

Vol. III. No. 6.

December 1, 1895.

The Student Record

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The Student Record.

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The * Student * Record

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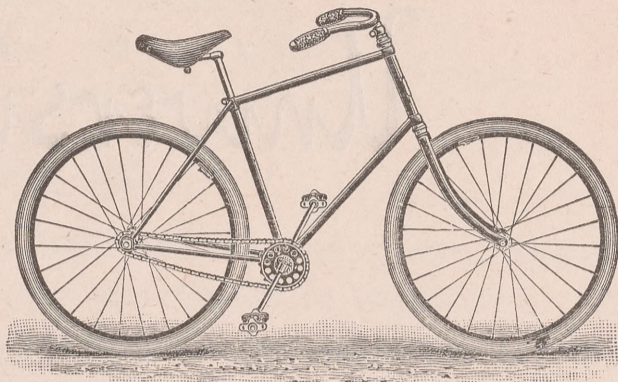
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University Bulletin.

Professor R. D. Jackson will deliver the Assembly lecture Wednesday, December 11th.

The Christmas vacation will begin at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, December 20th, 1895, and will end Tuesday evening, January 7th, 1896.

General Assembly, November 27th, omitted in order to give absent students the privilege of the first of Judge Cheney's lectures on Common Law.

The first term of this University year, the first half year, will close on the 5th of February, 1896. The Semi-annual examinations will take place the last week of the term.

The Christmas vacation will be almost three weeks long, and all students are advised, so far as possible, to spend their vacation away from the seat of the University.

Instructions in vocal music—two lessons a week—will be given to the Normal students after the holidays. Mrs. Layton will have charge of this department.

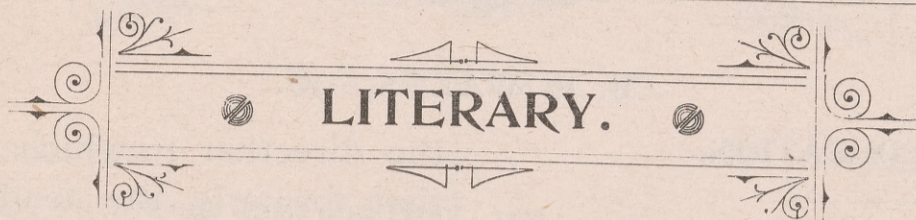
It is expected that the students in the department of Practical Mechanics will have a workshop within a few weeks. Meanwhile the students in that department will do practical work in and about the Gymnasium.

THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. III.

RENO, NEVADA, DECEMBER 1, 1895.

No. 6.



GERTIE HIRONYMOUS, '96.

A SUNRISE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

ON a summer morning, I found myself on the summit of a tall mountain peak, overlooking one of the most beautiful valleys among the Sierras. From among tall pines, I looked upon clouds and mists covering the mountains and valleys below, dim in the light of early dawn. All around silence reigned, broken only by the sighing, dreamy rustle of the pines, or the occasional flutter of some wakeful bird. A little mountain stream trickled away to the valley below, "That to the sleeping woods all night, singeth a quiet tune." Fresh mountain air blew from scented pine-boughs filling one with a new realization of the joy, the beauty and grandeur of nature.

Far and near, marshalled like giant mountains, stood forests of pine trees. Here they were tall and massive, and yonder mere specks. Away in the west billows of clouds, hiding the distant mountains, rolled like the waves of the ocean. The early bird floating far below me seemed a mere speck in the sky. But the light grew brighter, more great trees peeping out from under the mist in the valley. The deep blue of the sky grew lighter and the birds began to awaken in the tree-tops and fill the air with their joyous twittering.

"With a thousand scattered beauties, natures rife,
And air and woods and streams breathed harmonies."

The mists and clouds faded slowly, and rising as if from an enchanted sea, a mountain peak appeared. Golden gleams of sunlight and tints of every hue shone around the peak, blending again into the blue sky beyond. Rosy hues stole down its sides, chasing away the mists at its feet. Then the grand old mountain, framed in the

golden halo of the rising sun, stood beaming down over the clouds in the valley. The words of Bryant came to my mind as I looked at the beautiful scene:

"The sunny Italy may boast,
The beauteous tints that flash her skies;—
And lovely round the Grecian coasts,
May thy blue pillars rise:—
I only know how fair they stand,
Above my own beloved land!"

Every little blade of grass began to flash with the brightest of jewels, and never before had the world seemed so beautiful to me. Then "The everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day arrayed in glories too dazzling for the gaze of man, began his state." Man never painted a picture half so beautiful as this. The songs of the birds and the roar of a far off water-fall filled the air with the sweetest of music.

