

makes the supernatural experiences through which he passes seem not extravagant or impossible. No scene has ever been made more weirdly poetic than that on the moonlit Catskills, with its long, trying monologue so gracefully and naturally delivered. What a feeling of the hills and the forest do you bring into the hot, dusty atmosphere of the playhouse, what a spirit of running water and dew-drenched woods. We forget that we are in a theater at all. We seem to sniff the clean air of the mountains and feel again that elation which sometimes seizes us upon the top of the Catskills or the Alleghenies when the pines are white with frost, and yet there are but the painted trees and waterfall, the pasteboard rocks which we see in the theater every night and which move us not at all. All that is marvelous, eery, poetic, you yourself bring to us, and you clothe those poor mimics with all the freshness and wonder of life; you carry the verdure of the woods in your heart. At some time during those wanderings on the lower Mississippi, through the forests along the lakes or on the western prairies, you must have lain very near to nature, watched lovingly her face and listened for her secret whisperings, and all your life you have carried them with you, as the shell carries the whispers of the sea.

I maintain, sir, that, in all your impersonations, the pre-eminent charm is not your art, but your humanity—a rare quality which life sometimes gives to art. You and Mr. Richard Mansfield represent two extremes of dramatic art. There can be no question that Mr. Mansfield's is the more fertile and creative genius, that his reach is wider, his art more brilliant, more complex, richer in startling surprises. But he lacks the human touch. His characters come to us white hot from the brain, rather than blood warm from the heart. It is not you art lone, sir, not your easy and melodious elocution, your grace and elegance of gesture, nor your wonderful bits of stage business, nor the suggestiveness and wit of your play which have made us all your friends and lovers. In your dramatic impersonations, in the pages of your autobiography, in some of the pictures from your brush, we feel that genial glow of personality, the reflection of a noble and generous soul. Only the soul, sir, can wholly satisfy the soul, and we Saxons love to prove the heart of a man and know that it is beating sound and true under all the creations of his genius. We continually demand this personal understanding, even with authors. So it is that the personal asides which completely spoil Thackeray for a Frenchman, are what most endear him to his countrymen. Yet though you have furnished us with this certificate of your integrity upon which we lay such stress, you have been very little of a preacher and have kept apart from all the ephemeral vexations of the drama. You have never conceived it to be your duty to make the stage a pulpit or to set about denouncing the sins of the world. You have been content to produce the beautiful, knowing well that men must desire virtue, because it is fair and goodly to possess, or not at all.

Would that we could adequately thank you, sir, for the pleasure which you and your fellows have given us in our overwrought, over practical world, where we have over elaborated everything. We have made what so difficult that few of us can play it, wine so good that few of us can afford to drink it, poetry so fine that few of us have wit enough to read it. We make a science even of recreation and kill all the joy of it. But the drama is still the art of the people, not dominated by purely intellectual passions, concerning itself rather with the experiences of the many than the tastes of the few. So genial and gener-

ous an art that it is still beloved of the children and the aged, a thing of laughter and tears, still simple and human, touched with our infirmities and acquainted with grief. Yours, sir, has been an art, helpful and wholesome, and you have aroused the kinder nature of men. It is the fashion now-a-days for actors to give a serpent when we ask for meat and to furnish us with clever studies of the brutality of men, revealing hitherto unsuspected depths of depravity in our old stage friends. But you have read into the part of a vagabond the feelings of a gentleman. You have given us of the living waters which brings contentment and peace. You have not found virtue dull or insipid, nor folly altogether vicious. You have given us a message of hope and cheer and bidden us all a hearty Godspeed on this journey through the dark which must shortly end for you. And may it all return to you; as the flowers fall to enrich again the generous lap of earth, so in the remaining years may all the pleasure which your life and genius have bestowed come back to you an hundred fold, and your downward way break out ablossom with the kindly smiles and generous moisture which you have brought to the faces and the eyes of men. If your years should be too few to contain so much felicity, then perchance something of our love may follow you across the uncertain void where man may bear neither riches nor honors, and even death may not be able to quite unclasp our hands, so warmly clasped upon your own. When you lay aside the crown your talents won and your life honors, worn blamelessly through so many years, fear no successor. In our hearts, sir, you reign always, the Prince of Players, best loved, most honored of them all.

