

STUDENT. But by strenuous efforts on the part of the Board and by means of valuable assistance rendered by the Regents, the STUDENT has been maintained in its present form. But the time has now arrived, when, if it can not be made to meet its expenses, it must by necessity, be reduced in size. To maintain it in its present form and retain its usefulness to both students and University, but one thing is necessary; and that is for every student, who is not already a subscriber, to become one at once. It is surprising to find so few subscribers among the students. With their subscription, the STUDENT can pay its way. Without it failure is inevitable under the best of management.

The Board of managers will make one more effort to maintain the STUDENT in its present form, and for the time being will take the partial responsibility of its management.

If then students and friends of the University wish to aid the STUDENT by subscriptions or in any other manner, now is the time for action.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE.

The friends of the University may feel somewhat encouraged, in the fact, that the institution is gradually winning its way throughout the state. If opposition formerly existed, the acquisitions made through its usefulness to both Citizen and State, show the constant change of public sentiment in its favor. Every year has witnessed an additional improvement, and every commencement has been attended with increased interest.

But while the current of popular education may run smoothly on the surface, it must not be forgotten that obstructions may lie beneath the surface. While higher education may be lauded by its advocates, we are yet sensible of some mutterings of discontent from the adherents of a less enterprising age. But the time has now arrived when the best interests of the

University and the state at large demand that these echoed mutterings of discontent should cease at once. Passive obedience must take one more step forward. The people of Nebraska are by no means ignorant of the advantages of higher education; and where that education can be acquired at so small an expense as at the University, it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the work.

Where that work can be made most efficient is at home. Not in sending up to the University a student before he is fitted to enter it, but in building up in every county at least one school where the youth may be thoroughly trained and fitted for the higher departments of study. If the University is to be acknowledged as the head of the educational interests in the state, let it be made so. Let the so-called system of graded schools conform to some uniform system of education, having for its aim the freshman class of the University, or, if that grade be too high for some to attain, let the second preparatory year be reached, and as soon as the student is thus prepared, if he wishes, let him complete a course in the University. Let him not be kept in a half-graded school, reviewing studies, simply because there is nothing higher to reach, and because he is not advanced far enough to enter college. Yet such errors are visible in many of our so-called graded schools.

There are no antagonistic interests between the high schools of the state and the University, for they are both dependent upon each other. The high school depends upon the University for the farther instruction of its scholars, and the University looks to these schools for the acquisition of students. The connection between them necessarily demands that they should work together. The University has labored earnestly to accommodate the demands for higher education in the state. If anything remains unfinished, the united efforts of both the graded schools and the University may complete it. Then let our present system of education