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April 15, 1898.

The Student Record

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THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. V. RENO, NEVADA, APRIL 15, 1898. NO. 13.

THE Student Record

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STUDENT RECORD,

Reno, Nevada.

Entered at Reno (Nevada) Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

THE first intercollegiate basket-ball game took place in San Francisco on the 9th inst. between the University of California and the University of Nevada. Although the latter were defeated, they are not a bit discouraged since it was the first game the team had ever played and did not have any one to coach them. Arrangements are being made to secure a coach and play with the Stanford team on our grounds the latter part of May. Let all the co-eds that are able attend the practices each afternoon and do all in their power to encourage the team.

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IT is with deep regret that the faculty and students of the University bid farewell to Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, head of the Department of Civil Engineering. Lieut. Hubbard has received orders from Gen. Miles to join his regiment at Fort Slocum, New York, on account of the present crisis with Spain. During his connection with the University the Lieutenant has shown himself a capable instructor and has made many friends. F. M. Linscott, Agriculture '96, now Mines '98, has been appointed in charge of the batallion as acting Commandant.

⊙ ⊙ ⊙

ON last Wednesday the Athletic Association disbanded and a new one to take in all the members was formed. This is commendable, as it is the only way athletics will prosper in the University. At the beginning of each semester all students will be required to pay an athletic fee.

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EDUCATION begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection finish him. We think that Locke might have omitted the last two requisites, for if a man but read the right kind of books he can hardly desire any thing but good company and he will form habits of reflection.—*Ex.*

⊙ ⊙ ⊙

DR. PHILLIPS left Reno on last Wednesday to procure a coach for the baseball and track teams for the remainder of the year.

JOURNALISM AS A CAREER FOR WOMEN.

JOURNALISM is a profession in which individual capabilities are considered; where good work is recognized, no matter where it comes from, whether from a man or a woman. Any one who can write any thing that will "take" with the public will be employed. To a great extent, men and women may be said to be placed in even competition. For a long time women have held positions connected with newspapers, such as special correspondents and in writing fashion and society notes, and there are scarcely any large newspapers that have not one or more women on their staff.

Of course the first requisite for success in journalism is natural talent. Journalism is an art, and just as poetry or music, it must "chose its votaries, not be chosen by them." The journalist must have good creative power, a quick and active mind, and an ability to express himself with ease. The first question that would arise in considering journalism as a career would be, does it pay? In journalism the young writer's rise is quick, as compared with the rise in other professions, such as medicine or law. If he has something new and bright to say, he will soon win his way to the front and push the other older writers to the wall, whose writings have not the shine of newness that his have. But just as he has pushed other journalists aside he will have to give way himself when his writings become stale to another newer lot of writers, and will find himself practically in the same place he started from. This lack of permanence of position is one of the great drawbacks of journalism. Another drawback is the unsecurity of his position. The great newspapers of to-day are managed in such a way that their employees can never feel secure of their positions. A mere caprice or whim of the manager may cause a person to lose his position at any moment.

Yet in spite of all this the work of a journalist is full of fascination. The lively stir and bustle of getting out a daily newspaper is pleasing. Every thing connected with the work is full of life and activity. The work is one of constant change. There is no monotony in it. Every day brings something new and different.

The daily press of to-day is one of the most immediate means of influencing the masses, and each individual who contributes to the paper feels that he is holding a very important place in being connected with it, and this thought cannot fail to be pleasant to him.

The same qualities that make a woman a favorite in society would help her in her career as a journalist. Culture, refinement and intelligence are as needful here as any where else. She would have to have tact and be a good judge of character. She must be alive and active. She must be on the keen watch always for something new, and must not be content to let her work become a drudgery.

And if she has a talent for writing and works because of a love for the work, not merely as a means of support, she will not make a failure. But on the other hand, judging from the success of women who have tried journalism, there is every reason to believe she will make a success.

MUSIC.

