

after he reached the grounds in safety, but felt no call to write a letter until after he had decided to stay over for the reunion. Then he thought he had best let her know something of what he was seeing, for he knew she would be glad to hear all about it, even if she wouldn't come herself. These are some extracts from his letter:

"Well, Martha, you ought to be here and see all these things. I'm having a good time, if it is too hot to live. The very first place I went to see when I got here was Bryan's house. You know Jim Jeffries always swaggered around and said Bryan had a picture of himself stuck up in his front bow window. I never believed it, and I got off the car and asked the conductor to wait a minute while I went nearer to the house. It wouldn't take but a minute. Everybody in the car laughed, so I suppose it was a joke on me. Don't see why the couldn't do it. I'll tell Jim when I get home that he doesn't know much. Bryan's house is just as ordinary as can be, looks a good deal like the Dawson house, except that the porch is wider. I don't see why they make fun of that porch either. It's all right. I should think it would be a nice place for the children to play, if they'd coop it up some. Should think if what they tell me is so the Bryan boy ought to be kept in some kind of a coop for a while, or else let loose where there's all out doors and nothing dangerous for him to play with. May be that's what Bryan has a farm for. I've seen that, too.

"I've been out on the street cars a good many times. The girls went with me to the penitentiary. I felt pretty bad about that, just like two little children who were going through them. Their eyes grew so big and they wanted to see everything, but pretty soon they begged to go home. I believe I'd rather be hung than go there. You never could have stood that trip.

"If you want to ride on a street car that is a street car, you ought to go out to Havelock on the fine new cars they have now. You wouldn't be afraid of them, I know, any more than of our old rickety buggy and Dan at home. Some of the old cars balk some times and have to be tinkered with, but they are real safe.

"You told me to be sure to see the Wesleyan. It makes me wish I was rich. There's only one building; that new one was burned down before it was used. The town is all grown up to weeds and prairie grass, so that it looks real farmy. I wanted to see Cotner university ever so much. You know George went there. But they say there isn't any way to get there.

"I guess you'd be glad you didn't come to the Assembly. The women go around with their long skirts trailing in the dust. I saw a yellow satin dress switching around like a mop last Sunday. That would make you mad at the women. Then you ought to hear Bishop Hamilton give us men folks our deserts. Made me feel as if I ought to be hung for being born.

"Burt wants me to stay for the reunion, and I guess the boys can manage the store, can't they? Then there's the fair afterwards, and I might as well take it in. There's always something going on in this town. The people here have to stay at home mostly to take care of visitors. Don't know

but they'll expect me to stay to see the university open—that's a great show, they say—but I'm ready to quit with the fair."

The amazing thing was that two days after this letter was written, Mrs. Day came to Lincoln. "I thought I might as well come if John is going to make his home here," was her explanation. "I can't 'reunite,' but I've brought some of my plum jelly and butter for the fair, and I can stay as long as John does. And I've just as good a right to ride on street cars and see things, too."

CLUBS.

The Zetetic club of Weeping Water has just issued the year book for 1900 and 1901. The Zetetic club was organized in 1884 and federated in November, 1891. I believe it is the oldest federated club in the state. The club color is corn and the emblem, bittersweet, the fruition and the pennant of autumn. The motto is "Mutual good-will and mutual growth." The officers for the season are: President, Mrs. Rhoda Rouse; vice president, Mrs. F. Augustine Gates; secretary Mrs. Florence Teegarden; treasurer, Mrs. Edith Donelan. Executive committee, Mrs. Margaret Sackett, Mrs. Gertrude Girardet, Mrs. Katherine Dunham, Mrs. Nellie Sackett.

The members will study the history of English literature. The book presents a very sound framework of subjects, beginning with Caedmon and Beowulf and ending with Jane Austin. According to the program, every meeting is enlivened and diversified by music. This feature is especially worthy of imitation. Music is oil and perfume. It introduces and concludes occasions, and harmonizes the members of a club better than any other form of expression. If every club had a member who could train the others in chorus singing, the spiritual effects of Auld Lang Syne or some one of the old fashioned songs might unite with other club influences in deepening the sisterhood of women in Nebraska.

The first meeting of the Zetetic will be held on September 8th with Mrs. Sackett, and, after the president's address, Mrs. Woodford will read a thesis on "The Anglo-Saxons and Their Literature."

September 29.  
Literature under the Normans.  
Paper—Romances and Legends of King Arthur.  
Reading from Launcelot and Elaine.  
Duet.

October 13.  
Moral, Religious and Social Condition of Time of Chaucer.  
Pronunciation Test.  
Song.

October 27.  
Influences Affecting Literature from Chaucer's Death to Elizabeth.  
1. Revival of Learning.  
2. Caxton's Work.  
3. Reformation.

Pen Pictures of Court of Henry VIII.—Cascoden.  
Sir Thomas Moore and His "Utopia."

November 10.  
Elizabethan Prose.  
Elizabethan Poetry.  
Reading—"Fairy Queen."  
Song.

December 1.  
Musical meeting.

December 22.  
Responses from Shakspeare.  
The Elizabethan Dramas and Dramatists.  
Shakspeare's Heroines.  
Instrumental Solo.

January 1.  
Social.

