

Vol. III. No. 13.

April 1, 1896.

The Student Record

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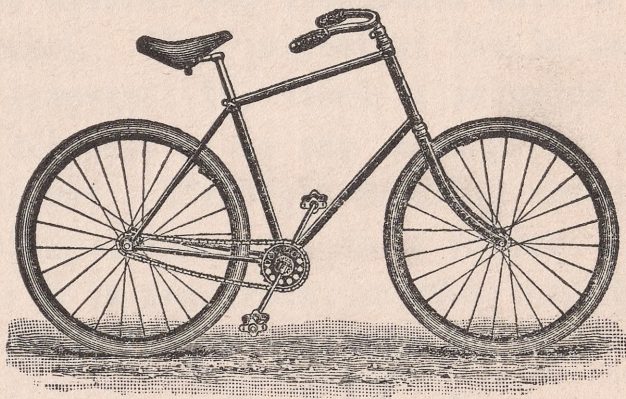
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University Bulletin.

The date of the Commencement will be announced in the next Bulletin. It will probably fall on June 11th or 18th.

The University will weed out lazy, indifferent and unworthy students. The students ought to expect this action. Idleness encourages and cultivates a bad spirit with University limits.

The roll call and investigation of the class records in the University which was made at a recent meeting of the University Faculty made a good showing for the large majority of the students, but at the same time revealed the censurable deficiencies of quite a few students.

All honor to the young women who have fitted up the study hall with taste and comfort. The work was nobly planned and worthily accomplished.

Beginning with the month of April, monthly reports will be made to the parents or guardians of students who have not maintained creditable standing in conduct or in classes.

A vigorous effort will be made to dedicate the Gymnasium at Commencement time. The enterprise of building and equipping the Gymnasium is one of considerable magnitude, and creditable to both students and faculty.

THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. III.

RENO, NEVADA, APRIL 1, 1896.

No. 13.

THE STUDENT RECORD

Is a College Magazine Published
Semi-Monthly by the

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

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EDITORIAL.

INQUIRIES are being made on every hand as to what has become of the committee appointed by Mr. Linscott to confer with the faculty on the question of fitting up the gymnasium. The time from now till June is short, and if we would have the advantages a gymnasium affords we must push this matter to an issue immediately.

* * * *

THE wilful destruction of property on the University grounds goes on unabated. No remedy for this evil has yet been found. There are but two courses to pursue to secure justice for the righteous. The first is, whenever one of the miscreants is caught to inform the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and compel the offender to repair the damage he has done. The second is, simply hand him over to the civil

authorities for malicious mischief. Those who do not uphold this vandalism have a right to protection. The protection lies in one of the above courses. We think it is unjust for a few to be allowed to do the damage for which all have to pay. The right-thinking and property-respecting students can have justice if they so desire; it is due them; but they and they alone hold the key to it. Let them use it.

* * * *

THE *Journal of Commerce*, published in San Francisco, for January 31, 1896, is devoted entirely to a magnificent description of "The Great State of Nevada" and its resources. The edition is well illustrated and contains a well written article of some length upon the State University, which is of interest to the average reader, but especially so to our students. While we highly appreciate the efforts of the journal, we deplore the fact that Nevada's State University is compelled to go begging for advertising. If more of the people of this State, and especially of the western section, would devote as much time to building up an institution in which they should take pride as they do in repeating slanderous bits of gossip which accrue only to the University's detriment, they would be doing a good work and making themselves better and happier and they would add much to the glory of their State.

* * * *


AS far as our observation goes it is customary for college publications to come out with an "annual dun" to the subscribers. Now we do not desire in the least to help perpetuate this custom. We would much rather that our editorial columns be filled with matter of a different nature. But when we look over the list of subscribers and note how many of them have failed to do their duty, we feel that something must be said. 'Tis then we rise heroically to the occasion, grasp our style in our fist and grind out awe-inspiring sentences appealing to your pocket-

book to make its semi-occasional visit to the editorial sanctum and deposit a portion of its contents. Whether these sentences fill the reader with the proper amount of awe, we care not, but we do care and take particular pains to

inform the students of this college that not more than one-third of the RECORD subscribers have paid their subscriptions, and that we would be very glad to receive another one-third installment on as short notice as possible.

LITERARY.

CONVERSATION.

 NCE before we have noted through these columns the benefits to be derived from intelligent conversation. It is with pleasure that we see the art gaining foot hold in our own college for social entertainment.

Dancing is ever entertaining to those who dance, but there are always some who do not, and so when the evening is entirely given up to dancing, there are always members present who are entirely shut out from the pleasure of the evening.

