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A Dream.

[SELECTED.]

My chum is an editor,
And, when the nights are long,
He passes me a manuscript,
Essay, or jest, or song;
And as the azure page I turn,
Or scan the pointless line,
Soft o'er my weary eyelids fall
Sleep's influence divine,
Last week my brain was reeling
With logic and with beer;
A pile of copy—by my chum,
And greener hands—lay near.
Page after page I listless read,—
They made about a ream:
I slept, and in my addled brain
Arose an awful dream.
I dreamed I was an editor,
And heavy on me lay
The task of reading manuscript
To print and cast away.
I stood in paper to my knees;
But, when I touched the heap,
It surged and boiled like ocean waves,
And now was three feet deep.
I struggled; but the accursed sheets
Rose till my breast they met;
I shouted but they choked my mouth,
And swelled more furious yet.
I strove to swim; but o'er my head
The contributions' foam
Rushed howling, and a deep voice cried,
"Ther's plenty more to come."
My vision changed; a manuscript
My fingers seemed to hold;
And not without content I read
Four modest sheets all told.
I turned the page; the sheets were eight!
I stared; and counted ten!
I tried to read!—'twas twenty now!
I shrieked; they grew again!
And page on page, like Hydra's heads,
Grew for each one I turn;
I thrust them madly in the stove,
But they refuse to burn!
It changed again; a Freshman's name
Is to the essay signed.
Bravo! This active younger class
Leaves us old birds behind.
But what?—"The ballet,"—"pink silk tights?"
—"De Kock," and "Dumas fils!"
—"De Maupin!" and "Madille's de lights!"
What horrid thoughts were these!
And horrid words!—I rise aghast!
But from the luscious page
Grips with a Gallic leer at me
The spirit of the age!
I start in horror from the dream,—
When, lo! before me lies
My chum's last editorial,
And these words greet my eyes:—
"Products of Freshman enterprise
We hold in our possession,
Increasing contributions, marred
By looseness of expression."

Western Grangers.

Every man is by duty bound to regard with charity and to support every organization that tends toward the amelioration of his fellows. And as the world is gradually approaching perfection, the true philanthropist can easily find room to cast in his means. For we live in an age of reason, and are therefore blessed by the companionship of reasonable men and women. And as it is a progressive age, the world is ever awake to reform, in so much, that men are constantly on the alert, looking out new passages through this mountain barrier to progress.

As one of these channels we look upon the Granger movement of to-day, through which we candidly believe a great work is to be accomplished, in the way of reformation. Can an organization so bound in harmony, and based on principles of truth and justice, have a tendency in any other direction than upward, or an influence any other than for the moral culture of its members?

It becomes us then, as young men and women, looking forward to middle age, when we shall have to take upon ourselves the task of improving upon the work of our fathers, in order to advance mankind to the greatest perfection, to tender this movement our earnest support.

In all ages, great questions arise with regard to political economy and the moral and social culture of society, and, in a great measure, upon the solutions of these questions, depend the steps of one generation to another. Demonstration of these questions have been attempted by the Grangers, but how far they have succeeded or will succeed yet remains to be determined. There is much room for good, especially in the rural districts to which this organization is indigenous through the cultivation of social relations. Thousands of families make great mistakes by forgetting to foster social culture, while hastening to get rich. And hence there has been great demand for any organization that would tend toward the union of neighborhoods and sections upon questions of such vital interest. To this emergency have come the Grangers, and so happily are they adapted to this end, that we are often surprised on going into neighborhoods, where once existed clamor and discord, to find union and friendship. But a principle so great as this cannot be satisfied within neighborhoods alone.

It must reach out and influence the whole country. Immigration will thus be strengthened; for the farmers throughout the Mississippi valley, from which our strength must come, in moving west will not be thrown among strangers, but will find friends who will take pleasure in aiding, and if need be, providing for them. Looking at it then in this light, and we are persuaded that it is a true one, we cannot call the organization a band, by motives tied for the completion of some selfish ends and enterprises.

The Grangers are called upon to answer questions of great financial importance; for they took birth from a great financial crisis. From '69 the depression in the prices for grain has been so great, that those depending on the sale of their farm products have yearly become deeper and deeper involved in debt; so that at present there are thousands of farmers unable to pay their taxes. Is it strange then, that they should seek a more direct line of market, by establishing granges? Economy has thus become the watchword.

