

April 15, 1897.

# The Student Record

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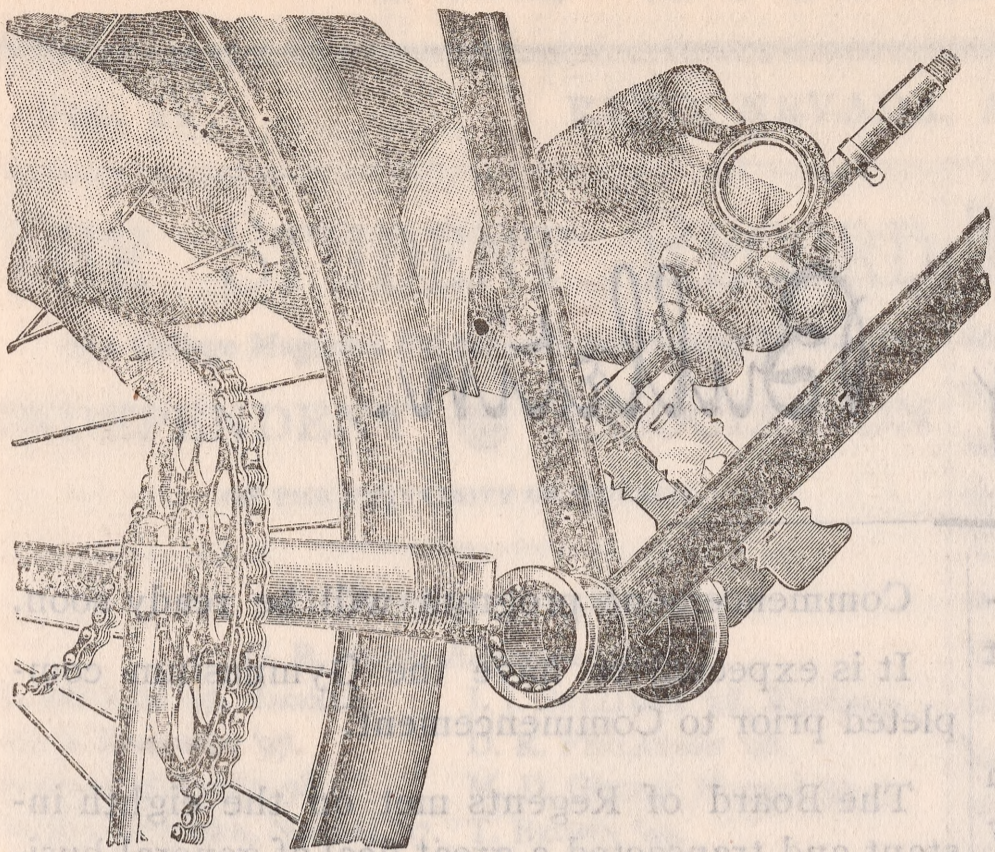
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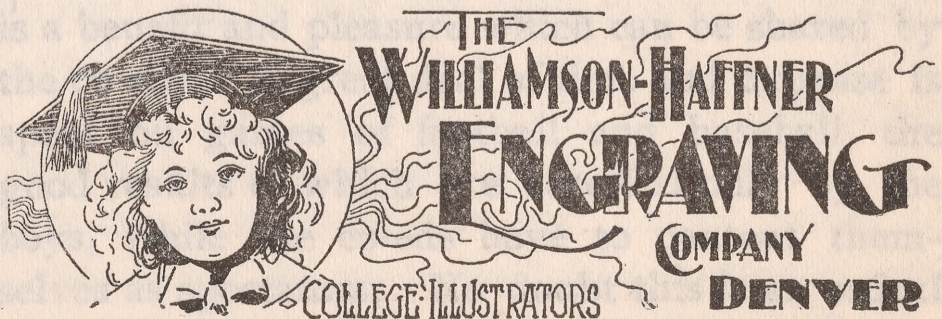
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# University Bulletin.

The Student Congress has justified its organization and gives promise of increased interest and efficiency.

Required work in the elements of elocution and reading will be a part of the courses of study next year.

Public sentiment or College sentiment rightly directed is a power for good or ill which few College students appreciate. It can mould the life and energy of the entire student body and promote or hinder the realization of the aims and the work of the members of the College Faculty.

Our University Faculty has perhaps relied too much upon the self-development of student character and has not enforced by severe penalty the view that cheating belongs to lying and stealing. Dismissal from College is none too light a penalty for dishonesty in the class and examination room.

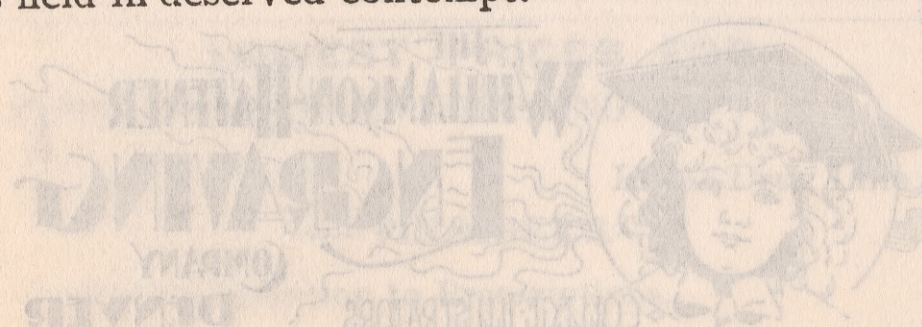
Cheating in recitations and in examinations would be banished at once from the University if the sentiment among the students condemned the dishonest practices of students. It is true that all Colleges have to meet the evil of cribbing and cheating, yet in most colleges the dishonest student is made to feel that he outrages the sentiment of truth and honor among the students and is held in deserved contempt.