Games, too, are in vogue for those who do not dance, and yet there is room for much profitable and entertaining conversation.

Our small world is lacking in good conversationalists. How few we meet who can really entertain us long, simply by talking; however, when we do meet a pleasant talker we are perfectly charmed with his personality as expressed in his conversation, and are almost blind to any other defects he may have.

Subjects are perhaps the most difficult things to find, when we want to talk as well as when we want to write. One who is a skilled talker is never at a loss, but there are many who are not proficient in this art. And here a plea may be entered for good sensible conversation, conversation which will be healthful and instructive. Very often now it takes the form of turn about story telling; we might better not talk at all than indulge in this idle chatter.

There are some subjects which should always be avoided. One should never talk about his aches and pains in general conversation; the family physician is for that purpose and we all know how tiresome it is to listen to a complete

description of one's own or one's brother's or sister's ailment besides, art and literature are never exhausted for subjects. Gloomy subjects, or those private for a few, should be studiously avoided. The world has in reality enough of moroseness and sorrow without dwelling on it when not absolutely necessary. Gossip should never be indulged in for it is most harmful both to ourselves and to our neighbors. It is harmful to ourselves because we soon become so confirmed in the habit that we can talk of nothing else. Gossip is harmful to our neighbors because of the unnecessary injury and trouble which it causes them. I doubt not that very many have gone to ruin simply because his fellows have indulged in unkindly gossip about him, when a kindly word spoken in behalf of his good qualities might have made a man of him. Gossip is most difficult to refrain from and yet if we would just think how much unhappiness it causes, we would guard our tongues more carefully.

Ridicule is next to gossip and Mahomet expresses himself in the Koran with regard to ridicule thus: "On the day of resurrection, those who have indulged in ridicule will be called to the door of Paradise, and have it shut in their faces when they have reach it. On their turning back they will be called to another door and on reaching it will see it closed against them, and so on ad infinitum.

These tongues of ours are mighty instruments for good or ill, they can make an hour most pleasing and profitable or they can, even in that short time, cause a world of misery and woe to some one. Since we are now attempting to cultivate this art, O, let us guard carefully our tongues, that they may bring about not unhappiness but only joy and gladness.

MISCELLANY.

A STORM ALONG THE EASTERN SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE.

THE morning after our arrival at the lake we sat looking at the scene before us. At first sky and water were calm and beautiful, but later in the day the scene was made even more imposing by a thunder storm which I shall try to describe.

The southern shore of the lake forms a broad curve. From "Cascade House" at the center of this curve we could get a more comprehensive outline of the lake shore and its surrounding mountains than from any other of the resorts. On our left rose high above us Mt. Tallac with its white cross formed by two snowbanks, which never disappear. Farther on along the shore of the lake we could faintly discern bare, grotesque, rocks, outlined by timbered mountains forming an entrance to Emerald Bay. The mountains looked low and insignificant on the northern shore because of the great distance. At the extreme northeast we could discern Mt. Rose.

From Mt. Rose down the whole eastern side of the lake the mountains had the same general appearance as those on the west. There were, however, many rocky promontories and rising smoke indicating a town, Glenbrook. Along the southeastern shore cultivated land extended from the lake to the sloping mountain sides. It was along this shore that the thunder storm raged. At first, as the clouds were rolling slowly up from the southeast, there was the calm which usually precedes a storm. Row boats were gliding here and there over the smooth surface of the water. As the white clouds rolled up gradually in billowing piles with a pearly gray tint at the base, the water of the lake roughened,

the ripples changed to little waves, the wind blew a stiff breeze, the more timid oarsmen drew in to the shore. The changes came on faster now on lake and sky. The pearly tint changed to gray and the clouds spreading over the mountains became more uniform in appearance and color. The white of the clouds had entirely disappeared and a purplish gray mass enveloped mountain slopes.

Long swells bearing pieces of driftwood came rolling in, compelling us to draw back. No boats were out now except the steamers, which pitched and tossed among the white caps. Here and there from out those dark threatening clouds lighter streaks showed where the rain was falling in torrents. The rain clouds appeared to roll slowly along the canons, leaving the mountain peaks faintly outlined in the thinner clouds above. The tops thus outlined numbered five distinct ridges rising one above another. The storm took a northeasterly course, sweeping over mountains and the lake shore. It rolled down between the headlands, which hedged in the little town, the smoke from whose factory chimneys we had seen early in the morning, blotting out for the time any sign of life.

