



DR. PANGLOSS (Hurley)      DICK (Furay)      DUBERLY (Gleason)      LEMUEL (Murphy)

MEMBERS OF THE CREIGHTON DRAMATIC CIRCLE IN THE PLAY, "HEIR-AT-LAW," ACT II, SCENE III—"AND THIRCE AGAIN TO MAKE UP NINE."—Shakespeare—"HEM."—Photo by Heyn.



DORMER (O'Hern)      ZEKIEL (Martin)      JEREMY (Lee)  
"HEIR-AT-LAW," ACT III, SCENE II—"THINK WHERE YOU ARE, ZEKIEL; THERE'S MASTER."

## Creighton University Dramatic Circle

Dramatic exhibitions by students are deservedly regarded as of admirable training value. Not only do they furnish entertainment, but they give the participants a deeper insight into the nature of dramatic literature, they afford practice in elocution, interpretation, impersonation and public speaking, and at the same time make the young gentlemen more versatile, polished and self-reliant in their intercourse with men. With this end in view the Creighton Dramatic circle was organized.

That dramatics have flourished with splendid results at Creighton university is evident from a list of some of the excellent plays enacted by the students, and from the ability and versatility of such as have participated in them. "The Critic," "Elma," "Guy Mannering," "Merchant of Venice," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Heir-at-Law," are a few of those produced in the last few years.

Ever since the Creighton Oratorical association was admitted into the Nebraska Intercollegiate Oratorical association quite a number of the members of this debating society have set themselves vigorously to work in preparation for the state intercollegiate contest in oratory. At present, therefore, the interest in oratory and in things that pertain to public speaking has increased to genuine ardor, and the revered president of the university, Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., whose unwonted oratorical abilities are well known in various cities of the union, has kindly and strenuously encouraged their efforts. To acquire skill in declamation, interpretation and dramatic action some of the more ambitious young orators now more ardently than ever anxiously devote themselves to the diligent and scientific rehearsal of dramas, under the direction of experienced instructors and critics, and are wont to regale the public with the result of their earnest study in this line. What with excellent histrionic talent on their part, an enthusiastic spirit and admirable facilities in the way of a large hall, with all modern appliances in regard to electricity and appropriate stage-setting, together with able management, instruction and encouragement, they feel thoroughly confident of their powers to appear with extraordinary credit and to be on a par with, if not superior, to any other amateur organization of players in the city.

### Officers of the Society.

The following are the officers of the Creighton Dramatic circle for the present year:

President.....Mr. Daniel J. Hurley  
Vice President.....Mr. David A. Murphy  
Secretary.....Mr. Matthew P. Gleason  
Treasurer.....Mr. Michael J. O'Hern  
Business Manager.....Mr. Paul L. Martin  
Stage Manager.....Mr. Guy V. Furay  
Property Man.....Mr. James E. Woodward  
Instructor.....Prof. Charles F. Wolking, S. J.  
Critic.....Prof. FitzGeorge Dinneen, S. J.

On last Wednesday evening, December 13, some of the members had occasion to demonstrate their acting and elocutionary capabilities, and that they proved them successfully is evident from the eclat with which they enacted "The Heir-at-Law" that night. A large and appreciative audience vigorously applauded the young Thespians. The principal character of the cast was Dr. Pangloss, impersonated by D. Hurley, who "bore his blushing honors thick upon him." This pedantic tutor, LL. D. and A. S. S., whose fund of classic quotations is unlimited, is a most facetious individual, such as in the hands of a skilled artist like Mr. Hurley could not fail to win the good graces and applause of the audience. Mr. Hurley is president of the dramatic circle, and is well known in Omaha as a young gentleman of great

versatility in the dramatic line, and has appeared on various occasions in the city as elocutionist, actor and manager of theatrical entertainments. He hails from Boston, but has had his abode in Omaha for several years. Even when a youngster in the aesthete eastern city he played important parts in "Rosedale" and "A Celebrated Case," whilst in this city he has taken leading roles in "The Shamrock and Rose," "Handy Andy," "The Child Heroine," "Rip Van Winkle," etc.

Matt Gleason, David Murphy, Guy Furay, Paul Martin and Andrew Flynn, all young men of unwonted powers, appeared in entirely different characters, which set one another off to remarkable advantage. Mr. Gleason portrayed the uneasiness of a chandler who was raised to the peerage chafing under the rules of polite society. Mr. Murphy represented the polish and affected gentility of London's elite. Mr. Furay acted a reckless youth whom fortune suddenly embraces, Mr. Martin, a straightforward, manly countryman; Mr. Flynn, an old faithful Celtic servant; Master Clement Lee captivated all by the naturalness and perfect interpretation of the part of an innocent little rustic. Mr. O'Hern, J. Woodward and E. Leary played their dignified parts with remarkable skill.

### Results Are Satisfactory.

The costumes employed were splendid and historically correct. The costumer had exerted his utmost to deck out the lords in due grandeur, and the rustics in due simplicity, and even granted his services to "make up" the faces of the actors.

The members of the Creighton Dramatic circle are proud of their record and espe-

cially of this last performance of theirs, and have assured hopes of their association "flourishing and increasing."

The performance was not only an artistic success, but also financially satisfactory, and the results from the sale of tickets insure placing the library on a sound and firm basis. The favor with which the play was received promises to stimulate the students to renewed efforts in the same line, and productions of standard authors will doubtless be given from time to time in the future with the same care, both in elocutionary and staging details.

