

Vol. III. No. 5.

November 15, 1895.

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OF NEVADA.

The Student Record

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The Student Record.

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The * Student * Record

IS A COLLEGE MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

Academic Year.....	\$1 00
Three Months.....	35
Single Copy.....	10

All communications to be addressed,

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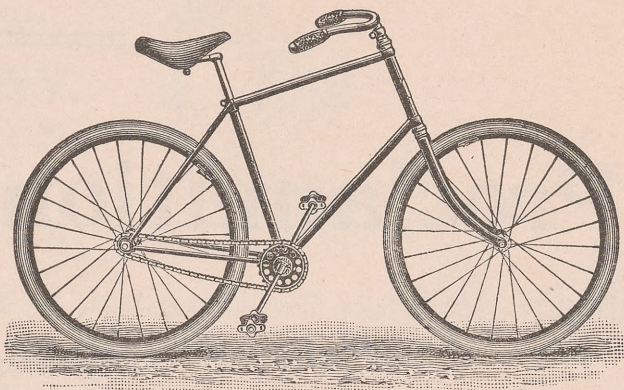
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STATE OF NEVADA.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

RECOGNIZING with grateful hearts the innumerable blessings vouchsafed by ALMIGHTY GOD to our State and its people, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with law and the honored custom of the entire people of our beloved land, I, JOHN E. JONES, Governor of the State of Nevada, do hereby designate and set apart

Thursday, the 28th Day of November,

As a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Let us abstain on that day from all unnecessary labor, and amid the surroundings of the home, in the churches and places dedicated to public worship, observe the day in a manner becoming a Christian people, earnestly invoking the favor, care and guidance of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the future, while with thankful hearts we acknowledge our gratitude and loyalty to Him whose blessings have been so bountiful.

GIVEN at the Capitol, in Carson City, this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.



By the Governor:

JOHN E. JONES,

Governor.

EUGENE HOWELL,

Secretary of State.

THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. III.

RENO, NEVADA, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

No. 5.



F. E. WALTS, '96.

NATIONAL MOTTOES.

FEW people have considered the importance of mottoes in our national education.

Many a child has learned a simple sentence that has shaped his whole life; and often we meet a man who, having been reckless in his younger days, is made to change his entire manner of living by the influence of a simple motto.

Mottoes have done as much for the good of the nation as they have done for individuals. Let us go back to the time just before the revolutionary war, the days before our freedom had been gained, and listen to the words of Patrick Henry. When speaking for the cause of freedom, he said: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." These words were spoken with such eloquence that every person who heard them was fired with admiration for the speaker, and every breast was filled with patriotism and love of freedom. Patrick Henry was blessed with the power to concentrate into a simple sentence inspiration for all patriotic hearts. Imagine him as he stood in the Virginia Assembly, his soul burning with love of freedom and hatred of oppression, uttering the words which shall ever be the battle cry of America: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" Little did he dream that these words would add a rich legacy to the glorious thought of liberty.

When it was intimated to Henry Clay that his advocacy of a certain measure would harm him politically, he replied: "I would rather be right than President." This is a motto that has found echoes in the hearts of many true Americans and has taught them that there are nobler things to

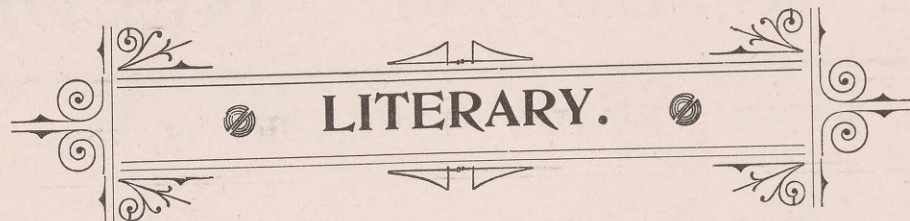
think of than political ambition, and it will ever be a rebuke to demagogues.

When John Adams was invited to participate in the celebration on the 4th of July, 1826, and was unable to go, he sent as a toast the words he had uttered fifty years before: "Independence forever." Before that day closed, the great man had ceased to live, but these words will never die and will always be an incentive to patriotic deeds. Were it not for a few of these brave men and the wonderful influence their words had upon the people, we would perhaps be ruled to-day by another nation.

The name of Lawrence should be remembered as one among these brave and honored few. His last command on board the ill fated Chesapeake was: "Don't give up the ship," and has been echoed and re-echoed over every sea on which floats the American flag. It was the inspiration of this very command that won the war of 1812. Commodore Perry, on whose success depended the victory, carried the flag which bore these immortal words; and every man under him was willing to lay down his life, if need be, for this flag and for his country as heroic Lawrence had done.