When the flaming, yellow beams of the sun peeped over the mountains, the clouds of the valley slowly lifted, and far below a blue lake lay sparkling in the sun as though a sea had risen from a sea and left a sea behind.

"I heard the distant waters dash.
I heard the current whirl and flash."

"F." '97.

A choir has been formed at the Congregational Church in Reno, the members of which are composed entirely of U. N. students. Instruction is given by Mrs. Rousseau on Friday night of each week.

Adversity embellishes those that it cannot cast down.



F. E. WALTERS, '96.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

THE term liberal education has been variously defined, but all definitions contain the common idea of a broad, thorough development of the mind. "It is an education which makes for autonomous manhood, excluding erudition and professional training." That is, it aims to produce a man, all of whose powers of mind have been brought into harmonious development through exercise; one who, as the word autonomous implies, is able by the exercise of his intellect to govern all his acts, to be, in a word, independent.

It excludes erudition, because that means extensive study and research in a special field, and this is contrary to the idea of a broad, impartial development. Moreover, life is too short for us to learn everything about all things.

It excludes professional training, because that has in view man perfected as a means, not as an end. This though, does not imply that a technical education may not with perfect propriety follow a liberal education. In the former, one set of faculties is fully developed to the exclusion of all others; in the latter, all the mental powers are allowed their broadest range of development.

It is above all other things, the education which has a direct influence upon the intellectual outlook and opinions of a people. This is clear, from the fact that it is opposed to narrowness in any degree. The judgment and opinions of a liberal thinker, who looks at his subject from all sides, in all its aspects and relations, are of much more worth than those of one who has trained only a single special faculty.

The requirements of a liberal education, vary, according to the ideas of different ages. The essential thing, is that they should be subjects which are good for every one—good for the general culture of the mind. Mathew Arnold tells us that an age always chooses an education in

the direction in which its research tends; and that formerly the tendency was towards the literary, while in this practical age, the scientific is uppermost.

"A broad education is the one of highest worth," says Timothy Dwight. Such an education should develop sound reasoning and keen powers of observation; should teach one to describe and give an accurate account of objects seen. It should lead one to draw correct inferences and acquire for one the habit of expressing thought clearly and concisely.

Those studies which increase the capacity of the mind, such as mathematics and science, and those which are an aid to future study, as the languages, should form an important factor in the curriculum of a liberal education. History, ethics and poetry fit the mind for broad thinking. Poetry which presents such deep problems for thought, in art, ethics and religion, is in itself a means of broad culture.

A liberal education opens to one a world of culture, facts, reason and imagination. It prepares the way for special vocations. It is the foundation. Upon it may be built any structure however lofty to which the mind aspires. K.

I dare say that there are not a half dozen students in the University who keep a well ordered diary. But how many students find it easy to write the number of pages of composition required by their professors? There comes a constant complaint from the professors that the essays have been padded. Students think they have ideas on their subjects, but when they come to write they find that they cannot think enough or think clearly enough. They have ideas only half developed. By keeping a diary we cultivate the habit of thinking whole thoughts; we cultivate the habit of thinking and writing clear-cut sentences. We also acquire the habit of observation.

EXCHANGE.

E. A. POWERS, '96.

"THANKSGIVING."

"Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored.

When the care wearied man seeks his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?"

These few lines of Whittier's express very well the meaning of "Thanksgiving" as we understand it, the day of social gatherings and festivities, of family reunions and home comings. How different it was in olden times when the feast was, as the name implies, a day spent in giving thanks to God. Now Thanksgiving Day is almost a day of amusement, particularly of athletic sports, and unless some new movement is begun the original meaning of the day will be lost, and instead of a day of thanksgiving it will be known as a day of frivolity.

Oh, talk not of the students joy,
The rapture in his looks expressed;
His truest bliss is when he finds,
A quarter in his cast off vest, —*Ex.*

I rose with great alacrity
To offer her my seat.
'Twas a question whether she or I
Would stand upon my feet. —*Ex.*

He who is without energy when young will never have it.

THE BLOOMING BLOOMERS.

