

BOGOSAPHERICAL STUDIES FOR GIRLS

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY COURSE. DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

IV.—ROSA BONHEUR.

(1822-1890). BY CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN.

While Mme. Le Brun, in her 87th year, was putting the finishing touches to the pictures which crowned the close of her life, there was working around the ateliers of Paris a joyously clad young woman, destined to rank with the first artists of her century.

The alert biographer, searching for some adequate expression of the source and method of Rosa Bonheur's art, nowhere finds a clearer statement of it than in that artist's own words: "I have studied art," she writes to a friend, "since I was 10 years old. I have no master and expressed to the best of my ability the ideas and feelings with which she has inspired me. Art is an absorbent, a tyrant. It demands heart, brain, soul, body, the entire essence of the votary. Nothing less will win its highest favor. I wed art. It is my husband, my world, my life, the air I breathe. I know nothing else, feel nothing else, think nothing else. My soul finds in it the most complete satisfaction. I only seek to be known by my works. If the world feel and understand this I have succeeded. If I had not set up my ambition and debated the question of my ability to paint the 'Horse Fair,' for which Engländer paid me \$60,000 francs, the decision would have been against me. I set the power of my own pronounced deficiency. She died so fresh and so finally became ill, and in despair M. Bonheur let the unhappy child come home. While the puzzled father was trying to teach through his hands with Rosa, she developed such an aptness in handling his art materials that he was startled into a perception of her great possibilities. He therefore took great pains to teach her the rudiments of drawing and correct perspective, and then sent her to the Louvre to copy the old masters. Here she worked with such happy assiduity and complete absorption that she was able to do in a few days the merit of her copies brought ready purchasers.

When the Prussians entered Paris in 1871 her studio alone was un molested by the soldiers in compliance with the special order of the Crown Prince. Eagerly un molested of the war, she worked away, sunny-tempered and generous-hearted, until her 77th year, dying just at the close of the century in which she had contributed to the highest honors which the world has known. The most ancient of these is a copy of the New York Ga-

zette and General Advertiser, dated September 11, 1785. Of the 30 columns it contains, nearly 10 are made up of advertisements. A quantity of wampum of the best quality for the Indian trade is offered for sale, rewards for the recovery of runaway apprentice boys and young girls are offered. Jamaica rum, Irish linens, pickled cucumbers, and other goods are advertised for sale. Notice of the expiration of the partnership of John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Hoeny is given. Under the head of "Latest Foreign Advice" is given three columns of interesting European news copied from a Halifax, N. S., paper of August 20, dated London, July 18, so that it was over two months old when published. The news is almost entirely about battles by land and sea, from which it would appear that all the nations of the earth which amounted to anything were involved in trouble, and Spain had just sent \$200,000 to England to purchase munitions, ammunition, etc.



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friend, Miss Klumpke, a young American woman, to whom she bequeathed all her paintings, sketches and art treasures. The portraits show the same alert, delicate beauty which characterized the artist-painter's early portraits, the same delicate hand, the same noble mind and the same intelligent eye, undimmed by the strain of over three-quarters of a century.

After Rosa Bonheur's death Miss Klumpke, now in America, decided that she would not be right for her to accept the benefits accruing from her friend's generous legacy, and has recently announced her intention of selling the great artist's effects and of dividing the proceeds among Rosa Bonheur's nieces and nephews.

SPOKE OF POTTERY.

Pottery was the theme chosen yesterday for the entertainment of the members of the Woman's Club, at their regular meeting. Mrs. R. H. Hoyt, chairman of the fine arts department of the club, read an interesting paper entitled "Ancient and Modern Pottery," which, however, treated of those branches of ancient pottery only that have been studied by this department during the past season. Two delightful vocal selections from Mrs. F. Fisher Linn, constituted the musical part of the programme. The business of the club was brief, the coming convention of the Oregon Federation of Woman Clubs, to be held in Pendleton Thursday, being the most absorbing topic. The Portland and vicinity delegation will leave this city Wednesday morning, arriving at Pendleton that evening, so they will be ready for the three days' convention commencing Thursday morning. By unanimous vote during the past season, the club tended to hold the next biennial convention in Portland. Madame Bauer announced that the Shakespeare department would hold its closing meeting for the season Saturday, June 2, at F. Fisher Linn's home. Mrs. W. O. Brennan, when a reception would be given the members of the department.

Mrs. Hoyt had a collection of ancient pottery to give added interest to her dis-



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course. Some of these pieces dated far into antiquity, and were owned by herself or members of the department. Some very odd and interesting designs, a rare Bohemian glass vase, reflecting prismatic colors, old willow ware, samples of early pottery work among the Puritans, and one or two pieces of Indian pottery illustrating their crude efforts at realizing an interesting study. Mrs. Hoyt makes a specialty of such, and proposes to conduct the department through a course, including the pottery of many nations, the next season. The pleasure of her own and others working with her, enable the students to observe the products of different ages without visiting museums.

As an introductory, Mrs. Hoyt followed out, historically the use of brick, burnt, and the development of pottery in the different nations, as traced in excavations and ruins. She treated mainly of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians and Greeks, among the extreme

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"One of the first reported to engage in beach diggings was an old prospector from Idaho, by the name of John Hummel, who, it is said, was afflicted with scurvy, and therefore could not reach the gulches. Hummel prospected the beach, and, finding that it yielded a fair return, went to work with a rocker and took out \$1200 in 1898. He was followed by a party of prospectors, and as soon as the news of these rich finds became disseminated, a perfect frenzy for digging in the beach spread the people of Nome. The Commandant of the United States Army post enforced a regulation that no claims could be staked within a strip of ground running along the beach 50 feet in width, and reserved any all had an equal right to dig and wash the gravels. The good feeling and good fellowship which generally prevailed in this isolated community, as testified by the fact that, in spite of the crowd's contention of this public strip, few if any, serious disputes occurred between the miners. This is rather remarkable, considering the fact that men are often working within a few feet of one another on the same pay streak. This may have been in part because the popular fallacy that the beach furnished an inexhaustible supply of gold, and that the deposits were being constantly renewed by the action of the surf.

During the height of the excitement upward of 1000 men were at work on the beach; by some the estimate is even put

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