These are only a few of the many mottoes that have inspired our people. The wise men of our land have ever urged our countrymen forward by their bold and patriotic utterances. They have unfolded to us their thoughts in such forcible language that we have been the more able to realize our duty; and in hours of darkest despair their words have given us courage to fight our life's battles and win. May their names be forever immortalized and may the words they have spoken inspire all mankind and impress upon their minds such lessons of patriotism as can never be erased.

"HILDA."



GERTIE HIRONYMOUS, '96.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

"Up from the meadow rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Fredrick stand,
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland."

THESE appropriate words Whittier used to introduce his poem "Barbara Frietchie," in which he tells how Barbara Frietchie, an old and gray-haired woman, so patriotically kept the Union flag afloat after all others had been taken down while the Confederate army marched through Fredrick, Maryland.

After being so touched by this pathetic scene, how disappointing it would be to be told that there never was a Barbara Frietchie. But this is not true; there was a Barbara Frietchie just as loyal and patriotic as the one Whittier describes. However, true patriotism may not have been shown altogether in the same way he tells it, for she did not take up the flag the men hauled down, but simply waived her own silken flag from her window.

Barbara Hauer, which was her maiden name, was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1776, but most of her life was spent in Fredrick, Maryland. Here she met her future husband, John Casper Frietchie, to whom she was married in 1806. Her manner was stern and distant, but as is generally the case with such people, her friendship when once attained was steadfast and true. She lived in a community of patriotic people. Among her acquaintances were George Washington, General Braddock and Frances Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Her life was a quiet, religious one. She died at Fredrick in 1862, when eighty-six years of age, and is buried in a beautiful cemetery in Maryland not far from the grave of Francis Scott Key.

F.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Fredrick stand,
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and fruit tree rooted deep.
Fair as the garden of the Lord,
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde.

On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall,
Over the mountains winding down,
Horse and foot, into Fredrick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,
Flapped in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with four score years and ten;
Bravest of all in Fredrick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down.

In her attic window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.
Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.
"Halt!" the dust brown ranks stood fast.
"Fire!" out blazed the rifle blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.
Quick as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.

She leaned far out on the window-sill
And shook it forth with a royal will.
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;
The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.
All day long through Fredrick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:




EXCHANGE.




E. A. POWERS, '96.

All day long that free flag tos't
Over the heads of the rebel host.
Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well.

And through the hill gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.
Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear,
Fall for her sake on Stonewall's bier.
Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,
Flag of freedom and union wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;
And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Fredrick town!

—[WHITTIER.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE STREET.

Most people think when they receive a favor
that it is merely a sample, and that if the goods
suit they can come back for more.

A very poor joke seems exceedingly funny
when it is at the expense of somebody we do not
like.

A mechanic can make tools, but all the tools
in the world could not make a mechanic.

Those who fall by the wayside do not get
credit even for the mileage they earned.

Few people recognize their own game in the
hands of another.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

TO THE FRESHMAN.

Blessings on thee, little man—
Verdant boy with cheeks of tan!
With thy patched up pantaloons
Worn for many many moons:
With thy greenness and thy gall,
With thy crudeness plain to all;
Thou art but a freshman now
And to senior thou must bow;
But despite thy lowly name
Thou wilt get there just the same.—*Ex.*

The maid had been at College,
She had studied chemistry well;
She went into a restaurant
And lightly tapped the bell.

The waiter brought the dinner,
She looked it over well,
And suddenly she asked him,
"Will you pass the NaCl?"

Now, the waiter he was dumbfounded;
He went back to the kitchen,
And every muscle in his frame
Was nervously a-twichin',

About ten minutes later
He went back to her side,
When she asked him, in tones of anger,
"Where's my sodium chloride?"

When he went into the dining-room,
It was upon tip-toe,
And then she beckoned to him
To bring some H₂O.

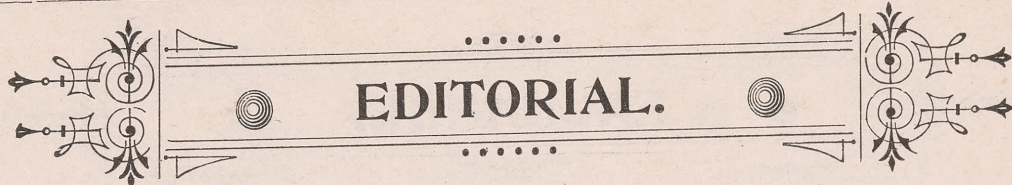
He could endure it no longer,
And, with a voice full blown,
He said, "Now that is something
That we do not Happen 2 Own!"

