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STATE UNIVERSITY
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The Student Record

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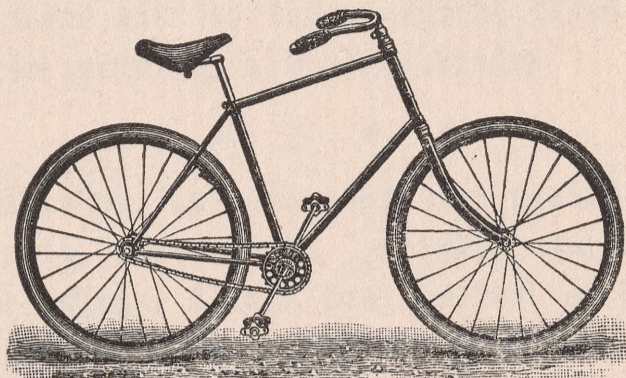
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THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. III.

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EDITORIAL.

THE March number of the *Outing* contains an able and interesting article by Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, on the Militia of Nevada.

* * * *

COMPLAINT is heard that certain students are lacking in dignity and that spirit of manliness which should characterize college men. Their actions are more like those of hoodlums than that which gentlemen should manifest. It is not ungentlemanly conduct alone of which these are guilty, but also the wanton destruction of University property which it is their sacred duty to protect. Let us trust that with those mentioned a better judgement will prevail and that the true college spirit will actuate their conduct in the future. It is a very unpleasant duty for the faculty to discipline and expel stu-

dents for wrong-doing, but these can expect that forbearance will no longer shield them if they persist in pursuing a lawless course.

* * * *

DEATH has invaded the portals of our University once more. Among the duties of college editors about the saddest is the duty of chronicling the death of a fellow student. Samuel Mitchell, a member of the Commercial Department, was taken ill about the middle of January and after a few days was removed to his home in Verdi, whence shortly came the news that the ailment was typhoid fever. He lingered between life and death until Friday morning, March 6, when he was called to his last resting place. He had not been with us very long, but long enough however, to gain the respect of all who knew him and he was laid away with the entire corps in attendance and when the booming of the last gun died away over the grave all present realized only too fully that death is no respecter of persons and that we know not but what our time may be next.

* * * *

AMONG the many enterprises of the year, that which will probably return as much benefit to us as any, is the recent formation of a debating club among the members of collegiate courses. Why this was never done before and why we have plodded along for the last four years with only one literary society are among the almost unanswerable questions with which we occasionally meet. But now that a debating society is here, keep it here. Let not that lassitude and half-heartedness which has characterized the last year or two of the Adelpi's existence, gain a foothold among the ranks of the debating club members. Such a club is a valuable factor of college life and is valuable not only as an accessory to good delivery of speech, but mainly for the amount of investigation and preparation which a good argument entails upon the debater. The objects of the club are such as any ordinary

debating club generally has, but the questions debated will bear greatly upon the important political and national issues of the day. The first debate occurs on March 19th, and the question: Resolved, that the United States should recognize Cuban belligerency.

* * * *

EARLY last term there was promulgated by the Military Department a regulation, with the endorsement of the Faculty, that cadets would be held to four years' service in the Cadet Corps in case their stay at the University was prolonged through that time, or longer. The most manifest objection to this is that those who matriculate as first, second and third year Preps. will have served their term of service when they have completed their Freshmen, Sophomore or Junior years after entering a collegiate course. The policy has been to select officers from the Senior classes, and it is apparent that by allowing many of the cadets to complete their term of service by the time they finish their Sophomore

and Freshman years, that the number from whom officers of the corps are to be selected is limited to the collegiate men who matriculate as Freshmen when they enter, in case the prep. men wish to resign at the completion of their term of service. This is likely to bring about serious embarrassments in the selection of a good staff of officers. When a cadet completes his four years' service and wishes to take advantage of the regulation there is nothing left but resignation from the corps, which at present means the loss of any rank he may have attained while a member of the corps. Honors, even in the Cadet Corps, are like honors gained every where else; we are loth to part with them. But if we wish to retain our hard won rank there is the one, two or three years more of drill to pay for it. With due apologies for the suggestion, we believe that if a system of retirement were arranged whereby a cadet could be retired at the end of his service and still retain his rank it would prove a greater incentive to good military work than the system now in vogue.