January 5.  
Progress of Literature from Elizabeth's Death to the Restoration.  
Paper—John Milton and His Work.  
Instrumental Music.

January 26.  
Literature of Queen Anne and the First Georges.  
Review, "in King's Houses."  
Character Sketches from "English Humorists," Thackeray—  
1. Swift.  
2. Steele.  
3. Addison.  
4. Pope.  
5. Fielding.

February 16.  
Literature of the Restoration—  
1. Poetry—Change in Style and Subject.  
2. Drama—  
Review, "For Faith and Freedom," Besant.  
Instrumental Solo.

March 2.  
Eighteenth Century Tendencies in Literature—  
1. Impetus Given Historical and Political Literature.  
2. Change Observable in Style of Poetry.  
Reading from Burns.  
Characterization of Oliver Goldsmith—  
Brief Synopsis with Extracts from "Vicar of Wakefield."  
Solo.

April 13.  
English Art.  
Instrumental solo.

April 27.  
The Evolution of the Novel.  
Review, "Sense and Sensibility," Austen.  
Hannah More and Her Contemporaries.  
Instrumental solo.

May 15.  
Business Meeting.

May 25.  
Responses from Scott.  
Characterization of McCaulay and Carlyle.  
Review, "Kenilworth."  
Biographical Sketch of Scott.  
Instrumental Solo.

June 15.  
Responses from Dickens and Thackeray.  
Charles Dickens—The Man and His Mission.  
William M. Thackeray—The Man and His Style.

LIST OF BOOKS FROM THE N. F. W. C. LIBRARY.  
Green's Short History of the English People.  
The Age of Elizabeth, Creighton.  
The English Humorists, Thackeray.  
Hand-book of English History, Guest.  
Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, Whipple.  
Sense and Sensibility, Austen.

(Providence, R. I., Journal)  
Preparations are now practically completed for the annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in this city on Thursday and Friday of this week. The sessions will be held in the People's A. M. E. Zion church on Winter street. Ample entertainment will be provided by the New Century club of this city, Miss Mary Jackson, president.

Several colored women of prominence will be present, including Mrs. Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Ruffin of Boston, the latter of whom is the delegate who was refused admission to the recent biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Milwaukee on account of her color. Others who will read papers or make

addresses are: Miss Mary Jackson, Providence; Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, president of the federation; Mrs. G. M. Emerson, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. M. C. Simpson, Boston; Mrs. T. Thomas Fortune, New York; Miss Byrdie M. Boyd, West Medford, Mass.; Miss Ellis Wilson, Worcester; Miss Ida G. Carter, New York; Mrs. Olivia B. Bush; Mrs. Julia O. Henson; Mrs. Elizabeth Tatum, Boston; Miss Grace Booth, New Haven; Miss Mary Lewis, New York, and Miss Idella Scott, Norwich, Conn.

(Haverhill, Mass., Gazette.)  
The Massachusetts State Federation is the first, if not the only one, to institute a committee on arts and crafts. The meeting at Newburyport in charge of that committee, the best account of which, by the way, was published by Mrs. A. E. Whittaker in the New England Farmer, shows what a domain was open to those who wished to enter into the movement.

The arts and crafts exhibition at Milwaukee in connection with the biennial emphasized this fact. It was not an ambitious exhibition, but it held the germ of greater things. Besides the industries exploited at Newburyport, the Abnakee rugs, Deerfield embroideries, Indian laces and baskets and mountain-eeer weaving—there were exhibits of china and pottery, fine laces, book-making, drawings and paintings, leather and metal work, eastern rugs, ivories and carvings, Norwegian embroideries, and many other things, a respectable, interesting and valuable collection.

Among pottery exhibits were specimens of the famous Rookwood ware, and it is, perhaps, one of the secrets of its success that, as we are told, "the artist is permitted extraordinary freedom. He may turn his own piece or take it from the 'man at the wheel' and shape it to suit his fancy."

The Rookwood is especially interesting to club women because it owes its birth to the experiments of a small ceramic club of Cincinnati women, who, influenced by the exhibits of the centennial exposition, commenced experimenting with native clays, not with the idea of copying any special ware, but "to make pottery." Among these women was Mrs. Langworth Storer, a person of strong character, artistic temperament and ample financial resources.

She established a pottery of her own and called it the "Rookwood" after the family summer home. In 1890 the business became incorporated. The aim is to attain a higher art rather than cheaper processes. A spirit of freedom and liberality has prevailed and the decorators are encouraged to develop their individual artistic feeling. The pottery sent all its workers to the Columbian exposition in 1893, and has sent several of its decorators to Europe and one to Japan.

The decorating is done by local artists, young men and young women who are trained in the Cincinnati Art academy. The fundamental idea is "to promote the material growth of an art pottery out of local conditions, both material and artistic."

Greeley pottery is a Boston production, of which a Philadelphia woman says: "The perfect finish makes every surface soft to the touch, really like velvet, and many of the designs seemed so like nature as to be positively startling." The specimens at Milwaukee were distinguished by the dull, lustreless glaze, unique to this ware. Of Greeley, Mrs. C. Howard Walker says: "Excepting in Japanese pottery, nowhere are natural forms conventionalized more justly than here. As in the old wares there are no two pieces exactly alike, for while the general form may be maintained, every detail is a matter of individual regard. The gamut of color

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