You can ride a horse to water,
But you can't make him drink;
You can "ride" your little "Pony,"
But you can't make him think.—*Ex.*

The man who makes us weariest
Of all the human race
Is he who writes a verse like this
To fill up a little space. *Ex.*

TEACHER:—"Can you tell me how it is that
the days are short in winter and long in sum-
mer?"

"Yes, ma'am," said John; "it is because heat
expands and cold contracts."



O. T. WILLIAMS, '96.

THE RECORD'S greatest loss in the recent fire was the destruction of files, Volume I. All the account books were saved.

* * * *

SEVERAL of the male students have expressed a desire to form a club for the study and discussion of political and current questions. Subjects and courses of reading might be suggested by competent persons and after informing themselves on a given subject the members could meet and discuss the results of their researches, or prominent local men could be secured, perhaps, to give informal talks on particular subjects.

* * * *

WOULD it not be well for the University to have a fire company organized among the boys and provided with the necessary equipment? Under the most favorable conditions it takes several minutes for the fire engines in town to reach the campus and when the streets are muddy or the hill covered with snow with such a wind as often prevails, all the buildings might be on fire and even beyond preservation before the fire company in town could possibly reach the scene.

* * * *

"SOME of the University students complain that their quarters are not comfortable. It would appear that enough money had been spent on the University to give the students proper accommodations." The above sentences and others of a like tenor which appeared in newspapers of the State, show clearly the impression created among people, through the conversation and correspondence of students. It is true that the rooms in Whitaker Hall, which is now being used as a boys' dormitory, are not as comfortable as could be desired, but

under the circumstances they are the best that can be secured. The students who complained evidently did not think it worthy their consideration that the rooms cost them absolutely nothing; it did not occur to them that this is the only institution in which students enjoy library and laboratory privileges and are required to pay for only what they destroy; they did not deem it necessary to add an explanatory sentence from which it might be inferred that an effort is being made to provide for the greater convenience and comfort of students. There is such a thing as adapting ones self to circumstances, and making an allowance for short comings and inconveniences, but these burners of midnight oil probably thought that this principle was excluded from college life.

When it was found the new dormitories could not be ready for occupancy at the beginning of this semester, Whitaker Hall, situated about a mile from the University and which was formerly a boarding school for girls, was engaged as the best available dormitory for boys. After it was filled, rooms were secured in private dwellings. Since Whitaker Hall was to be occupied only a few weeks, it was not considered advisable to make large expenditures of money in repairs, but to get along as cheaply as possible until the new dormitories are finished. The citizens of Nevada know that the last Legislature appropriated \$69,000 to the University, and when reports of a complaining nature are circulated, they at once ask why such a state of affairs exists. This is not the only case that has occurred. Several weeks ago a report upon an entirely different subject, but reflecting on the University was circulated in a neighboring town and investigation proved that it originated by a student making misstatements. No one is blamable for exposing wrongs, but he is liable to censure who knowingly omits facts which are essential in forming a correct judgment upon the subject.

BITS OF FUN.

ROSALIA MURPHY, '98.

When on the shoulder of your coat,
Your wife a blonde hair sees,
While her own tresses auburn are
Her eyes are full of these.
? ! ? ! ? ! ? ! ? ! ? !

And when you in confession say,
Perhaps it is the cook's
Or housemaids, there by accident,
These are the things she looks:
† † † † † † † † † † † †
—*Kansas City Journal.*

"I don't see why it takes Bertie so long to learn to talk," said the young mother anxiously. "I spend hours every day trying to teach him. Bess its 'ittle footsy tootsies! Doesn't muzzer do every sing she tan to det it to talky walky? Tum to its muzzer? Popsy, wopsy, doncy, duckums! Widdlecome, biddlecome, fiddle-dee-dee? Toze its pittty 'ittle eyes now and go s'eepy."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Clergyman's son—Pa, does God tell you what to preach on Sundays?
Clergyman—Certainly, my son.
Son—Then why do you erase so much of what you write?—*Ex.*

Late to bed and early to rise
Shortens the road to your home in the skies.
Late to rise and early to bed
Strengthens the wheels in a man's head.

MIDNIGHT CIVILITIES.

Mrs. Green (nudging Mr. Green, who snores with his mouth open)—Dearest! you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth shut.
Mr. Green (about half awake)—So'd you, darling.

A WOMAN'S IDEA.