Great flashes of lightning lit up the sky, making the clouds seem blacker and the storm more violent. Occasionally a long line of chain lightning flashed from the clouds and disappeared in the water. The rain sweeping down the canons came out upon the lake between the promontories. As the rain fell upon the water, the wind gradually subsided, the great roaring waves dotted with whitecaps rolled up more quietly, by degrees the clouds disappeared over the mountains to the northeast and the sun once more shone in a clear sky.

MRS. CHURCH.

EXCHANGE.

Some Princeton graduates have undertaken a "university cruise" to various places on the Mediterranean. Daily lectures are to be given by Professors while on the trip.—*Ex.*

'Tis wrong for any maid to be
Abroad at night alone,
A chaperon she needs till she
Can call some chap'er own."

MY SHIPS.

Vast shadow waves of the years to come,
 I dream on the golden strand,
 Of the phantom ships ye are bringing down
 From the future's unknown land.
 Silently, surely thro' storm and shine
 They are coming, those fateful ships of mine.
 Great white-winged sails in the wanton wind
 Flutter their signals I feel,
 And I strain my eyes thro' the blinding mist
 For the flash of the foam-flecked keel.
 Patiently, hopefully on thro' the night
 I am waiting the gleam of the pilot light.
 Dear human hearts that are mine by right,
 Laurel with myrtle wreathed,
 And crosses that glitter with diamonds of tears
 Are the cargoes to me bequeathed.
 Swiftly and safely, o haste ye, my own,
 By the winds of Eternal Goodness blown.—*Ex.*

"Young man," said the professor on examination day to the student who had been using a translation of Cæsar throughout the term, "will you kindly occupy this front seat? We will follow the example of our illustrious author who always placed the cavalry in front."—*Ex.*

I caught a snow-flake in my hand,
 Six-pointed star,
 God fashioned still, and perfect planned,
 Though least and far.
 With earth-born impulse, swift I clasped it near,
 The crystal in my hand was changed a tear.
 A dream upon a human heart
 Was waft to-day,
 And fell soft-free, was clutched, to start
 In pain away.
 A fitting thought in heaven gave it birth,
 It came to be a human tear—on earth. —*Ex.*

"Say, bub, have yer got stoves in the school house?"

"No, siree."

"Any furnaces in basement?"

"No, we don't need 'em."

"How do you keep warm, then?"

"Teacher warms our basement with a shingle."
 —*Ex.*

The women are receiving considerable attention these times in every line. Woman's editions were recently edited by the *Stentor* and *U. of M. Daily*. Special editors, from among the college women, were chosen for the special issues.—*Ex.*

BITS OF FUN.

A PUN.

As he sat near the window agony,
 Looking at the ecstasy of land;
 He saw the turn rise suddenly
 And with its meet, opprobrious hand:
 It broiled with log and stone,
 Pierced totals in the ground,
 Superceded all, left none alone,
 Alike conveying cat and hound,
 Who wagged their narratives in dismay
 Until the turn clandestined away.

Little Boy—Papa, what is the difference between fleas and ticks.

Father—Well, dogs are generally full of fleas while clocks are full of ticks.

"Have you any lobsters to-day," asked the young housekeeper.

"Yes, ma'am, here's a fresh lot."

"Oh, dear me! I don't want green ones. Haven't you got any that are riper."—*Monitor.*

The Easter brings me no content,
 The reason's plain to see.
 She gave up many things in Lent,
 Among them being me. —*Judge.*

Where's the surgeon who can
 Do the job superhuman—
 Take the cheek from a man
 And the jaw from a woman?
 —*London American.*

"I notice," said Marcomb, "they call it the X ray, but Y they do it I can't Z."

"Perhaps," suggested Hulsizer, "you havn't got the Q."—*Chicago Record*.

Mr. B.—Did your hay stack burn down last night?

Mr. R.—No, it burned up. It was highly insured.

CAMPUS.

The Regents met March 14th.

Doctor Phillips took a trip to Virginia March 11th.

Professor Ring of Genoa was on the campus March 14th.

Dr. Stubbs and wife took a trip to San Francisco March 16th.

Miss H. Blundell left for her home in Wadsworth March 17th.

Dr. Stubbs went to Winnemucca March 11th to address the public school.

The Dormitory students that have been ill are being seen on the campus again.

Several U. of N. students went to Virginia on March 17th to attend the dance.

Mrs. Haines of Genoa has been visiting her daughter Maude for a few days.

On March 14th the Regents formally accepted the "Cottage" from the contractors.

Miss Stella Colcord of Carson is spending a few days with the President's family.

Jas. Doughty, nominee for Congress at the last election, has registered as a special student.