LITERARY.

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES MEDDLER IN VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS?

IN 1814 Great Britain acquired what is known as British Guiana, in South America, from Holland. In 1819 the Republic of New Granada, which then covered the territory now comprising the three Republics of Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, won its independence from Spain. This Republic, in 1830, after a civil war, split up into three parts, and ever since that time the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana has been in dispute. The two interested parties have negotiated but their negotiations never came to anything. In 1841 Great Britain sent Sir Robert Schomburgk to fix the boundary line, which was done, but not with the agreement of Venezuela; so Venezuela has always refused to accept the "Schomburgk line." Great Britain, nevertheless, has always

occupied all the territory claimed by her, and of late years the British colonists have been over-running the line set by England itself. The discussions concerning this trespass on Great Britain's part are becoming more and more animated and angry, and the point at issue is known as the Venezuelan question.

Now, should the United States meddle in these Venezuelan affairs? Is the question of the boundary line between the small Republic of Venezuela and a colonial possession of Great Britain of such vital importance to the United States as to warrant her meddling? President Cleveland in his message to Congress of December 17th, 1895, asserts that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the case and makes it the duty of the United States to interfere. The whole question of the interference of the United States seems to hinge upon the Monroe doctrine, and what the origin and real and broadest meaning of this doctrine are, it seems to me need to be determined in

order to tell whether or not it is applicable to the Venezuelan question.

At Paris, September 26th, 1816, the sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia entered into a compact in which they were gradually joined by most of the European powers, Great Britain excepted, which compact was known as the Holy Alliance. Their chief aim was to restore a monarchial form of government in those countries which had adopted a Republican form of government through the influence and teachings of the French revolution. The Spanish colonies in Central America had, a short time before this, revolted and set up a republican government. The allied powers of Europe began to contemplate extending their operations to this continent to restore to Spain her revolted colonies.

The Monroe doctrine is a term applied to the declarations contained in President Monroe's message to Congress, December 2, 1823, and was originally directed to the special prevention of the threatened allied powers in reference to the revolted colonies of Spain. The essence of the doctrine is contained in the following sentences: "We declare that we should consider any attempt (of the allied powers) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "With the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." No reference was made in the message to the acquisition of territory on this continent by the allied powers. They did not seek territory; they wished to overthrow the republican government in Central America and set up a monarchy, and it was this business of overthrowing republics that of course would be a standing menace to the United States, then a young and rather weak nation itself.

Daniel Webster in a speech in 1826 on the Monroe doctrine said: "It did not commit us,

at all events, to take up arms on any indication of hostile feeling by the powers of Europe toward South America;" and that the question of resisting any acquisition of territory by conquest or otherwise, was limited to cases in which, by reason of proximity, our safety and institutions would be endangered. The simple boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, by the settlement of which Great Britain might acquire a small portion of Venezuela, can hardly be considered to endanger our safety or institutions, and there is certainly no attempt on the part of any allied powers to extend "their system to any portion of this hemisphere."

The language of the Monroe Doctrine cannot be so extended and broadened as to make the United States the guardian and protector for every power or estate on this continent, whether it is to her especial interest or not. She has made no pledge to any government that binds her to act merely for its protection against European powers. In acting on behalf of Venezuela, the United States has committed herself as a protector over Mexico and Central and South American States. Moreover, without any gain to herself, she has unwisely and with great danger violated the sound and well-established policy to avoid all entangling alliance with foreign powers, whether European or American.

The Monroe Doctrine has been appealed to by statesmen and newspapers as to the settled policy of the United States in regard to the occupation of territory, in any manner, on this continent by European powers. It is really only the proclamation of a president in regard to a matter at issue in his time. The action of President Cleveland and the Secretary of State in regard to Venezuela, with the Monroe Doctrine as a sufficient reason, is now seen to be somewhat premature, and it is also seen that the principles in the Monroe doctrine do not cover the circumstances; so a new resolution is now before Congress which, when passed, will serve in some way to justify the Executive Department for its action in requesting England to arbitrate. The very fact that Congress is passing new resolutions is positive proof that they realize that President

Cleveland and Secretary Olney have placed the United States in a perilous position.

