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The Student Record

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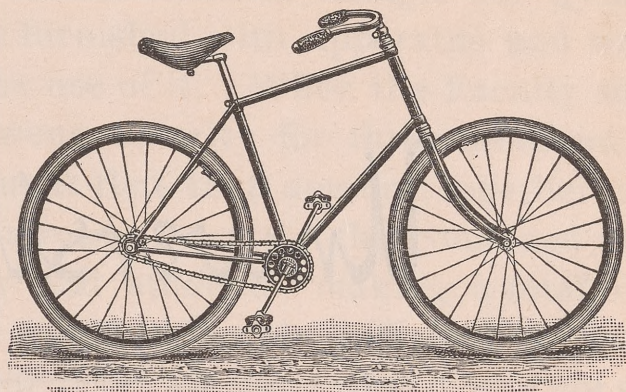
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University Bulletin.

Rules Governing the Bestowal of the Patterson Scholarship for Young Men and the Ward Scholarship for Young Women at the Nevada State University for the College Year 1895-96.

All students ranking as Freshmen, Sophomores, or Juniors in the regular University course, and carrying the full number of hours work required by their course, shall be eligible to the Patterson or to the Ward Scholarship.

A student requiring discipline during the year for unbecoming conduct shall be thereby disqualified from competition for the Scholarship.

Records shall be taken as presented by the various Professors. Each record shall be multiplied by the number of hours required in that class, and the sum of the products divided by the total number of hours work carried by that student to give the average for the term.

If, however, the student is carrying more or less than eighteen hours, there shall be added to his average one half of one for every hour above eighteen that he has carried, and there shall be subtracted one half of one for every hour less than eighteen that he has carried.

The young man who in the above way maintains the highest average during the year shall receive the Patterson Scholarship, and the young woman who in the above way maintains the highest average during the year shall receive the Ward Scholarship.

In case two or more students maintain the same highest average, the Scholarship shall be divided equally among them.

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EDITORIAL.

ONE of the most recent discoveries in the scientific world is that made by Professor Roentgen, Austria. It consists of certain cathode light rays which when applied to wood, flesh, and some of the metals, will pierce them to great depths. By means of this light objects enveloped by these substances can be photographed and made plainly visible. The medical fraternity regards it as the greatest aid to a proper diagnosis of a diseased brain, stomach, or other internal organ. Eminent scientists believe that the cathode ray will be used in exploring the dark depths of the ocean and in photographing the monsters which inhabit this abyss. The many uses to which this new discovery may be applied, can only be conjectured. Its great value, however, is already abundantly proven.

AT last it seems as though our gymnasium is to be furnished with apparatus and we are to have the use of it. When the Faculty so generously went security for three-thousand dollars we thought that that amount, together with the money already raised by the combined efforts of Faculty and students, making a total of about \$5,500, would be amply sufficient to finish and furnish it ready for use. But it was not so. On looking around, however, we think we see an opening to a small amount of money—enough to fit the gymnasium up for present needs. It is probable, should the present line of negotiations be carried out, that the funds of the Student's Popular Subscription will be borrowed from to use for our purpose. The manner of paying this borrowed money will be disclosed as the plans mature.

* * * *

THE examinations just passed do not seem to have been the unqualified success we would have them. While it is impossible for everyone to make a good clean record, and knowing that any examination would be incomplete without someone taking it being conditioned, we do not think that the results of last semester's examinations were entirely satisfactory. In a single class, fifty-three out of eighty who took the examination were conditioned. Stated roughly, for every member of the class who gained the required seventy per. cent, there were two who did not. On comparison, the exam. in question seemed no more difficult than proceeding exams. given in that department, and the conditions under which the student worked were the same. We are forced to the conclusion then, that the fault is with the student. The catalogue of the University plainly states, that two conditions are all that can be carried at any one time by one student, and we would say just a word or two by way of admonishment to those who are inclined to be lax in attention to their studies. There is no reason to believe that the stating of the catalogue will not be lived up to, so be mindful lest you be summoned to attend a faculty meeting.

LITERARY.

HAS AMERICA PRODUCED A CLASSIC POET?

IN order that we may consider this subject intelligently, it is necessary to learn first of all what a classic poet is. What characteristics must be found in a poet's works to place them among the classic poets. Classic really means belonging to the very best; or as the Standard Dictionary defines a classic: "Any book or work of art that may be or is regarded as a standard or model." Just what qualifications entitle a poem to serve as a model is difficult to determine. We must, in great part, learn to feel the difference between that which is best and that which is only second rate in poetry.

And yet, we may say that the characters which serve to make up classic poetry are to be found in its "matter and substance" and in its "manner and style." If a poem is lacking in one of these it will be likely to be lacking in the other. The substance and matter gain their character in poetry from what is defined by Arnold as a "high truth" and a "high seriousness." The manner and style gain theirs from the diction and movement.