When the breezy blooming bloomers are universally the go,
How will tailors press creases in them, we should like to know?
When the baby's head is nodding and wants to take a nap,
How can mamma lull her darling in a bifurcated lap?
How can bridget shoo the chickens with no skirts to flap and fling,
When the creatures go a-grubbing in the garden in the Spring?
But the question most annoying that our speculations catch:
Can she vie with men in action when she goes to strike a match? —*Unknown.*

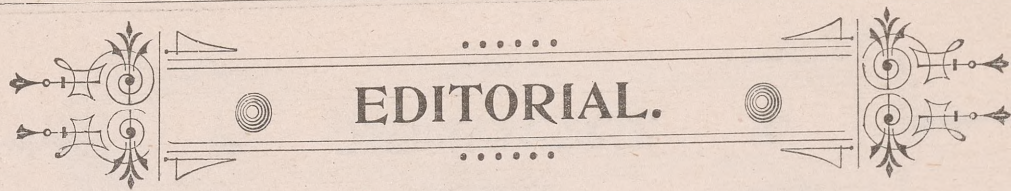
The summer girl, whose heart is flushed
With conquests many, may be sweet—
Upon the beach where hearts are crushed
Beneath her wanton, fickle feet.

That girl, when she arrives at home,
Exiles *sweet* thoughts of you and me.
Though oft her mem'ry comes to roam
On how those swains did bend the knee.

She gloats upon her conquests won;
She laughs within her roomy sleeve.
She views those matters all as fun,
Ne'er thinking that *she* did deceive.

It is a truth at which we stop
And falter with our brains awhirl—
Earth's biggest fools are they who pop
The question to a summer girl. —*Ex.*

When your sufferings are great, look your grief in the face; it will console you itself, and teach you something. —*Midland.*



O. T. WILLIAMS, '96.

“COULD the United States carry on an offensive war?” An article under this title, by W. R. Hamilton, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., who is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the U. N., has appeared in the *Army and Navy Review*, and has enlisted the serious consideration of a large number of thoughtful people. In it the writer holds that the United States cannot carry on war successfully with a foreign nation, because we have no adequate available means of transporting troops and supplies. To prove the truth of this assertion, figures from reliable sources are introduced showing the space, and tonnage required for men, beasts, equipment, etc., that for men and animals varying according to distance. The number of vessels that can be collected at a given port within a few weeks or months is not sufficient to carry a large enough force to invade a country. Of course, if it were known years before that a war would ensue at a certain time, preparations could be made for it; but, while we were increasing our strength, other nations would have an opportunity to do likewise. Next to transportation, the small and scattered army and the disorganized condition of civilians present an important difficulty. However, of all difficulties, the greatest stress is laid upon the impossibility of carrying troops great distances by water, and what is undoubtedly true of this country applies also to other nations. At present the capture of a few seaports would be the extent of any nation's conquests in the United States, because no foreign nation can transport enough troops so quickly that we will not have time to meet and repulse them with even the inexperienced volunteers.

* * * *

THE constitution of the Independent Association has been amended, and hereafter elections of officers will be held in December and in May. The officers elected to enter upon their duties

immediately after the Christmas intermission, and the summer vacation, respectively. We believe this method, by reducing the term of office one-half, surpasses the one formerly in use. Few students have the inclination or can afford the time to supply a page throughout the entire college year. As long as the tension of enthusiasm can be maintained they will give the product of their best efforts uncomplainingly; but when interest wanes the duty becomes a task.

* * * *

AN Eastern exchange comments on the appearance of the RECORD. We assure the critic that whatever may be the condition in which it reaches his table, we send it with misgivings. Last September efforts were made to change the style of cover, but action was deferred until later in the year. This, together with several other needed improvements and revisions, will probably be made when the new corps of officers assume control.

* * * *

THE first of the series of entertainments and lectures for the benefit of the Students' Gymnasium Fund will take place at the Opera House, Reno, December 7th, 1895. The lecture will be by the Rev. S. Unsworth. Subject: "The Evolution of Language." The second will be a lecture by Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton at the same place on December 14th. Subject: "The Military Schools of the United States."

* * * *

A meeting of the Independent Association was held in Room 5, Morrill Hall, November 18th. Some amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were passed which provide for an election of officers twice during the academic year, instead of once as at present. The election will take place the first Tuesday in December.

BITS OF FUN.

ROSALIA MURPHY, '98.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

American Youth—"I have come, sir, to beg your consent to my marriage with your daughter."

American Father—"Has she accepted you?"

"Yes."

"Has she promised to elope with you if I refuse my consent?"

"Yes."

"Bless you my children."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Mrs. Fangle—Why didn't you ring the dinner bell, Bridget?

Bridget—I couldn't find any, ma'am.

Mrs. Fangle—Why its on the dining room sideboard.

Bridget—Och! An' is it thot one, it is? An' yourself told me last night as thot was the break-fas' bell.—*Life.*

Sister—Why, dear, what in the world are you crying about?

Miss V—John asked me if he could k kiss me.

"Well, that's all right, dear, John is a very nice young man and I know he loves you very much."

"Ye-y-e-s, but when he asked me, of course I had to be pious and say n-o. Boo, hoo-hoo."

