

... derived from Europe, of forcing all students, no matter what their tastes or aims in life, into one single, simple course of study. Once and for all, they had done with the stupid bosh of "moulding" minds—that for dough or clay—they talked only of *developing, educating*. They recognized the fact that the one hitherto prevailing system of education had produced noble men; able men, strong, scholarly men; at the same time, they had not failed to note its disastrous effect upon that large class of young men for whom it contained no attraction, no stimulus, no nutriment; how it had bred in them a deep-rooted dislike for higher education; worse than that, how it had permanently injured their mental quality by dragging them through studies for which they cared not and could not care, not as students, but as *drones or stragles*, and so, while retaining the classical course for those who desired it, for whom it was best, they coordinated with it several other courses equal in worth, equal in honor; wisely holding that four years of good study in one direction is equal to four years of good study in another, and deserves the same recognition. For once, at least, men came together into the same faculty, men of classical culture, of eminent attainments in language and literature, yet capable of recognizing, and willing to recognize, the coequal value of an equal length of training in the grand processes of induction and deduction, best exemplified in the natural sciences; eminent scientists, too, who, at no time, were so illiberal or unscientific as to sneer at the study of the classics as a useless gnawing of dry husks; and these men formed a faculty that was harmonious, indeed, not in any narrow, bigoted, exclusive sense, but in that wise, liberal and generous sense which comes from the conviction that the province of each is not the whole, but is an essential part. No wonder, therefore, that to such a faculty and such an institution thousands of young men should have gone and devoted themselves with a pleasurable enthusiasm in the pursuit of that training and culture which they needed to fit them for their various vocations and duties of life. Said the venerable Dr. Todd, after a protracted visit to Michigan University: "This is the only institution of learning in the land where the young men, as a body, seem to have *come*, rather than to have been *sent*." The great success of this institution is best exemplified in its compelling other institutions to the same high advanced ground.

In this generous reform, Harvard and Yale have led the way in the East, and their scientific and technical schools are the admiration of all. The graduates of these schools are among the most cultivated, useful and influential of American citizens. To these schools, it is owing, in a large measure, that a liberal culture is no longer the exclusive inheritance of a privileged class but, potentially, the grand inalienable birthright of every freeman.

Here in Nebraska the Regents, Chancellor, and their Coadjutors, if we mistake not, have not only conceived the design, but have actually commenced the building, of a great institution of learning, on a basis similar to that of those whose merits and achievements we have been considering—an institution to which any parent may send his sons or daughters for instruction in any studies—an institution where the

individual can be developed, not in one direction merely, but in all his nature, in all his powers, *one great institution for the State* where, by reason of the concentration of her means for higher education, there can be large libraries, cabinets, apparatus, laboratories, an observatory, shops, etc.—an institution permeated with an advanced moral and religious spirit but wholly free and unsectarian—an institution wherein theoretical and practical education shall be closely united, where the deepest, freest, wisest thought shall be stimulated and encouraged,—finally, an institution that unhampered by unwise prejudices and unshackled by obsolete customs, availing itself of what the past has shown to be wise and fruitful, but especially guided by the focal light of recent achievements, shall move on undeviatingly in the performance of its important work.

G. E. C.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Other colleges besides Racine are allowing billiards to be played within the college buildings. Not long ago a delegation of Antioch students obtained a billiard table, and with the permission of the Faculty, it is to be one of the recreations of college life.—*College Mercury*.

So much the worse for other colleges, "Others do the same" used to be our favorite argument with the district school teachers; but we seldom succeeded in making them see the force of such logic.—*University Press*.

A lady defines a love-letter as a check on the bank of imagination, payable at sight.—*Ec.*

There is a man in the senior class who has never been absent from, nor late to, a recitation in all his four years' college course and in his three years' preparatory course before that.—*Ec.*

The following note was received by the president of an Illinois female seminary: "Dr. —: Will you be kind enough to explain why it is that tutor C—took one of the young ladies of the seminary to the lecture, last night, when none of the boys are allowed to have company from the seminary? Even the boys who had sisters were not allowed to take them. By the eternal gods, we want justice!"

The following is from a junior who will talk politics with any man: "Who ever heard of Trumbull? Where is he from? Why should Cincinnati nominate him? Why not any unknown backwoodsman as well as this stranger, Trumbull?"—*The Chronicle*

Princeton college has commenced the erection of a library building, toward which \$120,000 has been subscribed.

A lady earned the chemical prize at the University of Edinburgh over 240 competitors. Her sex, however, debarred her from receiving it.

The British museum is not satisfied with a library of 1,000,000 volumes.

The *Courant* demands from the college more political instruction for the students.

Do-o-o- "what key is that?" enquired a *bray-zen* Junior sounding all the notes in harmonious discord. "Don-key," replied his quiet classmate.

An appropriation of \$75,000 has been made by the Legislature Massachusetts for establishing a fifth State Normal School.

HESPERIAN STUDENT.

LINCOLN, - - JUNE, 1872.

