

HESPERIAN STUDENT.

LINCOLN, - - JUNE, 1872.

LET all the students patroize those who advertise in the STUDENT.

THE Academy at Crete was greatly injured by the storm passing through that place last month.

PROF. S. H. MANLEY will deliver the address before the State Normal School the 25th of this month.

A PROFESSOR of our University has declared the "unitation of contagious territory to be beneficial to our government."

BESIDES the personal contributions to our museum, we received several boxes of patents from Washington a few days ago. These will be of incalculable worth in the future to the students in mechanics.

HON. J. M. WOOLWORTH will deliver the first annual address before the faculty and students on the 26th of this month. The Chancellor, at the same time, will offer a few remarks.

A GERMAN writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boz, which he says is pronounced Dickens.

A Frenchman by the name of M. Dupuy de Lorne has succeeded in getting up a balloon that is at least manageable. The machine is elongated in form, its greatest diameter horizontal and in a line with the propelling power. It has a screw propeller 30 feet in diameter, worked by four men, and is capable of being run at the rate of five miles per hour.

The apparatus has a buoyant power of 3 3/4 tons, and its lading of machinery and hands weighs 3 1/4 tons; hence a net buoyancy of 1/2 a ton.

As its moving power is only five miles per hour in a calm, it could not make way in the face of an ordinary wind, and a Nebraska gale would drive it along like a cloud of smoke, in spite of the counterworking of its machinery. Successful navigation of the air will not be effected until a power is brought into use that is generated without great weight, and that is energetic in its operation. Human muscles are too heavy, work too slow, and are deficient in endurance. Steam has the energy and the endurance, but the necessary weight of fuel, water and heavy machinery make it for aerial navigation, an impracticable power.

Some future genius will develop a new force that will yet drive an atmospheric ship through wind and storm with greater speed, and as much safety as we now travel by cars or by steamers. But it must be a power without the detracting adjuncts of fuel, water and boilers, as in the case of steam, and it must have more force and endurance than can be furnished by human strength. Man-power would be inefficient in working a vessel against a ten mile current, and it would be still more inefficient in driving a balloon against a ten mile storm, because the comparatively enormous size of the balloon would increase the resistance to be overcome in propelling it forward.

WHERE THE MEN COME FROM.

II.

Anticipating that a reply may be made to the little article I lately published under the above heading, I am lead to anticipate the argument, and to make use of this occasion—the only one I can have in the STUDENT until next autumn—to say what I presume should be said.

I expect to see an array of the names of Unitarian ministers, as, for instance, those of that dull old man, R. W. Emerson, the Channings, and other social disorganizers; also an array of useful pedants and machine book-makers, as, for example, Webster and Worcester, of dictionary fame. Perhaps some of the New England College Presidents, and men of local respectability may be cited. But the names of men who were the peers of Jefferson, and Hamilton, and Madison, and Jay, and Webster, and Clay, and Benton, and Chancellor Kent, and Livingstone, and John Marshall, and Roger B. Taney, etc., etc., will not be cited. Nor will names equal to Hawthorne, and Longfellow, and Bryant, and Edgar A. Poe be cited. No first rate names will be thrust out into daylight; but quite a number of second and third rate names are to be expected in the lists of colleges as old as Harvard, Yale and Michigan.

I am, moreover, prepared to see the names of certain historians—men plodding and patient, but never brilliant.

I anticipate it may be said that a higher social element—an element too wealthy to desire success—attends Harvard and Yale than may be found in other colleges. But this cannot for the instant be admitted. This would be to say that the Unitarian element that mostly patronizes Harvard, and the Congregational and Unitarian families that mostly patronize Yale, are superior in the gifts of fortune to the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other orthodox people that commonly send their sons to safer places. The fact is, the young men who are too wealthy to desire a career, are more likely to be found at Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers, Washington and Lee in Virginia, and several others of like grade. Few people now-a-days, who are not pretty loose in theological opinion, will trust their sons in Harvard, or Yale, for the leading spirits who come forth from those dangerous stalls of nurture, are seldom wholly and soundly the children of faith. They are poisoned as badly as the dwellers in a marsh.

The points I made last month were these: 1st. Harvard, Yale, Michigan, etc., produce few, if any, names of the highest class.

2d. Those institutions produce impractical men, whom we rarely, if ever, find in place outside of New England. The west is being moulded by the graduates of colleges that have less self-admiration and more real vitality.

3d. The secret of the failure of Harvard, etc., to manufacture noble practical men is, that those institutions have no earnest faith; believe little, or nothing in particular; are insincere because unorthodox; have no higher conception of conscience than as a guide in making money, writing books, and being generally humanitarian and fashionable. Harvard, etc., are not at all in earnest to make God-fearing men; they are satisfied merely to educate in a certain curriculum. They would rather unsettle faith than deepen it; or, if

they would inculcate a faith, it is a faith in man and science, rather than in God and revelation.