Commencement program will be ready soon. It is expected to have the Gymnasium completed prior to Commencement.

The Board of Regents met on the eighth instant and transacted a great deal of general business. The Board will be in session again on Saturday, the seventeenth, to receive bids for the completion of the Mechanical building.

The following is the membership of the Board of Honary Visitors as appointed by Governor Sadler:

- W. C. Grimes, Hill, Churchill County.
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  - F. M. Huffaker, Virginia City, Storey County.
  - E. R. Dodge, Reno, Washoe County.
  - Sol Hilp, Ely, White Pine County.
- Chief Justice Belknap of the Supreme Court is, by virtue of his office, Chairman of the Board.





# THE STUDENT RECORD.

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No. 14.

## THE STUDENT RECORD

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INDEPENDENT  ASSOCIATION

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

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STUDENT RECORD,  
RENO, NEVADA.

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SOUTH AFRICA seems to be the objective point of our graduates of the School of Mines. The success of Bristol '91, and Hardache (Special) in South Africa has created a desire among our mining graduates to go to Africa and reap some of the honors which their hard work and good qualities have won for them. Messrs. Fray '94, Durkee '95 and Henry '96 sailed from New York on April 6th bound for South Africa by way of Southampton. These men have proven themselves to be worthy, and will sustain the reputation earned by Hardache and Bristol.

THE baseball game of last Saturday between the town students and Dormitory students was very tame and one-sided. While it was foretold that the town boys had a better team and would undoubtedly beat, it was not expected that the score would be anything like — to —. There are two very good reasons for this score which, while applying more particularly to the Dormitory boys in this case, apply equally as well to the whole body of students. First, the lack of good, hard, earnest practice; men practice when they feel like it, which is not often, and their practice then is more play and foolishness than work. We have spoken before of the loyalty which we owe our college and which can be shown on the gridiron, but it has produced but little if any flurry in the equanimity of some of our students, whose avoirdupois increases day by day with their laziness.

There were Dormitory students who sat on the bleachers last Saturday and howled derision at the fumbles of their men who had the courage and will to play ball, and who are among the best ball players in the college. Yet they let inexperienced men represent them and lose the game, and if you will examine the class-room records of these men you will find them in a state of woeful delapidation, something like this: o o o o. College is hardly the place for men of this kind, to whom laziness is a virtue and work a monstrosity.

\* \* \*

A SPORT which should be foremost among the games of our college, but which has received but little consideration, is tennis. One of the best reasons for such distinction is that it is a benefit and pleasure which can be shared by the co-eds. A great deal of time and expense is spent on games of football and baseball, the good results of which are received only by the boys, while the co-eds have to content themselves as spectators. No doubt this is an ordeal to some of the co-eds who love and have the de-



sire for out-door sports, especially when they see the lack of interest and laziness displayed by some of the players.

Outside of the basket-ball games of last year, little thought has been given to athletics for girls. Tennis affords the exercise of a fully equipped gymnasium and is scientific if played correctly. It requires a training of the eye, mind, arm and body. The eye must be quick to see the weakness of an opponent and the mind and arm alert to place a ball where it is least expected and hardest to return. It is the

practice and perfecting of the numerous strokes which make expert players and the beauty and variety of little tricks which soon leads the beginner to the world of tennis enthusiasm. Spring has now opened, and with tennis courts in proper condition, there would soon be a throng of willing players.

\* \* \*

WE ask the students to look over our list of advertisers and patronize those who give us their patronage.

### THE GOBLIN AND THE FAIRY.

DEEP in a shady dell, a grotesque, large-eyed goblin was engaged in cutting down a lily, from which he intended to extract the perfume. He had nearly finished his task when he heard a musical voice from above cry out: "Oh, goblin, do not longer disturb my slumber. Wait until the setting of the sun, then I will fly away and leave you to your work."

In amazement the goblin dropped the sharp pebble he was using to cut the woody stalk, and looking up, saw a beautiful fairy standing on one of the white petals.

"Lovely fairy," said he, "I am sincerely grieved to have unwittingly disturbed one so beautiful as you."

"I pardon you with pleasure," replied the fairy. "Never before did a goblin so readily grant a request of mine. I thank you for the favor."

"Sweet fairy," answered he, "no longer will I keep you from repose; but before I go, forgive me for saying, I love you. Your kind words and beauty have won my heart."

"Goblin," replied the fairy, "your words affect me strangely, but the law of my Queen forbids me replying to a declaration of love. Farewell."

Bowing humbly, the goblin disappeared among the dense ferns. He now resolved to see the King of Sprites, who lived at the Chrystal Palace in the Hidden Glen, and tell him of his love for

the fairy.

Mounting a sleepy dragon fly, he spurred and guided it over hill and dale, until he reached the Chrystal Palace. He saw the King, told him that he loved a fairy and asked for advice.

"Goblin," said the King, "try not to woo a fairy, for it will cause you sorrow. Many times have sprites been made to suffer imprisonment by the Fairy Queen for presuming to speak words of love to her subjects. Never has one returned who dared to face the Queen with a request such as you desire to make. However, I will permit you to visit the Queen if you greatly desire to do so, and if her consent is gained, you may woo the fairy you love. Beware how you address the Fairy Queen, lest you anger her."