The Holy Alliance expired long ago and its work has been mostly undone. It is only to the case of an extension of monarchical government on this continent that the Monroe Doctrine refers, so it cannot be used as a guide for the settlement of every question of foreign policy, and it cannot furnish sufficient reason for the United States meddling in the Venezuelan affairs. Then, too, the new resolution says that the United States will consider any infringement of

the principles laid down, "in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace and safety, as the manifest action of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." It is more dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States to get mixed up in the affairs of a foreign nation, than to allow Great Britain and Venezuela to settle their dispute quietly if they could. If they couldn't, then there would be time to decide whether the peace and safety of our country were menaced or not. M. '96.

MISCELLANY.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, in his essay on the "Study of Poetry," says that "the future of poetry is immense." We cannot note the ennobling influence that the universities of to-day are exerting on every walk in life, without feeling proud that we live in an age characterized by such worthy institutions; nor can we ask ourselves what is their mission yet unperformed without uttering the pathetic truth: that the future of the university is immense.

Socrates, Aristotle and Galileo have long been sleeping beneath an oriental sod, but their little schools have continued to live as the nucleus around which have grown the great centres of learning and culture of Europe and America. Humboldt will be forgotten, but the University of Berlin will gain in strength, in usefulness and stability with the ages. England has outlived many royal families, but her fame rests not with kings, but with the great men who from her infancy have been educated and trained within the walls of her universities, and she shall entrust no less of her future to them.

Little did our fathers dream, when they gave their bushels of corn for the support of Harvard and Yale, that they were planting the seeds that were to grow into the finest flowers of the republic. Little did they dream that these institutions were to become the safe-guards of freedom. Our

government is corrupt, but our universities are holding aloft the banner of morality and truth. Of all our institutions the university is the most ideal. It is far from perfect, but it has for its aim the development of all that is worthy in man, and the university of to-day is a better means to that end than anything that has preceded it.

He no longer deserves the name of college graduate who has learned only the means of getting a livelihood. More important than this is that his education be directed to its effect in developing character, to its effect on the conduct of life.

The universities of to-day are doing a great work. About them are centered the knowledge, the culture and the refinement of ages; and it is fast becoming possible for any industrious young man or woman to enjoy these opportunities. Thousands are going out from these schools every year, young men and women of the highest character and with the purest motives. There is hardly a village or community that is not being raised to a higher plane of culture and thought by the association and teachings of those who have enjoyed a college education and training. The demand of established institutions for this class of people is increasing; the demand will increase with time.

But the university is just entering upon its great work. It is the character of the individual

that shapes the character of the State, the church and all of our institutions. But it takes a long course of education and training amid just such surroundings and influences as the university affords to develop noble character: character that is needed to shape the destinies of future civilization. The university stands pre-eminent and alone in the performance of this great work; and it is for this reason that its future is immense. We can do mankind no better service than to

foster in every possible way our universities. Coming generations, with prudence and care shall take up the work now so nobly in hand and make the universities the centres from which shall go multitudes of noble men and women to enlighten the world; men and women of culture, of intellectual resources, of public spirit and refinement, "With that good taste," as Lowell says, "which is the conscience of the mind and that conscience which is the good taste of the soul."

EXCHANGE.

Full many a moon I wooed her,
But lacked the nerve to speak.
I could but sit with soulful gaze
Fixed on her blooming cheek.

Last night I made the venture and,
Resolved my fate to seek.
I pressed the question with a kiss
Upon her blooming cheek.

Then lurid anger lit her eyes,
She gave a little shriek,
And cried, "Well, sir, I must aver
I like *your blooming* cheek?" —*Ex.*

"Women are gradually acquiring an equal participation with men in educational advantages of Germany. They have gained a sure standing at the University of Gottingen. There are twenty there now studying for the degree of Ph. D. All of them are 'admitted by exception,' but an exception so elastic makes a fair shift to serve as a rule." —*Ex.*

He offered her with accents low
Some roses of a ruddy glow;
"Please wear these tokens of my love,
"Refuse them not, my little dove."
The maiden turned away instead
With modest look and blushing red,
"Alas, I'm but a young co-ed
"And can't wear bloomers, sir," she said.
—*Ex.*

The literary student sends
His manuscripts away
To more pretentious magazines
And editors that pay;
But when with thanks they are returned,
He comes with tearful eyes
And lays his offerings at *our* feet
A NOBLE SACRIFICE! —*Ex.*

