

be thoroughly considered before any action is taken. Not taking into account the general objections to the state supporting technical schools (for the state is required by law to eventually establish colleges of law and medicine in connection with the University) still there are other objections.

A medical college requires large laboratories and costly apparatus for the purpose of experiment. They should also be situated where the students would have the benefit of hospital practice. Then if one system of medicine is taught to the exclusion of others there will be a constant effort made by the excluded schools to have their system taught; and in time, at least two distinct schools will be established. The state is not rich enough to establish a college of medicine. There are fewer objections to a Law school. Nothing is needed but a law library, (which can be commenced with a few hundred dollars and allowed to grow) and one or two professors. If a technical school is established at the present time let it be the law school.

THE UNIVERSITY

There is a natural feeling of pride which every one has in the institutions of his own state. The increasing facilities of our University are a source of much pleasure to the youth of the State desirous of a liberal education. But as there is an opinion prevalent, to what extent we know not, that an eastern education is preferable to one obtained at the University, the STUDENT asks at least a careful consideration of the matter. No doubt the older colleges of the east have some advantages over ours. What are they? Better facilities and a well established reputation. Granting them these, are they of sufficient importance to induce the youth of this State to forsake their western college? We think not. There is a sensible view to take of this matter, a business view. Every young man desires to cast his lot among those whom he considers will be his friends, willing and ready to recognize his worth. He desires also to become acquainted with those who in the years to come, are destined to be the social, political and religious leaders of the state in which he resides. Can these desires be more easily gratified by an eastern education? Exactly the reverse. It is spending four years away from home, learning much it is true, from books, acquiring new habits and mannae which on return are found detrimental in the extreme. The active, practical west demands active practical men. It is a fact that the west is more thoroughly awake, more energetic than any other part of the country. It is equally true that the educational institutions are the exponents of western enterprise and activity. Why then does any young man of this state hold the colleges of Yale, Harvard and Cornell, in higher estimation than he does his own? Their courses of study are very nearly the same as those taught here. Their professors are mortals, and as such, are liable to all the deficiencies of our own.

These are any number of reasons why the young people of this state should support the institution called into existence

for their own benefit. It is their duty, it is to their interest. We see by the catalogue there have been more students in attendance the last term than there have ever been before. This speaks well of the University. But there is room for more, and more are needed.

The literary societies have ever been an important factor in the work done by the students in the University. The practical benefit derived from society work has frequently been set forth in these columns by our predecessors; hence we feel timid in attempting to refer to it again. But, unless we have exalted ideas concerning the societies, this matter can not be referred to, too often. On public exhibitions, and other occasions when students have appeared in public, there has sometimes been found a deficiency in elocutionary training. Although, as a whole, our public efforts have been very creditable, considering the meagre opportunities for such preparation as is required, yet there is room for improvement. Of this fact, none are more sensible than the students themselves. As it is, the literary societies are the only means affording practice in public speaking with its attendant benefits. To say that these, who, during their attendance at the University, have taken an active part in the societies, have derived as much benefit therefrom, as from one-fourth of the work required by the classroom, is but the sentiment of all those of whom we speak. Yet, with all this experience in favor of society work, a very large per cent of the students do not belong to any society. This is, to say the least, a lamentable fact. And yet the students are not wholly to blame for it.

Those who have urged upon non-members the necessity of taking part in some society, have been met by the formidable objection of a lack of time. It is true with four studies a term a student's entire time could be given to the text-books. If to appear well in the class room, and by so doing get a better "standing" is the aim of the student, the text-book may claim the whole time. The use of text books beyond a certain limit is a nuisance, and when text-books demand a student's attention, to the exclusion of all the means of improvement attendant on the societies, that limit has evidently been passed.

But there are the rhetorical. To be sure, we have them, but no instructor with three or four classes each term to teach can do justice to this important work.

Notwithstanding the draw-backs, some have shown a very commendable zeal in building up the societies. Visibly, their work has not been fruitless, for two well-furnished halls, is the result. Besides whatever efficiency in speaking, and success in appearing publicly in any capacity has been attained, it has been the result of individual effort. To new students and all others we say, you can ill afford to omit this factor in your work, during your stay at the University.

Obituary on a mustache:

"We shall look, but we shall miss it,
There will be no downy hair;
We shall linger to caress it,
Though we know it is not there."

Editor's Table.

