sleeping soundly. The fact is, dear, I am very restless without you. With me, things are not the same as when you are here. I want you to enjoy yourself, of course, and now that you are away and your outing is doing you so much good, why, do not hurry back on my account; stay as long as you can, only I beg of you, dearest, do not spend any more than you can help, as I have had to meet some very heavy and unexpected expenses in the last day or so. You have no idea how I long to see you and—"

"Look here, old chap," broke in the man who had been sitting at his right, "how many hands are you going to stay out of this game, anyway?—The Dealer

CLUBS.

[LOUISA L. RICKETTS.]

Treasurer, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.
Auditor—Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Louisville, Ky.
State Chairman—Mrs. Louisa L. Ricketts, Lincoln, Nebr.
Officers of the State Federation of Women's clubs;
President—Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward.
Vice President—Mrs. Anna L. Apperson, Tecumseh.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. H. Sackett, Weeping Water.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. G. McKillip, Seward.
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Librarian—Mrs. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln.
Mrs. A. B. Fuller, Auditor, Ashland.

The following comprehensive study plan outlines a work on Germany. It is from the calendar of the Cozy club of Tecumseh, Nebraska. This club meets every two weeks, yet this outline could easily be adapted to weekly clubs. For want of space I am compelled to omit many of the side topics. An adequate chronology is presented and a scholarly bibliography is an important feature of the calendar. The secretary of this club is Mrs. Nellie I. Allen, Tecumseh, Nebraska.

October 4—Primitive Germans. The migrations.

October 18—The Germanic Kingdoms. Charlemagne and the Carolingian Dynasty.

November 1—Early German Literature.

November 15—The Holy Roman Empire.

November 29—House of Hohenstauffen. The Crusades.

December 13—The Interregnum. Rudolph and Ludwig.

December 27—Christmas customs in Germany.

January 10—The Church and State. Swiss Independence.

January 24—The Reformation.

February 7—Middle German Literature.

February 21—The Thirty Years' War.

March 7—The Rise of Prussia.

March 21—Frederick the Great.

April 4—Napoleon and the Allies. Important events in the history of Poland.

April 17—An Afternoon with the German Composers.

May 2—Revolution of 1848. Austria and Prussia.

May 16—The New German Empire.

May 31—Modern German Literature.

The first biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women was held in Quinn chapel, Chicago, last week, one hundred and forty-five delegates representing sixteen states and forty-six clubs were present, and Sunday was made a gala day by the colored population of Chicago. The African churches of the city were filled with crowds to hear some of the prominent colored women. At Grace Presbyterian church on Dearborn street Miss Anna H. Jones spoke on "The Fine Art of Living." An Quinn Chapel Mrs. Bruce of Washington spoke on "Some Ethical Considerations in Manual Training." Bethel church people listened to the national president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, on "Harriet Beecher Stowe." At Olivet Baptist church Mrs. J. Salome Yates spoke on "The Evolution of the Negro in the United States." Morning sessions were devoted to business, and the afternoons to addresses and discus-

sions, with many social features interspersed. All in all the convention was a counterpart of the one held in Denver last summer by the white women of the United States. Even the excitement attendant upon the election of officers a year ago was not lacking, and strange as it may seem the defeated candidate—Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin came from Boston. Defeat was followed by threats of a bolt, but the inherent good sense—which even men in politics generally exercise—prevailed. The situation was accepted and peace reigned.

Indeed harmony of action and unity of purpose characterized most of the sessions. Mayor Harrison delivered an address of welcome and Mrs. Henrotin represented the Chicago Women's club. The topics chosen for discussion were intended to be helpful to the negro race, viz: The convict lease system, public schools, the miscegenation laws of the south, the separate car laws of the south, domestic science and the labor problem as applied to colored women, etc., etc.

Among many resolutions passed was one deploring the death of Col. Ingersoll who in his will had left \$1,000 to the John Brown monument fund. The following is a list of the colored women's clubs of the United States:

Tuskegee Woman's club of Tuskegee, Ala.

Ten to One club of Montgomery, Ala.

Woman's club of Atlanta, Ga.

Athens Woman's club of Athens, Ga.

Woman's Commercial Reciprocity club of Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Improvement club of Louisville, Kentucky.