In reading poetry, a sense of the best, and of the pleasure and joy to be obtained from the best, should be ever with us and should influence our judgment. But very often this estimate is over-balanced by two other, the historical and the personal estimates. The historical estimate is most likely to influence us when considering the ancient writers; the personal estimate is likely to influence us in regard to the modern writers; and especially in regard to the poets of our own land. But, if judgments are to count for anything, praise should be bestowed impartially, and the highest praise given to that only which is truly the best.

That England, in Shakespeare and Milton has produced classic poets, will be granted, I think, without hesitation. Also that Italy and Germany have the best writers in Dante and Goethe; but that America has not yet brought forth the best, will not be so readily conceded by Americans. I

take the following as types of the American poets: Whittier, Lowell, Holmes and Longfellow. If a classic poet cannot be found among these four I think it safe to say that a classic cannot be found among our poets.

But first, let us consider the qualities of those poets who are recognized as classics. It is said of Shakespeare that "In creative power, in impassioned conception and execution, in plenteousness, in the continuance of his romantic feeling" he is the greatest writer the world has ever known. He seemed to be able to put his hand to any kind of writing, with equal skill. Everyone who has studied him has been delighted with his exquisite touches of human nature. As he grew older, instead of declining in powers they seem to have increased, and he obtained a closer grasp of human nature.

Milton possessed this "high truth and high seriousness," in an eminent degree. He is not so copious a poet as Shakespeare, but that which he wrote has the characteristics of classic poetry. We cannot help admiring him for the unswerving devotion with which he clung to his aim, though often deterred by circumstances, yet he always returned to his one object, and finally brought forth his great masterpiece, "Paradise Lost."

Contrast with Milton and his painstaking, our Whittier, who once said, "I never had any methods.—When I felt like it, I wrote, and had neither the health nor patience to work over it afterward. It usually went as it was originally completed." In spite of his lack of care he has left to us many beautiful poems. Whittier had the surroundings and wrote with the strength which might well win for him the title "The people's poet." He is an anti-slavery poet and is enthusiastic for liberty and home. His poems have helped to mould the nation's political life. But, yet, his poems are the kind which entertain and instruct us for the time being only. His war poems are of such a character that they will pass away as the memory of the war itself passes from the minds of the coming generations. Through

his poems the character of the man himself shines and makes us love them for him. Thus, we are likely to judge his works from a personal standpoint. "Snow-bound" is his one poem which, if any, will last. Although it is local in setting, yet it is one which the world can enjoy. But even this cannot be called a classic, for it does not possess those qualities which a classic should possess. While we enjoy Whittier's poems, yet he cannot be called a classic.

Lowell resembles Whittier in his writings; but he has more humor. The two are called our "poets of freedom." Lowell's writings began during the war with Mexico, and ended with his "Harvard Commemoration Ode." His anti-slavery poems, like Whittier's, will pass away with the memory of the war. His praises of the New England summers and winters make him dear to the hearts of the New Englanders; and we laugh at and enjoy the Yankee dialect he uses in some of his poems, as in a "Yankee Idyll." These lines are often quoted from his "Vision of Sir Launfal."

"For a cap and bells, our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

I know no other lines which express this sentiment more prettily; but compare with these, lines from his "Lines to Perdita Singing"

"Thine is music such as yields,
Feeling of old brooks and fields,
And around this pent up room,
Sheds a woodland, free perfume;
O, thus forever sing to me!
O, thus forever!"

With those lines from Shakespeare:

"When you speak, sweet, I'd have you do it ever:
when you sing, I'd have you buy and sell so, so give
alms. Pray so; and, for the ordering your affairs, to
sing them too."

And we quickly feel the difference. Lowell, like Whittier is pleasing to us, but yet, he is not a classic poet.

Holmes is associated with Whittier and Lowell. Neither Whittier nor Lowell has written more inspiring war poems than Holmes. His are full of pathos and humor. He has been called the

"Dean" of occasional poems. But his poems are often not re-read and no thought given to the results which can be drawn from them. And so, like the poems of the preceding poets they seem doomed not to last.

Longfellow has long been recognized as the nation's poet. Many of his shorter poems have a world-wide reputation, because they touch a spot in every human heart; but in his "Psalm of Life" the expressions are often prosy. He is the only writer who has gathered together the ancient Indian traditions and woven them into verse, as in "Hiawatha." In this poem he also uses the unrhymed trochaic tetrameter which is unfamiliar and difficult in English. His "Evangeline" is perhaps the most widely known of his poems. It is a tale of life and love in Arcadia; a poem which is most likely to gain wide reputation. But it is written in hexameter, and the hexameter in English is very apt to be prosy. In his works, as in Whittier's, we study the character of the man through his works. He seemed to look out upon life and sing its joys and regrets. He was a man of culture, and had a broad range of subjects. But even our beloved Longfellow cannot be called a classic. All his poems delight and please us, but when we apply the touchstone for a classic, we find him lacking.

