

lege. The Illinois boys, as a rule, are gentlemen, but if they continue to enjoy this reputation, they must, in the future, leave at home all such brutal bullies. The thug and the pugilist have no place in foot ball.

At the invitation of the republican club of the University of Nebraska, a convention was held in University chapel Saturday, October 22, for the purpose of organizing a state league of college republican clubs. Twenty-five delegates, representing the clubs of the principal colleges of the state, were present. A constitution was adopted, a league formed, and a declaration of principles enunciated. Persons of all parties will admit that in this the members of the republican club showed commendable enterprise.

This leads us to remark that now, more than ever before, the educated young man is taking an interest in politics; and this is right. The college man has, in the past, been too negligent of his political duties. It was felt, perhaps, that, to a certain degree, discredit is attached to those who took an active part in politics. Happily, this feeling is dying out. The American people realize that no government in which the ignorant rule can endure. Especially is this true of a republic. It is the imperative duty of every young man candidly and honestly to investigate the position of political parties on the questions to be effected by legislation, and, having allied himself to the party most nearly representing his views, to labor dilligently to elevate the political standard of the party. Politics will be purified only by the coliege man. Let him countenance no victory not honestly won. The great majority of men are honest in their political views and admire honesty in others. Trickery and chicanery may win for a time, but in the long run, in politics as in everything else, "Honesty is the best policy."

LAST year a plan was arranged by the officers of the University that, during the summer proved to be a splendid and successful one. We refer to the idea of sending out,

whenever possible, during the summer vacation, parties in charge of professors, to view the sights in foreign countries. It was planned last spring to send out three parties, one to the land of the midnight sun, one to sunny Italy and one to England and Scotland. On account of unforeseen and ungovernable circumstances the last named plan was the only one carried through. The party consisted of twelve, of which Professor Lees was manager and patron in charge. Only two of the party had never been in any way connected with the university. The rest were made up of professors, alumni, and students of our institution. Now, twelve persons stand ready to testify that the action of the officers in inaugurating this scheme was a wise and beneficial one.

There is, perhaps, no one that does not have or has not had, at some time, a great desire to visit the old countries. The history of our country is but a branch of the countries of Europe especially England. It is no wonder, then, that a student of history desires to visit those lands in which he finds the foundation of the study that he delights in, and which will aid him so materially to build intelligently upon that foundation, the the great superstructure known as our own American history. If so many have this desire, then why do not more persons, and especially students, take the coveted trip? The answer is found in the fact that the general impression is that one cannot visit the old country except at an enormous expense. When one contemplates making a visit to the continent he naturally makes inquiries as to how much such a visit will cost him. Usually he asks the opinions of men that make a business of getting up parties to take a flying trip to different parts of Europe. Mr. Cook usually comes in for his shaae of such questions. The inquirer is generally told how much it will cost him to visit such and such places. The price is enormously high and nine times out of ten the trip has to be given up. The tenth man is caught, and Mr. Cook becomes wealthy. The thought