Successful experiments at Yale, Princeton, Chicago and elsewhere have demonstrated the truth of the reports concerning the work of Professor Roentgen of Wurzburg in photographing objects behind opaque bodies by the agency of the cathode ray.—*Ex.*

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
I think of jokes I might have sprung
When many were around me.
For all this wanton waste of wit,
Constructively I weep,
And often in the stilly night
I kick myself to sleep. —*Ex.*

It is reported that Mr. J. D. Rockefeller is endeavoring to open negotiations with Dr. Nansen for the purchase of the recently discovered North Pole, which he hopes to give to the Chicago University. It is further rumored that it will be used there as a flagstaff.—*Ex.*

BITS OF FUN.

FRESHMAN'S SOLILOQUY.

Ah, 'tis too bad, alas for me,
I'm only a Freshie, you see;
Yet when I see a Soph at her knee,
How I wish that I were he.
And as he takes her hand so wee,
Pleads, is accepted, and sings with glee,
Then 'tis that I hate, a Freshie to be.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were one day having a dispute over the nationality of a friend of theirs. "I say," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in France, he's a Frenchman."

"Begorra," said Pat, "if a cat should have kittens in the oven, would you call them biscuits?"

—*Monitor.*

It's leap year, dear young ladies,
The chappies stand in rows;
And if you want to get one,
You've only to propose.

She put her glasses on her nose,
She was a woman.
He put his glasses under his nose,
He was a human.

Teacher—What did Cæsar do when he reached the Rhine?

Pupil—He proposed to Bridget—I don't know what her other name is.

A LOSING GAME.

He has lost his heart to her
For whose dear hand he sues,
And yet when he hears her papa come,
He still has heart to lose.

—*Detroit Tribune.*

Oh, will it lead, I wonder and ponder,
To a speedy and happy marriage,
When the skirtless young woman
Takes the mustacheless young man
For a drive in the horseless carriage?

—*Cleveland Leader.*

"I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you."

"Jes you gimme the dime, Mister, an' see how quick there'll be somethin' in me.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I hate you, and before we part,
Give me back my silver heart."
"Never," the clever girl replied;
"My new beau's picture is inside."

Wife (at the piano)—John, you're singing dreadfully to-night. There, you've skipped a bar.

John—Didn't skip any on the road home.

—*Judge.*

CAMPUS.

Dr. Stubbs spent Saturday, February 29th, in Carson City.

Pauline Fife, ex '97, left for San Francisco on February 29th to study medicine.

Cadet Captain Mack, Lieutenants Powers and Segraves, Sergeant Magill and Corporal Fulton were appointed by Cadet Major Linscott as a committee to confer with a committee of the Faculty to make fitting arrangements for the dedication of the Gymnasium.

Dr. Stubbs delivered an address before the Twentieth Century Club in Reno March 6th.

Miss Lydia Lonkey, Com. '94, was married to Charles F. Norcross at Verdi on February 26th.

M. P. Ward, ex '97, is now secretaiy of the Nevada and California Meat Company, whose place of business is at Oakland.

Both Bliss and Hamilton passed the physical examination for West Point. Their mental examination papers were sent East for correction.

Miss D. Lawson, 3d year Normal, was called to her home in Gold Hill on February 25th by the serious illness of her mother.

J. J. Bristol, ex '97, on February 26th, left for the eastern part of the State, where he intends to stay till the beginning of the next academic year.

At the meeting of the T. H. P. O. held the last of February, R. M. Brambila was elected T. K. L. B. T III, and N. Dunsdon was elected H. R. F. G.

According to Special Orders No. 12, the following promotions are announced: To be Sergeant Cadets, Corporals Finlayson and Sullivan, Privates Lachman and Ede. To be Corporal Cadets, Privates Emery, Doten S., Ford, Bruette, Dunsdon, Trimble and Robinson R. To be Corporal Drum Corps, Travers. Corporals Bruette, Ford and Robinson were appointed as a color guard. Captain Henry chose Sergeant Thompson to be First Sergeant, Company A, to fill the vacancy caused by Egan leaving school.