Thereupon the goblin left the King. On the back of the dragon fly he again sped away through the tall forest trees and over the open glades, never pausing until the gates of the Diamond City of the Fairy Queen were reached. He now released the wearied dragon fly, passed through the glittering gateway and walked up the beautiful street towards the Queen's palace. His large, solemn eyes grew larger with amazement as he proceeded. The splendor and light of the Diamond City had an overwhelming effect on his perceptive sense.

Further on he reached the palace of the Queen. He successfully passed the large queen toads guarding the entrance to the palace and soon was in the presence of the great Fairy Queen, at sight of whom he fell to his knees and



hung his head.

The Queen observed him a moment and then commanded him in a quiet tone: "Speak, Goblin." Whereupon he related the object of his journey. The Queen heard him through without comment, and when he had done, spoke in anger, saying: If you could die, death would be your fate for this presumption. But punishment as great as death awaits you." She now raised her wand and four fairies appeared. Addressing them, she said: "Turn this goblin into a toad, which he so much resembles, and place him on

guard at the palace gate." Then speaking to the now trembling goblin, she said: "Such has been the fate of all your fellows who have dared to declare love for a fairy."

At a motion from the Queen, one of the fairies touched him with her wand and he immediately became a green toad. He was then compelled to hop to the palace entrance and stand on guard. Alas! too late for warning, he now knew that the toads he had fearfully evaded as he entered, were goblins suffering the doom that now was his forever. "HIS HIGHNESS."

### WHEN MEN SUFFER.

**SCENE:** Dr. Willote's nursery, Mr. Willote and Mr. Bloomers playing poker.

Mr. Willote.—My wife objects to my old friends calling on Mondays.

Mr. Bloomers.—Eh! That's queer.

Mr. W.—She says that I neglect the house and the baby. But I don't. Why, last week the baby only fell down stairs once and into the rain barrel twice. Unfortunately Mrs. W. heard the racket, and she caught me playing solo in the back room instead of bible questions in the library. Oh! she's very exacting.

[Terrible squalling in next room.]

Mr. W.—Great Jehoshaphat! The baby's eating those gilded cuckleburs off that fancy screen. Hide in the closet, Bloomers. [Sudden disappearance of cards and table.]

[Enter Dr. Willote in office gown.]

Dr. W.—Why do you allow that child to disturb me, Willote? You know that my nerves are very sensitive and my work very important.

Mr. W.—Now, my dear, please don't get impatient. Baby's been taken with a sudden pain.

Dr. W.—Sudden pain? Where? Hurry and get some of my universal pain pills.

[Mr. W. goes into next room.]

Dr. W.—Dear me! Willote is so thoughtless. Now, there's Judge Bloomer's husband who is so kind and attentive to their children. [Noise in closet.] If Willote were like him I

wouldn't have to toil and slave as I do. [Noise in closet.] List! Did I hear a mouse?

[Enter Willote, carrying baby under his arm.]

Dr. W.—My darling boy. Come to your mother.

Mr. W.—Dearest Mrs. W., I have an humble request to make. Now dear, you won't refuse will you?

Dr. W.—Well, that depends.

Mr. W.—You old sugar plum, you. [Seating himself by her side.] Don't you remember when we were first married, how I never forgot your Easter bonnet? Don't you remember how I voted for woman suffrage? [Aside: Curse the day!] And now, dearest, I've just one request. Won't you let me go fishing?

[Servant rushes in.]

Servant.—Oh, Doctor! Quick! Quick! Mrs. Antiwhiskey's little angel has fallen into the parlor grate and is terribly burned.

Dr. Willote, throwing baby at her husband.—My spring hat! Where's my spring hat? [Throws open closet door.] A man! A MAN! Oooooo! [Faints.]

[Curtain.]

She—I hear that several of the Lincoln Hall boys have been confined to their rooms with palpitation of the heart.

He—Yes; the doctor said it was caused from microbes in kisses.



## A SIGNIFICANT COLLEGE MOVEMENT.

THE prevailing impression that college life is made up largely of football and other athletics and that mental and moral training is somewhat neglected, at present is misleading; and the daily press, by giving so much space to reports of football and other athletic games, with occasionally a sensational account of some hazing scrape, is largely responsible for this impression. Every sensible person, however, knows that the regular business of the college is still to prepare men for the duties and responsibilities of life, and that the average man does as much hard work in his four years now as did the students twenty years ago. Other influences of college life, not so well known as athletics, contribute to the development of the student's life and character, and it is with one of these that the present article is concerned.

There is perhaps no other college fraternity or society that has experienced so remarkable a growth as the inter-collegiate movement known as the College Young Men's Christian Association. Numbering at the present time over thirty-five thousand members, it unites in fraternal bonds academic, collegiate, normal and professional scholars.

That the Young Men's Christian Association has been in no small degree a factor in the religious life of our colleges is evident from a glance at the religious statistics of these institutions. In 1831 but twenty-six per cent of college men were reported as church members; in 1880 the number had increased to fifty per cent; and the religious census of the past year will show at least sixty per cent enrolled in church membership.