THE HESPERIAN STUDENT, a College organ, published monthly by the students of the Nebraska State University. Terms—75 cents per year, in advance. Subscriptions will be received at J. F. Adams' Book Store, in P. O. building. Communications are solicited from our friends in all matters of interest. Address, the Hesperian Student, P. O. Box 290, Lincoln, Nebraska. W. H. SNELL, Editor-in-Chief.

MISS GRACE E. BENTON, } Associates.
LUTHER KUHLMAN, }

TASTE.

Taste may be defined as that faculty of the mind, which enables us to perceive with the aid of reason, to judge of, with the help of imagination to enjoy whatever is beautiful or sublime in the works of Nature and Art.

This is Quackenbos' definition of it, and I think it is as good as one as we can give, it is not long and tedious, full of unnecessary words and phrases, but is short and concise, using the right word in the right place. The word is thus used metaphorically. Taste, literally means that sense residing in the tongue by which we distinguish different flavors.

So contradictory are the definitions of Taste given by different authors that it is difficult to find their real views of the subject. Some say it is a "natural sensibility." Others claim that it is a distinct faculty of the mind perfect in itself. And others that it is founded on sensibility aided by reason before it can pass judgment. Taste is common in some degree to all men. But Taste as all other faculties of the mind is capable of culture and improvement and will account for the different varieties of taste. There are some with feelings so blunt and tempers so cold, that they do not seem to receive any impression even from the most striking objects. Others are capable of appreciating only the coarser beauties, while in a third class pleasant emotions are excited by the most delicate beauties. The wild Indian shows an endowment of taste in the decorating of his person with ribbons and beads and anything that strikes his eye as beautiful, he also shows an appreciation of the beauties in nature in the selection of his camping ground, for if you will observe his camping ground you will find (almost invariably) that he has selected the most beautiful place the country affords and you will also find that his taste does not run counter to your own, for if you had come there to make choice of a place for your home you would undoubtedly have chosen the same place he has. Even in children it manifests itself at a very early age, in their fondness for regular bodies and admiration for pictures and a love for what is new and marvelous. We have said that taste as a faculty of the mind is capable of improvement, and although it seems to be based, and is dependent to a great extent upon other faculties of the mind, yet taste in its most improved state is reducible to these two characteristics. Delicacy and Correctness.

Delicacy of taste implies the possession of those finer organs which enable us to see beauties that lie hid from the more vulgar eye. Some persons have strong sensibility yet are deficient in delicacy. Delicacy of taste may be tested and cultivated in the same way that we test the delicacy and strength of any of the senses. Take for example taste in its literal sense. If we wish to test its accuracy or delicacy we do it not by tasting of strong flavors but by a mixture of different ones, and to recognize and identify these different flavors in the mixture requires delicacy of taste; so the delicacy of internal taste appears by a lively sensibility to the finest, and most latent object, even when most intimately blended and compounded together.

Correctness of taste implies that we have a sound judgment; that is, that we are at all times enabled to judge correctly of every thing that comes under our observation, so that we may not be imposed upon by counterfeit ornaments.

These two elements although quite distinct and separate to some extent imply each other. No taste can be exquisitely delicate, without being correct, and no taste can be thoroughly correct without being delicate; still one or the other of them predominates. Of modern critics "Addison" is said to possess most delicacy, and Johnson and Barnes the most correctness.

STEEL.

SILICON STEEL is steel manufactured by mixing, and puddling, with common pig iron, from 12 to 20 per cent., by weight, of finely pulverized silicon ore. The mass is then balled and hammered into blooms; then reheated and rolled into steel rails. It is said that an article thus manufactured is equal to the best carbonized steel; and that tons are turned off in a day; whereas by the old process of carbonization, a twentieth part could not be produced in the same time and at the same expense.

The Cleveland Iron Company has produced about 10 tons of this steel rail, and has a contract for 500 tons more. It is said to be equal to the best English metal for tools and springs as well as rails.

The mine of Silicon ore is in York county, Pennsylvania.

At this place in our condenser, we will say that pig iron to be worked into steel, formerly was melted, puddled and hammered, and re-heated and re-hammered, until wrought iron was made of it. As pig iron it contained too much carbon for steel, and when made into wrought iron it contained too little. Hence it was necessary under the old process to recarbonize it. This was effected, in making "blister steel," by subjecting the bars of iron to heat and charcoal for several days. And "cast steel" was made by melting the bars of iron and carbonizing in the melted state. Each process was slow, laborious and expensive.

Latterly steel has been produced by a new manner of treatment. The pig iron in a melted state, is treated with a continuous injection of air, by which a portion of the carbon is consumed. When it is so far decarbonized that the mass contains no more carbon than is necessary for steel, it is taken out and worked up into bars, &c.

William Cullen Bryant, was suspended at Williams, for the diabolical crime of reciting a poem called *Thanatopsis*, which had not been corrected by the president. He, therefore, went to Yale.—*Harvard Advocate*.—He was not suspended at Williams. He was not guilty of going to Yale. Start your lyre again little one.—*Williams Review*. Hush children.—*Yale Courant*.