

January 28
Hostess—Mrs. Taylor
Roll call Quotations Whittier
First year civil war Mrs. Lipp
War literature Mrs. O'Laughlin
Painters of battle scenes Mrs. McMasters

Othello, Act III.

February 11
Hostess—Mrs. Vedder
Roll call Quotations Mrs. Browning
Second year civil war Mrs. David
Women writers Mrs. Campbell
Standing of American artists abroad Mrs. Eckman

Othello, Act IV.

February 25
Hostess—Mrs. Williams
Roll call Quotations St. Valentine
Third year civil war Miss Wortham
American humorists Mrs. Tracy
Noted painters of last 1/4-century Mrs. Kingsbury

Othello, Act V.

March 11
Hostess—Miss Wortham
Roll call Quotations War
Last year civil war Miss Vedder
Dialect writers Mrs. Taylor
Parliamentary drill Mrs. Williams

March 25
Hostess—Mrs. Kingsbury
Roll call Quotations Spring
Johnson's administration Mrs. Stewart
American orators Mrs. Vedder
How to judge a picture Miss Latson
Pronunciation test Mrs. Robinson

Hostess—Mrs. Tracy
Roll call Quotations Alice Carey
U. S. Grant's administration Mrs. McMasters
American drama Mrs. Lipp
Parliamentary drill Mrs. O'Laughlin

April 22
Hostess—Miss Vedder
Roll call Quotations Tennyson
Hayes and Garfield's administrations Mrs. Eckman
Late writers of American fiction Mrs. David
Spelling contest Mrs. Campbell

May 6
Hostess—Mrs. Stewart
Roll call Quotations Scott
Cleveland and Harrison's administrations Mrs. Williams
Magazines of today Miss Latson
American at the World's Fair Miss Wortham

May 20
Hostess—Mrs. Lipp
Roll call Quotations Walt Whitman
McKinley administration Mrs. Taylor
Recitation Mrs. Kingsbury
Life of Shakspeare Mrs. Eckman

June 3
Hostess—Mrs. Robinson
Business Meeting
Election of Officers
Annual Picnic.

The Woman's club of Seward, met on Saturday, November 24th. There was a good attendance. The president, Mrs. Grace Porter Miller, being absent, the first vice president, Miss Frances Miller, presided, and the usual business meeting was held. Nine names were voted upon and elected to membership, and eight new names proposed.

The program for the day was under the direction of Mrs. Carey, leader of the Household Economics class. This department has many enthusiastic members. The program opened with a piano duet by Ethel Norval and Bees Anderson. Mrs. Carey then gave a talk on the "Aim and scope of household economics." A paper on "Children's Rights," by Mrs. L. E. Ost, fol-

lowed. "Water as a life giving agent," was given by Mrs. Skeede. This was followed by a solo from Miss Myrtle Boyce.

Mrs. W. H. Moore gave a talk on Architecture, dividing it into three classes: Ecclesiastic, civic and domestic. Mrs. Carey then read a critique from the Club Woman, on Mr. Edward Bok. The program closed with a vocal duet by Misses Della Fletcher and Myrtle Brooks.

The following is the Sorosis program of November 27th:

"The Story That Transformed The World."

I. Mediaeval Religious Dramas.

1. Mystery
2. Miracle
3. Passion Play

II. Ober-Ammergau

1. The Place
2. The People
3. Caspar Schuchler
4. The Vow

III. Theatre

1. The Old
2. The New
 - (a) Stage
 - (b) Orchestra
 - (c) Auditorium

IV. Presentation of Play

1. Time
2. Actors
3. Chorus
4. Costumes
5. Tableaux
6. Music

V. Impressions

Mrs. Lees.

November, 27, 1900.

The following "Point of View" may be somewhat severe, but our own point of view can only be made strong and full of charity by an earnest attempt to comprehend the opinions of others (who have opposite ideas.)

"There are plenty of northern women who come south to live, and who never have the least bit of trouble. This is because they have good manners, and do not set themselves up as the censors of the southern women with whom they are thrown. Many of them have a different conception of the negro from the southern women. They may not agree politically with their southern sisters. They have their own ideas of house-keeping, of food preparing, and of giving entertainments. No one begrudges them their views; no one would interfere with their methods; no one cares how they manage their households. They get along in the south because they do not try to crowd their own ideas and methods on southern women, and put on superior airs, and speak contemptuously of southern methods. These people are as much at home in the south as if they were born in the south.

Some of the northern women who come south can doubtless do some things better than some southern women; but the southern women have the advantage over them in other respects. We do not admit that the general advantage is on the side of the north. The idea that southern women sit around the house and reading paper-back novels when they ought to be attending to their housekeeping is entirely fallacious. The best women in the south busy themselves with the details of housekeeping. They do not cook when they can avoid it, but they know how to cook. The southerner does not want his wife to go into the kitchen. It breaks down her health, and makes her a drudge. She is the home-maker, not the servant of the household.

The northern woman who is offensive to the south is the one who comes here to "improve" our social usages and med-

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die with our manner of living, point out the evil of our ways, and bestow upon us the light of civilization and refinement. This sort of person usually begins by calling socially upon the "colored ladies," admitting these "ladies" to social equality, and then lecturing the southern white women for not doing the same thing. When northern women seek this sort of society, it is generally accepted in the south that they have found their level, and they are allowed to pursue their natural bent; but, at the same time they are no longer received in white folks' parlors. Northern women who come south to establish social equality between the races can be assured in advance of social outlawry in the south."—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Is woman the head of the house? asks the Chicago Tribune. Judge Purdell, of the United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., thinks she is and has so announced in his judicial capacity. Therein he differs from District Judge Waddill, who holds that a woman living with her husband is not the head of the house. The "woman in the case," who is now likely to become famous and much envied by her sex, is Mrs. Marion Richardson. She was engaged in business and made an assignment for the benefit of her creditors. The assets were not sufficient to satisfy them, if her claim of \$2,000 under the homestead exemption law was allowed. The lower court would not allow it, but the higher court sustained it, making the sweeping decision that "a married woman, either living with or apart from her husband, can be considered the head of the house." The new woman thus enters upon the new

century under new conditions. Under the unwritten household law there has long been an impression that many women are the "head of the house." In some cases men are made aware of it in ways that are trying to them. In other cases the household sovereignty is asserted in such exasperating fashion that it leads to revolt, and this leads to the divorce courts in some instances. In still other cases, and these are not infrequent, the woman is the head of the house, but so tactfully exercises the governmental authority that man is not only not aware of it, but goes through life in the vain belief that he is the head. Such men are usually happy, and show a lofty superiority to the brethren who are constantly in a struggle for the mastery of the household. It will be interesting to watch the effects of this Virginia decision upon those who have heretofore been considered the "weaker vessels," as well as upon men who have followed the precedents laid down so emphatically by Paul. The authority of Paul, however, has sensibly diminished in the lapse of time. There have been many bold women, headed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Devereaux-Blake, who have not hesitated to call him opprobrious names, and he is now quite generally regarded not only as an old fogy but a woman-hater. It is questionable, therefore, whether the Pauline injunctions of nineteen centuries ago will hold as against the decision of a United States judge on the eve of the twentieth century. And yet there will be men, undoubtedly, who will be eager to learn whether Judge Purdell decided this case upon its legal merits or upon personal convictions impressed upon him by Mrs. Purnell.—The Mirror.