

CLUBS.

NOTICE TO CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. T. C. Munger requests that all delegates to the Sixth State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in Lincoln on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, 1900, send their names to her immediately. Arrangements will be made for their entertainment on the Harvard plan. All communications should be addressed to Mrs. T. C. Munger, 1505 S street, Lincoln, Nebr.

The Auburn Woman's Club has sent The Courier the year book for the season of 1900 and 1901. This club was organized in 1898 and was federated the same year. The officers for the current year are: President, Mrs. Stowell; first vice president, Mrs. Foley; second vice president, Mrs. McCarty; secretary, Mrs. Harman; treasurer, Mrs. Campbell; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Neal. There are seven departments: literature, lecture, social, domestic economics, current events, music and miscellany. At every meeting there is music. The topics arranged for discussion are selected from art, literature and current topics. The club colors are scarlet and cream. The book is neat and comprehensive. The club year books which come to The Courier office are testimonials of the work done by Nebraska publishers as well as to the ability of Nebraska club women to outline a subject and prepare it for the printers.

Principle subjects for discussion for the year are: "Do we owe most to our poet or prose writers in shaping our thoughts?" "Value of ventilation in the home." "What can the woman's club do for a library?" "What can a library do for a town?" "The spirit of giving." "Christmas suggestions." "Cooking meats." "A plea for flowers and shrubbery." "Women inventors." "Value of music in the home." "Sketches of noted musical composers." "Artistic side of music." "Educational value of good literature." "What should a busy woman read?" "What can women's clubs do for the school?" "Southern writers." "Healthful living." "Hygienic cooking." "Scientific bread and cake making." "Art of conversation." "Advantages of a club life." "Art as a message and beauty its messenger."

NEBRASKA FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS.
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,
OCTOBER, 9-12, 1900, LINCOLN.

Tuesday, 10 A. M.—Executive meeting.
2 P. M.—Meeting of Board of Directors.
3 P. M.—Program. Meeting of the Federation.
Mrs. Apperson, chairman.

Invocation,

Address of Welcome, Mrs. H. M. Bushnell, Lincoln.

Response, Mrs. Adelaide F. Doane, Crete.
Address of President, Mrs. A. L. Apperson.
Report of Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Hill, York.

Report of Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Virginia D. Arnap, Tecumseh.

Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide F. Doane, Crete.

Report of Auditor, Mrs. A. B. Fuller, Ashland.

Report of Librarian, Mrs. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln.

Report of Reciprocity Bureau, Mrs. A. A. Scott, Lincoln.

Report of State Chairman of Correspondence, Mrs. Louisa Lowe Ricketts, Lincoln.

Report of Credential Committee.
Roll Call of Delegates.

Thursday Evening, 8:00 P. M.—Report of Biennial Delegates.

8:30 P. M.—Art, Mrs. F. M. Hall, Chairman.

(a) "Antiquity of Pottery," Mrs. Wiggernhorn, Ashland.

(b) "Prehistoric Pottery," Mrs. Morey, Hastings.

(c) "Potteries of the United States," Mrs. Perfect, Omaha.

(d) "Pioneers of Ceramic Art in America," Miss Butterfield, Omaha.

(e) "The Influence of Ceramic Art on the Home," Mrs. Brock, Lincoln.

(f) "Ceramics as a Wage Earner for Women," Miss Lumbard, Fremont.

Illustrated talk on the pictures and statuary of the Paris Exposition, Mrs. F. M. Hall, Lincoln.

Wednesday Morning, 9:30 A. M.—Meeting of the Federation, Mrs. Apperson, Chairman.

Club Reports, Eighty nine Clubs, two minutes each.

Wednesday Afternoon, 2:30 P. M.—Business meeting, Mrs. Apperson, Chairman.

Unfinished Business, New Business.

3:30 P. M.—Music, Mrs. Barbour, chairman

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Music of the American and Indian Negro (illustrated) Mrs. H. P. Eames, Lincoln.

Evolution of American Music.....
Madam Baetens.....Omaha

Polonaise Brillante—J. C. D. Parker
Mrs. Lily Ruegg Button.....Fremont

The Spirit of Spring—Henry Parker
Miss Lora Holmes.....Lincoln

Slumber Song—Valentine Abt.....
Miss Lillian Kauble.....Plattsmouth

A Day in Venice—Nevin.....
Dawn.....