"If you were I, said a maid so shy,
Now what do you think you'd do?"

"Well, to tell the truth, said this brave youth,
I'm sure I'd let me kiss you.

Penelope—Don't you see the advantage?

Richley—No, I do not.

Penelope—Why, you know how to make money and I know how to spend it. What a team we'd make.
—*Life.*

A PLACE MISNAMED.

Miss Giddy—Talmage says there are hardly any men in heaven.

Miss Flipp—Then how did it come to be named heaven?
—*Judge.*

Said Atom to Molly Cule,
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort,
"There's no affinity."

Beneath electric light plant's shade
Poor Atom hoped he'd meet her,
But she eloped with a rascal Base,
And her name is now Saltpeter. —*Ex.*

Stranger—I would like to see your bill collector a moment.

Editor—Certainly! John, hand the gentleman that shot gun.
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"I don't understand it at all," said the fly paper, meditatively, "here I am doing all I can to kill off these pesky insects and yet they are continually getting stuck on me!—*Buffalo Courier.*

The professor sat in his easy chair,
Scratching his head where there is no hair;
The Freshie sat on that hard chair,
Scratching his head—no latin there. —*Ex.*

She—I never intend to marry a man unless he has at least six ciphers in his fortune.

He (smiling)—Oh, dearest, you'll surely have me for mine is all ciphers.

Smith—Did you spend a pleasant summer?

Jones—No; my wife does all the spending.



G. R. BLISS, '97.

Professor Jackson has been suffering from a severe cold.

The mantles for the fire places in Lincoln Hall are being cut.

Several of the boys have moved down town from Whitaker Hall.

W. J. Flood, '95, came down from Virginia to attend the football game.

S. C. Durkee, '95, is foreman at Patterson's Borax Works in northern Nevada.

Huffaker, while riding a bicycle ran into a telegraph pole and bruised his shoulder severely.

Bristol, '97, has been ill with typhoid fever, but we hope to see him in his class in a few days.

The mill and smelter are progressing famously. Some flux has been hauled, preparatory to starting up.

D. Hayes, who has been ill with typhoid fever, at Whitaker Hall, has been moved to Dr. Stubb's residence.

The weather, leaving out the wind storm of a few days ago, has been very pleasant for this time of year.

Some Seniors are carrying themselves more erect of late, because of their having removed their mustaches.

Frank Douglas, formerly a student of the U. of N., is on U. of C. football team. C. Lewers, '93 is on the Stanford football team.

The strong wind which blew here last week, blew out the front door of the main building, the casement not being properly anchored.

Dr. Phillips did not meet his classes Friday morning, presumably owing to bruises received in the melee on the preceding day.

About \$90, the amount remaining after paying expenses, was placed to the credit of the gym as proceeds of the Thanksgiving game.

The class in mechanical drawing has been dismissed two or three times on account of cold, as there is no stove in the drawing room.

The following students have been appointed to constitute a hospital corps. Corporal, W. Driver; Privates, Mapes, Ede, Trimble and Paris.

Some of the students are busy carting away the debris of the former workshop, preparatory to the construction of a new brick building to be used for a shop.

Miss Grace Ward, '95, who was sent from Reno to Los Angeles as a delegate of the Eastern Star Lodge, has returned, after having extended her visit to friends and relatives at Placerville, Cal.

Magill and Stewart, '94, who have been engaged in Milling for Professor Jackson, in Silver City, returned to Reno last week. Flood, W. J. '95, engaged at the same place, left for Virginia City.

Powers, '95, and Sunderland, '98, ran into each other at football practice, and cut each other above the eye. Powers had four stitches taken in his cut. Both were able to play Thanksgiving.

A. Smith, (Long Tom) '98, is ill with varioloid, Whittaker Hall, and has been quarantined. It is not apprehended that any more cases will break out, but as a precaution all the University students are being vaccinated.

Athletic and Society Notes.

J. R. MAGILL, '97.

The Reliance Football Team on its return to the Coast, challenged the U. of N. Team to a game. The boys regret that they were unable to accept the challenge, but hope to meet them at a later day.

The gate receipts from the football game were about \$110 00, which go into the Gymnasium fund. It is to be regretted that the management did not put the admission price lower as it would have resulted in drawing a larger crowd and thereby increasing the amount received. The price charged would not be too high, were the people of the State imbued with the spirit of the game. Until they are, charges must be made very moderate.

