

Mountain elevation is equal to all time since the Cretaceous age. Moreover it is conceded, and all Nature's laws prove that when those times are exactly equal, the last great change will come and pass. But these are nearly equal by calculation hence that moment will soon be at hand.

Some, however, may object to the theory of lava overspreading all the earth, and we must admit that our proofs are only probable and not demonstrative. Even, then, admitting that it cannot be proven, as we would prove a proposition in Geometry, we can only throw aside this part of the theory to adopt one equally as conclusive, leading to the end of living creatures on this earth. Scarcely any Geologist attempts to deny that other mountains will be thrown up, and that soon; that more land will be raised above the sea, which will cause the glaciers to descend again toward, and even to the equator; hence it will destroy all that is now on the earth.

So that in whatever way we look, or by whatever theory, it leads ultimately to the same thing—the end of time, as we understand that term. Therefore the "judgement-day is coming and upon natural principles." Dame Nature does her own work, never varying from her course, layed out as it must have been, by God, untold cycles ago, and from that time to this watched in its every course by Him.

Thus we have accounted for the judgement day without the use of electricity, which seems to be an element that could not be discarded while it could not itself be analyzed, so that all theories founded on it were only, if true, lucky guesses with no real proofs of them. People are beginning to see without the "clairvoyant eye." No need longer to support Nature's laws by electricity, nor need we look more to the spiritualist for proofs of them. God has given all that is necessary to show any of the workings of Nature without dreaming it out in that waking sleep which they term mesmerism.

U. H. M.

What We Want.

JOHN. I do wish I could gain some information upon this subject. Do you know who has a copy of —?

HENRY. No; has Gen. Morgan nothing?

JOHN. Nothing; he gave me a few suggestions. He says Mr. A— has written an excellent book upon the subject. Isn't it too provoking? I wish I had \$1,000 and I would invest it all in books.

HENRY. Yes, it is provoking. You are in precisely the same predicament I was when I commenced my essay last week.

Come to the Normal School, and you will find the students constantly complaining for "more books." Here is a school full of young men and women spending time, money and brains in preparing themselves for teachers—teachers to work in the schools of Nebraska. We are in a great dilemma. Here is employed a corps of teachers who inspire (or aim to) with a desire for books, every pupil who enters the institution.

Alas! what shall the State do? It must either depose the present Faculty and engage a set of teachers who will teach pupils to be contented with their text-books; teachers who do not kindle in the mind this devouring flame for general knowledge; who do not arouse the intellectual energies and send them forth in all direc-

tions after truth; who themselves have no appreciation of books; teachers who can by some mechanical process transform us into teaching machines—either this must be done or we must be furnished with books.

Does the State need teaching machines? If so, I fear the Normal School is not doing its proper work. The school is aiming to send out men and women who love books and literature; whose active minds are earnestly grasping after truth; who will awaken these same desires in the minds of those whom they instruct.

Such I believe is the kind of teachers the educational interests of our state demand. To fully supply this demand the Normal School must have a library.

Perhaps some observer suggests, "You have books, what are you grumbling about?" True, sir, we have thirteen volumes of the Ku Klux Conspiracy! Also a stack of Congressional Globes, Commercial and Mining Reports and a few other similar works. We are grateful for these but pray for more. One kind of food alone will not satisfy the cravings of the mind. We need history, science, art, philosophy, biography, poetry &c.

We do not think the State can afford to starve us. In fact, we know that could our legislators but see for themselves these earnest, famishing minds reaching out in every direction in search of books to satisfy the cravings of intellectual hunger; see how the eye sparkles and the countenance brightens as some delicious morsel (from Gen. Morgan's library) is seized upon and devoured; witness the look of disappointment when a pupil returns from a long but vain search after some particular information, with the mind unfed—could our legislators see this, I say, there would be among them one unanimous voice, "Let us provide a feast for these hungry, famishing souls—let us give them at least \$5,000.00 worth of books.

But we trust our next legislature will consider this matter and act wisely. We are not selfish in our demand. We propose to return to the state value received and high interest.

Will Nebraska provide a library for her Normal School? A STUDENT.

AIDS IN LIFE.

There are various ways to aid a man in this world, but the most common one is in accordance with an old saying—"you tickle me and I'll tickle you." This is more frequently observed in elections than elsewhere; one man says, "you vote for me or my man, and I will vote for your man."

We find this system of aiding one another practiced in all our schools, especially in recitations, where if one is about to fail his friend will prompt him and in return he of course expects to receive the same benefit.

When a man leaves college and enters into public life, he is always looking out for some aid to assist him; as, for instance, a man enters Congress and immediately after the delivery of a speech goes to the editors of one of the Washington journals and makes the editor a present of a hundred dollars or so, and forthwith that paper commences to herald his name over the land as the great orator so and so. While speaking of newspapers it reminds me of authors, who are a large class of people that practice this aid business. For example John Smith has written a novel and here comes James

Jones, who at some future day expects to write a book, or do something that will need the praise of Smith; so Jones says in a fine article, that Smith has written an excellent book with everything as natural as man can write, that the work is a most charming and fascinating book, and as Jones has himself gained some notoriety as a writer, we are ready to gulp down anything he says.

