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SALUTATORY.

Friends and Patrons:—Another turn in the wheel of fortune has placed your paper in other hands, whether for its weal or woe remains to be seen. Yet be assured of this, that if it is in the power of those whom you have honored with its management, its advancement will be certain. No labor will be shunned that would tend to its prosperity, and with your hearty co-operation we entertain no fears concerning its future.

The labors of our immediate predecessors have been eminently successful. The size and general appearance of the paper has been steadily improved, until, instead of a four-page sheet, you have a neatly arranged twelve-page paper. In literary merit it compares favorably with other college journals. With regard to party strife, the retiring board, though perhaps not entirely blameless, has made the paper as free from this charge as could have reasonably been expected. Of the work of Mr. Howard while editor the Association may well be proud, for to him more than to any other individual is due the present condition of the paper. If during the present administration an equal progress can be maintained, we will think our exertions have not been in vain.

To our exchanges we would say, that in our intercourse with each other may our relations be both pleasant and profitable. To accomplish this it is only necessary that in our comments and criticisms we adopt a manly and courteous tone.

Some may have expected that in this, our salutatory, we would lay down the plan on which we propose to work; or give a description of what appears to us the ideal of a college paper. While there may be certain things which we consider requisite for a first-class paper, before advocating too strongly we would wish to apply to them the test of practicability. However, this is certain, that one object of a paper is to give students an opportunity to improve themselves in composition; to do this you must write. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to make the

STUDENT, during our control, absolutely the work of students.

Asking that you be lenient in your criticisms, and liberal in your contributions, we make our editorial bow.

SUNDRY TOPICS.

According to the resolution passed by the Board of Regents, those students in the college years constitute the present Paper Association. Without intending any unfair criticisms, we cannot but consider this arrangement detrimental to the best interests of the paper. A large number of able students are in the preparatory classes; we need both their literary and financial aid. By our constitution any student subscribing for the paper became a member of the Association. Thus the double inducement of securing the paper and obtaining a voice in its control was offered. The wisdom of the plan became evident at the approach of each election by the certain additions to our finances. In time the interests of the paper will demand some such provision as the resolution provides, and without doubt, its control will eventually be placed in the hands of one of the classes, but it will be some time to come. At present, such a move is obviously premature, for with the support of the whole school the paper has had, at times, even within the last year, rather a precarious existence. It would seem, at this time, a dangerous experiment to cut off a large number from whom we have derived much substantial support.

What are the other considerations in favor of the resolution? We have heard but one argument worthy of mention, that is, that its effect would be to do away with the strife that heretofore has been so detrimental to the paper. The last election proves the fallacy of this reasoning, there being as much of strife and ill-feeling as at any previous meeting of the Association. It might be said, that the resolution was originated for party purposes, as the framers themselves acknowledged, but this is no argument either for or against its utility. Having shown some of the disadvantages of working under the resolution, and failing to discover any benefits, we would ask the Regents to consider the justness of rescinding it. Such an act we think would be in accord with the wishes of a large majority of those interested in the welfare of the paper.

No class of men receive the praise and the censure, are made the subject of high-sounding eulogies, or the object at which to hurl low and degrading epithets, to an equal extent with the bolter. How strange that men who defend the principle of bolting, who are ever exhorting their fellows to make use of this their undoubted right when the public interest would be advanced thereby, who make it the cure-all of every political disorder: how strange, when the test of honesty is applied to these men by some independent spirit standing aloof from an organization with which they are connected, that they are ready to impugn the bolter's motive, and brand him as an "ingrate" and a "villain," a "sorehead" and a "traitor."

It matters not what the party, or how nefarious the schemes he may have refused to sanction, if the leaders of the party, the originators of the schemes, be of doubtful integrity, he who has the manhood to refuse his support must expect that his actions will be ascribed to motives in keep-

ing with the character of his judges; that the attack against him will be maintained with all the fierceness of disappointed avarice.