Last Thursday's football game between the Faculty and 'Varsity elevens, resulted in a victory for the latter team. Score, 30 to 0. Game was called at 1:30 P. M., and the following men lined up:

Faculty.	Position.	Students.
H. Darling	Center rush	Linscott
Martin	Right guard	Egan
Wright	Left guard	Stoddard
Fulton	Right tackle	Powers
Osburn	Left tackle	Evans
Brown	Right end	Frazier
Thurt II	Left end	J. Sunderland
Stephenson	Quarter-back	Finlayson
Morrill	Left half-back	R. Sunderland
R. Darling	Right half-back	Higgins
Phillips	Full back	Thompson

Substitutes — Faculty: Lewers, Jackson, Wilson, Stewart.
Students: Longley, Brown, Heritage.

Referee — C. Magill.


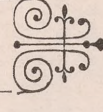
Umpire — Al Helmsold.

Linesman and timer — Professor Church.

We see by the *Review of Reviews*, that the result of the great Athletic Congress held in Paris in 1894, is the revival of the Olympic games, which were abolished in Greece by Theodosius the Great, about fifteen hundred years ago. This result is largely due to the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, a young Frenchman, who for some years has been prominent in university work. Athens was chosen as the place for a quadrennial meeting, at which amateur champions from all over the world are invited to com-

pete. Greece has already subscribed 300,000 drachmas, and other nations large sums, to meet the expense. The rebuilding of the Pan-Athenian Stadion, where the old-time games were held, is already begun. The committee in charge of the games represents all the nations of Europe and America. The rowing contests will take place at the Pireus, Athens.

More importance is attached to this game than to any other heretofore played by the University eleven, from the fact that it marked a new era in athletics in the University. Greater enthusiasm was shown and more interest was taken by the students and people than in any previous event of like character. College colors were freely displayed on all sides, and the college yell was given with a will on every occasion. The playing of both teams was good, considering that the players are amateurs, but it could be seen from the start that the 'Varsity boys greatly out-matched their opponents. Their team work was good and they played more in unison than did the Faculty team, which was the secret of their success. The playing of R. Sunderland, Higgins, Finlayson and Thompson of the U. N. eleven is especially to be commended, as the men played from start to finish with a zeal that was surprising. Linscott's playing was also fine and in most instances he received good support from the line. Among those on the opposing side deserving special mention, may be named, Phillips, Martin and Morrill. Phillips did some excellent kicking. The forcible manner in which Morrill tackled his man brought vociferous cheering from the spectators. A disagreeable feature of the game which should never again appear was the wrangling of the players when a dispute would arise. This trouble seemed to come principally from members of the U. N. eleven. There were no serious casualties resulting from the game which shows that football can be played without injury to those who participate in it.


CONTRIBUTIONS.


***CORIOLANUS.**

I

Twine the myrtle; wreath the cypress;
 Let their muteness sing our woe.
 Dumb the throbbing hearts within us,
 O'er this shattered, broken bow.
 All too soon the summer withers;
 All too soon the day is done.
 Strong with life and full of promise,
 Youth's sweet dream but half begun,
 Into darkness fades the daybreak;
 Into gloom the growing sun.
 We may linger by the fountain;
 We may search the sunny fields;
 We may follow hidden pathways,
 But not one the secret yields
 Whither has the dear one wandered?
 We may ask the passing breeze.
 List! It answers, "Weep not for Coriolanus,
 God has gathered home his sheaves."

II

Twine the myrtle, wreath the cypress;
 Let them weep fair Heaven's dew.
 It shall mingle with the heart drops
 Which our bleeding spirits shed,
 That the stricken Earth may sorrow
 For her youngest, noblest, dead.
 (Hush thy sobbing, O, thou soft wind!
 Cease thy moaning, O, thou stream!
 And thou willow, weeping, weeping,
 Wilt thou not thy tear leaves bind?)
 Ne'er again will Coriolanus,
 Garner in the fields he loved;
 Walk beside the stream at even,
 Or go forth at early morn.
 We shall miss him from among us.
 None can fill the place he leaves.
 But sweet hope lights up our heart depths
 "God has gathered home his sheaves."

H. E. C.

*In memoriam of our late, beloved classmate,
 Charles F. Stewart.

Contributions for publication, signed anonymously have been received at various times this semester. The name of a writer is never printed if he does not desire it, but we prefer to know by whom the article was written, and the signature of the author is a sign of sincerity on his part. This is true especially of articles which deal directly with the students by criticising present customs and advocating changes that at first do not appear possible. If the contributors referred to will send us their names their articles will be printed.

 RENO, November 29, 1895.

Received of J. M. L. Henry, Treasurer Students' Gymnasium Fund, the sum of two hundred and four dollars and sixty one-hundredths dollars (\$204.60).