SWASTIKA.

What is Swastika? It is the latest fad in writing paper. The Swastika is an East Indian mystic figure or symbol of good luck, well known to the Brahmans and Buddhists and frequently employed in the decorative carvings and paintings upon the temples of the east. The word is of Sanskrit origin and signifies happiness, well-being, good luck. The origin of this symbol is wrapped in mystery. No one knows how, when or where it originated. However, it has positively been ascertained that the symbol had its birth in pre-historic times. Its one great point of interest lies in the fact that it is extremely old. Its unquestionable significance as a mark of happiness or well being makes it doubly acceptable to one who is writing to a friend desiring to convey in every possible way that expression of good will which nullifies distance and draws the world together in a feeling of kinship.

This stationery can be had at Rigg's Pharmacy, Funke Opera House, corner Twelfth and O.

NEWSPAPER ENGLISH.

The usual consultation of the judges on the eve of a court sitting was had—Lincoln correspondent, World-Herald, Nov. 8.

Hayward is some better.—World-Herald, headline, Nov. 17.

Andy Maloney with his face in some unknown manner beat into an almost unrecognizable mass.—First page World Herald, Nov. 17.

On such occasions the expense was stood by the State Committee.—State Journal, Nov. 28.

I did not get an encore tonight for that song, but I did the last time I sang it.

That shows how the public taste is improving.

CLUBS.

[LOUISA L. RICKETTS.]

CALENDAR OF NEBRASKA CLUBS.

December.	
2.	Pansy c., Holmes and Poe.....Tecumseh
2.	Woman's c., William and Mary-- Anne.....Syracuse
2.	Review and Art c., Botticelli-Peru- gino.....York
2.	Fin de Siecle c., Beecher, Brooks, Parker.....Seward
2.	History and Art c., Art and Lit- erature during the reign of Chas. the Great. The feudal system.....Seward
4.	Woman's c. Child study department, Lincoln
4.	Sorosis, Literature.....Stanton
4.	Woman's c., Parliamentary Practice, Omaha
4.	Woman's c., Political and Social Science.....Omaha
5.	Woman's c., Current Topics.....Omaha
5.	Woman's c., German History.....Omaha
5.	Woman's c., Ethics and Philosophy, Omaha
5.	Woman's c., French Conversation.....Omaha
5.	Sorosis, Scientific Fossil Expedition, Lincoln
5.	History and Art c., Navigation Act --Baxter, Bunyan.....Albion
5.	Century c., Sea Power of Holland.....Lincoln
6.	Woman's c., Oratory.....Omaha
6.	Mary Barnes c., Colonization.....Fullerton
7.	Woman's c., Art and Religion.....Lincoln
7.	Woman's c., Art.....Omaha
7.	Woman's c., Education.....Omaha
8.	Hall in the Grove, Florence.....Lincoln
8.	Self Culture c., Civil--Egypt.....St. Paul
8.	Woman's c., Congress of Uni- ted States; Hawthorne; Longfellow.....Plattsmouth
8.	Woman's c. Music.....Lincoln
9.	XIX Century c., Tariff.....Seward
9.	Fin de Siecle c., Hisorians.....Seward
9.	Hist. & Art c., An Carolingian Em- perors. Women Among the Earth. Germans.....Seward

OFFICERS OF N. F. W. C., 1899 & 1900.

Pres., Mrs. Anna L. Apperson, Tecumseh.
V. P., Mrs. Ida W. Blair, Wayne.
Cor. Sec., Mrs. Virginia D. Arnup, Tecumseh.
Rec. Sec., Miss Mary Hill, York.
Treas., Mrs. H. F. Doane, Crete.
Librarian, Mrs. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln.
Auditor, Mrs. E. J. Hainer, Aurora.

The child study department met Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Professor Hart, of the state university, gave a highly instructive talk on the "Cultivation of Emotion." The professor's talk was followed by a general discussion, and everybody present went away feeling that much useful information had been gained.