Dentist.—"Madam, you will have to have some bridge-work in your mouth."

Patient.—"All right, doctor—suspension or cantilever."—*Judge.*

"There she lay," said the much excited man, "there on the ground, ebbing out her life in short pants." She must have been a lady bicyclist in up-to-date garb.

Either my learning errs or she is floriculturally hazy;
For when I gave her a rose she told me that it was a daisy.
—*Puck.*

He—"I'm going to ask your father for your hand to-night. Don't you wish me luck?"
She—"Yes; I hope he will have on his slippers."—*Life.*

Whether she loves me or loves me not;
Sometimes it is hard to tell.
But whether she loves me or loves me not,
It bothers me like h—l.

He—And what would you do if I'd kiss you?
She (with dignity)—I'd call mamma. (After a pause.) But mamma has just gone to church.

Teacher—"What is a tangent? You may answer, James."
James—"A gent who runs a tan-yard."—*Grip.*

Hearts are like peaches—they fall when they are ripe and get picked up by the first comer.

One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Neither does the other half.

Athletic and Society Notes.

J. R. MAGILL, '97.

The Adelphi had another meeting on Friday, the 8th.

Dr. W. H. Patterson addressed the General Assembly on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

The Social Club held its semi-monthly meeting in Stewart Hall on the night of Friday the 1st.

Prof. Wilson's laboratory and office in Hatch Station have undergone changes which add materially to the convenience of the apartments.

A football game between the first and second University elevens was played on the campus yesterday, the particulars of which will appear later.

Miss Clapp, the librarian desires to thank the person who sent her copies of the STUDENT RECORD for files. No. 11 of Volume I is still lacking.

Captain Cahlan is making arrangements for a game of baseball with the Star nine of Virginia City. If terms can be agreed upon, the game will come off the Saturday before Thanksgiving.

We regret to learn that the Wadsworth nine went away dissatisfied with the decisions of Umpire Morris. A more just umpire than this gentleman cannot be found, and their dissatisfaction is wholly unwarranted.

P. A. McCarran, a member of the High School athletic team extends a challenge through the columns of the *Journal* to the champion runner of the 'Varsity track team, for a race of any distance not exceeding 220 yds.

The long expected field pieces have arrived. They consist of two three-inch guns. Although not of a recent model they will nevertheless be a very desirable addition to the military department. The artillery men will now find plenty to do.

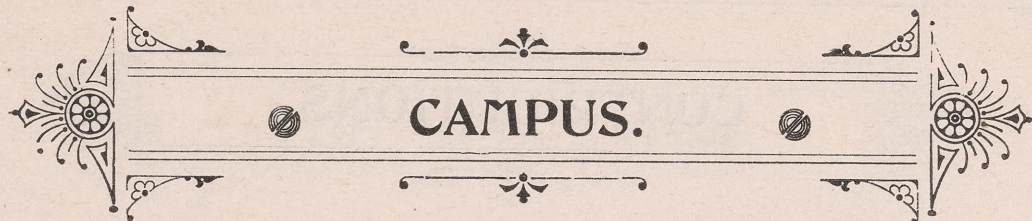
Owing to the snow storm last week drill was suspended for two days. By Special Order No. 3, the batallion will be instructed in the drill regulations on all days when the weather or ground makes it impossible to drill.

The game of baseball of the 2d inst, played on the campus between the 'Varsity and Wadsworth nines was brought to an abrupt termination by the burning of the mechanical work shop. All hands immediately began assisting to quell the flames. The score was 3 to 0, in favor of the 'Varsity nine.

A commendable spirit is shown by the students of the Mining Department in promptly volunteering to rebuild the mill and smelter buildings, which were burned with the mechanical work shop. The work could not be done at this time in any other way as no appropriation could be had, owing to the low financial state of the treasury.

The University track team received a challenge from a team composed of town boys, to a contest which will occur on Thanksgiving. This promises to be the most interesting field day which has occurred in the history of the school. Members of both teams are undergoing some very rigid training and both are confident of victory.

Recently there has been considerable trouble caused by students acting in a disorderly manner while in the library. With some, it has been a daily practice to go there, ostensibly to study, but really to make all the disturbance possible. If these students would remember that they are attending a University and not a district school it would probably bring about better behavior.



G. R. BLISS, '97.

The gymnasium will have a maple floor.

Two new book cases have been placed in the library.

The lecture at Assembly, November 13, was by Miss Clapp.

President Stubbs made a short visit to San Francisco this week.

