

erage wages, earnings of dependents, total earnings); 2. Annual cost of living (itemized for rent, fuel, food, clothing, books and education, luxuries—including drink and tobacco—and amusements, taxes, total); 3. number of dependents (wife, children, wards, etc.); and suggesting the following questions under inquiry II; 1. Do you own a home or other real property? 3. Do you hold a savings bank or other investment? 3. Are you bettering your condition, holding your own or losing ground? 4. Are your children, if any have set up for themselves, better off than you?

III. Combinations, either of employers or employed, issuing in amicable readjustments of wages or seeking the same end through the strike, lockout, boycott or other agencies. Candid reports under these topics are much to be desired, both for the present purpose and as material for the industrial history of the state. They should fully set forth the occasion, duration, cost, and outcome immediate and remote of every such movement.

IV. Co-operative and profit-sharing enterprises. Reports (as above) are desired of any and all ventures, in co-operative distribution or production, particularly the latter; and of any possible instance in which employes have been admitted to a participation in profits over and above their fixed wages. It is believed that this system of profit-sharing or industrial partnership has a history behind and beyond anything written in the books; that, in fact, the germ of it, more or less developed, has long existed, and still exists in many industrial communities. Any authentic facts bearing on this question be especially welcome.

V. Socialistic and communistic establishments. If there are or ever have been any such communities in the state, their origin, history, present condition and prospects would afford a valuable contribution to the present study and to the public records.

Should this appeal meet with a ready response, more definite and detailed inquiries may follow.

MR. EDITOR: There is such a thing as privateering in war. I wish to make a plea for privateering in study. Let me explain. Nearly every student has, at some time been conscious of a feeling that, in some unaccountable way and for some unexplained reason, he ought to confine his work to the branches prescribed in the college curriculum. If caught reading a novel—unless, indeed it has been recommended by the professor—he feels as shamefaced as a boy stealing eggs; and when he allows his attention to be engrossed by some interesting subject which is "not in his course" he is as fearful of detection as a girl is of ghosts.

To me this seems all wrong. It cannot be premised that all useful branches of study are included in the college course; it cannot be maintained that all tastes are the same, nor that, tastes being different, it is right to force everyone through the same discipline.

The opposite principle is acknowledged in the arrangement of a university curriculum, and the logical conclusion would be, not that study should be confined to the course as laid down, but that each student should, as far as he is able, make a private application of the same logic to his own case. The instructors, themselves, tell us that our study here is one of method, and when we finish our course the most valuable thing we will have gained will be the knowledge, how to continue our study. But if we never try our powers, except under guidance of a teacher till the end of our course is it any wonder that so often students cease to be students when they graduate? If we are to learn to study alone and independently by studying alone, then, just as the fledgling plumes his

little wings, we may try our power on something where we have no guidance. It has been my experience that the increased mental vigor and interest will more than compensate for the time spent. H.

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#### HEARD IN THE HALLS.

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Messrs. Bryan, Coleman, and Lamaster remained in Lincoln during the holidays.

Our worthy Editor-in-Chief left for Roca last Sunday to eat mince pie under the paternal roof.

Messrs. Bigelow spent vacation in Lincoln and report a good time considering their being away from home.

Ye Editor-in-Chief made one or two flying visits to the sanctum, to see if everything were all right you know.

S. D. Killen, after declaring that it was his firm determination to remain in his room during vacation and work, finally gave up in despair and hied home to see his ma.

They say that Kleine Polk's nominating speech at the Paladian election "electrified" the audience. He is becoming an Ingersoll in miniture.

The last term has been an exceptionally busy one. College spirit has been allowed to languish most discreditably. Let us have more symptoms of it next term.

The broken limb which has deprived us of our librarian for some weeks is almost well and Miss Smith hopes to be able to be on hand at the beginning of next term to keep the library quiet while C. S. Polk does the trotting and climbs the ladder.

A few of the Science students, viz.; Messrs E. Fulmer, H. Webber, A. H. Bigelow, F. W. Kramer, L. E. Benton and Miss Baker, have taken advantage of their presence in town and the various laboratories, to continue scientific work during the holidays.

The last chapel of the fall term was held on Monday, Dec. 13th. Chancellor Manatt made a short address to the unusually large number present in which he pointed out the fact of the growth of our University for the past two years, and also setting forth the needs and hopes of those in charge.

J. E. Larkin, last year of '87, who is teaching in Seward County was turned loose for a week during the holidays and drifted up to his old stamping ground, the University, to refresh himself with familiar sights and faces. Notwithstanding the absence of so many students, he enjoyed a huge time and declares himself still in love with the University and a pair of Seward county blue eyes.

Our very worthy Rev. C. S. Kathan is enjoying a brief rest from his labors in Lincoln, where he is pursuing special studies. The spirit with which he places himself among the undergraduates when he should be pursuing post-graduate work should be appreciated by his spiritual children here, as this sacrifice is made to so better himself that he may better care for their spiritual welfare. Our efforts to make his holidays pleasant should be untiring.—*Waverly News*.

We have two or three very promising young men who while here preparing for the ministry are also supporting themselves by preaching to a regular congregation. Now the report comes in, and the authority is good, that in a recent glowing discourse one of these most exemplary youths informed his congregation that Napoleon shed tears because there were no more worlds for him to conquer. The audience yielded to the flow of oratory and the the tears came unbidden.