

CLUB NOTES AND NEWS



ary of the English language which took him 20 years."

After a discussion by the club, Miss Foote gave a brief talk on American art. Miss Foote said Copley was the only American artist of this period who did meritorious work before he came under foreign influences. Copley's contemporary, Benjamin West, had nothing at all in common with the development of American art. He left early for England where he became the personal friend of the king, who employed him as his historical painter. His best known pictures are "Christ Rejected" and "Death on the Pale Horse." The canvas of his "Christ Rejected" is 200 by 264 feet. The most fashionable portrait painter of the day was Thomas Sully. His pleasure was to paint sweet pensive faced women with their robes draped picturesquely about them, and with nothing to do but look graceful. After a short discussion the club adjourned to meet January 27 with Miss Coffin at 322 West Broadway.

Letter from Butte Girls' Club.

That most interesting organization, known as the Butte Girls' club, has undertaken an innovation, the inviting of certain club women to become patronesses. The following letter to Mrs. J. D. Ritter will explain something of their work. It is from their president, Rosalia Murphy:

"You have been elected a 'patroness' of the Butte Girls' club. Our club has been organized one year. We have original papers, music and recitations. We have over 20 members. I proposed your name because I thought you might visit us sometime and encourage us in our work. We meet on Wednesdays from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., at Miss Timley's school, or at the home of one of the members. Please let me know if you will accept."

Saturday Night Club.

The Saturday Night club quite outdid all previous meetings by having a lengthy business session which was made rather interesting by the live remarks of members. After the business was disposed of Miss O'Neill gave a talk on the subject, "Dark Side of Life Among the Wage Earners." The ground covered by Miss O'Neill included only that occupied

Homer Club.

Owing to the bereavement of one of its members the Homer club did not meet on last Monday.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. J. Greenefeld, West Granite, when the members are requested to answer roll call with quotations from the modern poets.

Art Department.

The art department of the Woman's club met in social session at the home of Mrs. J. D. Ritter on Friday afternoon. Refreshments were served. The guests were: Mrs. Jefferies, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Rinhardt and Mrs. Magson.

Ethical Culture Club.

The Ethical Culture club elected to membership Tuesday night Miss Houton, Miss Myra Hatherwell and Miss Sadie Hatherwell. The club decided to give a social and musical entertainment Tuesday night, February 4. Miss Esther Micklejohn kindly offered her home for the evening and the club accepted the invitation. An excellent program will be given by members of the club and each member is expected to be present. After the business session Miss Corbin took the members through a splendid drill in physical culture that filled up the rest of the evening. Next Tuesday night Miss O'Neill will deliver a talk before the mental therapeutics department on the subject of "Desire and Its Relation to Moral Growth."

Monday Night Club.

The members of the Monday Night club met last week with Miss Madden on West Galena street. The subject for the evening was "America, Its History, Literature and Art from 1800 to 1815." Miss Cassie Laird had the first paper, which was devoted to history. Miss Laird described this period as one in which Americans were fond of dangerous exploits. War with Tripoli was declared. This war marked the birth of the American navy.

Jefferson being president, one of the first acts of congress was to repeal the unpopular laws against foreigners and the freedom of the press. Louisiana was purchased from France. In 1812 Algiers declared war against this country. During this war Decatur, commodore of the squadron in the Mediterranean sea, forced the prince to come on his ship and sign a treaty. The United States never afterwards paid tribute to any of the pirate powers.

In 1804 the United States declared war against England and Robert Fulton was busy building his first steamboat. Miss Gwynne followed with a paper on literature, "Pure Literature," said Miss Gwynne, "was not born in America until the nineteenth century was well under way. It is true this period had its humor, poetry and even its fiction, but they were strictly for the home market, and were not to be compared with the contemporary work of English authors. One or two of Irving's, Bryant's and Cooper's early works fall in this period. But devoid as this period seems to have been of good literature it was at this time that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Noah Webster entered upon the great business of his life, the compilation of the American dictionary.

by wage earners, those working in factories, including sugar, tobacco, bag, clothing and lace, the docks, laundries and other like employment. The speaker mentioned the several kinds of fake advertising and various devices of employment agencies to steal from the earnest searcher for work. Miss O'Neill also gave a hasty sketch of the sanitary conditions in the houses, these defenseless human beings are forced by their poverty, to occupy and of the family environment which, through the pressure of long hours of work, poor food and crowded tenements gives little time for cheerfulness and love. "How can we," said the speaker, "expect people to be moral and healthy reared in such cheerless, Godless, loveless homes? That men and women reared or thrust into these conditions try to lead decent lives speaks well for the intrinsic goodness and purity of nature."

