



# HESPERIAN STUDENT.

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## HOTELS.

### The Arlington.

JOSEPH OPELT, PROP.

Late of the MARSH HOUSE.  
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

Lincoln Neb.

### Commercial Hotel.

Cor H and P Sts.

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GOOD BREAKFAST ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR.

Turkish, Russian,  
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in the Hotel. Rheuma-  
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Baths.

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Watchmaker, and Jeweler.

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Watches, Diamonds,  
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O St., bet. 10th and 11th, south side,  
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Established by authority  
and under the sanction  
of the Board of Regents.

Instruction given in a thorough and  
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Music.

Tuition ranging from \$6.00 to \$15.00  
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The Vocal Elementary Class is FREE to all  
S. B. HOHMANN,  
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### Fred Endres

Manufacturer and Dealer

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Fine Boots and Shoes made from the  
best material and warranted.

Repairing neatly done on short notice.  
Second door from O on Tenth St.

## Literary.

### A SILENT LOVER.

Forth we wandered in the twilight,  
In the twilight wandered we  
And fair Lina in her splendor  
Rose and seemed to smile on me.  
Hushed was all the world around us  
And we moved on silently,  
While our souls attuned with nature  
Breathed in blissful harmony.

High the moon athwart the heavens  
Rode in majesty divine  
Casting weird fantastic shadows  
'Neath the gently sighing pine.  
Long we'd walked, how long I know not,  
For old Time was naught to me,  
And 'twas little thought or cared I  
If the world were bound or free.

Tired at last we sought a bower,  
And upon a rustic seat  
Sat we long in silence listening  
To our hearts' harmonious beat.  
Oh! what love, what joy what rapture  
Filled my cup at love's behest  
As the dainty head confiding,  
Rested gently on my breast.  
Then burst forth the pent up passion  
Into rhapsody sublime,  
Till the words of love's first pleading  
Shamed the poet's noblest rhyme.  
But alas! Fearful pinioned  
All too lofty was my flight,  
And I fell all crushed and bleeding  
From the lofty treacherous height.  
Love then like a dangerous care  
Fled unfaithful evermore  
As up through the stilly air  
Came a tiny little snore.

### ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE King of England was dead. On  
the morning of the 20th day of June  
'37, Victoria was proclaimed queen. The  
preceding reign had marked a change  
in English affairs and English progress.  
The House of Commons had gradually re-  
ceived that authority which makes it the  
motive power in England. Ministers no  
longer held their positions when they had  
once lost the confidence of the House,  
and the Lords shrank from a contest with  
the people's champion. The negro had  
been emancipated—not by a fierce and  
cruel war, but by a wise act of govern-  
ment, appropriating 20,000,000 of pounds  
for his liberation; an example which the  
American Congress might well have fol-  
lowed. English statesmen have accom-  
plished much. The fruits of their legis-  
lation are apparent. But it was only by  
long and continued struggle that any re-  
form bill was passed. The Conservatives,  
the stays of monarchy, opposed, the Lib-  
erals, the friends of democratic liberty  
and reform advocated new laws—laws for  
the good of the Crown and people. For  
a score of years two men have been be-  
fore England as leaders—Gladstone as  
championing the cause of the Liberals,  
Disraeli that of the Conservatives.  
Disraeli, "the beautiful," "in a bottle green  
frock coat and a waistcoat of white," has

