

THE CITY.

New goods at Barkley & Briscoe's.

Large stock new books at Fawell's.

Novelties in fine stationery at Fawell's.

All the students go to Fox & Struve for their books and stationery.

Go and see M. H. Gustin to get good harness or buggies, on 11th street.

Preserve your natural teeth by having them attended to early by Dr. Way.

The latest and nobbiest style of suits, neckwear and hats at the Phoenix One Price Clothing Hall.

The captivating University Broom Brigade will give a review at the Baptist sociable on Wednesday evening in Butler's new store, O street.—*Journal*.

H. C. Lett & Son are selling more boots, shoes, hats and furnishing goods than any store in Lincoln. No one doubts the truth of their selling at cost.

The view down Eleventh street from the University is a good one and has much improved during the year. Four large three-story blocks and a number of smaller ones have been erected since April, 1881. Eleventh is rapidly becoming one of the handsomest streets of the city.

SENIOR STUDIES.

Though conscious that much has been said in these columns in regard to the present course of study, yet we wish to "throw out a thought." From an examination of the course laid down in the catalogue it will be seen that the studies of the Senior year are for the most part of a different nature from those of previous years, the principal study being that of philosophy. But why limit it to mental and moral philosophy; instead of translating detached portions of Greek and Latin text would it not be better to spend the time studying the literature and philosophy of these people? This would be more in keeping with, and greatly supplement their study of mental and moral philosophy, for this subject pervades much of the writings of the Greeks and Romans. Indeed, philosophy may be said to have taken its rise among the early Greek thinkers, and hence a study of these would greatly elucidate and facilitate the study of modern philosophy. Furthermore, philosophy from its initial period has been the subject of manifold speculation. Nearly every thinker of eminence has formulated a theory peculiar to himself, containing amidst its illusions much that is true. This being the case, it would be almost impossible to gather within the compass of a single text-book the theories of the different philosophers

sufficiently elucidated to be comprehensible to the average student, but rather must he seek amongst the writings of the philosophers themselves a clear statement of their theories, sufficiently elaborated to be intelligible. This requires no little time, we are aware, but it is the only method which gives any degree of satisfaction. We can say from experience that the benefit derived from such comparative study more than repays the expense of time; the mental training received far transcends that acquired from a mere dipping into this and that.

The present course requires at least six different lines of study at the same time. How absurd to suppose that each one of these can be pursued with any degree of gratification. Not only is little time devoted to each one, but the infrequency of the recitation renders the study of each disconnected, and thereby occasions much loss that might be avoided by consecutive recitations. Some one will say, perchance that the object of a collegiate course is simply to confer upon the student a general education, and that he cannot afford to spend his time upon a thorough investigation of any particular subject. In this we grant there is much truth; but too often the real object to be attained is overlooked. Too many seem to think the college graduate a sort of walking encyclopædia; such an idea is entirely erroneous. The athlete does not take his daily exercise in the gymnasium for the mere purpose of learning the various figures and evolutions, but for the development of his physique; so the student should pursue such studies as will be most highly conducive to the development of his mental powers.

With the exception of mathematics the first three years are devoted almost exclusively to the acquirement of knowledge such as is necessary to intelligent cogitation. How reasonable and just then that the last year should be spent in the acquisition of habits of original thought, such as can only be acquired from a somewhat extended research in any particular theme. He who contemplates entering any particular profession expects to devote himself exclusively to the investigation of his chosen subject, how advantageous to him, then, if he has already learned the proper course to pursue in the study of any special subject. If accustomed during his collegiate training to accept without question the statements of his text book, in his chosen profession he will be but an imitator, a man not marked for original investigation—a characteristic most essential to the successful prosecution of his work. Summarily, then, we would advocate that (1) less number of subjects be pursued at the same time, (2) more time be allotted to each one, and (3) the recitations be consecutive.

COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The college branch of the Y. M. C. A. originated so recently that it has attracted comparatively little notice, and no one that has not observed it can know anything of its strength and influence. The first movement of the kind was made in Louisville, Ky., in June, 1877. There have been organized since then, and are now in operation in 29 states of the Union and the District of Columbia, one hundred and forty-five college associations. Tennessee leads the list with associations in sixteen of her colleges and universities, including the State University. Illinois comes next with fifteen, then Ohio comes next with thirteen, Ohio University among the number. Indiana and Iowa have each twelve, including both State Universities, and next to these is Pennsylvania with eleven associations. Thirteen states have associations in their State Universities, viz.: Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Nebraska. A few prominent universities and colleges that have associations are, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Amherst, Cornell and Wooster. The example of such institutions is evidently sufficient precedent for the students of any college to organize themselves into a Y. M. C. A. The total membership of the association is 7000, including nearly three-fourths of the professing Christians in the colleges that have the organization. The name of the association implies its object. It is to throw about students the restraining and refining influences of Christianity. Through its influence and assistance more than 3000 students have professed conversion in the past five years. Members are stimulated by correspondence between colleges and with the College Secretary, who keeps a constant oversight of all the associations. The Secretary also publishes monthly the *College Bulletin*, a four page periodical giving religious news from colleges and suggestions in regard to the work. We commend it to all who are interested in the progress of Christianity in colleges. Copies of it may be found on the University library table.

The tendency and aim of the association is the same as of other religious organizations. It is not to teach any particular creed, but to encourage and teach morality and the deeper truths of Christianity, which are the foundation of true morality. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

A MEMBER.

GALE.