W. J. Flood, '95, came down from Virginia March 20th and spent a few days on the campus.

Mr. Shirasu, Secretary of the Japanese Consulate at San Francisco, was on the campus March 17th.

S. B. Hamilton, who went to San Francisco to take the examinations as alternate to G. R. Bliss, has returned.

The lecture in General Assembly of March 18th was given by Lieutenant Hamilton. Subject: "The Organization of a Modern Army."

R. A. Lounsbury, foreman of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is busy putting in lawns around the "Cottage."

Hon. John T. Wheeler and wife of Eureka were on the campus March 21st visiting Mrs. Wheeler's brother, C. R. Ford.

The Cadet companies are now drilling in extended order. The commanding officers take turns in drilling the companies.

Doctor Miller and the class in bacteriology went out to inspect a case of supposed black-leg at Chandler's farm on March 21st.

On March 11th Will Woodbury went to Empire, Lulu Culp to Carson and Mona Keig to Virginia, all returning March 15th.

To the students and readers of the STUDENT RECORD in general, attention is called to the advertisers. Our motto is, "Patronize those that patronize us."

Superintendent Brown is having students put the lawns in shape for summer. We are sorry to see that it was necessary to put a barbed-wire fence around the lawn in front of Stewart Hall in order to keep students off.

On Saturday, March 14th, the President and Regents reviewed the Cadet Battalion. They gave the boys much praise for their soldierly bearing and their proficiency in drilling. The artillery detachment fired ten guns as a salute to the visitors, and considering the short time they have had the pieces, they did remarkably well.

The military drama entitled "Won Back," which is to be presented by the Reno Dramatic Club at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, April 7th, is written on the same lines as "Held by the Enemy," and "Shenandoah," which have met with such success on the American stage.

The author, Mr. Charles Tayleure, is a playwright of great celebrity, and "Won Back" is among his finest productions. No pains have been spared to make the staging of this play a success. Special scenery has been prepared and the entire details for the presentation have been carefully worked up. The cast includes the following, all of whom are well and favorably known on the amateur stage: Mr. B. F. Curler, Dr. J. A. Lewis, Miss Ione Gould, Miss Mate Snow, Miss Echo Loder, Miss Maud Bru-

ette, Mr. Chas. L. Knox, Mr. N. E. Wilson, Mr. J. M. L. Henry, and Mr. H. Thurtell. The Club has kindly agreed to donate the proceeds to the student gymnasium fund, and it is hoped the student body will give the club its hearty support. Reserved seats on sale at Lake's, beginning Tuesday, March 31st. Admission tickets may be had from Mr. E. A. Powers, R. Brambilla, A. M. Smith and Miss Kate Mayberry. These tickets may be exchanged at Lake's for reserved seats, without extra charge. Fifty cents admits to any part of the house.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

The Freshman Literary Society met on March 21st. An excellent programme was rendered and the Freshmen feel confident that they have started a society which will do credit to itself.

We hear that a nine composed of players from Virginia and Reno will endeavor to secure a game with the Santa Clara College baseball team for April 13th or 14th. It is intended to play the game, should it come off, in Reno.

The Glee Club intends to give one or two socials during the month. They are in need of finances and have taken this means of securing it. The students should stand in and help them for how often have we listened with joy while they entertained us with choice music?

The University Union held their first meeting on March 19th. The question for debate was "Should the United States Recognize Cuban Belligerency?" The affirmative was upheld by Powers and Henry, the negative by Clemons and Williams. The debate was exceedingly interesting. The judges decided in favor of the negative. After the debate a few remarks were given by President Stubbs on the importance of debating clubs in the Universities of the country.

Now that the weather is good, the members of the different societies should make it a point to attend regularly. The societies are fitting up their new room and will make it as comfortable and beautiful as possible.

Professor Hillman's musical given on March 18th was a treat to which the students and people of Reno have the pleasure of seldom listening. A large audience greeted the many performers, and by their hearty encores showed their appreciation and pleasure.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association the question of securing a contest between a Reno track team and the college team was brought up. The Executive Committee decided to hold a joint meeting with the track team and consider the advisability of securing a contest for the coming month.

A nine picked from the dormitory and one from the college boys who live in town met on the diamond March 21st. The game was too much in favor of one side and interest flagged from the beginning. The score at the end of the game showed an overwhelming defeat for the dormitory boys.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

EVER since their institution, college fraternities have been fiercely attacked and as hotly defended. In spite of all opposition,

however, they are constantly increasing in strength and numbers. We find in their rolls the names of many of our most noted men and in the colleges themselves the men composing the chapters are, in point of ability and integrity, at

least not inferior to those not in fraternities. Fraternities cannot then be an unmixed evil or these men would never have joined them, or after joining, have remained with them.