On February 29th the Lincoln Hall Fire Brigade made a trial of the fire pump, under the supervision of the Chief of the Reno Fire Department, S. J. Hodgkinson. A stream of water was thrown over the "Cottage." Our hoseman was so engrossed in the performance of his duty that he walked off the bridge and fell into the Orr ditch.

In Verdi, on Friday morning, March 6th, at about 8 o'clock, Samuel Mitchell passed away, leaving behind his heart-broken parents, brothers, sisters and many friends. He had been ill for over two months with typhoid fever and pneumonia, and on Friday morning his soul went to its maker. His remains were brought to Reno the following Sunday morning and taken to the undertakers's parlors, where they were placed on the caisson, and being escorted by the Cadet Battalion, were carried to the Catholic Church, where the funeral services were held. At the grave the guard of twelve fired the salute over the body, taps were sounded and all that was left of young Sam Mitchell was laid away.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

On March 4th Sousa's Band played to a large audience in Reno. Many students were present and all feel that they had certainly enjoyed a rare treat.

It is time the tennis courts were put in condition. They have been allowed to go unnoticed so long that they are in a terrible state. We do not want to see the pleasurable game lost through the lack of a suitable place to play.

A second foot-ball nine with Mr. Linscott as manager has been formed. They expect to do a great deal of practicing with the first nine, and all vacancies in the first will be filled by players from the second. Our foot-ball teams should endeavor to get a game for the coming month. We have learned that a foot-ball team in one of our towns is anxious to give us a rub, and we should not be a bit backward in giving them a chance.

General Assembly for March 4th was devoted to the discussion of matters pertaining to our College. Several students were called upon to give their views on student government and upon the preservation of University property.

A debating club has been formed, consisting of twelve young men of the University, principally upper class men. It will meet every two weeks and will aim to have one or more members of the Faculty or more prominent citizens of Reno present at each debate.

What has become of the committee appointed by Mr. Linscott to meet the committee from the Faculty in making arrangements for the fitting up and opening of the Gymnasium? We are nearing the end of the school term for '96, and still we see no steps taken towards fitting up the Gymnasium.


Before the outbreak of the Revolution there were nine colleges in this country. At present there are 451.—*Ex.*

The regular monthly social was held March 6th. There was a smaller crowd than usual. A phonograph was hired for the evening, and those who did not dance had the pleasure of listening to some excellent selections.

General Assembly hour on February 25th was occupied by Mr. Summerfield, the subject of his lecture being "The Monroe Doctrine." He gave the causes leading up to this famous document and also the import of it. The discourse was particularly interesting, for we are especially interested in this doctrine at the present time.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

RECOGNITION OF THE CUBANS AS BELLIGERENTS.

HE direct effect of recognition would, perhaps, be of little practical benefit to the cause of Cuba. The rebels could then purchase arms and ammunition here, as they can now, but they could not fit out an expedition in American ports. However, the extent to which the moral influence of such action would reach in giving the rebellion dignity and encouraging the rebels to greater effort, is seen by the excitement and antagonism of the Spaniards, caused by the recent action of the United States Congress. Recognition by this Government would demand that the rebels be treated not as bandits, but according to the rules of war.

An actual state of war has existed in Cuba for the past year. Spain has furnished over 125,000 men and her best generals to quell the so-called bandits. And the Cubans are now in possession of over three-fourths of the island. They have established a government and have a well-organized and disciplined army whose generals are so proficient in the science of war as to completely outmanoeuvre their enemy. In view of these facts, is it not evident that the laws of nations fully warrant action by the United States?

When one considers the causes that led to the present rebellion, he well understands why they have so many sympathizers in this country and why a large majority of Americans favor the recognition of the Cuban belligerency.

For the past century the island has been ruled by a succession of governor-generals, sent from

Spain and given absolute authority. This position being sought as a means of acquiring a fortune, the history of the rule of these men is one of infamy, crime and injustice. The natives have been deprived of political liberty, not permitted to fill public positions, heavily taxed to maintain the standing army and navy and looked upon with contempt by the Spanish authorities. Having thus suffered long from incompetent and corrupt misgovernment, it is evident that the rebellion is abundantly justified.

Spain is evidently prosecuting a war that is wholly devoid of humane principles. Her policy is one of either subjugation or extermination. Failing in the first, she aims to carry the war to such an extremity that not a Cuban soldier will be left above ground. Captives taken in battle and otherwise are subjected to many kinds of torture and inhuman treatment.