## Jewish Quarter In New York City

One of the most interesting sections of New York city, relates the Herald, is that known as the Jewish quarter, for here one sees planted right in the heart of the city a people of foreign birth, instinct, education and religion, a people hitherto little influenced by environment, and whose picturesque daily life it would be difficult to surpass. The Jewish quarter comprises that part of the city lying east of the Bowery and between Houston street and East Broadway—a district which is more densely populated than any other territory of like size in the world.

The first thing that impresses a visitor to this district is the prevalence of Hebrew signs, 75 per cent of all signs on shop fronts being written in that language. Not long ago it was almost an impossibility to get an English newspaper in the Jewish quarter. There are several daily and evening newspapers printed in Hebrew.

The Hebrews of the ghetto speak a jargon called Yiddish. It is a mixture mostly of German and English words, the latter Germanized, so that if one speaks German he can in a short time learn to read and speak Yiddish, for while the Hebrew signs and pa-

pers are printed in Hebrew characters, the context is German in form.

A more picturesque sight one cannot find than that presented in the Jewish quarter on Friday, the Jewish Saturday. It is market time, and every one is out making a day's purchase. Hundreds of peddlers, with and without pushcarts, swarm about the streets and sidewalks, selling all kinds of wares, from collar buttons to second-hand clothing. Even stoves and crockery are peddled here. Children with baskets slung from their shoulders peddle small wares.

Trade is not absolutely in the hands of the men, either, for fully one-half of the peddlers are women.

On a market day one may find in the streets Hebrews from all quarters of the globe—Lithuanians, Slavs, Roumanians, Poles, etc.—many wearing their native costumes, the men with military boots and Russian coats and the women with characteristic headgear and raiment.

It is only when one sees these poor Hebrews in their home life that one begins to realize their good qualities as citizens. Here one sees what is so often lacking in American homes—respect for elders. The Israelite boy and girl are brought up strictly. Obedience is the first lesson they learn, and respect and love for one's elders are inculcated. The Israelites are essentially a home-loving people, and no matter how poor the abode or how frugal the meal, cheerfulness and hopefulness are ever-present guests.

In a thickly populated territory such as the Jewish quarter there is apt to be overcrowding. A rear view of a row of tenements in the ghetto gives one an idea of the crowded conditions obtaining. Rents range from \$4 to \$15 a month. Most of the houses are large "double decker" tenements, containing from sixteen to thirty-two families, each family having from three to four small rooms.

There are comparatively few houses in this Jewish quarter where the hallways are not clean and well lighted by day and

night. This is due to the tireless efforts of the health department. It is only when one enters the rooms of the tenement dwellers that one finds marked violations of all sanitary rules.

Ordinarily a Hebrew family is large, and the income of its head small. Hence as soon as the children are grown up and have had a certain amount of schooling they are compelled to seek employment. One only needs to stand between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning at some east side Bowery corner to see the vast hordes of workers who emerge from this district.

These people are not without their enjoyments. The young have their evening dancing schools and the Jewish theaters are well patronized at prices just one-quarter of what the majority of New York theatergoers pay.

One of the most interesting features of Jewish life in this modern ghetto is the strict adherence to ancient customs. Nowhere in America can one find more places of worship to the square mile than in the Jewish quarter. It is not unusual to find a congregation occupying a floor in a sweatshop building or over a store. Often it is a single room in a rear tenement. As a rule the only furniture is an altar and rows of high-backed pine seats without cushions. The rabbi of the congregation is often a day worker, who in his spare moments studies the scriptures and expounds them on Sunday.

As soon as a boy is able to go about alone he is sent to a Jewish school, where a rabbi or teacher undertakes his training in the Hebrew language. The hours in these Jewish day schools are from 7 to 8:30 o'clock a. m. and from 3:30 to 6 o'clock p. m., thus enabling the scholars to avail themselves of the instruction in English in public schools.

In New York City it would be difficult to find a cleaner people than the Hebrews. In the Jewish quarter one may have a plain or a Turkish bath, which costs from 5 cents to 25 cents. One can rarely walk a block without finding a bath-house.

Perhaps no district of any city can boast of so many "hospitals," where "thrown-away things" are rehabilitated and put into condition for further use. Here flourish dealers in second-hand clothing, who buy for a mere trifle the city's cast-off clothing and who then clean, dye, reline and return the old garments until they appear as new. Tons of such clothing are annually sold in this district, and often it is shipped to the southern states by the car-load.

Shoes cast off as useless are resoled and reheelled and offered for sale at prices within the reach of the poor. The collecting, sorting, storing, repairing and selling of old hats, umbrellas and furniture are separate industries, typical of the east side, which give employment to many persons.

On the Bowery are many old curiosity shops, where hours may be spent in looking at odd collections of curios—firearms, swords, clocks, watches, opera glasses, oil paintings, antique furniture, old gold and silver plate, rare coins, books, etc.

## Technically Described

Chicago Tribune: "Now, sir," the lawyer said, "I want you to explain the exact manner in which the defendant's dog made that alleged bite in your hand."

"Yes, sir," said the dentist who had brought suit for damages. "I had done nothing to the animal. I had not even tried to pat him on the head. I had just entered the gate and was about to walk up the front steps of the house, when this man's dog came at me, seized my hand, and inflicted a severe bite, the incisors and left upper bicuspids merely breaking the skin, and the cuspid penetrating the hand to a depth of half an inch, thereby wholly disabling me."



CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CIRCLE—CHARACTERS IN "HEIR-AT-LAW"—Photo by Heyn.