The new dormitories will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

D. Hayes is still ill with typhoid pneumonia. His mother is with him.

There is a good deal of repetition about the fire, but it will have to go.

The new mill and smelter will have two stone retaining walls and three floors.

Several of the students who formerly roomed in the Mechanical Building are now staying up town.

H. Dexter, '99, was on the campus a few days ago. He expects to return to the University next summer.

H. E. Stewart, '95, came down from Silver City attendant on the sickness and death of his brother Charles. Harry and his father departed for Ione, Amador county, Cal., Saturday evening, November 8th, with the remains.

The members of the School of Mines have taken it upon themselves to erect a mill and smelter in place of the one destroyed by fire November 2d. The new mill and smelter will be much more commodious and better in many respects than the old one. Great credit is due Professor Jackson and the mining students for their efforts.

W. H. North, '95, is teaching at Cortez, Nev.

F. H. Saxton, '95, has been promoted from assistant to foreman of the cyanide plant at De Lamar, Nevada.

F. E. Walts, '96, has been engaged in teaching Miss Summerfield's classes in the High School the past week, Miss Summerfield being sick.

Miss Mabel Stanaway, '95, returned from San Francisco last Monday. Miss Stanaway sang before Professor Stuart, a noted vocalist, who pronounced her voice to be a fine contralto.

A new engine and boiler have been ordered for the mechanical department. The engine will be separate from the boiler, and will be much more easily taken care of than the old one.

The new mechanical building will be of brick or stone. According to the present plans it will be fifty feet long, to be extended to one hundred feet, about thirty-five feet wide and two stories high. The wood shop will be on the upper floor and will contain the benches and wood-working machinery. The iron-working machinery will be down stairs.

Friday evening, November 8th, at about 5:30 o'clock, Charles Franklin Stewart of the Class of '99 passed over the dark river, leaving behind his heartbroken parents and brothers and many friends. He had been suffering with typhoid fever, and Friday evening his soul passed to a better and happier land. The funeral took place from the residence of his parents at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The remains were escorted to the depot by the Cadet Battalion, some of the members of his class acting as pall bearers. At the depot the guard of honor took charge of the remains until the arrival of the train which was to bear all that was left of our departed friend to Ione, Amador county, California, the place of his birth and boyhood.

 CONTRIBUTIONS.

 THE MECHANICAL BUILDING DESTROYED.

SHORTLY after noon on Saturday, November 2d, while the baseball game between the 'Varsity and Wadsworth nines was in progress, smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the Mechanical Building. Those attracted by the sight of the smoke rushed to the building to find the cause. When it was learned that the building was on fire the game was abandoned and all turned their attention toward the burning building.

The Mechanical Building was a two-story wooden structure, the first floor of which was used for carpenters' and iron-workers' shops. The second floor was occupied by students as living rooms, and it was in these rooms that members of both nines had left their possessions. When it was seen that the building was in imminent danger, those who had left clothes or other valuables up stairs made a rush for the building, and soon trunks, clothes, books and anything that came within reach was thrown out the windows or carried through smoke and fire to safer places. The building so rapidly filled with a dense smoke that even this work could be kept up but three or four minutes and those engaged in it were compelled to abandon it.

The flames, fanned by a stiff breeze that was blowing at the time, soon enveloped the whole building. Nothing could be done toward stopping the fire as the water pressure was insufficient, and before the fire department had arrived the whole building was ablaze. The stables to the north of the building were the next to go, and all that could be done was to watch the building burn. The breeze carrying sparks far and wide, threatened great danger, and soon a large hay stack belonging to J. N. Evans caught fire. The mill, within reach of the falling timbers, soon caught fire and joined its flames to those of the Mechanical Building.

The attention of the large crowd that had gathered on the grounds was soon drawn from

the fire close at hand to that a mile distant, for the sheds at the grounds of the State Agricultural Society, ignited by the flying sparks, were now ablaze. The fire raged fiercely for three hours; then all that remained was charred and smouldering timbers. The home of the T. H. P. O. was no more. The "Pasture," as it was better known, was now a smouldering ruin. The machinery standing amidst the ashes and walls were the sole reminders of the destructive blaze. Those wooden walls sacred to the T. H. P. O., endeared by many reminiscences of the past, which had been dumb witnesses to the mysterious workings of this order, were now nothing but black and smoking heaps of coals. B.'98.

 RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Omnipotent Father to remove from this earth our beloved and honored classmate, Charles F. Stewart; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the students of the Freshman Class of the University of Nevada, do extend to his parents our heartfelt sympathy; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Gazette* and *STUDENT RECORD*, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents.