As a rule the chief opposition to them comes from those who know nothing about them. However honest a man may be in his convictions, his arguments carry but little weight if he knows not whereof he speaks. The principal source of objection is from that class of students who have not been asked to join fraternities. Reason is sometimes given for this opposition by the conduct of the fraternity men themselves in assuming an aristocratic air as if superior to their fellow students. They are not superior merely because they are fraternity men, nor are they for that reason inferior.

But, it is said, such organizations are objectionable because they are secret. Let us see what this secrecy is. As the members wear conspicuous badges, of which they seem to be proud instead of ashamed, publish their names in illustrated annuals, issue biographical catalogues of their several orders, meet together in conventions, where they occupy the attention of the press for days, build themselves halls and houses which they are proud to call their own, and frequently call attention to their doings by the publication of journals and magazines, I do not see that they make any special attempt at concealment of their members and actions. In fact this dreaded and reviled secrecy is merely nominal, and consists of these two things: the fraternity does not publish all its doings to the world any more than does the member of the family that which is said around the domestic hearth, and it does not, as a rule, tell the meaning of the Greek letters by which it is known. From this latter fact we need fear little, for we may be sure that if any secret of general importance lurked beneath these majestic combinations of Greek letters it would not long remain unrevealed.

The name "secret societies" is in reality a misnomer. The fraternity is no more secret than the family. If a certain number of boys choose to group themselves together for social or literary purposes they are not bound to admit every-

one to their meetings, those who are friendly as well as those who are not.

But, it is said, fraternities have caused the formation of cliques and have developed a spirit of clannishness. Strange as it may seem, fraternities have not fostered these cliques, but have lessened their evil. Man is essentially a "social being." Bring together a thousand students or even a score and they will begin to arrange themselves in parties, cliques and clubs. Social clubs, literary clubs and athletic clubs will at once group themselves around various centers. Combinations of some sort are inevitable. They existed long before fraternities and depend for their formation and continuance upon inherent conditions of human nature.

Now, the fraternities reduce the evils arising from these combinations to a minimum and produce results undeniably good. When one of these inevitable associations takes the form of a college fraternity it must cease to be a mere temporary club. It has at once a reputation to make and maintain. It must hold its own against rival fraternities. The badge which each member wears fixes his responsibility; to be less than a gentleman is to disgrace it and to injure the fraternity.

The members of fraternities are not only under this healthful pressure from without; they are generally under good influences from within. A fraternity soon has a body of graduates sobered by the duties and experiences of life which quickly outnumber the undergraduate members. These graduates, often members of the faculty, are the first to condemn any conduct in the chapter likely to injure the fraternity. No chapter can afford to lose the approval of its graduates. It must maintain such a character that its graduate brotherhood will be willing to recommend it to younger men entering college, to send their pupils or sons into it and to aid it in building or other expenses.

Again, in order to continue in existence, a fraternity is obliged to so conduct itself as to merit the respect and approval of the better class of students, for it is to them it looks for future recruits. Unlike a temporary club, it has a rep-

utation to sustain, for it exists not for the present alone.

Nor do fraternities have such an influence in college politics as is usually supposed. The chapters consist of such a small number of men that it would be impossible for them to act as cliques, for such a contest would be as varied as one between individuals. The only way in which to exercise the great influence attributed to them would be for several chapters to combine for the attainment of a single purpose. But the societies themselves strongly disapprove of any such combinations; many of them have legislated against the practice, and the general sentiment prevalent among fraternity men is that any interference in college politics by the fraternity, as such, is a mistake.

Besides lessening the evils of cliques and combinations, fraternities are a great aid in college discipline. When college officers have occasion to discipline a member of one of the fraternities, they speak to his chapter mates quietly and suggest that he is not doing himself credit, or is reflecting discredit upon the good name of the chapter. This expedient has often succeeded where all others failed.

The members of a good chapter all try to excel, many for the sake of their chapter where they would not for their own. Each member feels that upon him has fallen no slight burden of responsibility to keep the chapter up to a standard set, perhaps by men since grown famous.

The fraternity man is not cut off from association with his fellow students, and his expenses are never materially increased and generally very much decreased because of the benefits of living together in clubs. He has before him a standard set by men older than himself which he must follow; he knows that his every act will bring credit or discredit upon his chapter; he feels that his fraternity is made up of sympathizing friends to whom he can turn in times of trouble; in fact, is a home to him which he will defend against dishonor as sacredly as he would that of his father and mother. This feeling of responsibility and consideration for others is a most potent factor in developing and broadening the character

of any young man so as to make him a useful member of society. No fraternity can maintain a prosperous existence which does not follow a high moral standard, and no better fate can befall a young man entering college than to become a member of a good national fraternity.