J. WARNE PHILLIPS,
 Treasurer Gymnasium Fund.

The above explains itself and means that this amount has so far been raised toward the \$1,000 we are endeavoring to raise within the next two years, for our gymnasium. The receipts of the Thanksgiving game will swell the amount to nearly \$300.

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 Glee Club have had a subscription list passing among the students for some time, but as to their success we have not been informed. We hope that the necessary funds to provide instruction will not be lacking very much longer and that we may be delighted as of yore with their music at our general assemblies.



THE SPECTATOR.



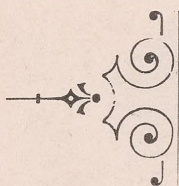
SPECTATOR has for a long time been seriously impressed with the lack of earnestness shown by his fellow students. Earnestness not only in college work, but in all their relations in life. How many earnest, thoughtful faces do we see, compared with those that are continually wrenched out of shape with meaningless grins. Smiles in their place are welcome, but that ever-jocularity which is so noticeable in our students always leads to serious results. True joy has its place; wit and humor when they come spontaneously, and are properly associated, are ennobling; but when we undertake to turn everything into a joke, no matter of what subject we think or speak, we have neither joy, wit nor humor, but a meaningless conglomeration. And I am sorry to state that just this state of affairs exists in our University. Matters that should receive our most serious attention are thoughtlessly and jockingly thrust aside; our study hours are given up to giggling and idle jests; our relations to one another and our duty to our University are looked upon as matters of secondary importance. The same principle may be applied to our work in other lines; in fact to anything we may undertake. We must realize with Longfellow, "Life is real, life is earnest." Independence of work is a very important factor in making a good student, or occupant of any other position; but without earnestness we fall into the habit of following others in important matters and not using our own judgment.

“**T**HERE'S a divinity that shapes our ends,
rough-hew them how we will," and
what a blessing that there is; for how
could we otherwise reconcile ourselves to our
misdeeds? O, no, fellow students, let us feel no
concern about our duties to our school, ourselves
and our country. These are matters that will
take care of themselves. We are not responsible
beings. The hidden hand of fate has all to do
with us. And isn't it relieving that such is the


case; for how could we hold up under the weight of our consciences if we had to lay at our own doors the responsibility for what we do and are? No, no, consider lightly all things noble, and make no preparation or effort for the highest aims in life. No effort on our part can be of avail. It is useless for us to try to improve ourselves. Such power is not given us. The fates have willed what shall be our lot. Upon this firm foundation we are standing. Away with the thought that we make ourselves what we are. Away with the thought that we are invested with the power to play in this great drama of life a worthy or a loathesome part.

ALL the criticisms on this page are given as they appear to a student. The criticism referring to the Commandant was taken from a civilian's standpoint, not military. According to tactics, if the Commandant had accompanied the cadets he would necessarily have been in command, as he was on last Memorial day; but this was not his wish, as he desired that the cadets themselves conduct the affairs, and they alone receive all praise, so that, while the cadets regarded his absence as a slight to the corps, it was in reality from his magnanimous desire that the honors be not divided. It is not military etiquette for a detailed officer to follow the customs established by his predecessor, and neither is it to be presumed that he is to observe the orders which he issues; and it was through ignorance of the foregoing facts that the present Commandant was judged by the action of his predecessors, who were his juniors.

Zimmerman, the world's champion bicyclist, has had a walkover in all the prominent races in France. Many of the races were accorded to him even before they were run.



LEISURE MOMENTS.


THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT.

MANY and diversified are the effects produced in nature by the agency of light. Of these some are easily seen and felt by the most unlearned, while others require the utmost attention from scientific observers and the most careful application of scientific methods and knowledge to be realized at all. Of the former the most common phenomena are the illuminating and heating powers of light.

The beneficial influence which these have over the life of plants and animals is so marked that it can hardly escape the notice of even the most disinterested persons. These phenomena are what may be termed the "common physical effects of light." The latter are for the most part chemical, and on account of their intricacy no common observer can understand or explain them.

From scientific study alone can we explain the nature of light itself, the chemical changes which it induces among the many substances on the face of the earth, the unseen operation which it carries on in the tissues of plants, and the wonderful power which it exerts on the eye to produce vision and color.

The primal source of light is the sun. This immense body, which is supposed to be white hot emits an intense illumination, spreading in all directions from its surface. The exact manner in which this great heat is constantly maintained is a problem which has baffled all efforts of the most eminent scientists to solve. It is certainly of immense power and is a source of light, either directly with its beams or indirectly as artificial light by means of combustibles; for gas, candles, oil, and most substances used to produce light and heat, are only sending out when burning, the rays of the sun in another form, having been stored up for ages in the wise economy of nature.