by the true law of progress, preceded in  
political power Gladstone, "the useful."  
To day there are many in England who be-  
lieve they are the protectors of all Europe;  
that no war should be entered upon un-  
less England takes a part; no treaty made  
except by her consent. Even at the ex-  
pense of home enterprise, the Conserva-  
tives demand a foreign policy of much  
force and vigor. Disraeli represents this  
class, and the difference between Glad-  
stone's policy and that of Disraeli comes  
to this: shall the resources of England  
and the colonies, the home industries be  
encouraged and sustained, rather than a  
display of royalty abroad and a foreign  
policy interfering with the affairs of the  
Continental nations? Or in other words  
what is the duty of England? It is the  
imperative right of all nations to protect  
and legislate for their citizens. And why  
should not England devote her energies to  
the improvement of the United King-  
doms and the colonies? England is truly  
great. Her maritime supremacy is  
scarcely questioned, and her fleets whiten  
every sea. How is this power to be retain-  
ed? Other nations may extend their bor-  
ders and still have all their territory in  
one body. England is confined to the  
narrow isle and all her acquired territory  
is necessarily distant. There is, and can  
be but one way for England to maintain  
her supremacy, and that is to work in  
harmony with the colonies. By that  
faithful union of the two which should  
exist, England's fleet may still triumph-  
antly sail the sea. When this tie is once  
severed, down falls the proud queen of  
the waters. By what right can England  
interfere with the Continental nations?  
She owns not a foot of land in Europe  
save Gibraltar rock. Her colonies have  
no interest in the balance of power theory,  
and the farther England advances in such  
affairs, the more loose becomes the tie  
that unites them together. The queen  
now rules over possessions on which the  
sun never ceases to shine. Who can de-  
sire more? Gladstone when before in of-  
fice, directed the talents of his ministry to  
improving and reforming England, to  
uniting more fully the different parts of  
the Empire. It was under his ministry  
that the Irish church was disestablished,  
the tenure of land in Ireland modified,  
riots banished on days of election and  
military promotion made dependent upon  
ability rather than purchase. England  
was at peace with all nations.

In this manner did Gladstone manage  
affairs. But in 1874 he was forced to re-  
sign. And six years of pomp and dis-  
play, mingled with foreign wars and no  
legislation for home improvement, have  
rolled away. The Disraelian ministry  
came into power to make the supremacy  
of England felt. England must be in the  
ascendency was the motto: Russia must

bow to England or suffer the penalty, was  
the watchword. Think of the thrill of  
disgust, the feeling of alarm, heightened  
even to fierce demand for war, if the Rus-  
sian Czar should declare that Russia is  
and must be recognized as the leading na-  
tion of the old world, that Russian inter-  
est must be uppermost, come what may.

That the Eastern question is a vexed  
and knotty problem none will deny.  
That Russia is fast advancing in wealth  
and civilization; that Turkey's time of po-  
litical life is past, even Conservatives ad-  
mit. Yet the Disraelian ministry cham-  
pioned the cause of Turkey. Why? For  
injustice done her, or for political pol-  
icy? Turkey, expiring by the just sen-  
tence of christendom, Turkey, whose po-  
litical pulse was falling fast, Turkey, the  
home of discontent and bloodshed, the  
persecutor of Christians, Christian Eng-  
land had to protect. What has been the  
result? Home industry paralyzed, dis-  
content in England, Ireland fierce be-  
cause of bad government and famine, the  
finances in a wretched condition, a war  
leaving England and Russia enemies,  
France and England alienated, Europe  
agitated, and the dark thundering war-  
clouds in every by the horizon, waiting  
for a favorable breeze to send in black-  
ening the whole political heavens. "If  
this be the result of thy foreign policy,  
O noble Earl of Beaconsfield, if this be  
Conservatism, we want it not" has been  
England's latest answer. Beaconsfield  
has fallen. His greatness is of the past,  
and England may well rejoice with  
Gladstone again as premier.

Gladstone and Disraeli are characters  
that have very little in common. The one  
refined, mild and peaceful, ruling by cul-  
ture and intelligence, striving to benefit  
man, to render more easy and delightful  
his position. The other stern, pompous,  
imaginative, and ruling with an iron  
hand. Disraeli is like the mountain  
stream whose course is checked, cramped,  
and impeded, but whose velocity is in-  
creased by the very obstacles themselves  
after they have once been passed. Glad-  
stone is as the broad curving river into  
which the former flows, whose heavy  
weight and strong velocity bears all be-  
fore it. Disraeli is vehement and passion-  
ate, fitted to incite, but not to govern.  
Gladstone is cool, reserved, and one who  
as leader will be true to himself, his par-  
ty and his country.

Such are some of the characteristics  
and differences of the two men. Glad-  
stone is now at the head of the govern-  
ment. What is to be expected? A reign  
of progress and reform, Ireland relieved,  
foreign wars ended, and legislation for  
the people, the colonies, and not for the  
Crown. But however prosperous Eng-  
land may be, let her not forget those dark  
and dreary days of commercial depression  
when Disraeli was premier. N Z. S.