I have tried to present types of our American poets; the men as well as their poems are beloved, but we must say, there is yet room for much improvement. They are mostly local or national in their setting, and were written for the time being only. Stedman says: A nation's poetry will not appear out of season. Poetry is a growth rather than an artifice. A poet must be viewed in the light and shadow of his environment; when the time is ripe, there will be found both idealists and men of action to meet it. Our nation is yet young; we can hope, but yet, I think, we must conclude, our time has not yet come; and that America has not produced a classic poet.

Woman is a theory, man is a fact. Theories are pleasanter than facts.

MISCELLANY.

SHOULD THE SULTAN BE DEPOSED?

WILLIAM WATSON, whom it was thought would be made Laureate of England, has lately written a poem, "The Purple East," in which he seriously criticises England for not taking a decided stand in behalf of the Armenians. For several months past the civilized world has looked with horror upon the atrocities of the Turks against these helpless people. With a formidable fleet, consisting of war vessels from all the great civilized powers in sight of Armenia, the Kurds have pillaged and burned the dwellings and missionary colleges, tortured and slaughtered the people, irrespective of age or sex, and outraged the Armenian women with the most brutal depravity. "Winter at Armenia's door snarls like a wolf," and many of the people, since their crops and stores have been destroyed, are starving, yet the Sultan refuses to allow any nation or individual to lend them aid, consequently the Armenians are at the mercy of these armed barbarians, for none of the civilized nations have had the pluck to interfere.

Knowing the character of the Turks and knowing that the entire Moslem host is ready at the Sultan's bidding to join him against any action that may be taken to reform matters within the Empire, I am not altogether surprised that the civilized world should hesitate before taking a decided step. It does not, however, seem to me that this is a sufficient cause for delay. I admit that there is a chance for complications to arise from any action on the part of these nations. But there is another cause for hesitation, and one which most reasonably explains the delay. Each nation seems to be afraid that any action will result in its not receiving its part of the spoils. But it is certainly a disgrace to the age to have it said that owing to selfish greed no agreement can be had as to the much desired disposition of the Turkish Empire.

That I believe the Sultan should be deposed and a civilized form of government established

I do not hesitate to declare. I have come to this conclusion after no little study of the Turkish character and government and the probability of the Sultan's ever bringing about a change for the better. Observing the character of the Turk, we find that he is by birth, by instinct and by breeding, a religious fanatic. He is the sworn enemy of the Christian and of Christian civilization. To war against the Christian is his mission, and he is fanatic in the belief that by so doing he best serves his God. Carrying out this belief to its utmost extreme, he is and always has been determined not to adopt the ways of civilization.

The Turks first came into notice as the defenders and extenders of the Mohometan faith. The empire was born of religion; and it was religious frenzy, which made it possible for the Turks to place the crescent on St. Sophia. The object of the Sultan has always been to spread his religion to the expense of Christianity. Thus we see the Turks only business is to wage war against Christian Civilization.

We may never expect any great change in the Turkish government as long as it remains in the hands of the Turks. I have said that there is an indisposition on the part of the Turks to become civilized. When we consider that Russia borders of Turkey and that Russia has made great advance in the last fifty years in all directions, while Turkey obstinately refuses to become anything but a cesspool of barbaric degeneracy, we can realize her averseness to civilization.

Turkey is not holding its own as a barbarous nation. It has degenerated into an empire of unspeakable filth and debauchery. And how can we expect to find things different? The Sultan leads the way and of course his subjects follow. Brought up in the seclusion of the seraglio amid all the luxuries and vices that Constantinople can afford, the Sultan takes the throne, absolutely ignorant of the world about him, and broken down in constitution and ruined in character. With such conditions existing, is it any wonder that for vice and immorality of all

kinds, Constantinople is the eye-sore of the earth? Is it any wonder that a vicious stench permeates the whole empire when it is rotten at the core? Yet, shall the civilized world stand aloof and allow christian people who are attempting to better their condition, to be slaughtered and outraged?

Surely, civilization is better than a degenerate state of barbarism. Our present civilization is the best state of affairs that now exists; The best has a right to spread itself and make itself felt, to whatever expense of that which is inferior.

But owing to the peculiar character of the Turks, their religious fanaticism and their inability to reconcile themselves to civilized ways, the religious birth of the empire, and the deplorable state of affairs now prevailing, there is little probability that there will be any improvement in the condition of the empire while it remains under Turkish rule. Therefore the civilized world, to maintain its prestige, is by duty bound to unite on some plan of action looking to the deposition of the Sultan and the establishment of a better form of government for Turkey.