Next Saturday night Mr. Payne will talk on the "Construction of the New Water Supply." The club will meet with Miss Humphrey at 118 South excelior street.

The Woman's Club.

There was not as large an attendance

as was anticipated at the Woman's club on last Wednesday. Many members objected to going down to lower Main to Pythian castle; others objected to the gloomy Presbyterian church quarters, and others still to the small basement room of the St. Paul church. But it was hoped that the beautiful, light, cheerful hall of the Elks would call out a large attendance.

The members of the club are greatly interested in the grand concert to be given by the Chicago Symphony orchestra on the 1st of February, under the auspices of the club. It is an attraction the club is playing on a percentage basis, and a very small one, too; so, of course, all are anxious for its success. Of that there seems to be no doubt, for the name and fame of the superb organization are known to all. This is said by critics to be second only to the Maurice Grau company as a musical organization. There are 54 members of the orchestra, four soloists. The 100 tickets which the club pledged itself to take were sold almost without solicitation and with few exceptions to people not members of the club. There was considerable discussion at recess and before and after the club meeting. A number of parties will be given that night, some of 20 members, and it will be a social success as well as an artistic one.

The club decided to commemorate the death of Jennie June by means of a memorial day, a certain Saturday to be decided upon by the committee in charge. All the other clubs, including the teachers' clubs and the Butte Girls' club will be invited to join in the services. Mrs. W. W. Cheeley was made chairman of the committee, which will arrange all details.

The program was opened by a piano solo by Miss Lillian Wertheimer, a young girl who is considered by critics to be a phenomenal pianist. She first played Chopin's Impromptu No. 66, Fantasia, and for the encore which was insisted upon by the club she played Weber's Rondeaux Brilliant. Her playing was certainly marvelous and the club was carried away with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Rachael Wortman had the first paper, the Social and Domestic Science department being in charge. Her paper was on "A Meat Diet vs. a Vegetable Diet." She handled her subject well and was full of tables and relative standards, showing relative values. She told of the days when the stomach of man was a secondary consideration and told of the evolution until now the stomach of man is all-important—and should not be treated lightly. She explained what a vegetable diet would do and what a meat diet, each exclusively, would accomplish and also the effects of a mixed diet. And said man was now a "mixed"



MRS. T. H. DUNSTAN, Member of West Side Shakespeare Club.

giving a quick effect of strength and soon vanished, the former staying qualities and an ability to stand punishment. And she said that a man who had been to the Klondike told her that beans were what had enabled men to stand hardships. She herself ate figs, nuts, dates, etc., in preference to meat.

The wife of a physician told of an article by a great physician in which he denounced beans, unless properly cooked for 24 hours. He said as usually cooked they were irritants, in fact, dangerous. That in the civil war more men were killed by beans than bullets. An amusing discussion ensued as to the fattening powers of meat vs. vegetables. The members who confessed themselves great meat eaters were the largest, heaviest women of the club; those who ate little meat were thin.

The next thing on the program was a paper by Miss C. L. Turnley, on "Present Tendencies in Education," and she gave, as she always does, a most interesting and comprehensive paper. She first defined the word education, actor process of teaching or breeding, etc. She explained why the word was always connected in our minds with schools and books. She gave a retrospective glance over the past, some 300 years, showing how at the first our forefathers planted in the new soil the old seeds of European life; some of it in such sharp contrast to the new life at Jamestown. She told of the great thought all were imbued with—personal liberty and of the first voluntary schools, three months in summer, four or five in winter; of the schoolmasters of the olden time and of the great changes brought about by the civil war. She told of the provision Penn made for schools, and of the conduct of the Puritans in regard to schools. And that in 1800 only 40 per cent of the women of America could sign their own names even, marks serving. She gave these statistics merely to show how society will grope its way upwards.