Gondoliers.....
Venetian Love Song.....

Good Night.....
Serenade—Liebling.....

Miss Corinne Paulson.....Omaha

One Spring Morning—Ethelbert Nevin
The Nightingale's Lament.....

Miss Belle Warner.....York

Songs of the Sea—MacDowell.....
To the Sea.....

Song.....
Flute Idyll—MacDowell.....

Witches' Dance—MacDowell.....
Mrs. Will Owen Jones.....Lincoln

Merrily I Roam, Waltz Song, Schlieffarth.
Mrs. Wagner Thomas.....Omaha

Serenade.....Victor Herbert
Miss Hagenow.....Mrs. Hagenow

Miss Brownell.....Miss Eiche
Lincoln

Wednesday Evening, 8:00 P. M.—Reception.

Thursday Morning, 9:30 A. M.—Reports of Biennial Delegates, Mrs. Apperson, Chairman.

10:00 A. M.—Household Economics Meeting, Mrs. Pugh, Chairman.

Report of Chairman, Mrs. Mary Moody Pugh, Omaha.

1.—"Are cooking school methods practical in everyday life?" Miss Rosa Bouton, Lincoln.

2.—"The domestic problem and its solution," led by Mrs. J. Paul, St. Paul.

3.—"Echoes from the domestic science session of the Biennial," Doctor Georgiana Grothan, St. Paul.

4.—"Food adulterations and what may be done to enforce pure food laws," Mrs. Harriet S. MacMurphy, Omaha. General Discussion.

5.—Recitation, "Domestic Science," Miss Alice Howell, Lincoln.

6.—"Home making from a father's standpoint," Reverend Fletcher L. Wharton, Lincoln.

7.—"Science vs. drudgery," Mrs. Anna M. Steele, Fairbury.

8.—"How we may interest women in the practical department of club work," Mrs. Minnie Durand, Norfolk.

9.—"Ethics of home life," Reverend Mary

Girard Andrews, Omaha.

10.—"Report of the national household economic annual convention at St. Louis," Mrs. Susa Gates, Provo, Utah.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:30 P. M.—Mrs. Apperson, Chairman.

Report of Biennial Delegates.

3:00 P. M.—Educational meeting, Miss Haskell, Chairman.

Biennial report of educational session by Chairman.

"The school laws of Nebraska," Mrs. Grace M. Wheeler, Lincoln.

"The public schools of Nebraska."

(a) "From a mother's standpoint," Mrs. Minnie S. Cline, Minden.

(b) "From a teacher's standpoint," Mrs. Bertha Bloomingdale, Syracuse.

(c) "From a county superintendent's standpoint," Miss Charlotte M. White.

(d) "From the school board standpoint," Mrs. Harriet S. Towne, Omaha.

Address, Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet) Davenport, Iowa.

Thursday Evening, 8:00 P. M.—Mrs. Apperson, Chairman.

Report of Biennial Delegates.

8:30 P. M.—Industrial, Mrs. Harford, Chairman.

Report of the Biennial industrial meeting, Lillian R. Harford, Omaha.

Address, "Club revolution," Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Denver.

"Industrial laws of Nebraska," Althea Letton, Fairbury.

Report of industrial work done by our club.

Discussion: "What can we do to better industrial conditions?"

Friday Morning, 9:30 A. M.—Business meeting, Mrs. Apperson, Chairman

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

Report of Resolution Committee.

Installation of Officers.

Adjournment.

POET HENLEY'S RAMPAGE

Poetical Idols are Overthrowing.

Mr. William Ernest Henley has gone on the rampage. A recent article from his pen on the subject of Byron runs amuck among the literary gods. Nothing more iconoclastic has been done in criticism since Robert Buchanan attended to Kipling as "the voice of the hooligan," or, as we should say, of the hoodlum. The article in the Pall Mall Magazine is condensed in the latest issue of the Literary Digest. Mr. Henley declares that Byron compares only with Carlyle's "Ram Dass," who had in his belly sacred fire enough to burn up the world. With this fire Byron lighted a conflagration that has not done blazing yet. Byron, he declares, had the poetical temperament as no English speaking man had it since Shakspeare died. Byron was the man of his age and "the men and women his contemporaries were afire with his own unres's, rejoiced and were strengthened in his expression of them and so would have no other bard but him." Mr. Henley goes on to rap Macaulay. "Macaulay's account of Byron's message to the world—that you should hate your neighbor and love your neighbor's wife—is, like so much else of Macaulay, the cheapest claptrap."