When thousands of fellow beings are nobly struggling for liberty, as the founders of this nation once did, is it right, in this age of progress, for a great Republic like the United States to remain an indifferent spectator? Is it not our duty, for the sake of humanity if nothing more, to recognize this people as belligerents, thus encouraging them by our moral influence to battle until Cuba is free? Such action on the part of our government would compel Spain to carry on the war in a manner becoming a civilized people. It would enable Cuba to borrow money with which to prosecute the rebellion to a probable successful ending.

If the United States does not recognize them and the present rebellion proves unsuccessful,

the spirit of freedom will still continue in the hearts of the Cubans and will in time again burst forth and culminate in another rebellion. The progress of civilization will receive, in this case, another check, and the horrors of war will again prevail.

If these patriots are considered worthy of aid, and we are true to our convictions of right, Cuba will likely take its place as the great industrial and commercial nation—that its location and resources intended it to be. Then a liberty-loving people will have reached the proud position to which they are so well entitled and for the attainment of which they have so nobly sacrificed.

M.

BIRD FLIGHT

A FRAGMENT.

Of all the blessings God bestows on men,
More blessed to have heard;
Most blessed to have seen.

STRANGE, weird birds are the herons. Stupid they may be, but how much of romance and of mystery they add to the landscape. No creature of the air has a more dignified flight. The eagle, the buzzard are majestic, but the heron's flight is dignity.

When one walks by the river on a dull, winter day the sight of these awesome birds compels his admiration. As evening approaches, these creatures rise from their haunts of the daylight. The willows, brown and lifeless, shivering like deserted shades of dead, cold summer days, afford a retreat in keeping with the heron's nature. A crackling of boughs, heavy, guttural notes, a sweep of wings, and silently they float away as if bent upon celestial journeys.

(In dreams, perhaps, our souls soar so, across the endless space twixt earth and heaven.)

* * * *

They say Louise is dead.

I heard it yesterday. At first I thought it could not be, she was so young, so innocent in life and wore so sweet a smile upon her heart; a creature shy as is a midnight flower that hides its snowy whiteness in the inmost recess of the night. For flowers she had a passionate fond-

ness and once I saw her gathering damp ferns and pink azaleas by the river. It was in summer and the herons, hundreds of them, had formed a rookery in the topmost willow branches. She stood a fair white vision outlined against the dusk, the tall ferns clambering o'er her gown.

Then it was with sudden, sweeping noise, the herons rose with deep, discordant cries and swiftly flew toward the fiery west. Louise lifted an arm slender and full of grace and pointed toward the birds.

Then my heart shrank.

* * * *

I dreamed last night, it was not strange at all, that I stood by the river once again. Louise was there but was no longer cold of mein, for love had melted her sweet soul. She did not stand afar among the stately ferns, but let me clasp her hand, for toward my life she seemed to lean. Sweet hope was in my heart, like rain drops upon dusty leaves.

Suddenly the herons rose from out the willow copse uttering their harsh cries. As they bent forward in their flight one of their number seemed most dazzling bright and beckoned with its wings toward the earth. In ecstasy I cried, "Louise! Louise!" then looked—upon the pink azaleas drooping at my side.

H. E. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from this life the brother of our esteemed classmate, Miss Sadie Mitchell; be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Second Year Class of the State Normal School, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be published in THE STUDENT RECORD, and also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.

CORA MCFARLIN,

MINNIE LOUNSBURY,

NETTIE BENSON,

Committee.

THE SPECTATOR.

THE inconsistency of students in their conduct towards their instructors has often been observed. The word inconsistency does not fully express the condition, but it approaches it more nearly than any other that comes to mind. Thoughtless breach of etiquette does not cover the offense; it is intentional. There are students who take a fiendish delight in tripping instructors upon some word or sentence uttered inadvertantly; losing sight of the main issue, they confine themselves to the simple error and boldly proclaim it as a principle recognized and upheld by the instructor. For example, if a student becomes ill and is unable to attend his classes, he expects certain consideration to be shown him, and upon his first appearance in class he does not consider the professor too lenient if he is not held to the same strict accountability as his fellow students. He is even ready to excuse himself on the ground of being unwell. But if the professor is sick, is the same leniency shown him? No; theoretically a professor is never sick. During the period that it can be readily seen, by a thoughtful person, he is unwell, the word "cranky" is applied to him and signifies that if any usual marks of respect have been shown him, they must not be repeated. To the willfully disposed student it is a golden opportunity to avenge fancied griev-

ances, to wring from him unusual statements and words which he would gladly recall, and afterwards to rejoice at the difficulties into which he is betrayed. How suggestive is this of utter thoughtlessness and baseness in character.

