

She spoke English imperfectly, yet she had not been in this country many years before she saw the great need of a hospital for women in the spot where she had chosen to live. Poor, friendless, a foreigner, but gifted with the same kind of energy that sent Columbus across the ocean, and the same faith in endeavor that upheld Washington at Valley Forge, she got the money together for a magnificent hospital. She had the inspiring power. She worked and talked herself, and she influenced the women to hold fairs and to use all kinds of means to collect money, and finally her magnificent project was a thing of stone and marble with an adjacent maternity hospital.

We ourselves give up little things every day that we have tried to do because of discouragements, cold water, unresponsiveness, et cetera. This little foreigner, zealous to do something for the poor women whom she treated in conditions of such squalor and wretchedness that the babe's right to be born in a clean place could not be assured him, saw the terrible need of a hospital, and, forthwith, built one.

By her own wish, her funeral services were held without religious ceremony, and she herself wrote, when she knew she must die soon, her own farewell to the earth and to the friends she thought she should never see again. Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison pronounced a farewell to the body that had for so long held the soul of a great woman. Mr. Garrison said: "She had no political methods, no skill in concealing opinions that traversed those in vogue, but her manifest sincerity of soul attracted helpers whom policy would have repelled." Although not literally the first woman physician in Boston, she was, par excellence, the head of the long line of educated women who adorn and dignify the ranks of the profession in this vicinity. She won and kept the same proud position elsewhere held by her venerable surviving pioneer friends, Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. The very success of her students, consequent upon her faithful conflict against a senseless prejudice, serves now to obscure the trials and disappointments that then blocked the way. The same solemn objections that are today urged to obstruct the further progress of women, were then actively employed to show the danger of admitting the sex to the practice of medicine.

"Living in an environment of religious formality, she remained firmly outside the pale of theological influence; and if she found satisfaction in Theodore Parker's sermons it was because of their humanity, regardless of speculations on the future life, of which she was a frank unbeliever. No threats of punishment hereafter would tempt her to misreport the message which her reason brought. Whatever reality there may be in the heaven pictured by devout minds, it is safe to say that no celestial city that bars out such souls as this for unbelief would be worth the seeking."

Then Dr. Zakrzewska's own farewell to the friends who had gathered at her home just before the body was taken to the crematory is remarkable for frankness and undaunted facing of oblivion. "During my whole lifetime I have had my own way as much as any human being can have it without entirely neglecting social rules or trespassing upon the comfort of others more than is necessary for self preservation. And now upon this occasion I wish to have my own way in taking leave of those who shall come for the last time to pay such respect as custom, inclination and friendship shall prompt, asking them to accept the assurance that I am sorry to pass from them, this time never to return again.

"While these words are being read to you, I shall be sleeping a peaceful, well-deserved sleep, a sleep from which I will never arise. My body will go back to that earthly rest from which it came. My soul will live among you, even among those who will come after you. I am not speaking of fame, nor do I

think that my name, difficult though it be, will be remembered. Yet the idea for which I have worked, the seeds which I have tried to sow here and there, must live and spread and bear fruit. And after all, what matters it who prepared the way wherein we walk? We only know that great and good men and women have always lived and worked for an idea which favored progress. And so I have honestly tried to live out my nature, not actuated by an ambition to be somebody, or to be remembered especially, but because I could not help it."

After mentioning by name the friends who had most helped her to be good and to lead an effectual life, the Doctor quoted this stanza:

O lieb so lang du lieben kannst;
O lieb so lang du lieben magst;
Die Stunde kommt, die Stunde kommt.

Wo du an Grabern stehst und klagst.

The German lines are so nearly like their English equivalents that translation is unnecessary. Then the Doctor's friend read her last farewell, the paper was folded up and the body was incinerated.

Deplorable Competition

Men of the sophomore class of Cornell university were disgusted and held an indignation meeting because the young women of the class had engineered a class meeting and secured a vote which authorized the young women of the basket ball team to wear the class numerals on their uniforms. The young men announced, with all a sophomore's wrath and portentous dignity, that if the girls wore the numerals the male members of the various athletic teams would not wear them on their sweaters.

The announcement of the elections to Phi Beta Kappa at Cornell is not calculated to subdue the indignation which the students feel against women who attempt to claim any of the rewards of college life and effort. Of the class of 1902 eleven women students of Cornell are elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and five men. Of the class of 1903 three women are elected and two men. The male Cornell undergraduate is brighter than the Nebraska under classman, where only an occasional male student in unrestricted competition with the girls succeeds in attaining a scholarship which admits him to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.



RALPH E. JOHNSON.

Ralph E. Johnson, although not a native Nebraskan, has spent the major portion of his life in Lincoln. He was born in Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, on the 3d day of July, 1872. In 1885 he moved to Nebraska, his parents having decided to locate in Lincoln and take advantage of the growing possibilities of this city. At that time the town had scarcely 20,000 population. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Johnson, his father having been in business in East Lincoln for fifteen years past. Mr. Johnson graduated from the Lincoln high school in 1889, being one of the nine members of the class who delivered commencement orations. That same fall he entered the state university, graduating with a B. A. degree in 1893. Mr. Johnson was at all times closely identified with the student life in the university. He was one of the editors of the "Sombrero," the publication of which his class revived in 1882, and at one time was also editor of the "Nebraskan," one of the college papers. He served in the cadet battalion for three years, graduating as a first lieutenant of company "A." During his college course he acted as correspondent for different city papers, which experience served him usefully in various capacities after graduation. He entered the university of Nebraska college of law in the fall of 1893 and graduated in 1895, being admitted to the bar immediately thereafter.

During the last three or four years, however, Mr. Johnson has become prominent in the state and throughout the west as a champion of "fraternalism," as exemplified by fraternal beneficiary societies. He is now serving his second term as deputy head consul for Nebraska of the Modern Woodmen of America, which is not only the largest fraternal beneficiary society in Nebraska with a membership of almost 50,000, but also the largest society of its kind in the United States, having 700,000 members. He joined Antelope camp No. 916, M. W. A. of Lincoln, in March, 1894, and was presiding officer of that camp for several terms. He attended the Grand Island, Fremont and Kearney state camps of the order as a delegate in 1897, 1899 and 1901 respectively. At Fremont in 1899 he was elected as delegate to the Kansas City head camp, as one of the Nebraska representatives. Shortly after that session Head Consul Northcott appointed him as state lecturer for Nebraska, and in the fall of 1899 he was sent to the Pacific coast as a special lecturer, spending several months out there in the interests of Woodcraft. He was given his present position as deputy head consul for Nebraska in February, 1900, and has charge of the order's interests in this state. Mr. Johnson has become widely known as a fraternal speaker and a large part of his time is devoted to addressing Woodmen audiences upon fraternal topics. He is a member of several other fraternal organizations, and is a warm supporter of the fraternal beneficiary society system. In college he was one of the charter members and charter consul of Lincoln chapter, Phi Delta Phi, which is the most prominent law fraternity in American colleges. Mr. Johnson has only been a married man a little over one year, having married Miss Virginia Voigt of Philadelphia on April 24, 1901. In politics he is a republican and is actively connected with the party organization in this county.

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