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MISS MARY TEAGUE, Who read an interesting paper on "Helen Hunt Jackson" before the West Side Shakespeare Club Tuesday night.

Warren, left. He is said to have possessed a rare combination of gifts and qualities; but he died suddenly of diphtheria at the home of his aunt in Roxbury, Mass. After the death of her husband all the love and hope of her nature had been centered in Warren and when he was taken she was left utterly alone.

The blow was a crushing one. It is said that the bond of sympathy and love between mother and son was so strong that when the child was dying he made his mother promise not to take her own life after his death. She made him promise in return that if it were possible he would overcome all obstacles and come back from the other world to speak to her. The fact that he never did so kept her all her life a disbeliever in spiritualism.

After the first awful bitterness of her grief she turned to poetry for consolation, all of her first work being an outpouring of her personal suffering. Her first poem was called "Lifted Over" and consisted of 14 lines of blank verse. It referred to the death of her boy and the sign Marah, but resignation came at length and her songs, although very intense, became less like cries of grief.

Her first volume of poems, "Verses by H. H.," appeared in 1870. This volume found an ardent admirer in Emerson and won immediate success. Lyrics like "Spinning" and "My Legacy" became widely popular, while the deeper tones, "Joy," "Thought," "Resurgam," "Burnt Ships" and "My Strawberry" satisfied the most critical.

As a poet Mrs. Hunt's range was not a wide one, but within her limits she wrote surpassingly well. The depth of her affliction cut her off for a time from the world and like a great storm, it cleared the atmosphere about her so that she looked far into the mysteries that surround and encompass mortal life. It was her raptness, her mysticism, that appealed to Emerson. Some of her poems are almost startling in their vividness and originality, for instance "Resurgam," commencing:

"Somewhere on earth, marked, sealed, mine from its hour of birth, There lies a shining stone, my own."

Nearly all of her poems are written in the difficult sonnet measure. The best are, perhaps, "Mazzini," "Thought" and "The Zone of Calms." Mrs. Hunt's first prose work, "Bits of Travel," is a collection of her letters from foreign lands and appeared in 1872. Shortly afterwards to recruit her shattered health she went to Colorado where she became very much interested in the Indians; and where in 1875 she married W. S. Jackson of Colorado. They were married by the ceremonies of the Society of Friends, Mr. Jackson being of that religion.

For the remaining 10 years of her life she had a delightful home and a happy domestic life, although the demands of her health and her literary work, joined with a restless and adventurous disposition, kept her a great deal in motion between her new and her old haunts. In her next book she poured out in prose her delight in the grand scenery and the intoxicating air of Colorado, her new home. In 1878 she published her "Bits of Home Travel," and in this book, written in her best vein, she first mentions the Indian.

Miss Teague quoted her from the book description:

In 1871 she published a "Century of Dishonor," a book full of burning indignation at the treachery of the United States government, as she considered it, towards the Indians. Two years later she was made special commissioner to examine the condition of the Mission Indians in California. The literary fruit of this mission appeared a year later in "Ramona," a work pronounced by leading critics as unquestionably the best novel yet produced by an American woman. Mrs. Jackson intended that it should be the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Indian. She put in to it all of the best of her literary experience. She succeeded in producing a matchless work of art.

Miss Teague here quoted the criticism of A. W. Tourgee on "Ramona":

After publishing "Ramona" the health of Mrs. Jackson failed rapidly. During this period, much of it spent alone, with only a hired attendant, far from old friends, though she was cheered by the constant kindness of new ones, her sunny disposition never failed and up to within a week of her death she wrote long letters in a clear and vigorous hand, expressing only cheerful hopes for the future whether she should live or die.

Miss Teague ended the paper with an account of her death, the funeral services where her prayer was read: "Father, I scarcely dare pray. So clear, I see now it is done." She then went on with a description of that lonely grave on Mount Cheyenne, the monument stones placed by loving hands; of the removal of the body because an admittance fee was charged to see the grave. She also narrated some interesting anecdotes and episodes in the life of Helen Hunt-Jackson. The program was concluded by the reading of a paper by Mrs. Arthur H. Whitcher, on "A Woman's Sphere From a Woman's Standpoint." The club will meet next Tuesday evening with Miss Ida Crossman, 621 Diamond street.

