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"Do what you ought to do, come what may."

"The hardest life a man can lead on earth, the most full of misery is to be always doing his own will and seeking to please himself."

A few years ago the women of India were not allowed to learn to read. Now there are 126,340 girls attending schools established for them.

Mr. Moody says London is the most religious city in the world. The Sabbath is observed better than in any American city. This he attributes largely to the revision in the Church of England. It is more christian than it was ten years ago. In reference to the temperance cause the Evangelist says: "It is a hard thing to argue when such men as Spurgeon, Canon Farrar and Canon Wilberforce had wine at the table, where it formed as much the part of a meal as the bread or meat; but when these great ministers donned the blue ribbon and advocated the cause from the pulpit, it was a great victory. There are members in the House of Parliament today who attend the sessions with the blue ribbon in their lapels."

The Boston *Advertiser* has an article to show that while the man with but one idea may be a social power he who has only the half of several ideas may be a danger and is an actual nuisance. Upon this subject of semi-education the *Advertiser* says: The typical New Englander of former days had few books and convictions, but his books were well read, his convictions profound, and he was, in every true sense of the word, a better educated man than his more versatile successor, who lives in a chaos of books, magazines and newspapers. The general diffusion of superficial and fragmentary information has given rise to a multitude of half educated writers, who, sometimes for money and sometimes out of mere vanity, are anxious to instruct the world in theology, philosophy and politics, or prepared to amuse it with attenuated fiction. How much better honest ignorance, or wholesome unpretentious dullness than the self-deluding conceits of the parlor metaphysician or the painful introspections of the fashionable novelist.—*Selected*

One of the stone masons engaged on the Washington monument told a reporter that the summit of the monument is a terrible place to be during a thunder storm. He had seen the lightning flashing about, above and below him, while the thunder peals almost knocked him from his feet. "I have seen," he said, "a great flash of lightning blaze and crackle among the iron work above my head, and then follow the girders through the inside to the ground, brilliantly illuminating the dark interior

for an instant and filling the air with a strong sulphurous smell." The Washington monument will be the highest work of man to be found in the world. It has a height of over 434 feet and the enormous weight of 90,000 tons.

The highest point reached by man so far is the spire of the cathedral at Cologne, which is 520 feet high, and was completed in 1892. The Washington monument will be 555 feet high when completed. The tallest of the great pyramids is only 480 feet in height. The monument will be capped with a pyramidal peak 55 feet high. Visitors will be allowed to look through large windows on each of the four sides 460 feet from the ground.—*Selected*

From a brief speech made by Garfield to the students of Hiram college, we learn one of the secrets of his great success in life.

One mind, he says, is not greater than another perhaps, but its margin is greater. This idea he made plain by means of globes used to represent minds with living principles at their centres which throws out its tentacle-like arms in every direction as if to explore for knowledge. The one goes a certain direction and stops. It has reached its maximum of knowledge in that direction. The other sends its arms out and reaches a quarter of an inch farther. So far as the first mind is able to tell, the other has gone infinitely beyond it. Many minds you may consider wonderful in their capacity, and yet they may be able to go only a quarter of an inch beyond you.

What an incentive this should be for the student to work to make his margin as great or if not greater than that of his fellows! I recall a good illustration of this, adds Garfield, "When I was in college a certain young man was leading the class in Latin. I thought I was studying hard. I could not see how he got the start of us all so. To us he seemed to have an infinite knowledge. He knew more than we did. Finally one day I asked him when he learned his latin lesson. "At night," he replied. I learned mine at the same time. His window was not far from mine, and I could see him from my own. I had finished my lesson the next night as well as usual, and feeling sleepy was about to go to bed—I happened to saunter to my window and there I saw my classmate bending diligently over his book. "There's where he gets the margin on me!" I thought. "But he shall not have it. For once," I resolved. "I will study just a little longer than he does tonight." So I took down my books again and opening to the lesson went to work with renewed vigor. I watched for the light to go out in my classmate's room. In fifteen minutes it was all dark. "There is his margin!" I thought. It was fifteen minutes more time spent on rules and root-derivatives. How often, when a lesson is well prepared just five minutes spent in perfecting it will make one of the best in his class. Here the margin is very small, but all important.