The history of the movement is interesting. As early as 1858 students in the Universities of Michigan and Virginia organized associations for religious work. Other colleges followed, and in 1876 twenty-five college associations had been formed with an aggregate membership of twenty-five hundred. As yet there was no definiteness of purpose or uniformity of method in these organizations. But in 1877, by invitation of

Princeton, students representing twenty-one colleges met at the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, then in session at Louisville, to consider plans for an inter-collegiate organization under the direction of that body. As a result of this conference, the inter-collegiate department was formed and a college secretary appointed, who at once began the extension and development of the work. In 1890 the number of college associations had reached three hundred and forty-five, and at this time the movement numbers over five hundred and includes practically every leading college and university of North America.

The plan of the college association is at once simple and comprehensive. Its membership is not limited to church or creed. "It has room within its ranks for all true college men, for it has two classes of members: one including members of evangelical churches, and the other including all men of good, moral character—all gentlemen in the best sense of the good old word." The association stands for true manhood and believes that the truest and best manhood is not found apart from a religious life. As a consequence, the work is religious in its character, but only to the end that it may develop pure, clean lives and noble manhood in its members. Bible study forms an important feature, there being now about 25,000 students in the bible classes of the association. In many colleges, through its influence, the study of the English bible has been added to the college curriculum. The present missionary movement known as the Student Volunteer movement is the result of the work of the missionary department of the college association.

Many associations now own beautiful buildings, built expressly for their needs, situated upon the college grounds. Among these may be mentioned Barnes Hall at Cornell, Dwight Hall at Yale, Murray Hall at Princeton and Styles Hall at the University of California. In these buildings are libraries, reading-rooms, class-rooms for bible study, a large auditorium, and often lodgings and dining-halls. The students of Maryville College, Tennessee, desiring a building and



having neither funds nor rich alumni, burned the bricks on their own campus and laid the foundation for their hall; and when Bartlett Hall, for that is its name, is completed it will be a lasting monument to the determination and energy of the self-sacrificing students.

As the membership of the association is continually changing, a constant educational campaign is carried on for the purpose of developing and training leaders. This is effected mainly by means of student conferences, the most important of which are the summer schools. At these summer schools or conferences many students receive quickening impulses which influence their lives, and great interest is created in religious work. There are at present four of such conferences each year in the United States, one being held on the Pacific Coast. The one held at Cazadiro, California, last year, was attended by representatives of every college of importance in California and Oregon, and as a result of this conference, the religious work in the colleges of the

Coast has received a remarkable impetus.

A young man enters college either to make a success of his life or to complete its failure. If he wills, he may stand; if he desires, he may fall. The temptations surrounding him are not greater than he will find in ordinary life and there is no place away from his own home where "the good is seeking him so earnestly" as it is in most of our colleges. When we reflect that, outside of college, not ten per cent. of the young men attend church, and that sixty per cent. of college men are at least nominal church-members, it is idle to contend that college influence is altogether for the worse. An educated man's influence is equal to that of ten uneducated men. Who can estimate the influence upon the nation of a new generation of men, who, having their minds trained to grasp the problems of life, yet also have their hearts cultured and educated in the school of the Great Teacher whose system of morals is founded upon the command: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" F. A. B.

#### A SCIENTIFIC FUNERAL.

IN the course of my trip to Europe last summer it was my good fortune to be present at the funeral of the late Professor Karl Dunderbug Von Niemand at Weimar. As most of my readers know, Prof. Niemand was a distinguished German electrician.

Contrary to the usual custom, the funeral took place in the evening. Accompanied by some friends, I entered the church. A few feeble lights cast a faint radiance over the scene. Throughout the large building, deep silence reigned, broken only by the sobs of the mourners. One by one the lights were extinguished, leaving the large assemblage in total darkness.

Suddenly through the silence came a low, sweet strain of music, solemn and faint, ringing through the darkness. It grew slowly louder, assuming a strange triumphant tone. Imagine, if you can, the indescribable wave of feeling which swept over us. The music seemed like the song of a ransomed spirit triumphant over

death.

A broad, gleaming ray of light shot from the back of the church. It illuminated the pulpit, and there, with one hand uplifted as if to command silence, stood the Professor himself. "Brethren, let us unite in prayer," he said, and knelt reverently.

I had heard great preachers in our own country. I had seen great audiences swayed by the inspiring words of American pulpit orators; but it was never before my privilege to see people so affected as were the townspeople of the great German scientist. Strong men with tears running down their cheeks prayed with passionate fervor.

Rising again from his knees, the venerable Professor addressed his friends. I shall make no attempt to reproduce what he said, except in the most general way.

With touching simplicity he greeted for the last time his friends and fellow citizens. Low but distinct, his words came to the now hushed listeners. He spoke tenderly and eloquently of his past life among them, and of his life-work



now laid down forever. His voice grew slowly louder. With impassioned fervor he spoke consoling words to his wife and children. Then in noble language he pointed to the world beyond the grave.

How can one describe the impressiveness of such a scene? The great, dead scientist apparently returned to earth standing before his friends and speaking sweet words of consolation and hope!

He stepped to the front of the pulpit and lifted a small urn from a table; then, holding it aloft in his hand, he informed us that it contained the ashes of his earthly body. He asked that these should be scattered among the trees in

the grand old forest of Anderswoo, where the atoms of his earthly body might become living, active parts of the wonderful natural universe.

For a few moments the venerable scientist knelt in prayer; then rising, he extended his hands toward the awed spectators, and with face turned heavenward, he prayed for God's blessing on wife and children and assembled friends.