The enterprising club women of Denver are to have a woman's lunch club. What are the characteristic features of a woman's lunch club? Mysterious hints of such a departure have been floating through the club papers the past month, and I admit that from very ignorance this department has held its peace on the question. But from a dim, misty, intangible something has emerged a really grand reality that is a great credit to the never-give-up club women of the beautiful city of the plains. The strong desire of the club women and business women of Denver for a lunch club has materialized, with the following officers in charge:

President, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt; vice president, Mrs. Edward Pisko; second vice president, Miss Margaret Fallo; recording secretary, Mrs. Cora Dudley Guiraud; corresponding secretary, Miss Virginia Paden; treasurer, Mrs. William H. Edmundson.

These officers constitute an executive board, which has already adopted governing laws and appointed committees on finance, house, dining room and hospitality. The Denver women were incited to this step by the successful establishment of similar clubs in Chicago. Chicago has three, which I think are self-supporting. The object is to furnish palatable lunches of simple but well cooked food at a price but little above the cost of the food and the service to all members of the club. Women who are non-members will be charged a small sum—about five cents—in advance of members. The place will be started on a very simple basis at first. For instance there will be no waiters. Mem-

bers of the club will enter, present their check at the serving counter and receive what they call for from the hands of the servers, carrying it themselves to the table and afterwards removing their tray of dishes. This plan has been followed successfully in the Chicago clubs and found to save a large item of expense. The lunch room will aim to provide lunches cheaply enough so that many girls who now take cold lunches from home will be able to lunch there instead. It is not, however, in any degree a charitable enterprise. It is true that money must be raised to guarantee the rent, which will necessarily be heavy on account of a down town location being demanded, and wages of manager and cook for a few months before the restaurant can be started.

The board of directors of this club consists of twenty-five well known women, about equally divided between club women and business women. Among the latter are stenographers, bookkeepers, heads of departments in the large stores, a lawyer and others.

The Olio and Press clubs of Denver—two purely literary organizations of Denver—are especially interested in this enterprise, and demonstrated their interest by securing a generous concession from Manager McCourt, of the Broadway, on all tickets sold by them for Frederick Ward, who played "The Lion's Mouth" last Wednesday evening. They received half of the proceeds of all they sold. The general interest in their enterprise was so great that the lunch club will net a nice sum from this venture. In a very short time seven of the boxes had been sold, and tickets from this committee were in great demand.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that the Olio club in Chicago, while aiming to serve luncheon at cost, has in reality had of late small but steady profits, averaging \$75 a quarter, over and above all expenses. This would be a sum too small to support the proprietor of a restaurant, but when used to purchase comforts like couches, books, easy chairs and so on it soon provides a most comfortable club room for the use of the members. In Chicago the enterprise started for the benefit of wage-earning women alone has proved sufficiently attractive to draw patronage from the leisure women also, whose additional fees have added to the income of the club. Mrs. E. B. Field, wife of the general manager of the telephone company of Denver, said recently, "My daughter lunched regularly at the Olio club while she was studying art in Chicago, and when I went there to visit her I lunched there, too. Ten or twelve cents would purchase all any woman could possibly want for a lunch. The food was simple, but it was deliciously cooked, and I never enjoyed a meal in a restaurant. The lunch clubs there are thronged every noon. I believe the plan is perfectly feasible and practical, and I hope it will be established here."

The Cozy club of Tecumseh met on November 15th with Mrs. Pollock. The lesson, "The Holy Roman Empire," was led by Mrs. Apperson. Mrs. Sullivan read a very interesting paper, subject, "Castles of the Rhine," which she illustrated with views of all the important castles on the Rhine. The committee on university extension reported success and the course of lectures will begin about the first of December. Mrs. Apperson resigned her place as president of the club, owing to the pressure of duties of the office of state president. The club reluctantly accepted her resignation and elected Mrs. Bouton to fill the vacancy.

Word comes from New York of a proper example set for women who wish to take an active part in politics. Miss