The *Bates Student* for December contains a number of good articles—one,—"Scholarship and Democracy,"—especially so. A review of the poem "Israfil" contains some of the best passages to be found in the poem. The editorials are carefully written and show that the writer has some sound ideas and knows how to advance them, but what was the matter with the Local? Had he gone to sleep, or was he only buried in a book? The college items do not have their usual spiciness and from lack of news the columns were filled out with quotations from celebrated writers. *The Student* has an excellent poem entitled "The Gulf," the last verse of which we give:

Here, in these solitudes, by thee I learn
The story of my life. From 'neath the mountain's sod

To ocean's breast, thou com'st with many a turn,
From feebler life I pass to the eternity of God.

The *College Index* has a good article on "The French Language as Illustrating French Character." Also one entitled "Demosthenes on the Crown." Though this begins like a Freshie's oration it grows better and from the third paragraph is very interesting and well written. The article on "Froude's Estimate of Caesar" is very good indeed though the style is quite Sophomorical. The editorials certainly present a variety of topics and are quite refreshing after reading the common run of editorials, on account of a shade of sarcasm perceivable throughout many of them.

In *The Collegian and Neoterian* the article on "One Phase of Dickens' Character" is excellent. It is all well written and would give one who had never read one of Dickens' works a good idea of his character and style of writing. We give an extract: "His passion for caricature is the passion of the expert. It is purely a product of the brain. He is savagely artistic. On the other hand his passion for pathos is the strong humanity within him. The large heart comes to the rescue of the large brain, and the grotesque statuary that his intellect delights in takes on the glow and freshness and suppleness of life. That which would have been picturesque for its perfect ugliness, becomes picturesque for its naturalness." The exchange column of the *Collegian and Neoterian* is as interesting as possible.

The *Central Collegian* contains quite a sermon on the text "Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee." We hope the writer practices what he preaches and think if he tries to improve himself as the years go on, he will one day make a very good minister. The editorials are as interesting as can be expected for the close of the term, the editor being only a little bit sentimental. "How about the Law?" in the Alumni Department is good, and to the point. He evidently "knows whereof he speaks." The exchange editors seem to think anything in the shape of flattery is acceptable to the ladies, and criticize the young ladies' papers accordingly. One word of good sense spoken honestly is worth more than all the fine speeches a man's lips can utter.

The article in the *Vidette* on "Venice" we enjoyed very much—also the great

number of advertisements that we stumbled over in trying to wade through the locals. The paper has a column of reasons given by the girls of Rockford Seminary for voting as they did in a ballot taken in the school for President of the U. S. No one can read them and say women cannot vote intelligently.

The *Index and Chronicle* is well conducted and we hope the girls will meet with the success they deserve. The editorials are scarce but the columns are otherwise well filled. The article on "The World's a Stage, etc.," is interesting and the one on "Milton" good though short. "Enthusiasm" is excellent. We hope the author of "Poor Ceaph" will contribute an article on "bangs" or a kindred subject some time. The writer of Leonardo Da Vinci" seems to have given considerable study to the subject.

The *Doane Owl* on "Difference" of opinion is very good. J. N. D. has evidently been studying his Geology. He gives us some very good ideas on Ancient Human Remains. We also notice a short essay on "Autumn" by a small boy. The parody on Sheridan's Ride reminds us of the way we do sometimes. The *Doane* chronicler seems to have been quite successful.

Locals.

What has become of the gymnasium?

Prof. Emerson has had his recitation room rearranged.

To John Morrison, the merchant tailor, for nobby clothing.

Mr. George Simington is very sick at Dormitory with lung fever

Just received a large lot of artists materials at Clason's Book store.

Frank Smith of the University is 2nd Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

It is currently reported that Miss Dora Swisher is going to Ohio to live.

Ask D. W. Fisher what he thinks about emigrating to Pennsylvania.

The STUDENT has quite a list of subscribers in the House and Senate.

Students having items of interest will please report to the Local Editor.

When you hear Wm. A. Triss say, "with alacrity," you know what it means.

Wm Gregg was forced to go home on account of sickness of his brother.

Mr. Wimberly is still attending the University. S. D. Cox, please take notice.

Joseph Easterday has been compelled to return home on account of sickness.

Mr. George Simington, brother to the Misses Simington, is a student for this term.

Frank Wood, one of the University students, was elected 2nd Assistant Clerk of the House.

The University Cadet Band furnished the music at the Governor's reception. The band is gaining a good reputation.

Tutor Fossler has moved into the city that he may at all times be where his beloved German class can consult him.