Phyllis Wheatley of New Orleans, La.

Afro-American union of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Woman's Era club of Boston, Mass.

Willing Workers' club of Detroit, Michigan.

Women's Federation of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Sojourner Truth club of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Improvement club of Detroit, Mich.

John Brown of St. Paul, Minn.

Woman's Missionary club of St. Louis Missouri.

Wednesday Afternoon club of St. Louis, Mo.

Self-Culture club of St. Louis, Mo.

Woman's club of St. Louis, Mo.

Orphans' Home association of St. Louis, Mo.

Willing Workers of Palmyra, Mo.

Woman's league of Kansas City, Mo.

Woman's club of Jefferson City, Mo.

Progress Study club of Kansas City, Mo.

Woman's Loyal union of New York city, N. Y.

Woman's club of Rochester, N. Y.

Woman's club of Omaha, Nebr.

Improvement club of Omaha, Nebr.

F. E. W. Harper club of Pittsburg, Pa.

Woman's Minerva club of Cleveland, Ohio.

Woman's League club of Newport, R. I.

Coterie Migratory club of Memphis, Tenn.

Orphans and Old Ladies' home of Memphis, Tenn.

Woman's league of Jackson, Tenn.

Phyllis Wheatley club of Nashville, Tenn.

Mutual Improvement club of Knoxville, Tenn.

Relief club of Nashville, Tenn.

Woman's club of Peoria.

J. R. Gaskins club of Evanston.

Colored Women's Federation of Chicago.

Progressive circle of Chicago.

I. B. W. club of Chicago.

Ideal Woman's club of Chicago.

Woman's Conference of Chicago.

Wayman Circle of Chicago.
Phyllis Wheatley club of Chicago.
Woman's Civic league of Chicago.
National officers from different states

Prominent colored men assembled in Chicago August 17 to 20 inclusive to attend the national convention of the Afro American council, they discussed the increase in negro lynchings, the separate car system, convict lease system, and the elevation of their race through education.

Booker T. Washington said, "I believe that the negro problem can be worked out, only in the south and by education. This education must be along home, moral and industrial lines principally, and will take time. We have already made great advancement and have had only thirty years to work in. The plan of transporting the American negroes to Africa I consider impracticable. I gave the subject special study in London, and the result of my observations is that there is no part of Africa to which the colored man could emigrate, in which he would not be under some European power, except Liberia, and that is an unhealthy country. If we are to be under any government than our own, let it be that of the United States. Besides, when the next census is taken, it will be found that there are nearly 10,000,000 negroes in this country—too large a number to be moved to a foreign country. The Tuskegee institute has 1,000 pupils from twentythree states. We teach twenty-six industries, and make specialties of industrial and academic work. We have 2,300 acres of land, 700 of which is under cultivation."

Bishop Turner of Atlanta, Ga., senior bishop of the African M. E. church, and the first colored man to be commissioned in the union army by President Lincoln, also attended the convention, and in discussing the negro problem said: "I believe that the government should establish a line of steamships between this country and Africa to carry negroes at a nominal price. No people ever prospered which did not have a country of its own. The colored man should live in his own country and have his own government and commerce. He has the brains to establish such a government. Such emigration would solve the race problem and give the colored man a chance to show what is in him, which will never be done under the present system. The Anglo-Saxon race never did and never will live with any other race without treading it under foot. I believe emigration the only practicable solution of the problem. As to the lynching of negroes, blood always calls for retribution, and this country will suffer for these outrages. If the state government cannot stop lynchings the federal government should do so. If they don't the curse of God will be on them. Abroad we have the name of being the most brutal nation on earth, and we gained the name by allowing these outrages."

These opposite views on this question are interesting, coming as they do from two of the leading men of this race.

In nearly every town and city in the United States there is a large High School Alumnae club. The good such an organization can accomplish in any community is practically unlimited. Here you have an aggregation of "the best ye breed," and we have a right to expect that they will solve many of the problems with which the passing generations have wrestled. The High School Alumnae club of Louisville, Kentucky, has undertaken so meritorious a work that we are glad to pass the good word along. Last autumn, says Margaret Hamilton Welch, the three hundred and fifty members of this club, encouraged