CHAS. R. LEWERS, '93.

YOU SAY OUR COMRADE IS DEAD?

IN MEMORIAM.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
It certainly can't be true!
For I thought that bodily weakness
Was something he never knew.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
It makes my heart most sad
For of all our bonny company,
He was the youngest lad.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
That the merry heart is still?
(Don't think me like a woman, Ned,
For the tears my eyes, will fill.)

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
I heard the bells toll to-day.
Perhaps 'twas when they were tolling,
That his spirit faded away.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
So strong, so young and so fair!
Yet of all our bonny company,
There wasn't a one to spare.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
It might have been you or I,
For it surely would be better,
If the wicked ones should die.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
We'll bury him on the hill,
And nothing shall break his pulseless sleep,
Not even the noisy rill.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
 No more shall the bugle blow.
 It will make no difference what's the march,
 Be it ever so quick or so slow.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
 It makes me try to think,

Nor is it any wonder
 That it makes me wink and blink.

You say our comrade is dead, Ned?
 That his soul has taken its flight?
 Well, he's left us an honest lesson,
 We'd better try hard to do right.

—H. E. C.

THE SPECTATOR.

THE general dissatisfaction that has for some time existed in the military department does not seem to abate. On the contrary, conditions prevail which cannot help augmenting a feeling of discontent. The natural query is, What causes have led to such bad results and the present slack state of the military? The object of this writing is to give these causes with a hope that present unsatisfactory conditions may be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

In the past, promotion in the cadet corps was based upon military ability. Class seniority was considered only when the qualifications of the aspirants were nearly equal. In such case the higher classman was given the preference. At the beginning of the last academic year it was clearly stated by the commandant that promotion would be made according to seniority and ability; that is, the commissioned officers were to come from the seniors, the sergeants from the juniors and the corporals from the sophomores. This is a first rate system, and had it been carried out, would have led to good results.

The promotions were made and several of the class of '97 were ranked by freshmen and specials. This caused discontent and resulted in the appointment of a committee to ascertain the reason of such action. It was informed that the promotions had been thus made and must so remain for the academic year, but assurance was given that the trouble would then be satisfactorily adjusted. The sophomores resigned their positions, the reason being that the new system of promotion had not been followed. At the beginning of the present year, as juniors, they fared

but little better. The promotions were not made as the commissioned officers recommended. Only a short time ago a vacancy, caused by the withdrawal of a first sergeant, was filled by a '98 man. When inquiry was made as to why this was done, again the answer was given that the appointment had been thus made and could not be changed for the present academic year, and again the assurance was given that next year the matter would be righted.

The question arises, Will promises now made be kept? The cadets think not. They reasonably believe that as assurances have been given and not fulfilled in the past, the same thing will occur in the future. The conviction is prevalent that there is little use in thoroughness and of worthily filling positions with a view to future promotion, as no one knows what day a freshman or even a special may be promoted to rank an upper classman. While this feeling of insecurity exists there cannot be a revival of interest in the military department. The present wretched drill and general run-down condition of the cadet corps are likely to continue.

The lack of punishment for absence from drill, which existed so long, has also done its share in bringing about the present deplorable results, and had it not been for the wise interference of President Stubbs, who is always aiming at the greatest efficiency in every department, and but for the senior officers bringing to his notice the slackness of discipline, it is doubtful if anything would yet have been done to secure regular attendance at drill.


Many of the cadets are slovenly in attire, failing to keep their uniforms clean and to show due

regard for that neatness which is characteristic of a good soldier. Nor is it rare, when wholly unnecessary, for them to appear on the streets, on the campus and even at drill in composite dress. But are the cadets entirely to blame? When the military spirit is dead and there is no

incentive for effort, can a better condition consistently exist? If something be not done soon to remedy present evils, the military department will cease to be; indeed, it has already ceased to be what it was in past years: the pride of the cadets and an honor to the University.

LEISURE MOMENTS.

HAZING AT YALE.

 In late years the practice of hazing is dis-
countenanced, if not discontinued in
many of our most important colleges
and universities; and, where allowed, it is of a
milder form than was until quite recently the
case. Nor was it checked any too soon for the
credit of our educational institutions, results of
the most serious nature having followed the bar-
barous practice in only too many instances.