BITS OF FUN.

Father (up stairs)—Clara, is that young man gone?

Clara— Yes, father, dead gone.

Teacher.—When did the Hundred Year's War begin?

Pupil.— I don't know, but if you'll tell me when it ended then I'll tell you when it began.

Villian, the hairs of your head are numbered,
So now make the best of your flight.
I'm safe, said he, as he took off his hat,
For, the numbers have gone from sight.

Wiggles (in love)—Why, man, her very feet are a poem.

Giggles (a cynical friend)—No doubt; but isn't a poem of only two feet rather short?—*New York Tribune.*

She golfed and biked and hunted, and she emulated man
In every sport and pastime that a daring woman can;
But, despite her mannish style of dress, her place in mannish strife,
She could not tie a four-in-hand to save her little life.
—*Chicago Record.*

She—"Why is it that all comedies end in marriage?"

He—"Because after that it is a tragedy."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, tell us what an hour glass is."

Tommy (thoughtfully)—"Guess it must be what papa takes so often."—*Truth.*

"Why is it," asked the irritated father, "that you continually stand at the foot of your class?"

"Cause" answered the lazy boy, "cause they won't let me sit down."—*Washington Star.*

Lawyer—"You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch?"

Witness—"I had my sweetheart's picture in it."
Lawyer—"Ah! I see. A woman in the case."
—*St. Louis Star.*

Father—"Well my son, have you reached addition, yet?"

Son—"I have just finished it."
"Well, here is an example. If I give one man five dollars and another man seven dollars, what would that be?"

"That would certainly be insanity, father."

CAMPUS.

M. C. Rinckel, who went to his home in Carson during the small-pox scare, has returned

R. L. Osborn, Mines '95, has returned and is taking work in the Preparatory Medical Course.

Miss Myrtle Davis who has been attending the U. of N. left for her home in San Francisco, February 7th.

H. E. Castle, first year Commercial, left for his home in Carson, February 5th. Ill health being the cause:

On February the 8th, President Stubbs and his family moved into their apartments on the first floor of the cottage. The girls expect to move in a few days.

Bayard Bulmer, F. Nichol, and Nellie Butler of Virginia, Ray Richards and Louise Rinckel of Carson, spent the recess between the semesters at their homes.

At a meeting of the Cadet Corps, held on February 5th, the proposition of giving a public ball in order to raise funds, wherewith to furnish the gymnasium with apparatus was discussed. A committee of five consisting of Messrs. Linscott, Henry, Clemons, Feeney and J. J. Sullivan was appointed to interview the faculty regarding the required permission.

A. C. Ducat, father of Lieutenant Ducat, died in Chicago a few days ago. Lieutenant Ducat was the first military instructor of our University.

The artillery detachment is made up as follows: Captain, J. H. Clemons; Lieutenants, A. W. Ward, and W. L. Brandon; First Sergeant, F. R. Carpenter; Corporals, S. Hanilton, and W. Everet; Privates, Kaney, Stiner, Graff, B. Evans, R. Sunderland, C. P. Richards, R. Robinson, Bruett, Ford, Lachman, D. W. Gault, P. Duffy, O'Brien and Dirrenberger.

At about 2:15 A. M., February 1st, students were awakened by the ringing of the University bell and the shouts of fire. On investigation, Mrs. Emery's recitation room in Stewart Hall was found to be in flames. Quick work was done by the Students of Lincoln Hall and the fire was soon put out. Stewart Hall is used at present as a dormitory for the young ladies, to whom none to much praise can be given, as they had nearly ail of their belongings out of the building before the boys reached it. Work was immediately commenced on the damaged room, by Superintendent Brown and it will not be long before it is is ready for use. The delay of the fire engine from town shows the necessity of organizing a fire brigade among the Lincoln Hall students and furnishing them with suitable apparatus.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

The parade ground being, dry the batallion will now be drilled on the parade ground instead of in the gymnasium.

Judge Cheney delivered the second lecture of his series of lectures on "The Common Law" before General Assembly on January 29th. Much interest is taken in these lectures and the students have obtained valuable information from them, on the fundamental principles of law.

The Reno Athletic Society has been started once more. The different classes meet on their respective evenings, and each class has its own instructor,

The different athletic teams at Stanford have commenced training. Stanford is in the hope of putting a fine team on the track and will endeavor to give the Berkley champions a test of Stanford ability and skill.

The regular monthly social was held in Stuart Hall on Friday evening February 7th.

There has been considerable talk among some of the students of organizing a Greek Letter Society. If the young men who are urging this along, are successful it will be a great credit to them.