Another mistake into which some students fall is in believing that the instructor is prejudiced against them. A student having this belief firmly set in his mind is almost beyond hope of improvement. Every suggestion, connection or criticism directed by the professor toward him will be worse than lost, for imagining that a personal dislike prompts the criticism, he will endeavor to justify himself, and will not profit by the suggestion. The object of the professor in criticising a student is to indicate how that individual may improve his work and himself. A concrete example of an error is much stronger and carries with it more weight than a mere abstract statement, and besides it facilitates matters by teaching an entire class in the same time that is required for one.

When our students learn and practice their duties toward their instructors and learn to receive value and profit by the criticism and suggestions of those professors, they will be more deserving of the name "student" and will have learned a lesson which is not the least in their college education.

LEISURE MOMENTS.

HOW I READ THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO.

EARLY in the summer of 1893 I was living on the upper American river in a little mining camp named Johnson's Bar, after "Yankee" Johnson, a little man from Cape Cod who had found gold there one spring.

This man Johnson was an odd person. He was an amateur musician and could play banjo, flute or fiddle with equal ease, vim and discord. He was also fond of books and used sometimes to make trips to Sacramento in search of new reading matter.

One evening, after one of these trips, he came into camp bringing a new book, "The Count of Monte Cristo." All the next day he sat in his stout log cabin conscious of nothing but the stirring adventure of the Count. All day long his partner toiled alone with pick and shovel in their claim, and at night he came home furious.

Johnson finished the book that evening and I borrowed it from him. I went up into my cabin on the hill and stuck a candle into the neck of an empty bottle, lighted it, put the bottle on a rickty table near me and sat down on my bunk to read.

I soon forgot everything but the story. As the hours rolled on, the candle burned out and I lighted another. The moon rose, and through the doorway cast a broad patch of moonlight on the floor. The sputtering candle at my elbow threw its flickering yellow light upon the rough log walls, the rude bunks and the earthen floor of my cabin.

Sewn up in a sack, the future Count of Monte Cristo was just about to be thrown from the tower of his prison into the stormy sea. It was night. The jailers were swinging his motionless body to and fro on the dizzy tower. In another moment they would dash it through the darkness and the tempest down into the roaring sea.

Excited at the story, I made some quick movement and instantly, almost at my feet, I heard the sharp whirr of a rattlesnake. I dropped the book; my feet left the floor as if it was red hot. I flopped over onto the bunk and grabbed a gun which hung on some pegs above it. On the floor the rattler lay coiled ready for action, "mad as a wet hen" and buzzing like a locust. I aimed, let fly at him with one barrel and shot his head off. I got out of the bunk and picked up the book, glancing at it to see if they had thrown the hero down yet, and was soon as deeply absorbed in the story as ever.

I read along for some time and broke at last with the fortunate Dantes into the hidden treasure chamber. In thought I was gloating over the enormous wealth of the cave, running my hands through the chests of gold pieces and magnificent emeralds and priceless, glittering diamonds, when I heard the same rattling noise as before.

As I flopped back against the wall behind me, I kicked the rickety table over and put out my light. I came down so hard on the bunk that it broke loose from the wall and fell with a crash to the floor. Was I scared? Oh, no, not at all! I could not see the snake, but it was near me somewhere keeping up its horrid warning rattle. I stood there in the dark, afraid to move for fear of being bitten and afraid to stay where I was for the same reason. At last the snake stopped rattling and glided into the moonlight near the

door, where it coiled up near the body of its mate. I reached up and got the gun, took a long aim and fired, and when the smoke cleared away there were two dead rattlers in my cabin. I cut off their rattles and kicked the snakes out of the door, which I shut and barred after them.

Then, after lighting another candle, I mended my bunk and table and replaced my broken candlestick by emptying another bottle.