To understand the theory of light, we have to suppose that there is an elastic fluid, called ether

which pervades all space and substance. It is, indeed, difficult to imagine a body which is in itself immaterial and yet is capable of transmitting motion and force; we are aided however, by remembering that the nature of electricity is quite inexplicable, but it can pass through both solid and liquid bodies. When the particles, or more properly speaking, the molecules of a solid body are set in motion, they have the power of imparting their motion to this luminiferous ether, causing it to undulate. The movement thus produced, according to the rapidity with which the molecules are agitated, appears either as light, or heat. Thus we see that the modern theory of light rests upon two assumptions, viz: that there is an ethereal fluid pervading all space and substance, and a continuous motion of the molecules of matter.

If we observe the gradual heating of a piece of iron through a prism, we shall see that before the iron becomes red hot no illumination can be seen, but as the metal gradually acquires heat, red rays are observed; then as it grows hotter and hotter, yellow, green and blue will appear; finally when a dazzling white presents itself a spectrum of all the colors is seen. Thus from the dull red heat which emits no light, to the brilliant white giving the complete spectrum, the movement of the molecules of iron around one another is gradually increased, apparently demonstrating that the character and quality of light depend upon the rapidity of molecular motion. The movement of the molecules causes the ethereal fluid to vibrate, and these vibrations, affecting the eye so as to produce vision, we call light.

The unassisted eye can perceive no difference in light from either natural or artificial sources, other than a variation in color and brilliancy: when viewed through a prism however it is quite otherwise. There are then found very beautiful colored images of spectra, due to the decomposition of ordinary white light into its constituent

colors, commonly known as the colors of the rainbow.

These spectra are so characteristic in their appearances, that to every substance when luminous in a gaseous form, there corresponds a spectrum belonging only to that particular substance. Upon this fact is based spectrum analysis, a new power placed in the hands of the chemist enabling him to detect the presence of chemical substances with such a degree of delicacy and accuracy that when the balance, the microscope and all other means of research known to him utterly fail, one look into the spectroscope is usually sufficient for the substance sought. But the usefulness of the spectroscope does not stop here. It has been utilized, with brilliant results, in studying the heavenly bodies.

Says Schellen: "Newton's laws of gravitation furnish us the means of calculating the courses of the celestial orbs. But this same gravitation chains man to earth and forbids him to leave it; therefore, light alone is the winged messenger which can bring him information of their being and nature; spectrum analysis has made this light into a ladder on which the human mind can rise billions and billions of miles, far into immeasurable space, in order to investigate the chemical constitution of the stars and study their physical conditions."

Amongst the most striking effects of the chemical action of light, is the conversion of carbonic acid contained in the air into its constituent elements by plants exposed to the sun, a chemical decomposition upon which the whole living world depends. Sunlight has the property of forming the green coloring matter of plants, called chlorophyl. This substance has a powerful chemical action on the materials taken up by plants as food.

Carbonic acid, which is expired with the breath of all animals and which is also a product of combustion, is continually poured into the air. This gas is incapable of supporting life and is even considered a poison. This poison would soon accumulate and pollute the air, were it not for the wise provision of nature by which this refuse product of animal life is made the

food for plants. The chlorophyl decomposes it, when absorbed by the leaves of plants, keeping the carbon for the use of the plant and throwing off a stream of life-giving oxygen to purify the air and to be used by animals again. Plants also take up water both from the ground and air, as well as matters containing nitrogen in solution.

Chlorophyl causes reactions between the different substances to form the constituents found in plants, water and carbon form starch and similar compounds, and water, carbon and ammonia form the important nitrogenous compounds found in the tissues of plants.

All food stuffs contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and generally in addition to these, nitrogen is also present, as in gluten and some stuffs of a like nature. As the action of light is absolutely necessary for the formation of these elements we can readily see that were it not for the sun we could have no food.

Perhaps the most interesting of the chemical actions of light, although the most difficult to understand is the science of photography. Early in the seventeenth century it was noticed that salts of silver when exposed to the action of light assumed first a reddish tint and then rapidly blackened. From the peculiar action of light upon silver salts, to the invention of photography was but a step. Yet it was a long time before anyone conceived the idea of producing pictures by the aid of light alone, and a still longer time before these attempts were crowned with success.

The chemical actions involved in the process of photography are somewhat complex. Upon exposure of the sensitised plate, the salts of silver in those parts of the coating upon which the light falls is reduced to an insoluble subsalt. When the plate is treated with the developing solution, this is decomposed, yielding metallic silver which is deposited upon the plate as a dark stain. Those parts unexposed to the light and consequently not reduced are dissolved out by treatment with a solution of sodium hyposulphite. This plate, properly washed and dried, placed in contact with paper coated with albumen and saturated with silver nitrate, when exposed to the light, give rise to a beautiful picture known as the silver print. Thus we see what

an important part is played by light in our every day life.