Professor Jackson, on January 22d before General Assembly, delivered a lecture on "The Origin and Development of Metallurgy." The lecture was full of interest, especially to the mining students.

The third and last lecture of the series was delivered February 12th. All have been delighted with the Judge's lectures, and hope that arrangements may be made for another series from him, or some other prominent Renoite.

The ball nine, in anticipation of the coming game, have been doing considerable practising. There is a good deal of competition for positions on the nine; and in consequence of this same, very good individual playing is done in the practise games.

The T. H. P. O. are making extensive preparations for the degreeing of several new candidates, for admission. The degrees to be conferred will be of a nature unknown heretofore among the members of this grand old order; and the greatest interest is being taken to have them ready for the appointed meeting.

Professor Wilson is making active preparation for his play. The play, if we can judge from its cast of character, will be superior to anything of its kind ever given in Reno,


The challenge of St. Mary's college of Oakland, to play us a match game of base ball has been accepted. The game will be played on the campus, February 22d. A large number of people from Carson and Virginia are coming down to witness the game, as it will be the first that our college has had with any team outside of the State. A hard contest is expected and our boys are working hard in preparation.

The election of officers of the Adelphi for the coming term was held on January 24th. The following were elected to fill the respective offices: F. E. Walts, '96, President; E. A. Powers, '96, Vice President; Loretto Hickey, '98, Secretary; R. M. Brambila, '97, Treasurer; Maud Haines, Normal '97, Chorister; Nelson Bruette, '99, Marshal; C. A. Thompson, Com. '96, Assistant Marshal.

The piano recital given by professor Krall and his pupils on January 28th, was a rare treat and highly appreciated. A special train from Virginia and Carson brought many people who were desirous of listening to the various selections. The proceeds of the entertainment go to the Gymnasium Fund. The students are grateful to Professor Krall for his kindness in helping them to defray the debt which they have taken on their hands.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

 HE natural causes that produce the differences in communities of men, designated by the word nation, are likewise instrumental in establishing a feeling of exclusiveness at variance with anything not strictly national. The Chinese exhibit this feeling, perhaps more than any other nation, in refusing to adopt any modern, European or American ideas; looking

upon themselves as the favored race of heaven, and the rest of mankind as barbarians. Though their national exclusiveness is being now gradually overcome, the prevailing idea among themselves is that their ideas, their institutions and customs are far in advance of anything produced or favored by other nations. This feeling, thus displayed in China, is to a greater or less extent, true of all nations or classes of men. The Greeks thought themselves relatives of the Gods, while

all other people were barbarians, fit only to be slaves to this supreme race; and this idea successively belonged to Rome, Germany, and in fact, in our own day is entertained by each nation, savage or civilized, with respect to themselves.

The opposition shown to the introduction of systems or institutions of foreign origin is found in all the periods of a nation's history. Men who have united themselves into a nation, under one government, speaking one language and having similar customs, are apt to magnify their own history at the expense of others, claiming for themselves the honor of all that is good and accusing others of all that is evil. The reverence with which each nation regards its own exploits and the glory and display with which it surrounds them; the corresponding derision which it entertains for the doings of other nations—such feelings are well illustrative of the selfish and egotistical nature of man.

This national prejudice, childish in many respects, is sometimes displayed in amusing and grotesque forms. Being accustomed to our own way of speaking, and having a set form of customs of our own, it is not surprising perhaps, that ignorant people should obtain the idea that all foreigners were talking gibberish and acting foolish.

The lifelong enmity which has existed between France and England, on account of the numerous wars which these nations have had with each other, has given rise to many expressions of contempt and prejudice, showing the feeling with which each people regarded the other.

There is a story told of an English sailor, who in speaking of his French neighbors said, "What can you expect of such ignorant fools, who call a hat a chopper and a horse a shovel;"—the French words for hat and horse being *chapeau*, and *cheval*. Another instance is given of an Englishman who was visiting in Valparaiso. On being asked his opinion of the inhabitants, by a friend, he replied, "Why the precious fools call a hat, a *sombrero*!" Many more instances could be given, showing the natural inclination of men to consider their own opinions and habits right, and all that differ from them, wrong. How often do

we not hear such expressions as these from persons, speaking of the actions of those who happen to be of foreign birth.—"What could you expect of a foreigner like him." "He has no sense, anyway, he's a foreigner." These, and other expressions similar to them, illustrate the deep seated prejudice which every nation has for all things not corresponding with its own national ideas, and for all people who have been brought up under a different flag.

The patriotic fervor which imbues each people encourages such pronounced prejudice and is the occasion for the many acts which are the result of such prejudice.

When considered in the light of reason, how extremely foolish do all these little things appear, and yet, how firmly fixed seems the custom and feeling.