After this I sat down and read through the rest of the night and had finished the book at six o'clock the next morning. Then I fried some bacon and flapjacks and ate them, washing them down with strong black coffee without milk or sugar. I was then ready for a hard day's work on Yankee Johnson's Bar. S. B. D.

The Fruits of Folly.

At first, so they tell us, poor Adam and Eve
Had never a garment to wear,
And then, so we all have been taught to believe,
The apple brought grief to the pair.
And Eve from the fig tree made clothing to don,
But the blooming new woman of late,
They don't care a *fig* about what Eve put on,
They prefer their gowns made up to *date*.

—L. A. W. Bull.

A university under government control is to be established at Tien-Tsin, China. It will have a competent corps of foreign professors. Mr. C. D. Tenney, formerly private tutor of the sons of Li Hung Chang, is to be the first President.—*Ex.*

What has become of our first nine? They seem to have entirely disappeared, and during the hour given over to baseball, instead of playing ball, we see the different members of the nine each with some sweet co-ed off in a cosy corner talking everything else but baseball.

Ohio has more colleges than any other State, Illinois being second.—*Ex.*

It Makes Such a Difference.

A Linn Grove girl found a package of love letters that had been written to her mother by her father before they were married. The daughter saw that she could have a little sport, and read them to her mother, substituting her own name for that of her mother and a fine young man for that of her father. The mother jumped up and down in her chair, shifted her feet, seemed terribly disgusted, and forbade her daughter having anything to do with a young man who would write such sickening and nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young lady handed the letters to her mother to read the house became so still that one could hear the grass growing in the back yard.—*Sioux Rapids Republican.*

From Grave to Gay.

Old Satan's well-nigh kingly sway
We sooner might annul,
If the dance were not so bright and gay
And the church not quite so dull.

L. A. W. Bull.

The second entertainment given by the Young Ladies' Association on March 14th was a grand success, both socially and financially. The young ladies feel confident that they have secured sufficient money to finish the decorations in their study hall.

LOCAL NOTES.

General Assembly for March 11th was postponed and the Assembly hour given over to drill.

The Sophomores and Freshmen are in active practice for their coming ball game on Saturday, March 21st.

The young ladies wish to thank the ladies of Reno who so generously aided them in their entertainment last Saturday night.

A baseball game was played between the second and third nines on Saturday. The game was very good, ending in a victory for the third nine.

The Adelphi meeting on Friday last was very interesting. The question of the future welfare of the society was considered. The members have decided to secure the aid of the Freshman Society in fixing up a proper society room.

The Chicago Lady Quartette, engaged by Professor Wilson to play in Reno, appeared here on Friday, March 13th. The entertainment was excellent and the lovers of music had the pleasure of listening to some exceptionally good selections.

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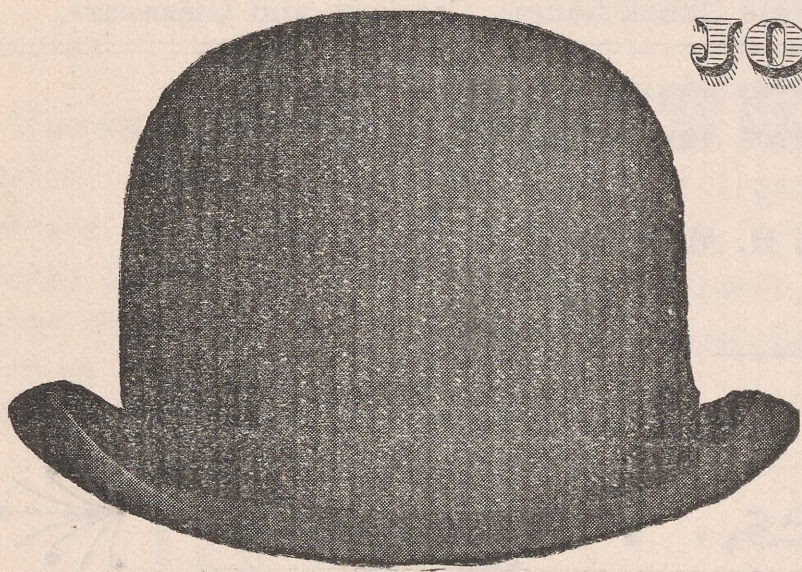
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