Yale college was no exception to this rule of
generally hazing the freshman, whose life was
made almost unbearable to him for a time, or at
least until he had been sufficiently initiated; the
surest and almost the only way of avoiding the
unpleasantness being to set up the drinks, or to
furnish cigars for the crowd of persecutors; but
woe to the unlucky one who refused to be thus
taxed!

The college buildings stand embowered with
ancient elms, fronting the quaint little green in
the center of the city, one end of the buildings
overlooking Elm street, a quiet, sleepy thorough-
fare; the other facing on Chapel street, the main
business street, in the dry goods and fancy fix-
ings of the place; and over this street ran and
still runs the street car line, connecting the sub-
urban villages with the life of the town.

I had been in the city shopping one day, and
had seated myself in a car headed towards West-
ville, when, just before we reached a point op-
posite the college grounds, the car suddenly
stopped. Nothing unusual for a car to do; but
what was unusual, no new passenger presented
himself, nor did any one leave the car, which
stood motionless so long that everybody's pa-
tience was nearly exhausted. "What is the
matter?" "What are we stopping here so long

for?" "Why don't we go on?" were ques-
tions issuing from every one's mouth. A glance
out of the windows on the college side was suf-
ficient answer. We simply could not go on,
that was all; for the street was blocked by a
struggling mass of male humanity, a crowd that
seemed gathering around some central object
with a queer, half rotary motion hard to de-
scribe. "What's going on there?" everybody
cried at once. "O, it's only the students; they're
just a winding some feller up." was the answer
vouchsafed by the conductor of the car. "Wind-
ing some feller up!" Well, it did look as if
they were winding up something. Each mo-
ment, more added themselves to the crowd; all
with the same queer motions forcing their way
towards some object in the center, then winding
out again, but still remaining a part of the whole.
"There! there come the Faculty!" some one
cried, and across the college green we could see
a half dozen men rushing as if for dear life; nor
did many of them wait to go through the gates,
but vaulted over the fence and ran in the direc-
tion of the crowd. Their appearance had little
effect, however; some few of those on the out-
skirts withdrew themselves, but the greater num-
ber stood their ground until the cry, "There
comes the President," was raised; then there
was a scattering, as a tall, thin, gray-haired,
gray-bearded man came running over the green,
and disdaining the longer route through the
gates, leaped over the fence as lightly as any of
the younger men had done. The crowd van-
ished, as by magic, and by the time the Presi-
dent had reached the central point, only one
poor, wretched-looking specimen of studenthood
remained where a moment before so many had
been standing.

As our long-delayed car passed the group I caught a good look at the victim. "Surely," thought I, "of such stuff as he were the Christian martyrs made." A sturdy young chap he was, of middle height and well knitted frame, one who, with only fair odds against him, might be trusted to fight his own battles; to give and take hard knocks; but no fair fight had this one been. He stood hatless in the road, his arms folded over his broad chest, his face as white as if life had forever left it; but with set brow and firm, compressed lips that told of strong inflexible will and undaunted courage. His hat was lying on the ground, a shapeless ruin, while his garments hung about him—rags fluttering in the wind, held in their places only by the strength of the material used in the linings. A pitiful object he looked as he at last moved toward the college grounds accompanied by the president and professors; nor could I understand "what it was all about" any more than could Little Peterkin understand why the ground on which his grand-sire's cottage stood was filled with skulls. A day or two later, however, the city papers made it all clear.

It was only a bit of "hazing" on the part of the sophomore students, but hazing of a nature that could scarcely be demonstrated harmless. The victim was a poor young man, poor as far as money goes, who, by dint of hard work and self-sacrifice, had saved a sufficient sum to carry him through one year at the college, but only by practicing the most rigid economy while there; then another year of hard work must follow, after which another year in college. In this manner he hoped to work himself through.

A short time after entering the college he was waited upon in his room by a deputation from the sophomore class, who at first aimably tried to smoke him out of his own apartment, but found him too well seasoned for that device to work; after which a second deputation called upon him and ordered him to treat the whole sophomore class of a hundred or more. To this he paid no attention, but on being waited upon the third time he explained in a manly, courageous manner just how he was situated and what

his aims and ambitions were. He might as well, however, have saved his breath, for his words had not the slightest effect on his persecutors. Seeing this, he rose to the occasion and ordered them out of his room; "And let me tell you," said he, "that not one cent of my money has gone, or ever shall go, for whisky or intoxicating drinks of any kind." "We'll make it cost you more than whisky, you low-lived, mean-spirited stingy Yankee," was the parting threat of the sophomores, and the little scene of which I was a witness was the fulfillment of that threat, for the sophs had waylaid him in the open streets, each armed with a sharp-bladed knife, and winding around him as I have described, had cut his clothes, his only suit, into "ribbons or shoe-strings." Retributive justice awaited the ring-leaders, however, and they were obliged, not only to apologize openly to the young man, but to replace his suit with one much better than that which they had spoiled.