The continual hostility and contempt which one nation entertains toward all others, is surely not very suggestive of a humane and high-minded principle. Will the day ever come when nations will look upon one another as brothers, rather than as jealous foes? It seems a much desired end, but will it ever be reached? Why cannot nations, at least, regard one another with due feelings of respect and consideration; and recognize the fact that one is as good as another. It would certainly be much more pleasant if men would have the proper feeling and regard for one another's peculiar habits and special customs and would make the world a much more desirable place for all concerned. But, it seems, that if not warring in actual combat men must keep up the charge by contemptuous words, and making fun of foreign peculiarities though no disadvantage or inconvenience to themselves.

National prejudice, considered as to its cause and aim, thus appears a very foolish and unworthy feeling, and it would be a step toward real civilization if it would be regarded as such and discarded forever from the minds of men.

The fact should be recognized that virtue and the good do not always assume the same form, and that the wisdom and real worth of one nation may be greater than our own even, though not cast in the same form or finding its expression in the same institutions and laws. QUI. '95.

THE SPECTATOR.

THE fact that it has become necessary for those in charge of Lincoln Hall to request a number of its young men to secure rooms elsewhere, seems to indicate a lack of gratitude on the part of some of our students.

We think that those who cannot retain their inclination to do wholly as they please and who hold in contempt a few simple regulations which are absolutely necessary for the maintainance of a well-ordered household, must not expect anything but such a request as was made some time ago to a few young men of Lincoln Hall. But that their own actions have ostracised them from a community of good fellowship and association and caused them to loose the pleasure and comfort of congenial quarters seems to be bothering them very little.

Instead of being members of the social circle of the Hall, some of them assumed the role of visitors, and took unto themselves the privileges usually accorded to guests. While they room in town, they pay thrice daily visits to the Hall to scan the newspapers, paid for by the mates, and to enjoy the seats around the hearth-fire before and after meals, in fact, all the privileges of students who live in the Hall—except to sleep there.

Now, the Hall was built for those who choose to conform to its regulations and for those who appreciate the great deal that has been done for them, and if you do not consider it worth while

to make an effort to keep yourself within the pale of good-fellowship and to show a little gratitude, the University maintains a study hall for young men which is at your disposal at all times, before and after meals included, but where there are no daily papers or magazines and where the cane-seated chair with high back and comfortable arm is never found. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

SPECTATOR.

Patience has at least ceased to be a virtue with our young men, and indeed, none could expect otherwise. The sidewalk question has long been a nuisance. Of course it is the duty of the gentlemen students to always act as gentlemen and do what is in their power to accommodate the ladies. When two or three of our young ladies come down the sidewalk leading from the University grounds it has been noticed that there is seldom any attempt to allow any one to pass either from the front or rear. It is very inconvenient for any one who has to do so, to step out into the mud or water alongside the walk. In good weather I am sure the gentlemen do not object to letting the ladies have the sole right of way to the walk, but in inclement weather they might meet us half way. I disliked to call attention to this unbecoming habit, but it is a matter that should be attended to.

SPECTATOR.

LEISURE MOMENTS.

"PANCHITA."

EVERY miner in Wood's Diggins owned a horse, not because a horse was of any use, but because it was the fashion, just as it was fashionable to carry a bowie knife and a huge revolver. The horses usually roamed at will in Wildcat Gulch, a little valley eight miles south of the Diggins. Every Saturday one of the men walked down to the gulch, rounded up the horses, and drove them back to the camp.

Then on Sunday we all rode away to some of the other camps and had a high old time.

One Saturday morning I started for Wildcat Gulch to get the horses. I got there about noon, only to find that every horse was gone. I spent the rest of the day hunting for them, but though I walked nearly twenty miles, I found no horses. When I started back, late in the afternoon, it would have taken something stronger than Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure my "tired feeling." About eight in the evening I struck the trail

to Wood's Diggins. Just ahead of me I could see a bright light coming from behind a rocky bluff that jutted out into the trail. I did not know what kind of men had built a fire there, and it was well to find out before going any further. So I went quietly through the brush and climbed to the top of the bluff. Then I crawled to the edge and cautiously looked down.

Below me I saw sixteen Spaniards, heavily armed, lounging about the fire, their swarthy faces and picturesque costumes lighted strongly by the ruddy glare of the flames. At one side sat a young fellow making tortillas by patting lumps of dough between his hands into broad, thin layers, which he then dried before the fire. I was extremely hungry, and the sight of the tortillas and a great kettle of steaming soup overcame all my fears.

I went back to the spring and walked up the road whistling, as though I had just come. I had nearly reached the bluff when a man stepped into the road and cried in Spanish, "Halt! Who are you?"