Then, while his words were still echoing through the hall, the figure before us grew dimmer and faded from view. Again the organ sounded a triumphant strain. We left the church, awed by this strange application of the principles of the phonograph and the kinoscope, twin wonders of modern electrical invention. X.

### OUR CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

**W**HEN the Berkeley students visited our University last fall they manifested great interest in our chemical laboratories, which they declared to be superior to their own in many ways.

The laboratory with which we are most familiar is the one where those engaged in the study of chemistry improve the shining hours by solving the mysteries of inorganic compounds. It occupies the top story of the mining building and is divided into three departments.

The largest of these is fitted with desks arranged in pairs. Under each desk is a drawer and closet, which is supposed to contain the articles necessary in performing experiments. The most important of these is the padlock, for this section is devoted to the use of the Freshmen and Normals, who have not yet learned that true class spirit, which teaches them to borrow from other classmen and not from each other.

It is here that the students learn the corrosive action of acids on their fingers and clothes and that a beaker gets hot when allowed to stand over a flame for a short time; also that when conditions are favorable, certain chemicals will explode. The laboratory ceiling bears witness to this fact.

The next department is devoted to the study

of quantitative analysis and is fitted in a far more elegant manner than that of the beginners. The desks are larger and contain far more apparatus than the students understand the use of, but they soon become initiated and within a few days appreciate everything, even the use of the stools, to which they become greatly attached.

Here the Sophomores sit and tell yarns or while away the weary hours with song; and perhaps for diversion work some simple experiment by way of proving their arithmetic.

One of the principal operations performed in this laboratory is the preparation of a tonic, the formula for which is:  $C_2H_5OH$  -|-  $C_4H_6O_6$  -|-  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  -|-  $5H_2O$ . Warranted a sure cure for all troubles.

The third section is a glass case where the Professor has his headquarters and it is here that he retreats when assailed by anxious Normal girls in quest of their examination grades.

From this point of vantage Doc gives the Freshmen their solutions and upon reporting, greets them with his genial: "Te-he-he. You didn't happen to have those metals this time."

Such on closer view is the laboratory of which we are so justly proud. But when the happy college days are over we will look back with fond recollections on the trials and tribulations of our laboratory practice and wish that we had not rubbered quite so many solutions. Z.



## PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE.

STRANGE it seems how eager we are to view the birth-place and tombs of celebrated men. With what mingled feelings or awe and reverence are we filled, when we gaze upon the narrow plot which holds the ashes of one whose mind gave forth thoughts that still live in our hearts.

Come with me to-day to the banks of the smoothly flowing Avon, to gaze for a few moments at the scenes which were best loved and familiar to the greatest poet, greatest mind, greatest genius of the world: William Shakespeare.

At Leamington we board the train which hurries us away to Warwick. Just past the village rise the towers of old Warwick Castle. It is practically the same as it was in the sixteenth century when Shakespeare as a youth used to visit it.

Five miles from Warwick are the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, where Shakespeare at the age of eleven, first met Queen Elizabeth. It was on fete day, when all the country folk flocked to the castle, among them worthy John Shakespeare with his wife and eight children. In those days Kenilworth was a magnificent structure. Now it is a crumbling ruin.

Eight miles from Warwick is the village of Stratford. The first glimpse we have of it is the spire of the parish church, in the chancel of which sleeps the body of Shakespeare.

Stratford reminds you of the village of Niagara Falls. The same shops, the same guides, the same hackmen. There is a Macbeth livery stable and a Flagstaff bakery; and at every store you may buy an Othello this or a Hamlet that; souvenir spoons galore, and kerchiefs on which are printed the seven ages of man. Clever maids with pleasant voices and big white aprons lecture you on the various curiosities exhibited at the birth-place. Only a part of the house now stands in which Shakespeare was born, but the room is still shown in which baby Shakespeare's voice uttered its first feeble wail.

The walls of this little chamber are covered

with the scribbled names of visitors. The English Government has recently purchased this bit of property, so it is now in safe and careful keeping. Here, on April 23, 1564, was born the eldest son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. Of his infancy very little is known. In fact, the whole of Shakespeare's life is after all mainly a matter of tradition and conjecture. Far less is known of him than of any of his contemporaries. It is said that in his infancy he narrowly escaped falling a victim to a plague.

The beautiful scenery that surrounded him as he grew to manhood must have made a deep impression on his soul. He attended the free grammar school at Stratford, and it is here that he learned his oft quoted "Little Latin and less Greek." At the age of fourteen his father failed in business and William was obliged to leave school. No doubt during these early boyhood days he acquired a love for the stage from strolling players who visited Stratford. During his youth, the English people were importunate for dramatic entertainment. No amount of opposition from the Puritans could suppress this tendency of the people. In consequence, in the inn yards at county fairs, anywhere, everywhere were to be found these companies of strolling players, catering to the whims of the public.

Of Shakespeare's life after he left school, until he went to London, very little is actually known. One writer says that he helped his father in the butcher trade and could "kill a calf in high style." Another says he became a school master, and still another that he studied law in an attorney's office. Whatever he did, be sure he must have been studying man and nature. It seems almost incredible that a man of so superior an intellect, one so familiar with the varied lines of science, of medicine, law, military life, of professions in general, of such sublime comprehension of nature, as his dramas show him to be, should have left school at the age of fourteen years. When and how he got his learning none knoweth.