Because a man fails to co-operate with a party of which he is a member, neither proves him a saint or a knave, that act like all others must be determined by examining the motives that led to it. The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the originators of the Southern Confederacy were equally rebels and traitors, yet each is honored or despised according to the motives which prompted the act are held in credit or discredit. It is not our purpose in this article to oppose or defend the principle of bolting, but rather to urge that you be honest in judging of the motives of those who may be considered in this class. There can be no conduct more despicable than to impute improper motives to a blameless act. Remove the beam from your own eye if you would see clearly the mote in another's. In forming your estimate of a person's character, judge not from the great pretensions he may make. When interest dictates, the devil assumes the character of a saint. Pure thoughts and noble principles are often uttered by corrupt and time-serving men. But be not deceived by words. Wait patiently until an opportunity is presented for testing the genuineness of the declarations of the individuals whose characters you would determine. If then his acts are consistent with his formerly expressed views, fail not to give him the credit due an honest man. But if on the other hand you find him acting a part in direct opposition to principles that he has previously maintained, fail not to brand him as a hypocrite.

No class do so much to destroy the confidence of man in his fellow-men as that class who are ever seeking to invent unworthy motives to account for the actions of men. Better err on the other side, imputing honorable causes to acts perhaps not altogether free from selfishness. This would have a tendency to awaken lofty sentiments, stir up to noble manhood, and bless instead of curse the race.

Why can we not, as a school, be favored with an occasional lecture? The L. L. U. has exhibited commendable zeal in making an effort to supply this need; but it is not of lecturers from abroad that we would speak. The LECTURE ASSOCIATION commands better talent, and probably furnishes a course superior to any the students would be able to give. But we have home talent that is highly esteemed throughout the State, and this should be pressed into service at home. We say pressed, not because we think they would be unwilling to appear before the students, for we believe the only reason for their not doing so before to be the want of an invitation. It is very proper for the societies to take this matter in hand, and much more in keeping with their object, literary culture, than giving socials, which has been the rage of late, though socials are very good in themselves. In the course of a term's study the student finds many interesting topics, that can only be partially developed, for want of time, in the classroom. If this could be made the subject of an evening's discourse, much valuable knowledge of a more general kind than we would otherwise gain would be the result. If the societies do not see fit to take hold of this matter, then let all unite and if necessary set aside society work one or two evenings of each term and devote the

time to this kind of culture. The advantages that would arise from such a course are manifold. From every lecture we learn something of the manner of analyzing a subject methodically, in fact, something of everything that pertains to the art of speaking well. But it may be said that this demand is fully met, and that there is enough to attract the student's attention from the work he has in hand. A student can form no opinion more detrimental to his true interests, than that of thinking his only duty while at school to be the preparing of the work given him in the class-room, and that nothing outside of this can have any claim upon his time. The result of such an education would be a man with narrow, contracted views, and of no practical knowledge of the world. Our object here is intellectual improvement, and while the mastering of the different subjects which present themselves during the course is our first duty, still anything that helps to secure this object has a claim upon our time. We know of nothing that will give a greater return for the time expended than listening to a carefully prepared lecture. Besides those immediately connected with the institution, who would willingly respond to a call of this kind, we might call upon our graduates, and doubt not, but they would give the different societies, of which they were members, an occasional address, as circumstances would permit. Such a plan, besides adding a very interesting feature to society work, would greatly encourage those who are still plodding on in the lower ranks and give them a new stimulus to continue on persevering to the end. We are required to prepare orations as a part of our rhetorical exercises, and also the societies make an occasional demand of this kind; and we find one of our greatest difficulties to be, our inability to present our thoughts on any subject in a clear and logical manner. It would be a great aid if we could have continually placed before us the models of those who have had experience in work of this kind. If our opinion is correct, that an invitation is all that is wanting, suppose we remove this objection, and enjoy a few good lectures from our home talent during the term.

POWER.

Men love power. To obtain it there is nothing they will not sacrifice. Ease, wealth, and sometimes honor is bartered to secure but a draught from this alluring fount. Knowledge is power, hence men seek knowledge. Wealth is power, therefore men labor to acquire wealth. Character is power, and this consideration lies at the foundation of many a character. It is what all are seeking. The devout divine feels that his labor for his church, for his religion, depends upon the power he can exert over his congregation; so he petitions for power from above. The lawyer is most happy, when before a jury of his fellow-men, his power has saved a client. We are all advocates, pleading our own cause; the world is the jury. The verdict will be final. Let us appeal to the very best advantage, exerting our every power to its utmost. But what is power? And why so desirable? The word *power* has many definitions, but we know of no better way to express the meaning we would convey by its use, than to say, it is that which enables man to control men. All desire it because it is considered the magic wand by which every desire can be gratified, and so it is. Success depends upon it.