F. E. GIGNOUX,
C. R. FORD,
MISS B. STUBBS,
Committee.

S. Emrich has opened the Nevada Cash Dry Goods and Carpet House with a full line of the very latest fashionable dresses and fancy goods, carpets, linoleums, ladies', misses' and children's cloaks and jackets. We will be pleased to send samples if ordered and will carefully and promptly fill orders.



THE SPECTATOR.

THE behavior of some of the students in the library has been attracting a great deal of notice. Last week things came to a crisis, when one day all the students were sent out and the door guarded, in order that no one might be admitted, who came there for any other purpose than that which a library is supposed to afford. This behavior, which certainly is a disgrace to our University, affords a topic of no light matter, but one of vital interest to every student. If any one of us were asked what is the object of having a library. I hardly think the reply would be, that it was for the purpose of affording a play ground for certain members of the college, some Seniors being included; yet, that is what our library has become. Rude, uncourteous and even malicious behavior might be pardoned in a Freshman, but what shall we say of those Seniors who have had the advantage of three years instruction, within those sacred walls, and yet, now prove themselves so uncouth as to have no respect for the Librarian, the rights of others, or themselves.

Can it be that I am addressing the minority in this matter when I call for a decided reformation in the manners of our students while in the library? Here and there is one who enters that room for the purpose of seeking information which may be needed either in lessons or in other work; yet, it has been almost impossible to do so on account of the noise. Were you and I to enter the libraries in any large city, we should find there many persons engaged in study or in reading. Such a place is delightful, both for the person who has some particular theme, about which he wishes to inform himself, and to the one who has a few moments leisure to enjoy the literature most congenial to him. Of course we all understand that it is very necessary for the students of the age of those in the college to have a play room; but, cannot some other place than the library be found? May not the few whose hearts and minds are devoted to work

have the privilege of using every means with which our State has supplied us? Is it honest to ask the poor State of Nevada to give us a pleasant room, in which we may laugh and be rude whenever we please? Let us show our appreciation of what has been done for us, by demanding as a student body, absolute quiet in this room. Of what good is our self government association if it allows such action? We students are responsible for it; let us scorn a fellow student who has no more principle in him than to deprive those who wish to study, of their opportunities. Well may we say: "My brethren, these things ought not to be." Who can suggest a remedy?

It is extremely gratifying to know that our students have done all within their power whenever called upon to perform the last sad rights over a fellow student. A noticeable feature during the last ceremonies of our late comrade, was the fact that only two of the faculty were present. Since the students do their part, it seems no more than right that the faculty should do likewise. Nor does my criticism end here; our Commandant, while he ordered the cadets to appear in full uniform, to act as escort, he himself wore civilians clothes, and instead of being with his cadets rode in his buggy.

Any one who has Numbers 1, 12, 14 and 15 of Volume I, STUDENT RECORD, will confer a great favor by either sending them to this office or by communicating with us. Our bound files of Volume I were destroyed in the recent fire and we are desirous of completing another set.

Superintendent R. Brown returned from California last Monday, where he has been inspecting different kinds of mechanical buildings preparatory to the erection of the mechanical building in place of the one that was burned a few weeks ago.



LEISURE MOMENTS.


INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

CHARACTER is moral order seen through the medium of an individual nature. In its most noble embodiment it exemplifies human nature in its highest forms. It is the foundation of genuine excellence. Genius may command admiration, but character (always) secures respect.

The former is the product of brain power, the latter of heart power. In the affairs of life or business, it is not brains that tell so much as heart; not intellect so much as character. Home is the first and most important school of character, for it is there that every human being imbibes those principles which are prolonged far into life, and indeed, never entirely cease. But there comes a time when home must cease to exercise an exclusive influence upon the formation of character and be succeeded by the school of life among men with all its varying circumstances, companionship and occupations.

A young man leaving home for the first time is subject to strange and even revolting influences. His ideas of morality, conduct and manners are rudely attacked on all sides. How is he to reach these conflicts? Is he to succumb to the tendencies of his surroundings? Is he to lay aside those principles of virtue and manliness which were installed into his being by a loving and prayerful mother, and adopt the new maxims which govern the society around him? Is he to disregard conscience, is he to renounce the dictates of his better nature in order that he may become popular? I answer no! Let his true manhood decide the question. If he have not requisite firmness to settle this fundamental question, well may he despair, for independence of character is the true basis of what we are and of what we hope to be. The opinions and sentiments of a person endowed with a firmness of character, his judgments of men and things and conduct are necessarily the results of his own convictions. Such a person does not adopt an

opinion or choose a course of action because others think thus or so; he will be guided by his own reason and convictions of right, he will decide for himself what is the path of duty. This true independence does not exclude the reception of information from others nor does it necessitate adherence to ones own determinations because they are his own. On the contrary, it seeks light and aid from every source.