Tales of some wild pranks during his early manhood have been handed down to us. On one occasion our hero was so overcome with drink that he was unable to reach home, and



stayed all night under an apple tree. Another story, one which we hear so often, is of his being very fond of poaching. Sir Thomas Lucy, in whose park he transgressed most often, whipped and at last imprisoned him. This angered Shakespeare so greatly that he wrote some comic verses about Sir Thomas and stuck them on the park gate. This so kindled Sir Lucy's rage that the offender fled the country in terror.

Carlisle says: "I think always, so great, quiet, complete and self-sufficing was this Shakespeare, had not the Warwickshire squire prosecuted him for deer stealing, we had perhaps never heard of him as a poet."

His early marriage, contracted when he was but a boy of eighteen, with Anne Hathaway, a Yoeman's daughter, some eight years older than himself, affords additional evidence of his youthful indiscretions. His three children were born before he went to London—Susanne, the eldest, and Hamnet and Judith, twins. Hamnet, the only son, died at the age of twelve. Both daughters were subsequently married. Shakespeare's last lineal descendent was Lady Barnard, buried in 1670, at Abington in Berkshire. The only letter ever addressed to Shakespeare that can be found, is one from Judith's father-in-law, in which he asks for a loan of thirty pounds. "Little did Mr. Quincy think when he wrote that letter that he was writing for the ages."

At the age of twenty-three Shakespeare went to London, either from fear of Sir Lucy or urged by the necessity of providing food for his wife and three children. There is a much doubted tradition that his first occupation in London was that of taking charge of gentlemen's horses during the play at the Globe theater. More likely it is, that he was call-boy in the theater. He was soon promoted, however, and became a player. He gained considerable wealth and honor in a short time. In 1589, he held a share in the Blackfriar theater, and soon became manager and part owner in the Globe theater.

His associates outside the theater were among the fashionable nobles. He was honored with the especial notice of Queen Elizabeth. Every day he met with the wittiest and noblest Eng-

lishmen of this brilliant period, and what a marvelous age of mighty men was that of Elizabeth! It can be truly said that in no other period of English history was the stage so crowded with many stately figures; with men who made so powerful an impression upon the world in their own day or whose influence has been so great and lasting in other ages. Strange that in his writings, Shakespeare never mentioned any of his contemporaries.

As an actor, Shakespeare can only be deemed "respectable." His favorite characters were "The Ghost" in Hamlet, and "Adam" in "As You Like It." From some satirical writings of his contemporaries we are lead to suppose that he was not a popular performer.

From the following anecdote, he must at least have been a favorite with Queen Elizabeth:

"Queen Elizabeth used sometimes to sit behind the scenes while her favorite players were performing. One evening Shakespeare enacted the part of a monarch (probably in Henry IV). The audience knew that Her Majesty was present. She crossed the stage while Shakespeare was acting, and being loudly greeted by the spectators, courtsied politely to the poet, who took no notice of her condescension. When behind the scenes she caught his eye and moved again, but still he would not throw off his character to pay her any attention. Then Her Majesty thought of some other means to induce him to forget the dignity of his character while on the stage. Accordingly, as he was about to make his exit, she stepped before him, dropped her glove and recrossed the stage. Shakespeare, noticing the glove, took it up with the words, so immediately after finishing his speech, that they seemed to belong to it: 'And though now bent upon this high embassy, yet stoop we to take up our cousin's glove.' He then withdrew from the stage and presented the glove to the Queen, who was much pleased with his behavior and complimented him on its propriety."

Another story is told in connection with his life as an actor:

"One evening Burbage performed Richard III, and while behind the scenes, Shakespeare over-



heard him making an assignation with a lady of considerable beauty. Burbage was to knock at her chamber door. She was to say, 'Who comes there?' and on receiving answer, ' 'Tis I, Richard the Third.' the favorite tragedian was to be admitted. Shakespeare determined to keep the appointment himself. Tapping at the door, he made the expected response and gained admittance. The poet's eloquence soon converted the

fair one's anger into satisfaction; but the real Simon Pure arrived, rapped loudly, and to the expected query, replied, ' 'Tis I, Richard the Third.' 'Then,' quoth Shakespeare, 'go thy ways, Burby, for thou knowest that William, the Conqueror, reigned before Richard the Third.'"

Shakespeare's life on the stage lasted seventeen years.

(To be continued.)

## EXCHANGE.

AT the last convention of the College Press Association it was the general feeling that the faculties of American colleges should give fuller support to their respective college papers. A certain amount of work on the college paper should be given credit as a full term study in the literary courses. It is undeniable that this would wonderfully improve the tone of college journalism. The plan is at least worthy of a trial.—*Lantern.*

Who is it comes before our eyes,  
Bespectacled and wondrous wise,  
But whom we ne'ertheless despise?

The Senior.

Who is it the Soph'mores curse,  
Who gives in accents clear and terse,  
Free tips for running the universe?

The Junior.

Who tries to prove his knowledge great,  
But only shows an empty pate,  
And lands way down the marking slate?

The Sophomore.

Who is it that's too green to burn,  
And thinks our kind advice to spurn,  
Who's forgotten more than he'll ever learn?

The Freshman.

—*Racquet.*

'Tis sweet to love,

But oh! how bitter,  
To love a girl

And then not git 'er.