However, these aids in life are almost indispensable if a man desires to hurry up the steep hill of fame. For unless he receives praise for his works, they will, as a general thing, go for naught and he forever remain at the foot of the ladder. But in glancing over the great number of recommendations we see floating around in the journals, we cannot help but perceive that they are abominable exaggerations of the truth, yet as DECEIT is the order of the day we must continue to expect to see these unearned praises chanted in almost every journal in the land.

DAMFINO U.

Communication.

EDITORS HESPERIAN STUDENT.—An old proverb says, "Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his coverlet." No longer must our Western College Paper curl itself up into a little heap to keep within bounds. There is no reason *now* why it may not stretch itself even to the uttermost parts of the earth! On receiving the enlarged STUDENT, I was much surprised and pleased with its new extended "coverlet," which spoke so well of good management and increased prosperity, and I examined over and over the various "pieces" that made up its beautiful patchwork. These, woven from different materials, by different hands and of different hues and shades, were so neatly arranged and skillfully joined together as to produce a striking effect, making suggestions, not of drowsiness, but of enjoyment and benefit. The deep, rich groundwork of careful thought was relieved and enlivened by the profuse sprinkling of brighter patches. The description of one who was "On the Wing" loses nothing of its interest on account of a following gem from a fair one who can see more on a pleasant "Saturday Night."

May the HESPERIAN ever increase, multiply and thrive and at the dawn of each month, when it rises from its hard "bed" on the press, throws aside the heavy folds of its newly furnished double sheet and goes forth into the day on its mission to please and instruct, may it be ever as well worthy as now of its certain welcome.

You are always remembered by
METTY.

Evanston, April 2, 1874.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL ITEMS.

The social on Wednesday eve passed off very pleasantly.

Miss Dickerman spends the week of vacation at Glenwood Iowa visiting a friend.

Gen. Morgan returned from Omaha on the 9th inst. bringing with him his wife who has been east on a visit for some weeks.

On Friday evening 3rd inst. the Philomathean Society discussed the question of Agricultural Schools. It was decided by a small majority that it was expedient for the government to establish and maintain such schools.

School closed on Wednesday, 8th inst. Will commence again after a vacation of one week. The spring term will last ten weeks, ending June 23rd.

The term has been a very pleasant one. Both students and teachers appeared to have their hands full, and feel that there is work which must be done.

Thanks to Prof. McKenzie for his interesting remarks upon the Progress of the "Women's Crusade" in Lincoln. The noble cause has our common sympathy.

It has been truly gratifying to watch the steady growth of the Rhetorical Exercises of the school during the last few months. Next month we will give a short sketch of the nature of these exercises.

Wednesday P. M. was devoted to the reading of a number of essays by Prof. Wilson's Natural Philosophy class as follows:

The Eye, R. Moss, Weimer.
Sound, Jessie E. Bain,
Telegraphing, Eddie Hart,
Velocity of Light, Miss Lamberton,
Elements of Sun-light, Olive J. Reid,
Latent Heat, Leslie Lewis,
Decomposition of Light, Miss Emerson,
The Telescope, Miss Irish,
Polarization of Light, Miss Griffin,
Magnetism, Miss Rosine Hubner,
Lightning & Lightning-Rods, J. Coleman.
Aurora, Alice Emerson,
Undulatory Theory of Light, J. P. Black,
Spectrum Analysis, Maud Daily,
Echoes, Alice Hitt.

These essays occupied about ten minutes each. They were both interesting and instructive, and evinced much labor in their preparation. Few classes can be found with a clearer knowledge of heat, light, electricity and magnetism. The class has read carefully Tyndall's lectures on Light and Heat, some of Helmholtz's Lectures, and some other works on philosophical subjects. B.

THE Hon. Charles F. Manderson has consented to deliver the annual address before the Faculty and students at the approaching commencement. The address will be made the evening of the 23rd of June. From the well known ability of Gen. Manderson there is reason to anticipate a splendid address, delivered in a forcible and eloquent manner. He is among the foremost men of the state in culture and ability, and the University is fortunate in having secured his services.

The Library of the University has been recently enriched by a complete set of the Edinburgh Review. This purchase was recently made by the Chancellor, and gives to the Library a most elegant as well as useful addition. The set consists of one hundred and thirty three volumes, bound in half mosaic, and of itself is a library of useful information.

This series of books contains the natural products of the most progressive minds that have appeared in the British Isles from the beginning of the present century.

The series dates from 1802, when Sidney Smith, Francis Jeffrey, and Henry Brougham met in the eighth or ninth story in Buccleugh-place to cultivate literature on a little oatmeal, as they facetiously expressed it. The oatmeal proved to be exceeding invigorating diet, and has given us some of the most valuable essays on a great variety of subjects, that are to be found in our language.