Yale! beloved Alma Mater to many a student soul! The old elms still bend their graceful boughs over the ancient buildings and the newer, more stately ones that have been added from time to time in recent years. The tide of student life still surges through her halls; wrecks from her ports strew many a rocky strand, while stately ships freighted with her learning sail proudly over the seas.

Here in our "battle-born" State, far away from the great centers of the world, let another Yale arise; one whose influence for good shall be felt for ages to come; one in which truth, honor, virtue and morality shall be the watchwords of all; then in future times its Alumni may proudly claim the N. S. U. as their Benign Mother, and, as her children, "Rise up and call her blessed."

M. S. D.

(Communicated.)

HAVING recently visited the University grounds and viewed the improvements, I was incidentally reminded of the vast expenditure, compared with the population, that the people of the State of Nevada have made for the purpose of giving their young men and

women a classical and scientific education. To see the magnificent and comfortably furnished buildings and the faculty of professors of the first rank who are employed at such an enormous expense would lead an outsider to imagine that the State would get a return from this expenditure. But alas, such is not the case. Her young men and women have to take to the "road," in the "tramp's" parlance, to find a way of making a living in the profession which they wish to follow. There is nothing provided for them to subsist on after they have graduated, and in consequence, we find the graduates of the Nevada State University scattered from Alaska to Patagonia and even South Africa and Australia. When I come around again I may think of something that I would suggest for a means of giving employment to the graduates in their own State after they are competent to do what they are doing in other countries at the present time. Surely Nevada has natural resources enough and her statesmen are competent enough to devise a means to inaugurate a system of internal improvements that will employ the graduates of her university.

AN ONLOOKER.

The absence of the sense of the relative value of news is strikingly shown in the way in which most newspapers treat the colleges. There are a few journals of high standing which regularly report college news, but the vast majority of the newspapers, except at commencement season,

surrender space to the colleges only when there is some disturbance to report; and every college officer knows from sad experience that the slightest infraction of the law, the least outbreak of youthful exuberance, is elaborated and padded until it fills a column or columns, and is treated as if it were a matter of international importance. The college reads with surprise a report which is practically as fresh and novel to its members as to other readers. The normal life of the college, the work it is doing, the healthy manhood growing up in it, the lessons of obedience, manliness and sobriety learned by the great mass of students, the increase of endowments, the additions made to knowledge—these things are not "news." News consists mainly of reports of college rows! Evidently there is dense ignorance, not only of the popular cry for something addressed to the intelligence of men and not to their vilest curiosity and their meanest tastes, but of the meaning of the word "news;" for news does not mean simply the abnormal and the scandalous.—*Outlook.*

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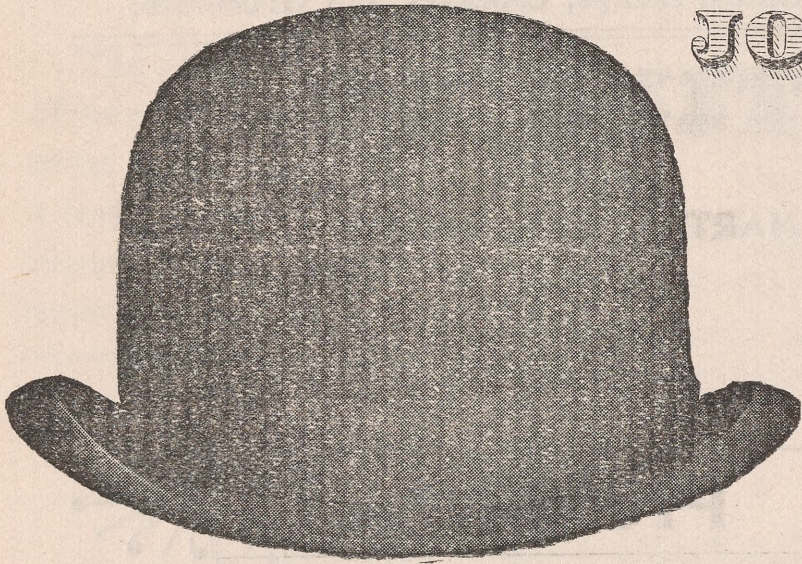
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