

shown a few days ago a passage in Horace that is classical Latin for our "over the left." Then take our "slang" phrases *per se* and see if they do not express the idea better than the conventional words. "Should smile to murmur" is in my opinion a very poetic assent; "to give one a breeze" is at once more expressive and more pleasing than its hacknied equivalent, and even "boss racket" and "grand lay out" in terse meaning and force are far ahead of their commonplace synonyms.

Recast some "slang" phrases and note how "evaporative" the process is. Let originality and variety of expression have credit whatever its source.

"For human bodies are sic' fools,  
For a' their colleges an schools."

—A Sheldon, in Doane Owl.

And allow us to add to Mr. Sheldon's quotations the line from the *Andria* of Terence,

"Quem ego credo manibus pedibusque obnix  
omnia  
Factorum,"

which a Harvard professor, well up in Latin slang, translates "with teeth and toenails."

THE GOAT.

The goat is a native of vacant lots about the city, and there are lots of them.

The goat is omnivorous. He will go at anything that he sees, and will seize anything he may go at.

His principal food, however, is play bill. He is very fond of letters.

Let us honor him for his love of bill letters.

The gentleman goat is called Billy, but he is a Billy that no policeman can handle.

The lady goats are called Nanny. This is their ewe-Naany-mous name.

The young goat is called a kid. Kids are on hand the year round.

The goat is generous to a fault. He presents a couple of horns to everybody he sees.

In the matter of mere cash, the Cashmere goat is the most famous.

Goats are fond of the outskirts of large cities, also hoop skirts.

The goat wears a beard. It is called a goatee though not confined to the goat.

The goat is noted for its bunting, but he never flags.

The goat is one of the signs of the zodiac, signifying that he has a propensity to knock things sky-high.

He never gets high himself. That is to say, he never gets over the ba-a's.

Shakespeare understood the spontaneity of the goat when he said, "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

He is a wide awake animal. He never gets caught napping, notwithstanding

the many cases of kid-napping you may have read about.

For many years the goat was the only butter known.

Goats love to get on a high rock and sun themselves. Give them a chance and they will always seek a sunny climb.

THE HESPERIAN STUDENT.

Published semi-monthly by the students of the Nebraska State University.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

EDITORS IN CHIEF.

EDSON RICH. N. Z. SNELL,  
LOCAL EDITOR.....CLEM CHASE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.....B. F. MARSHALL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 copy per college year . . . . . \$1.00.  
1 " six months . . . . . .50  
Single copy . . . . . .05.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 column one insertion . . . . . \$3.00.  
2 squares " " . . . . . .75.  
1 " " " . . . . . .40.

All articles for publication should be addressed—Editor HESPERIAN STUDENT, State University, Lincoln, Nebraska. All subscriptions and business communications, with the address, should be sent to B. F. MARSHALL. Subscriptions collected invariably in advance. Advertisements collected monthly.

Editorial.

EXAMINATIONS are to test a student's knowledge of a subject. This knowledge, it is supposed, is in his head, and not in his note book. In all classes there are students who work, and as a result, a written review or a final examination does not fill them with all kinds of desires to "beat" the professor. Does the University contain such students only? Derogatory as it is to the honesty and manhood of the students in general, no one can with any degree of truth say it does. The amount of systematic cheating that is carried on by those who hold themselves worthy of a professor's respect and confidence, but by this practice degrading themselves to the level of common pilferers, were it known, might cause the Faculty to take means for its suppression. No good student particularly cares about his mark—knowledge of the subject is what interests him. He knows that if he does work which is satisfactory to himself, the teacher can find no grounds to complain. But, when in class-room and during examinations he sees students on either hand, with note or text-book open he is convinced that injustice is done him as well as the cheater. The STUDENT, in the name of those who faithfully dis-

charge their duty, for the benefit of industrious, honest-plodding students, respectfully asks that the proper authorities, at least, give this matter their consideration.

THE city papers have begun a crusade on the University societies, and, it might be added, a just one. As has been before stated in these columns, the purpose of a literary society is the intellectual advancement of the student rather than the pleasure of an audience. It seems at present that the object of the society is simply to draw a crowd. Now this is all wrong. What the student wants is the training acquired in the production of an article. The result would be the same whether or not the article was read. Societies composed of a few, and working with closed doors, accomplish the most good. This habit of introducing novelties to draw a crowd will weaken the society. If people do not wish to come to society unless the regular programme be varied by something foreign, then let them stay away. Such are not the proper associates of true students. Let the societies try the plan, for a time at least, of admitting none but members. This forms a body, all interested in a common subject. In such a company the performer is under less restraint, and hence able to accomplish more. This is especially true in debate, the most important part of the society programme. If any one thing detracts from the interest in a programme, it is to have students greet the listeners with partially prepared productions. It is an annoyance to the audience, and an absolute harm to the student.

BOOKS.

Books are to the intellect what food is to the body. By digesting the matter contained in them the mind is nourished. To the effect produced by ideas in this form, has been ascribed the Reformation and the French Revolution. By reading, men learned the condition of the people under forms of government unlike their own, and hence reasoned concerning the relation of their condition to their form of government. Much is said about the value of conversation with intellectual men, but how much more valuable to the student, are their ideas clearly expressed in print. The conversation cannot of necessity be so clear and concise, as are the same ideas arranged for the printer. The conversation may be forgotten, the book is ever at hand for reference. In conversation the thoughts follow too rapidly to be pondered; in the book each idea is studied and thus rejected or retained.

There are good books and worthless