—*Ex.*

The *Overland Monthly* for April contains an able article on the State University of Nevada, with two cuts, one of Lincoln Hall and the other of the "Cottage." In closing, the writer says of Dr. Stubbs, "A thorough scholar, marked by his business and organizing ability, his life-work has been such as to qualify him in a peculiar manner for the position he now holds. Without a show of power he has won his faculty, his students, his people. What more? *Inevitable success.*"

Two hundred dollars has been given to Yale to start a fund for the erection of a monument to Yale men who took part on the Union side during the war.—*Ex.*

Stanford seems to be well pleased that Edgren has gone east to work for Hearst's *New York Journal*. Edgren was U. C's. hammer thrower and shot putter.

Two hundred and fifty dollars have been collected from the cadets of the University of California battalion to support a graduate scholarship.—*Ex.*

"The Temple of Justice" and "Wordsworth in Nature" are two well written articles found in the March number of the *Mirror*.

The editors of the *STUDENT RECORD* thank *St. John's Collegian* for its complimentary remarks.



## ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

**T**HE Athletic Association has had several meetings of late and business of importance has been transacted. A college sweater with emblem has been adopted and will be worn by members of the track team, baseball team and football team.

The athletic track, which was surveyed by the members of the Junior class, is ready for the members of the association to begin work upon. Every one should make it his duty to assist in the rapid completion of a track that will be an honor to the college. The track as surveyed is four and a half laps to the mile and will have to be leveled and raised at the south end, as there is a difference in elevation of eight feet.

Several members of the Athletic Association who were delinquent in dues have been deprived of membership. This rule should have been enforced sooner, and will, perhaps, serve as a stimulus to make the members pay their dues regularly.

The game of baseball between the Dormitory boys and the town boys resulted in an easy victory for the latter. Score, 44 to 13. Another game is expected in the near future.

The preliminary field day to be held the last of April should prove successful in every respect. Why not send a track team to the Pacific Coast Field Day?

## CAMPUS.

**O**N Wednesday evening, April 21st, the Cadet Band will give a concert. This will be supplemented by a lecture on the "Marvels of Modern War," by Lieutenant Hamilton. The stereopticon views which will illustrate his lecture are said to be O. K. Admission, 25 cents.

The Seniors are beginning to find the writing of delinquent essays rather burdensome. It is said that one Senior has fifteen and a half to write. Three or four essays on such topics as Love, Ghosts, England, etc., should suffice for the entire number.

After four innings, the score of the baseball game between the Seldom-feds and the Coronas stood 20 to 12 in the latter's favor.

According to the dodgers, C. Tobin, G. Carman and F. Gillson are members of the Cadet Band.

Fritz Frey has left for Africa.

Early in the month the Varsity mile walker had a narrow escape from drowning. The "La Louise," built by Fraser '00, and Murphy '01, was too light for the gentleman and let him into the water. By the aid of some Cottage co-eds, he was brought safe to shore and is now seeking amusement in other directions.

Cassiderite viewed the baseball game between the Lincoln Hall and down town teams from a scientific standpoint. The result of his analyses has not yet been annouced.

The classic reference to "blue stockings" made at Assembly the 14th was appreciated by many.

H. C. Cutting, State Superintendent of Education, was on the Campus on the 9th.

Arbor Day, April 23d, will be observed by the Varsity.

Ice cream sodas and straw hats are next in order.



"Gate" looms up well in stripes.

Emma Boyle was registered at the Riverside a few days ago.

Zeb received a telegram on April 1st. Nothing serious, however.

It is rumored that we will have a military carnival, followed by a dance.

Who was the Freshman who took the Corean for the President's Prophetess?

Professor Hillman's lecture on "Our Common Trees and Shrubs" on the 7th was a source of pleasure and information to all.

Present appearances seem to indicate that Professor Brown may, before the twentieth century, be reimbursed for the money he advanced on that "bunting."

On the 14th Dr. Stubbs laid before the Freshmen and Sophomore classes a plan for a rhetorical contest between the two. No action as yet has been taken.

"Remslur revised," "with all due acknowledgments to the editor," etc., were remarks which some of the papers handed in at the late chem. exam. should have borne.

#### STUDENT CONGRESS.

ASSEMBLY called to order April 3d at 7:30 P. M., Speaker Stubbs in the chair. Roll call, quorum present.

Remarks by Speaker Stubbs, stating the ends of the Student Congress.

Journal read and approved, followed by the regular order of business.

Under introduction of bills:

A. B. No. 3.—By O'Brien. An act making an appropriation for the purchase of a journal for the Student Congress. Referred to the Commit-

tee on Ways and Means. How about that flag which occasioned the rush last year between '97 and '96? It was understood at that time that '99 and '00 would meet this year in a friendly rush and decide the matter, the trophy being in this case a silk flag.

The Websterian and the Student Congress will be represented by debaters chosen by each, who will contest for honors in a debate to be held in Commencement week. The best debater of those chosen will receive a medal. This is but the beginning of public contests of this nature. We look forward to the time when our debaters may meet those of Stanford and Berkeley.

The hot weather has sent many applicants for excuses from drill to Dr. Miller. Winnie had that tired feeling the other day, but that was not sufficient grounds for an excuse. An immoderate gall, a straight face, a knowledge of the alarming symptoms of a sore toe, side ache, etc., and an ability to exhibit them at the right time—these are the necessary requisites for success in an affair of this kind.

The *Delphic* for March contains a good article on physical culture for girls.

During the last five years the University of Chicago has received donations to the amount of \$14,000,000.—*Ex.*

tee on Ways and Means.