Mr. Henley insists that Byron spoke to something in the popular heart of the time or else there would have been no sale of 40,000 copies of "The Corsair" in three days, there would have been no craze over "Lara," "Parasina," "The Giaour" and "The Siege of Corinth." After slapping at some of Mr. Edward Dickey's dicta concerning poetry as "proof and sign of his capacity for writing about everything except literature," and sneering at the present Poet Laureate, Mr. Henley proceeds to blaspheme against Tennyson and scoff at Swinburne.

And Byron's "Kaled," "Zuleika" and

"Haides," are they, asks Mr. Henley, so very much more remote from reality than "faintly smiling Adeline," or the May Queen—"with her Robin, and those 'garden tools' and that 'Traviata cough' of hers" and other early Tennysonian beauties? "I trow not," exclaims Mr. Henley; "for these shams signed 'Tennyson' are already dead, and not dead only, but damned—damned to the infernal deeps, with 'Erebus and tortures vile also.' They are not perhaps so dead as the 'Laura Pendennis' and the 'Esther Summerons' of the epoch. But they are dead, and they are likewise damned, and there is surely an end of them. As dead, but scarce so considerably damned, once we come to think of it, as the Swinburnian ideal which some five-and-twenty years ago we young men that made rhymes went mad to match."

But when Mr. Henley comes to consider Rossetti, he says things that will shock the pre-Raphaelites into a state of coma. Mr. Henley insists that there are numbers in Rossetti's "House of Life" which Byron, had he written them, would have refused to print, and which, accepting them as the work of another man, he could not have read without blushing. "That, being a gentleman, and having decent traditions, Byron would have rather died than sign some sonnets in 'The House of Life' is, to Mr. Henley, 'a circumstance beyond the reach of doubt.' Byron would have blushed over the cold, bald, peering statement of what happened between Mr. and Mrs. Rossetti, to say nothing of the dreadful story of the lover and husband, his grief, his remorse, his passion, and the recovery of the miserable verses from the buried woman's living, clinging hair. Mr. Henley declares that Rossetti is a tradition and naught else to him. Mr. Henley says, "I know that he was slovenly, that he is sometimes ungrammatical, that there is this to be said against him—this, that and the other thing; all that I know. But I know also that he wrote English: English with a ground base of Milton and Shakspeare, and an overpassing fluent treble, touched with slang—if need be; and, therefore, taking in the whole living world of speech." Then Mr. Henley proceeds to make great fun of the Rossetian refrain poems which, it will be remembered, also evoked the scorn of Max Nordau. "What then would Byron have to say about these Wardour street experiments," couched in the right Wardour strain, of English and sentiment both, which some, too highly cultivated to endure or "Donna Julia" or the "Giaour," were pleased to regard as a great invention in art.

There was a lady lived in a hall,
Large in the eyes, and slim, and tall,
And ever she sang from night till noon
Two red roses across the moon:

and so on for some twenty stanzas? Here is another sample of this same mediaeval bric-a-brac:

The clink of arms is good to hear,
The flap of pennons good to see!
Ho! is there any will ride with me
Sir Guy le bon des barriers?

"Yet another sticks in my mind, 'God remember Gwendolen,' the refrain of it; which, for its nauseating effect of 'manlihead,' war worn yet ever-simple, valorous yet ever-mild, were hard to beat. I do not think that this rubbish is read of many nowadays. Yet time was when 'twas regarded as an improvement on 'The Idyls of the King,' and was thought to take you straight back to the age of Chandos and the Black Prince, Chaucer and Froissart, the leaguer of Calais and the stricken fields of Crecy and Poitiers. How do Byron's creations show beside these? And how, think you, would the men and women who dreamed and lusted and aspired