We hear it in the east as well as in the west; and the question that found Congress so long divided, was whether it would be economy to gratify the east or

the west on the currency question. The east is flooded with money, and loans are at four or five per cent, while west they are from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

This problem was demonstrated years ago, and to-day we have the same result—while the west is crowded with poor emigrants, the east holds all the capitalists, and thus the bulk of the means; but the western emigrant is compelled to spend money for all the necessities of life. These all come from the east, and of course the money returns to the same place. No one then, taking these things into consideration, can be surprised to find the west destitute of means. The great financial question, if successfully solved, will be solved by directly supplying the west with manufactures supported by western products. This will stop the great flow of wealth from west to east for, using our cheaper material, we can come far below the east in prices, and wealth will flow to our own doors. Increasing the currency, is only an attempt on the part of Congress, by raising an imposing dam, to back the water of this great financial stream over its sources. The east will first be drowned and the waters raised far above it, before the west can satiate its thirst. The question then: Can the grangers effect a change in this state for the better?

It is not at all unreasonable to suppose that they can. For, as their object is the cultivation of rigid economy, they will naturally be attracted around nuclei of interests, and wherever a central interest is, will spring up a manufactory of some needed article. This is no presumption, for we are only required to look here and there throughout the great manufacturing districts of the country, to find this statement fully verified. The order is at present in its infancy, yet we see this fact demonstrated wherever it has sufficient influence. For one great drain upon western farmers is for farming instruments and there are already springing up in various parts manufactories of agricultural implements through the instrumentality of the grangers alone. And as the organization becomes more fully developed, and the great centres searched and found, we reasonably expect, by carefully discarding the "middle men," to see in every such great center a manufactory to supply the demand. In view of the future, then, we can not look upon this movement as a thing of small and insignificant life, but one destined to shape and mould the wealth of the west—one destined to give us all the advantages of the east, and a powerful instrument for turning the flood of means from east to west.

F. M. L.

An Idea.

Schools in all ages of the world have differed greatly in the mode by which they teach their pupils, and we cannot help but say that they are improving much for the better. Yet, we are continually looking forward to some period, when they will stand on a much more im-

proved basis than they now do; and, of course each and every thinking man has an opinion of his own, or as we might term it—his pet hobby, and we will admit that a large number ride their hobby until it becomes thread-bare and disgusting to the public because it is being continually before the people, who appear soon to get tired of plain truths. In England we are led to believe the schools are more for the wealthy, than for the poor men's sons; but as a remedy we have our gigantic system of public schools, where all are treated alike. But, do we not find it to be a great error in our educational system, that so many are finely educated in literary pursuits when in reality they have no tastes in common with their studies? Now our hobby is an old one, belonging to another man, and we have just borrowed it for the occasion because it suits us exactly; we think a splendid mode to operate a school, is to have a large workshop run in connection with the school. In the Agricultural department the students are practically educated and perchance earn enough to pay their way through the "long course."

Why indeed cannot arrangements be made by which students pursuing a regular course, can learn some useful trade while engaged in educating themselves intellectually. As a consequence of our present rule, the world is being provided with pickpockets and clever forgers &c., for all first-class thieves are college bred gentlemen. Labor in this country is not looked down upon and the "blue-blooded" youth can soil his dainty white hands by hard labor and never be thought any the less of. And many are the poor lads, who possess genius though they are moneyless, that are eagerly striving to gain an education, and should we not assist them as much as is in our power? Were manufactories inaugurated by our state, and the state students put to labor within them, we feel assured that our halls would be filled to overflowing with an immense number of students. Were the STUDENT office enlarged, so that the students could do composition or bookwork, it would be one great step towards a better future.

A school-ship makes a first-class sailor, as well as scholar of the student and why should not our University make a good tradesman as well as scholar of her students?

B. S. FINGER.

On the Wing.

There are many peculiar emotions of the thoughtful traveler, as the train glides westward. The boundless expanse of prairies has much of the sublime in it, and arouses thoughts and feelings nearly akin to those feelings in the heart of the wanderer over the limitless waters of old ocean. But while the thought of immensity possesses the soul in gazing over the prairie, another comes with it that does not compliment the emotions awakened by sight of the mighty ocean. It is that these extensive plains, now so