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## "ENTRE NOUS."

The habit of garbling the President's messages is the most serious fault of our newspapers. It falls very little short of a thrust at the patriotism of a people to misrepresent, in fine, to slander, their chief representative.

Col. Ingersoll, always alive on questions of contemporary politics, remarks on "Labor in Politics" this much on the republican party. "I think that if the republicans had had wisdom they would have voted for H. George for mayor of New York; but the republican party seems no longer to have a definite aim; seems afraid to grapple with the questions of the day, afraid to express an opinion". We heartily agree with him in his estimate of the republican party of today, and moreover are fully convinced that the democratic party reached that stage in its decline some years ago.

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard college was celebrated November ninth. The occasion will long be remembered by those interested in educational matters as one of the most famous in the history of American colleges. Many distinguished men were there as invited guests to the exercises of commemoration, and the elegant banquet spread in Memorial Hall. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, James Russell Lowell, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, George William Curtiss, Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, President James B. Angell, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Mark Hopkins, members of the president's cabinet, and many others of wide renown as men of literary and political note were among the visitors. The conclusion that we all must draw from the great and general interest manifested in the colleges of the country by men of such note, is that America is preeminently the land of colleges and universities; and her legislators, her statesmen, and her executive officers are not only university men as a rule, but when without a university training, as President Cleveland, are nevertheless in full sympathy with the progress of our educational institutions.

Statistics from Amherst show that the last graduating class from that institution expended during its college course about \$200,000. The average yearly expenditure per man was \$682. The average expenditure per man during the Freshman year was \$625; Sophomore year \$640; Junior year \$790.

The greatest total expenditure for any one member of the class was \$5,650; for one year \$1,800. The least total expenditure for any one member was \$875; for one year \$150. The average price paid for board was \$4 a week. The average highest price paid was \$5.25; average lowest, \$3.75. One man boarded himself at \$1 per week; one at \$2, and several as low as \$3. The highest price paid for board was \$7 per week. Students of the University of Nebraska by a comparison of their own expenses with the above statistics will no doubt discover quite a difference in favor of themselves. But eastern students do not as a rule feel the need of economizing. There are men who attend for pleasure and the oppor-

tunity to spend their money, and those who spend most extravagantly have generally the least literary attainment to show for it at the end of their course. Such a time will come in the history of our own institution; indeed we think we can note a change of this kind within our own experience here. There is, however, this compensation, we will at the same time gain in the number of better matured minds and abler students.

With the change in the management of the *State Democrat*, we anticipated a more favorable policy towards the University. We have now a direct evidence of interest and friendship in the editorial here republished:

Amid the hurry and bustle of politics there are some other things that must not be forgotten. Among them, one of the most important is the state University. There is one thing connected with it to which we wish to call the special attention of the people of this city. There are among the student classes of young men in this state a large proportion who are partially or wholly dependent upon their own labor for a living and for whatever advantages they may be able to obtain. Some of these attend the University and work their way along by doing something at such hours as they are not compelled to devote to study.

In most of the private and sectarian schools and colleges of the east there are scholarships and other beneficiary arrangements by which young men are supported and educated without cost to them. This is demoralizing. As a rule such young men are not the strong manly men the country needs. In no valuable way do they compare with the man who has worked his way through with his own good hands, and who is continually spurred by combined ambition and necessity.

We do not want the beneficiary system here. But what we do want is a systematic and vastly increased opportunity for young men to support themselves while pursuing their studies at the University. There are in the city, no doubt, quite a number of men who have about their houses rough and outdoor choring to occupy an hour or two nights and mornings, but not enough to justify the employment of a hired man. This is the opening most frequently desired by the student. He needs the out-door air and exercise. He can care for cow and team, keep the lawn, do all the work of that sort about that place, thereby earning his board either as a member of the family or paid in cash. If a little thought were given to the matter we have no doubt that a hundred such places would develop. The work we have indicated is of the best sort and comes at the best hours. There are young men now in the University desirous of such places.

Let it be once given out over the country that the University is the cheapest as well as the best place for young men to get an education, as in fact it is, and the attendance will be greatly increased. Let it be understood that any number of poor boys can have a chance to work their way through and they will come. The boy who goes through that way may be depended upon to make a good citizen. Only the worthy apply. People who hesitate about admitting an unknown boy or young man into their homes need not fear that the vicious or indolent will attempt to enter.