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*Editorial,*

THE two societies of the University now have an enrollment of nearly one hundred and twenty-five. One hundred students or more belong to no literary organization. This state of affairs should not exist. We have material enough for two more societies at least.

THE STUDENT believes that the campus should receive more attention from the Regents. True, the funds available are limited and the demands for aid from the many departments of the University are numerous, but a small sum should be appropriated each year for the grounds. Good walks, more flowers and shrubs, and trees of a better class than the rank cottonwood are among the things most desired at present. The cost will be insignificant when compared with the benefits to be derived. Can not something be done, and soon?

OUR etiquette tells us that there is such a thing as politeness; and that the exercise of it shows refinement. A person may ask a very slight favor of another but do it in such a manner as to give offense and have the request denied. Imperiousness even to inferiors is not commendable. The evenly balanced temper that knows neither the excess of haughtiness nor the servility of flattery pleases even when it has a disagreeable task to perform. Politeness and respect never did harm to anyone, while the want of one or both has often made an enemy when different treatment would have made a friend. Official rank gives to one authority, it is true; but

in organizations whose objects are self culture and literary excellence, commands only indicate a spirit not yet subdued by experience, or an inborn desire to trample on the rights of others.

THE Regents at their last meeting elected Prof. Thompson to the chair of Didactics. This is a new departure. Gradually the University is increasing its facilities and silently and surely taking its place as one of the best and leading colleges in the West. The graduate of a half-dozen years would hardly recognize his alma mater. The University of to-day is no more like the University of '72 or '73 than is the child of fourteen like the man of thirty. The schools this side of Michigan, better than our own, are few. Our course of study is not a visionary one—merely on paper—but it is carried out in full. The STUDENT announces with pleasure any change or addition that places the University on a broader basis, thus giving a wider scope to the work of students. Many who the future intend to teach will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of Prof. Thompson's instruction.

THE Regents have come and gone and so far as the report of their meetings have been made public, nothing was said or done with regard to the prolonged absence of one of the college professors, and we are to go on, probably, as best we may without him. Students who have come here, it may be, with special reference to their studies in the natural sciences are to be relegated again to the tutorship of busy students who neither possess nor claim to possess any special fitness for the work assigned to them, or to professors who give these new duties what time they can spare from their own legitimate and well-understood departments. It is a shame that is so. The people of Nebraska through their Regents do not hire a man as Professor in the University that he may spend week after week of the school year in digging around for stones and fossils of a by-gone age, or locating coal-beds which never pay to work, or finding oil wells whose supply is as uncertain as the winds that blow, or attending trials whose subpoenas are unlimited as to time and useless as to fame. Presumably they employ him to teach the students of the University and give them all the help he can and the benefit of an experience ripened by years of study and a thorough knowledge of his department.

WE often hear it preached, and it is ever before us in print, that the sons of poor men become the great statesmen, financiers, poets and novelists; that we look to them for the solution of all our difficult problems. The praise heaped upon a man, born poor, who becomes a

benefactor to mankind, are so extravagant that one is led to believe the eulogizer himself hath little of this world's goods and this is his only recommendation to the notice of the world. The STUDENT does not believe that genius is the son of poverty nor mediocrity the son of wealth. It readily grants that the trials and hardships attending the advancement of a poor youth have often developed him, brought his faculties into their utmost play and made him far superior to his fellows. But why was it so? Because such an one was gifted with a strong determination and will power. Born rich or poor he would have been a noted man. To such an one adversity and poverty is a blessing, as it stimulates and excites to action. Walter Scott is an admirable example of this class. What would have crushed the life of hope out of a man with less determination than Scott, was to him, only the more of an incentive to action.

As we are given different power, so are our characters shaped and moulded by different influences. And the statement that poverty makes one, provided by one all is meant, is false. The timid and visionary Keats stood not in need of stern and rigid poverty; nor did Poe. They needed kind words and sympathizing friends. Some require that the path of life be strewn with flowers if they accomplish any good or noble results. For such riches are a blessing, not a curse. There are few general laws that apply to all mankind. That which is true of one class is not always true of another. If this be borne in mind, few will make the unqualified assertion that poverty is a blessing alike to all.

A NEW departure, and commendable as well as new, we notice on the programme of one of the societies. It is the scheme for a prize debate, preceding which are to be three preliminary debates open to all the society, at least the first one is free to all who register their names with the secretary. Competent judges will give these speeches their careful attention and the best of the debaters at the first preliminary debate will be given an opportunity of cutting down their numbers at the second preliminary debate. Finally the six best debaters who are left after the third trial are to hold a prize debate the first of June. The best debater at this last contest, we suppose, may justly consider himself the champion debater of the society. This prize debate will be of great advantage to the society, or more properly speaking, it can and ought to be made of great benefit to all concerned. To be logical, methodical in the arrangement of one's ideas and concise and clear in putting them before one's hearers or readers, to be impressive in manner and eloquent in speech, is to be a powerfully or oppo-