A. B. No. 4.—By Drysdale. An act to encourage immigration to the State of Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Concurrent Resolution No. 2, to strike out the word "male" wherever it occurs in the constitution, was read the third time and debated by Duffy, Miss Alice Edmund, Miss Laura Smith, Stiner and Miss Gooding affirmatively and by Waltz, Miss Kate Reigelhuth and Crutcher negatively. Mrs. Williamson was invited to speak on the subject, but declined with a few pleasant remarks.

Moved by Lachman, seconded by Brambilla,



to allow attaches to vote on questions before the Assembly. Carried.

The previous question was then voted on and lost by ayes 19, nays 21.

Professor Lewers being invited, made some interesting and pleasing remarks.

Report of Committee on Judiciary on Concurrent Resolution No. 3, in regard to the "silver question."

Moved by Miss Reigelhuth, seconded by Miss Alice Edmunds, to make Concurrent Resolution No. 3 a special order for Saturday evening, April 10th. Carried.

Speaker Stubbs offered a suggestion for a competitive debate to take place during Commencement week between the Student Congress and the Debating Union.

Adjourned.

APRIL 10, 1897.

Meeting called to order at 7:40 by Speaker Stubbs. Quorum present. Journal read and approved.

Committee on Ways and Means reported a substitute for A. B. No. 3, relative to an appropriation for a journal for the Student Congress.

Committee on Public Morals reported favorably on Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on A. B. No. 4.

Moved and seconded that Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2, relative to striking out the word "male" in the constitution be received Carried. Question on final passage of the bill lost; ayes 19, nays 14, absent 10.

A. B. No. 5.—By Bliss. Relative to creating the office of Treasurer. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A. B. No. 2, by Saxton, relative to the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper, was read third time. Motion to lay on table lost. Notice of substitution by Bonham. Motion for indefinite postponement lost. Amendment by Bliss, striking out the words "under the age of 21." Amendment carried, 18 to 16. Bill ordered engrossed.

Concurrent Resolution No. 1, relative to the

"silver question," read third time and debated favorably by Misses Gooding and Williamson and Mr. Boyle, and unfavorably by Miss Bonham and Messrs. O'Brien and Brambilla. Passed by a vote of 24 to 11.

House then went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Lamb in the chair.

President Stubbs, in the Committee of the Whole, spoke of the intended debate to take place Commencement week between the Student Congress and Debating Union, the Faculty awarding a medal to the winner.

A committee of three, consisting of Mr. Bliss, Miss Amy Edmunds and Mr. Gignoux, was appointed to make arrangements with the faculty.

Messrs. Norcross '91, Cutting '91, Walts '95, and Secretary of State Howell were invited to address the Assembly.

Attention was called to an address to be delivered before the Assembly next Saturday evening, by Judge Cheney.

Committee of the Whole then arose and reported to Mr. Speaker.

Adjourned.

Miss Mary North '95, and her brother, William North '95, intend building a house here this summer, ground has already been broken. Their mother will move here when the University opens next fall.

Three new rules have been made for Lincoln Hall regarding visitors, the use and not the abuse of the porch, and the limiting of practice on band instruments to one hour a day in the hall.

It is strange the number of students who are attempting to raise mustaches.

Mack '95, is working at the Eureka mill near Dayton.



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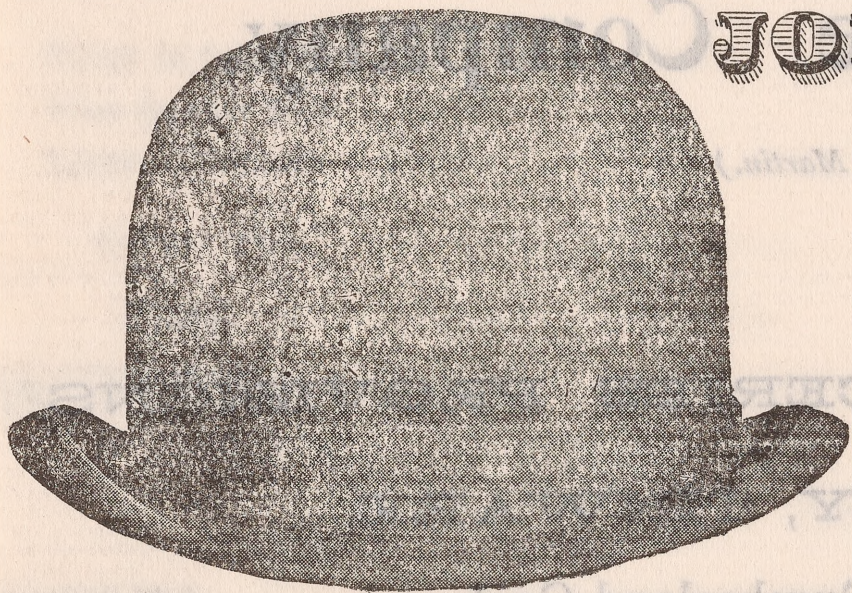
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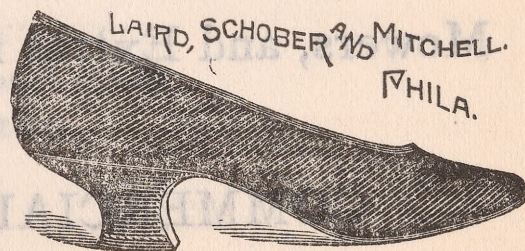
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