Thousands of years ago went forth the divine decree, "Let there be light." How instantaneous was the execution of that command! How sublime the act! Nothing approaching it in the remotest degree has been known during all the countless ages of earth's existence. Finite mind can form no adequate conception of the power that created it, or of the grandeur of its creation.

"Let there be light!" Without light man would cease to exist. Without light there would be no life physical or moral.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Regent Starret was on the campus, November 29th.

The Normal Literary Society held its regular meeting November 29.

A Choral Society was formed in Reno recently among whose members are many University students.

The Athletic Association, U. N., held a special meeting on November 26, 1895, at which it was decided to delegate Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, '97, our Football Manager, to represent our association at the Berkely-Stanford game on Thanksgiving. Mr. Bliss departed for San Francisco on the evening of November the 26th, and will endeavor to foster our interests and create a friendly intercourse with our sister universities, during his stay in California.

The Adelphi held its regular meeting November 22. Their constitution provides for an election of officers the last meeting of each term and it is presumed that the election will take place on December 20th.

The first of Judge Cheney's lectures on Common Law, which was to take place before General Assembly, November 27th was postponed one week in order to give the absent students of Whitaker Hall an opportunity to be present, and a mass meeting of the students was held in its stead. The business related to attendance at the faculty-student football game on Thanksgiving day. The number of students present at the game and the manner in which they kept up a constant applause shows that the meeting was not devoid of results.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. N. Social Club was held in the Assembly Hall on Friday evening, November 29th. On account of the recent smallpox scare, and in deference to the quarantined occupants of Whitaker Hall, the Committee of Arrangements hesitated as to whether they should announce that the club would hold a meeting on that night. On consultation with the proper authority it was decided to hold the meeting November 29th. This resulted in satisfaction to all, as very few of the students are in awe of smallpox. All enjoyed themselves immensely, and many were the expressions of sorrow for the boys of Whitaker.

— Evolution Up To Date —

THE evolution of the pharmacy is not lacking in interest. In the days of our forefathers the sick had to accept the crude nauseous concoctions of druggists (so called) who manipulated their potions amid the delightful aroma of paints, oils, varnishes, coal oil and like odoriferous commodities. To-day an entire change is apparent. The modern pharmacist is well educated, not only in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but professionally. He attends a college of pharmacy for two or three years, is well-drilled in chemistry, materia medica, botany, posology and kindred sciences, and before graduation must satisfy a board of examiners that he is competent to manufacture and dispense medicines. But the change is not only in the man. The nauseous infusion and decoction have given place to concentrations in tablet, coated pill or capsule form; and to-day, at Pinniger's pharmacy, at least, any non-aquous medicine may be capsuled and so administered without discomfort to the patient. Pinniger's pharmacy is up-to-date in every particular, and his prices are not higher than those of the ordinary drug store.

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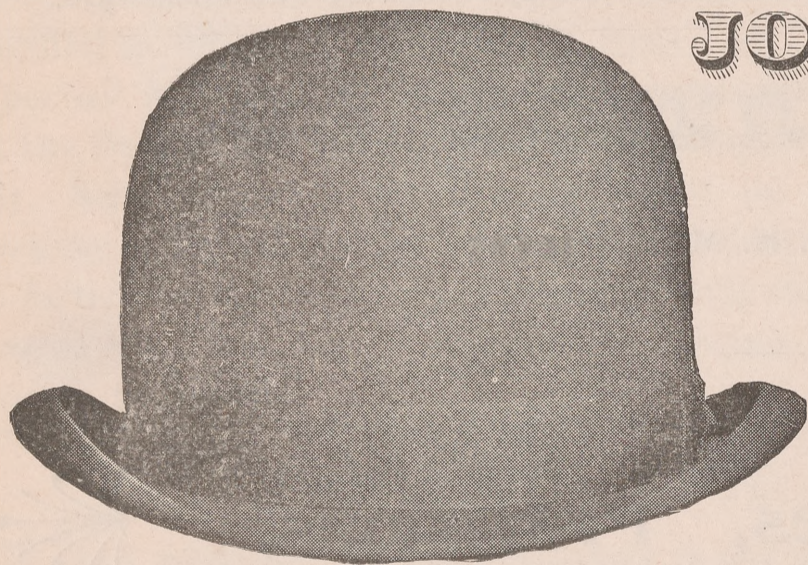
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