It is said that when the great Washington met with difficulties in important questions of state, he requested the opinions of his cabinet in writing, and then made his decisions in accordance with their judgment and his own.

Independence of thought is the very soul of every great character. Where it exists there is life; where it does not there is helplessness and despondency. "The strong man and the water fall" says an ancient proverb "channel their own paths" It was his independence of thought that enabled Martin Luther, the hero of the reformation, to make such a courageous defense before the Diet at Worms, and when finally urged by the Emperor to retract, to say firmly, "Sire, unless I am convinced of my error by the testimony of scripture or by manifest evidence, I can not and will not retract, for we should never act contrary to our own conscience. God help me! I cannot do otherwise." It was his firmness of character that led him when hard pressed by his enemies at Augsbug to say, "If I had five hundred heads I would lose them all rather than recant this article concerning faith."

The value of true independence of mind and character cannot be overestimated. It is the noblest of possessions, and he who possesses it, although he may not be rich in the goods of this world, is truly rich in a reputation fairly and honorably won. Perhaps this reputation may be of slow growth, but the true qualities of its possessor can not be entirely hidden. He may be misrepresented and decreed by the unscrupulous; misfortune and adversity may overtake him; for a time the way may appear dark and clouds may

cover his horizon, but ultimately he will rise to that place of excellence which will surely command the respect and confidence he so much deserves. This accomplished, the public will not be long in acknowledging his reliability, and thus his reputation will become a passport to universal esteem.

Even the stability of institutions depends upon the stability of character. Without the integrity of individual character on the part of its people, a nation can have no real strength. It may possess wealth, culture, refinement and yet be on the very verge of ruin. An eminent writer says, "The prosperity of a nation depends, not in the abundance of its revenues, not in the strength of its fortification, not in the number and magnificence of its public buildings, but it depends upon the number of its cultivated citizens, on its men of education, enlightenment, and firmness of character. Have, and have only, are to be found its true interests, its chief strength, and its real power."

The fatal weakness of Athens, with all her wealth of art and philosophy, the decline and fall of Rome, amid all its splendor and glory, were but the result of instability of character on the part of the populace. Thus it always will be, where natural character ceases to be upheld, there degredation and ruin will inevitably result.

When a country has become so corrupted through a wrong use of wealth, so depraved through an excess of pleasure that honor, virtue, order and loyalty are apparently things of the past, then its only remaining hope will be in the restoration and elevation of individual character. By this means alone can the tottering nation be saved.

Bearing this principle in mind that true courage and strength of purpose can be acquired only by the constant and just exercise of our own free will, let it be our one great aim in life to cultivate firmness and consistency of character. Thus we shall find safety in both our moral and social relations. Thus we may be secure against the wiles of the selfish and unscrupulous, and gain true manhood. Thus true character, formed by will culture and tempered by the grand lessons taught by that wonderful "sermon on the mount"

will render success in this world reasonably sure and a glorious inheritance in "the upper and better land" the complete reward.

NEVADA AND HER DESERTS.



THE most obvious fact that strikes a traveler in the interior of Nevada is the number of large deserts which are met with to such an extent that to an inexperienced person Nevada seems to be a barren waste. Outside of the western portion of the State and a few green valleys here and there, Nevada consists chiefly of sagebrush plains or dry deserts, which give a very unfavorable impression, at first sight, to the traveler. This is especially true of the northwestern part, where we find the Smoke Creek, Black Rock and other large deserts, while the southern and eastern parts are very similar in appearance. Perhaps nothing presents a more cheerless or discouraging outlook than a large desert of barren sand. Far along, as far as eye can reach, nothing appears to relieve the monotony of the vision. Not a spear of grass—not even a sagebrush—greet the eye; nothing but the innumerable deceptive pictures common to the desert, such as the magnified form of small stones, seeming like herds of cattle in the distance, and the oft-repeated, but never existing, oasis of water.

Where these deserts with their encircling chains of gray mountains do not appear we see the boundless sage plains, apparently of no more use to man than the barren waste before described, dotted only here and there with a few green spots. It is this picture of the first appearance of Nevada—so-called deserts and sage plains—that has earned for her the title of a barren and uninhabitable land. But hold! Is this picture without a redeeming feature? Must we accept the conclusion commonly drawn regarding our native State? No, indeed, let us hope not.