4th. Infidel institutions cannot make men of enough force to be formidable, while they remain within the bounds of ordinary decency. Only when they leap over into Communism, and go to burning and killing, or otherwise become aggressive, do they become influential. Earnest men come from positive and earnest colleges. A religion of the soul rather than of the mind, alone can produce strength, manhood, greatness.

5th. Classical influences mould abler and more cultivated men than scientific.

As for Michigan University, it was chartered in 1837, and has been at work graduating its students for a whole generation. If its work were the equal of the work in any eastern college whatever, it ought by this time to be turning out somebody whose name would be heard beyond county boundaries, and whose general character would command a position above that of Justice of the Peace.

Craft-Schools Wanted.

To remedy this aimlessness and unfitnes for life which our education leaves our youth, we need more craft schools, where boys can become practical engineers, chemists, printers, machinists, and even farmers. The machinist would be none the worse if he should spend his evenings over Euclid instead of lager; the blacksmith, if he knew how to drive home and clinch an argument in metaphysics as skillfully as a horse shoe nail; or the dentist, if he could extract hidden Greek roots with the same facility as grubbing molars. Educated men would signify any of these employments, and make them sought and not shunned by those worthy to fill them. A man who wants to run an engine ought to be educated for his business, just as a lawyer for his profession. We are a patient and long-suffering people, or He would never permit ourselves to be blown up by hundreds by ignorant engineers, who know nothing more of the monsters which they control than enough to feed them wood and water, and oil up their creaking joints; or suffer ourselves to be sent to our graves by stripplings in short jackets, who give us arsenic for paregoric, and strychnine for the exlilir of life. The time is coming, and we trust not far distant, when all these positions of responsibility will be filled by men of education, and can be filled by none others; when ignoramuses will be obliged either to fit themselves for their proposed labors, or seek other employments.—O. R. Burchard, in Scribner's for May.

The Dayton Journal says: "Among the funny incidents that happened yesterday on the street railroad, was one of a countryman, who handed the driver a dollar bill. The driver politely gave him one fifty cent package and two quarter packages. Verdant, (stretching himself at full length)—'See here, Mister, I've traveled too much around this 'ere world to have you pass a lot of garden seeds on me. No, sir'ee; give me my change.'"

Student, (little faulty in pronunciation)—"Did you ever read the story of Psyche, miss?" Miss — "Oh, yes! You mean Bill, that horrid character in Oliver Twist. Wasn't it a pity about his dear little dog?"

A broom with a heavy handle was sent as a wedding gift to a bride, with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me, its use I would recommend; In sunshine use the brushy part, In storm the other end."

INVENTIONS.

Glass windows were first used in	1189
Chimneys in houses,	1236
Lead pipe for conveying water,	1252
Tallow candles for light,	1290
Spectacles invented by an Italian,	1299
Paper first made from linen,	1302
Woolen cloth first made in England,	1331
Art of painting in oil colors,	1410
Printing invented,	1440
Watches made in Germany,	1477
Variations of compass first noticed,	1510
Pins first used in England,	1513
Circulation of blood disc'd by Harvey,	1601
First newspaper pub'd in America	1630
First steam engine invented,	1649
Steam engine improved by Watt,	1767
Stereotyping invented in Scotland,	1785
An'l magnetism discov'd by Mesmer,	1778
First Sab. school in Yorkshire, Eng.,	1789
Electro-mag. telegraph by Morse,	1832
Daguerreotype process invented,	1839

E. HALLETT,

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University of Nebraska,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

The University of the State was opened last September under favorable conditions, and thus far has been prosperous and successful.

PROFESSORS.

The Faculty, at present, is composed of five Professors, skilled in their several departments of instruction. To these there will be added two more at the opening of the next College year.

ADMISSION.

Students of both sexes are admitted to the University, on passing examination in the common English branches, if entering the Latin School; or in studies of advanced classes, if claiming an advanced standing.

TUITION.

Tuition in all departments is FREE. There is an entrance fee of \$5. Books are furnished at cost.

APPARATUS, Etc.

The Institution is liberally supplied with Apparatus, Cabinet, Library, and all needful facilities for illustrating the subjects taught. The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is especially large and valuable.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is proposed by the Regents to open the Agricultural College at the earliest time practicable—probably at the opening of the next College year.

BOARDING.

Boarding is obtained at reasonable rates in private families, or by renting rooms the expense may be reduced to \$2 or \$3 per week. At present boarding in families is from \$4 to \$5 per week.

CALENDAR.

The Spring Term will begin Thursday, April 4, 1872. The Fall Term will begin the second Thursday of September next.

Correspondence is solicited by the Chancellor from those intending to enter College.

The health of our State and the facilities offered in the University, should be strong inducements for those seeking health and advantages for education.

For Circulars and other information respecting the University, address

A. R. BENTON,
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LINCOLN, NEB.