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Monsignor Capel speaks of news-paper interviewers as "intellectu mosquitos."

It is said that McCosh of Princeton has attended ten colleges and graduated at six.

The Freshman class of Cornell has representatives from Russia, Spain, Brazil, Central America, Germany, Australia, and Canada.

Henry Irving thinks that Americans are much more forward in using new inventions and in taking up new deas than the English.

It is estimated that in the past forty years over fifty millions of dollars have been donated by individuals to educational institutions.

Rev. Dr. McCosh of Princeton college says: "I don't believe that Mr. Beecher has much theology, and what little he has I don't believe in."

Wall Street has had a sensational event of about the usual order in the failure of James R. Keene, who lost over four millions in six months.

At a meeting held in Chicago the other day \$45,000 were raised in the interes t of Lombard University, a th eological school at Galesburg, Ills.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "I am trying to do some kind of justice to Ralph Waldo Emerson in a brief memoir, taking a short time to read and much longer to write."

President Eliot of Harvard University thinks that "the ordinary requirements of American colleges in the matter of history are ridiculously absurd." He believes that if any history is required it should be the history of England and America during the last two hundred years.

Prof. Sumner, of Yale college, is taking a step in the right direction by lecturing to the students on the operations of the stock market in Wall Street. If this was extensively done by teachers of Political Economy the Wall Street gamb'ers might not get quite so many "Lambs" to shear.

The newspapers are now over-busy making the next president, but, strange to say, they cannot agree upon the successful candidate. It is almost as easy to fortell the nominations of a convention, as it is to predict the verdict of a jury, and it would be great fun for the people to see some "dark horse" triumphant.

A committee of young ladies waited on the Chancellor last week, with a request that calisthenics be taught in the University. He promised to do all in his power to secure the wished-for instruction.

The Washington Monument, the completion of which has been regarded by many as an event of the d'im future, is beginning to assume a more definite shape. Th column is now considerably more than four hundred feet high and preparations are being made for the dedicatory ceremonies. Robert C. Winthrop who delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone in 1848, will also deliver the oration celebrating its completion. \$25,000 have been appropriated to pay the expenses of the dedication.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage in an article in the first number of the new magazine, Home Science, compares the rush and hurry of American life to a railway train with a "hot axle." Very few would suffer from that cause even with the same amount of rush and hurry if they would but use a little more oil to lubricate the "axle" and apply it at regular intervals; that is, if they would be more methodical in their habits and take rest and recreation with the same eagerness with which they seize upon work.

New York has been suffering from a financial panic on a small scale. Wall Street was first startled by the failure of Grant and Ward with liabilities of several millions. The subsequent failures of several banks and large firms have severely shaken the confidence of the people. Such panics as these illustrate the great financial powers held by our national banking system. It is probable, however, that under any banking system that could be devised, so long as our immense credit system lasts, we would have a frequent recurrence of the time when some slight event of no great importance in itself, frighten people as to make such panics inevitable.

Gladstone, in a recent speech concerning the charge that the English government had abandoned Gen. Gordon to his fate, said that they had not refused to relieve Gordon, but that the Egyptian people were striving for freedom from the despotism of the Sultan and that the English government did not propose to prevent them. This shows a very commendable spirit on the part of Gladstone's administration and one which does not agree with the policy usually held by that government. Many have charged the Gladstone government with being weak and vacillating because it has been less aggressive than Beaconsfield's was, but is far more in accordance with the peaceful tendencies that are animating most civilized nations.