I answered, "amigo," (a friend) and he led me into the camp. Here I was closely questioned by the Padrone, or leader, an old man, but strong and erect. My answer seemed to satisfy him and he asked me to eat with them, I was happy to do so, and found the soup delicious. It was a thick bean soup, seasoned with bacon and red pepper. Each man bent a piece of tortilla like a scoop, then dipped up some beans and ate them, tortilla and all.

One thing puzzled me. Every time I looked up I caught one of the Spaniards looking at me. He was a handsome young fellow, with great dark eyes, and I knew I had seen him somewhere before. I tried several times to speak to him, but he avoided me.

After supper we smoked and sang, around the fire. Turning to me, the old leader asked, "Senor, do you sing La Susanna?" Susanna was then a new song, and I delighted the Spaniards, by singing it. They all joined me in broken English on the chorus.

"Oh Susanna!
Don't you cry for me.
I'm going to Louisinna
With my banjo on my knee."

We had a good time until about ten o'clock. Then they brought out their blankets and we were soon apparently all asleep. I lay some time with my eyes closed, too tired to sleep. It was plain to me that these men were here on no good errand, and though seemingly free, I was a prisoner in their camp. What would they do next and how could I escape?

In spite of my fears, I had almost fallen asleep when a low voice brought me wide awake. "Hist," it said, "lie still Senor. Keep still." I looked and saw a dark form creeping toward me. It warned me again not to move, and I obeyed. The form crept up, and I recognized the handsome fellow who had puzzled me at supper. While I stared at him, he whispered, "Don't you know me, Senor? Panchita?" Then I knew that it was Panchita, a bright young girl whom I had once known in Mexico. "Senor," she said, "Don't leave the camp to-night. Listen! Don't leave the camp to-night. All will be well." She paused a moment, then crept away in the darkness. For some time I lay lost in thought, then fell asleep.

When I awoke the eastern sky was pink with the early dawn. The Padrone called two of the men and told me to follow them. They led me to the edge of a little hollow near the camp. Beneath us in the hollow were almost four hundred horses. I knew now what I had before suspected. These men were horse thieves, and our horses were among those stolen. They asked me which horse was mine, and when, after some difficulty, I pointed him out, they caught him and put a rope halter on him and gave him to me. I thanked them heartily and shook hands all round.

I had mounted my horse and was riding slowly away when I heard a shout behind me, and turned. On a little hill a hundred yards back, Panchita and the old Padrone sat upon their horses. Below them in the sun's first rays, the stolen horses were thundering down the valley. Slowly and with a solemn air the Padrone laid the palm of his hand upon his lips. I answered with the same significant gesture. Then Panchita gave the sign and I repeated it. Then I

shouted, "adios" and rode away. That was the last time I ever saw Panchita.

Did I ever tell the miners about the stolen horses? No. I never said a word about them.

If I had done so, somewhere, sometime, those Spaniards would have found me and I should have had a knife between my ribs to pay for telling.
S. B. D.

EXCHANGE.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Be not deceived by manners nice,
Nor dress of dazzling hue;
'Tis oft the smooth, transparent ice
That lets the skater through.

When you converse speak not to clothes,
But weigh the heart therein;
By outward show we can't tell those
Whose souls are black with sin.

Within the oyster shell uncouth,
The purest pearl doth hide;
Just so may dwell a heart of truth
Within a rough outside.

Let no base flatterer's idle tongue
Within you kindle strife,
Nor from your own harsh words be flung
To mar another's life.

But let your thoughts and actions be
That, if in print unfurled,
You would not be ashamed to see
Them hung before the world. —*Ex.*

"Of what does this remind you?" Said a young lady, to McWilliams, as a daintily slipped foot stole out from the voluminous folds of her new Summer silk. Mac's face assumed the roseate hue of a summer sunset, and his eyes sparkled like the early dews of morn upon a cabbage leaf, as he quickly replied, "A fairy leg-end."—*Ex.*

Yale's preliminary catalogue shows the faculty to number 225, an increase of 19 over last year. The statistics for the academic department are: Seniors, 279; Juniors, 281; Sophomores, 324; Freshmen, 330. Total, 1,214—an increase of 64.

A Senior, a Junior, a Soph and a Fresh
Were debating one day on the merits of flesh.
The Senior, of eating said *beef* was the half,
While the Junior claimed nothing's so tender as
calf.

The Soph thought that *mutton* completed the bill,
And the Fresh said of *pork* he could ne'er get
his fill.

A Professor in passing that way heard them talk,
And he reasoned it out as he kept on his walk,
The *bull*-headed Senior tried hard to look wise,
And the Junior has *calf*-love affecting his eyes,
A Soph is too *sheep*-ish to let his thoughts soar,
While the poor little Fresh is always a *bore*.
—*W. U. Courant.*

TOO MUCH TO EXPECT.

