THE MOST FAMOUS TRAGEDY.

PROFESSOR HENDERSON ON "HAMLET".

A BRILLIANT DISCOURSE.

It is we who are Hamlet. This play has a message as much for us as it did for the people of the 1600s. Whoever has become thoughtful and melancholy in his later years may have felt the same way, and others, whose hearts have been broken by love, or who have been jilted by others, whose hopes have been dashed by the vagaries of fortune or lost in the midst of life, have all had the capacity to feel the same way. Hamlet has given us a voice to express our own feelings of loss, grief, and confusion.

Hamlet and the English Language:

One good test of the importance of a play is whether it has become a part of the English language. Hamlet has surely done this. Words like "to be or not to be," "dreadful melancholy," and "to Thine own self be true" have entered our vocabulary.

Artistic Power:

Language of affection, of terror, of affection was found in Hamlet, which abounded in a sea of words not afraid to be long and investing beauty. There, too, was the great depth of feeling which must spring from a bellow and a blast and an artistic picture.

Avisendous

Pleasant and moralities, caught up in the very spirit of the English life, and the older Shakespeare stamped his genius indelibly on Hamlet. A feature of character so magnificently illustrates the creative gift of the poet, or shows what a magnificent literary structure can be accomplished by a man who could write.

Karl Elen has affirmed that Hamlet is a man of very great power upon the history of literature in France, and Germany, and England.

Professor Henderson is always sure of a large and cultured crowd when he lectured at the University on his return to Stockholm, and he was not disappointed.

The Professor said:

"The Popularity of Hamlet.

Professor Henderson has been one of the great popularities of the literary world. His lectures on Hamlet have been attended by the whole of society, as they have been in every country in which the literature of England has been studied. It is not surprising, therefore, that the character of Hamlet was not found in any Shakespearean character. French critics have noted the sad and melancholy tone in which Hamlet was written, and the fact that Shakespeare was not himself a part of the play. They have also noted the ending of the play, which was left open. The critic has also noted the fact that the play was not completed until after the death of the author, and that it was left unfinished by him. Professor Henderson has also noted the fact that the play was not completed until after the death of the author, and that it was left unfinished by him. The criticism of the play has been varied, but in general it has been agreed that the play is a great work of art, and that it is one of the greatest plays of the English language.

The human life? A far better, as 1854 P. F. Black exclaimed in his poem, "The human life is a splendid drama, and the human life is a splendid play, and the human life is a splendid pageant, and the human life is a splendid pageant."

The Professor then discussed the theme of human life as it is presented in the play. He pointed out that the play is a reflection of the human condition, and that it is a study of the human mind and soul. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for love and the human desire for knowledge. The play also shows the conflict between the human desire for power and the human desire for freedom. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for happiness and the human desire for suffering. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for beauty and the human desire for ugliness. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for life and the human desire for death. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for the past and the human desire for the future. The play shows the conflict between the human desire for the present and the human desire for the future.

Professor Henderson then contrasted the great scenes of "Hamlet" with the rest of his work, and showed how in the last scenes of the play and the last scenes of his work, he had a great deal of sympathy for the human condition. This sympathy, he said, was what made the play so powerful and so moving. This sympathy, he said, was what made the play so powerful and so moving. The Professor then closed his lecture with a great shout of applause, and the audience rose to its feet and gave the Professor a great ovation.