The Atlas Club.

When club women are really interested in their work nothing will keep them from their club, at least nothing in the way of climatic changes. For this reason, despite the bitterly cold day, yesterday afternoon found the Atlas club members in the rooms of the Business Men's association. And it proved an unusually interesting meeting. For one thing every member was armed with up-to-date current topics and for another there were three papers to be read on interesting subjects connected with the work of the year.

In the discussion regarding social day it was decided to announce it publicly. The meeting will be on Thursday instead of on Friday and the club will meet with Mrs. A. J. Daum, 12 Main street, Meaderville. The hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. A. J. Daum, Mrs. E. A. Gilbert, Mrs. J. R. McGlaulin, Mrs. J. L. Holmes. Only the members entertaining have the privilege of inviting guests. The others will await their day as hostess. Members will please remember the date, January 30, Thursday of next week, with Mrs. Daum.

The first paper of the afternoon was read by the president, Mrs. E. A. Gilbert, on "Origin of the Lombard-Albion and the Kingdom of Lombardy." Mrs. Gilbert commenced her paper at the very beginning, through the first century, when their name appeared at intervals in the pages of historians and on through the second century. She gave as her chief authorities as to the geographical positions of the Lombards in their first settlements Strabo, Tacitus and Ptolemy. They located them at the mouth of the Elba. She detailed the conflicts between the authorities regarding their early history. Mrs. Gilbert stated that in the Lombards we have originally low German stock modified by long contact with high Germans.

She spoke of their political organizations as rude and barbarous, and depicted their kings, and of the reigns cut short by murder or rebellion. They generally professed the Arian for Christianity. She gave the story of the origin of the name Langobardi or "long bearded." From that victory she told of the time of famine and of their first choosing of a king, Agelmund, 350 A. D. Then came the succession of kings to Alboin, brilliant and successful until his murder in 572, by the wife, Rosamund, whom he had stolen.

Mrs. Daum read on "Alaric-Autolph and the Gothic kingdom of Spain. She said, "that the earliest notice of the Goths extant among the writers of antiquity is that of Pytheas of Marseille, who lived about the time of Alexander the Great." Mrs. Daum then gave these notices: "We next hear of these Goths as settled by the coast of the Black Sea, about the mouth of the Danube early in the third century. But at what time or under what circumstances their migration from the Baltic to the Euxine took place it is impossible to ascertain. Either a pestilence or a famine, Gibbon says."

Mrs. Daum went on to show how the Goths increased in numbers and strength and told of many of their early battles and conquests. Of the slaves and loot carried to the kingdom of Bosphorus. She told the story of their defeat by Claudius, in three successive battles. Of their pluck and final triumph over the successor to Claudius she gave details. Then came their taking service in the Roman army and the converting to Christianity under Bishop Ulfilas. Alaric now appears in the arena at the head of his fierce legion. He swept through Greece, entered Italy and even besieged Milan." Mrs. Daum gave an interesting history of Alaric and his battles, victories and a graphic description of the besieging of Rome, the temporary peace ensuing the second assault on the imperial city and the midnight victory. She took her audience through the Appian Way, the four years' way in Southern Italy, and of other conquests planned, but cut short by the death of Alaric. She gave his remarks to a citizen of Narbonne, showing his great character and policy. She closed her paper with the reign of Adolphus.

Mrs. A. H. Whitcher read a paper on "German Myths and Folk Lore," dating back to the Eddas and Nibelungenlieds, speaking of the gnomes, (the kobolds, white women and many of the possible and impossible heroes and heroines, "Hildbrandslied," the Svaabian Mennsingers, the Meistersingers, the mythological history of Charlemagne's time, Fables in which Hermann, Theodor of Verona and others figured, the Epic of Reynard the Fox, the Arthurian legends, "Tyll Ovelgans," "Oberon," down to the legends of Faust, Grimm's fairy tales, their origin and publication and tales of the weird Black Forest were all touched upon.

Meaderville Whist Club.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. R. C. Robinson of Meaderville was the hostess for the club. The first prize was won by Mrs. C. C. Curtis, a pretty sugar and vinegar. The second prize, a cut glass winegar bottle, went to Mrs. Davidson.