No wonder when a woman works
So long to get her hat on straight,
And gives it half a hundred quirks
To make it look quite up to date,
That when she's seated at the play
She lets the men behind her scoff;
She didn't work a half a day
To hurry there and take it off. —*Ex.*

After the recent fire at the University of Virginia, a trunk was found among the ruins of the rotunda, containing the Lee correspondence of the Revolution, the letters being but slightly damaged.

The trustees of Cornell have decided to give 300 volumes from the University Library to the University of Virginia, out of sympathy for their recent loss by fire.

LOCALS.

The Young Woman's Association of the University of Nevada, an organization which has lately sprung into existence, proposes to give an entertainment in the Assembly Hall, on February 22d, the proceeds of which are to be used in making some improvements in the Woman's Study Hall. There is no doubt that the entertainment will be well worth the price of admission and ought to be well patronized by the students, if for no other object than to aid the cause the young ladies have in view.

A timely remark might be made right here as to the contrast between the manner in which the boys and girls study halls are conducted. While the young ladies keep theirs in an orderly manner, being careful to preserve its property and seek to beautify it and make it comfortable, the boys compel the hiring of an attendant to see that they do not destroy the property in the room. Such a state of affairs ought to exist no longer. If the youngsters can't be taught to be observant of property rights and privileges after five months of instruction and example, it is time to take action.

We are to meet the North Truckee's on the diamond, February 15th. We met and successfully defeated this nine a year ago, but since then it has been greatly strengthened and the result of this game may not be so much in our favor as it was last year. Our own team is not quite so strong as it was at that time and it has had much less practice both individual and team. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, we feel

confident that we are capable of carrying off the honors.

Apropos of the above game, it might be suggested that a team be formed among the boys at Lincoln Hall, and one among those who live in town and that a series be played between the two. While this will greatly benefit the college team, affording it a larger field of good players to pick from, it will create entertainment for those who like to see a well contested game and stir up the much lacking enthusiasm which characterises our athletics. By the by, what has become of the Freshman-Sophomore game which has been a feature of nearly every year of our college life?

The idea of systematic physical education was carried out at Amherst about twenty years ago. Harvard and Yale came soon after and were followed by California seven years ago, and Brown about three years ago. The leading directors of the college gymnasiums are men like Hitchcock of Amherst, Sargent of Harvard, Seaver and Anderson of Yale and Magee of California, who being pioneers in their line of work have been compelled to develop their own system of training without the aid of any definite standard. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Anderson now maintain private gymnasiums in which they train teachers of physical culture. At Stanford University there is a course in this branch leading to an A. B. degree.—*Occident*.

Our own University will very probably have a course in physical education next year and then we can take our place in the above list.

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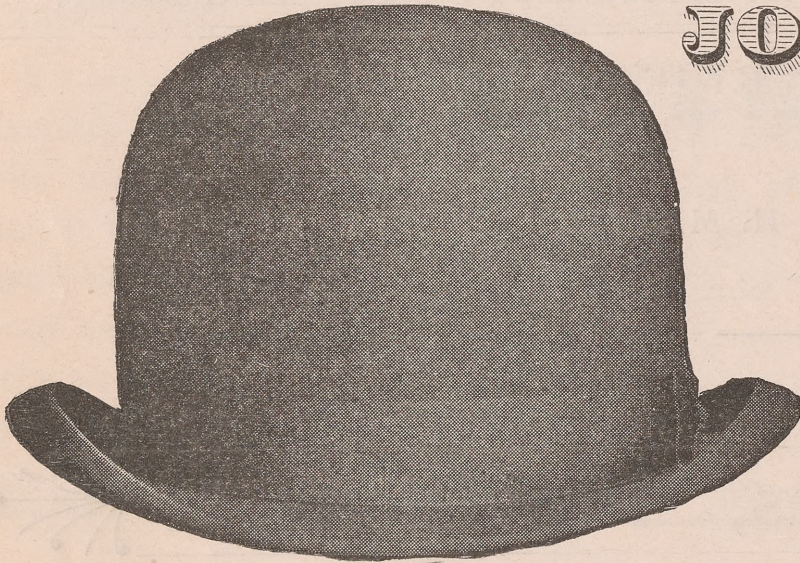
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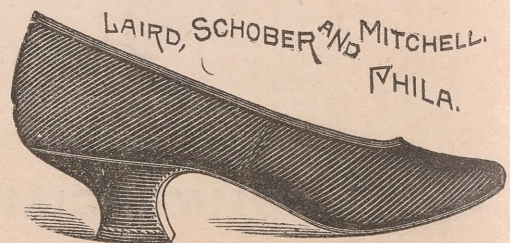
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