The cultivated portions of Nevada present a striking contrast to the surrounding country. The beautiful green of her agricultural valleys, with their fields of grain and verdure, seem to bear no relation whatever to the encircling sagebrush or the uncovered plain. But the changes

brought about in these uncultivated districts, which were once no different from the rest of the country, prove that Nevada's deserts and sagebrush lands have within them untold power, which requires only the hand of energy and determination, and the application of good judgment to be brought forth to the light.

The soil of Nevada, as a general thing, is the richest and most fertile of any in the United States, notwithstanding its unfavorable companion—the sagebrush. The rich black loam may be called upon to yield productively to any crop that may be sown.

It is a very common belief that Nevada's drawback is her lack of water supply. And indeed it is a drawback, but not as great as might at first be supposed. There are very few perennial streams in Nevada; most of the rivers found in the spring are dry channels during the summer. But there is not a mountain but what contains springs, and artesian wells could be had almost anywhere with the expense of a little time and labor. Not only this, but if the water supply, such as it is, was properly stored and applied, much that is now uncultivated could be made into productive fields. There are abundant opportunities afforded in the mountain lakes and high valleys for storage of the spring flood waters which could then be used for irrigation during the summer. All that is needed to convert many of Nevada's dreary wastes into smiling fields and beautiful agricultural valleys is the intelligent application of a little capital and more population to accomplish this by earnest and

hopeful labor. The most difficult thing to overcome and the greatest drawback to Nevada's prospects is the deep-seated prejudice produced by the wrong impression of first appearances. This can only be overcome by time and by the success of those who have courage enough to battle with difficulties and make the attempt.

Even the deserts of sand just described, while perhaps they cannot be made into agricultural fields owing to the nature of the soil itself, have in many cases rich mines of borax, salt and soda on their surface of the highest value to man and a source of wealth to the State. Their dark, forbidding mountains, too, are all rich in mines of silver, gold, lead and sulphur.

Thus it is seen that while Nevada, judged by outside features, may seem to be without life or wealth, a little patience and perseverance on the part of the settler will be abundantly rewarded either in mineral wealth or in the gain of agricultural produce. If the matter is considered carefully it will be seen that Nevada's drawback lies not so much in her lack of natural advantages as in her lack of population. And if only the erroneous belief, induced by the impression of first sight, can once be removed by the continued efforts and continued success of the present settlers, people will flock to Nevada as to a paradise. And that that day is not far distant when Nevada's powers will be fully appreciated and realized is the earnest hope of the present writer. QUI.

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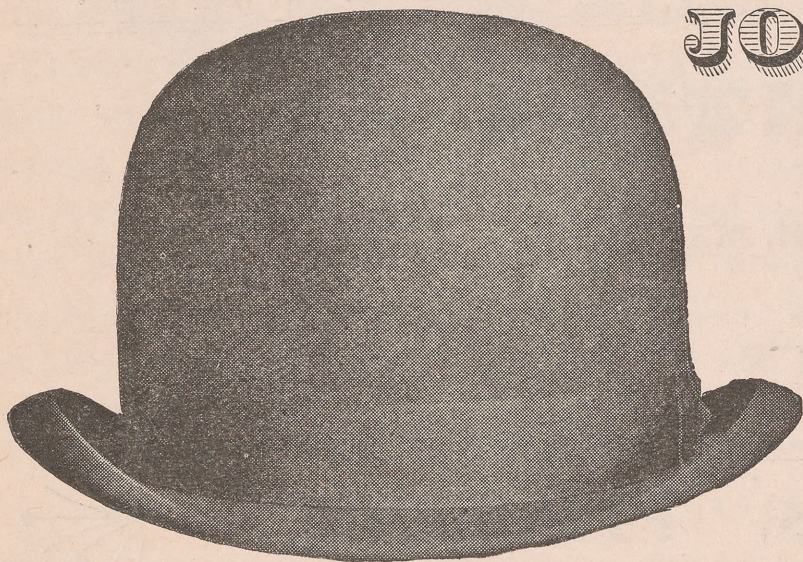
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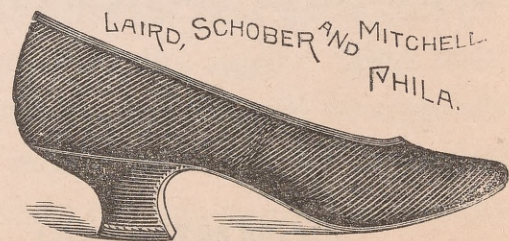
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