THERE is a beautiful legend of the ancients that the first motion of the heavenly spheres pealed forth the notes of harmony, rolling them onward through endless time to fill all space, all nature, all mankind with the vibrations of heaven's melody.

And truly there is music everywhere if we would only listen. All around us move the vibrations of sweet rythm set in motion by the hand that "laid the keynote of all harmony, planned all perfect combinations" and made us that we might hear and understand others. The heart of nature is music if we could only reach it, and even under its devine influence

the deep bolts of thunder melt into soft echoes. There is no inmost thought of sadness that the magic spell of song cannot express. It sweeps past us when its mission is fulfilled like the harbinger of time bearing a message for another world.

Who has not felt its power? Even the iron heart of Nero forgot its wickedness and trembled before the notes of music; the hardened soul of Ammat yielded to the influence of mercy; and the clouds returned at the touch of the lyre to cover the dark depths of Erebus. Music is more than an outward decoration, more than a ray of gladness which penetrates the gloom of a passing hour. It is the language of every feeling of the heart, the truest expression of our deepest thought. Even the silence lives and throbs in endless measures of song, lifting life above all earthly storms, revealing the hidden soul of harmony. Sad indeed is the life of him "who has no music in his soul, who is not moved by concord of sweet sounds." He sees not the messenger that would bring lasting sunshine. He hears no echo from the heart's overflowing gladness, no sound of heaven's symphony.

Do we wonder when the notes of song shall cease? An answer awaits us in the echoing tones, whose sweetness, like the beauty of a noble thought speaks of its immortality.

The language of the soul can have no death, nor can the echo from the heart's expression ever cease to vibrate. It is said that when the first beams of the rising sun shone on the statue of Memnon, sweet strains of music rose from the magnificent brazen image, filling the air around with a strange concord.

So must it ever be when the beauty of harmony shines on the soul. The heart will ever respond with melody of its own, will ever find in music a language for every thought, will ever echo in the song of lip and heart the grand symphony of creation.

M. B.

WHY I WAS TARDY.

WELL, I was a Freshman. I had come to the Nevada State University about three months prior to the occurrence of this event. Some say I had hayseed in my boots, but of course I didn't.

On the night that this episode happened I was sitting in my room quietly studying when some one wrapped on my door. As was the custom at Lincoln Hall, my door was locked. As I arose and stepped to the door, a terrible presentiment seized me, but nevertheless I coolly opened the door. I was paralyzed, for I stood face to face with some of those T. H. P. O. fellows, all masked and disguised, of whom I had heard so much and of whom I was in continual terror.

They seized, blindfolded and rushed me off to some terrible desolate spot which became very warm before I left it. After the usual preliminaries, I was introduced through the gauntlet, which I immediately recognized as having a similarity to my mother's slipper. When all were sufficiently amused with my antics in this direction, I was taken out and put in the ditch. Then the leader commanded me to swim, and emphasized the order with a lath which he used as a batoon. I could not swin a stroke, so sank to the bottom like so much lead. When I arose to the surface of the water again, some one seized me and pulled me out. For this stupidity I was severely "rubbed down" with laths and ordered to walk back to where they had first taken me.

When we arrived here, for further amusement I was invited to dance, which I did to the best of my ability, but not without an occasional prod from one of the bystanders. This being tame sport for the onlookers, I was taken up near Lincoln Hall, placed in an empty lime barrel, and rolled down the hill to their heart's content, and each time I was rolled down I had to carry the barrel up again. When the novelty of this had worn off, I was again taken to their meeting piace for the final touches. These

proved to be a good sand bath and the most complete shine I ever received.

My degree being now complete, I was led back to my room a much wiser boy, and thinking how nice it would be if I were home, and cautioned not to mention this little affair to Superintendent Brown, lest he might think I had been—. At this point my room-mate came in and woke me up, saying that the first bell had rung. I jumped out of bed to find my troubles only a dream and that I had missed my breakfast. I made a hasty toilet and went to English twenty minutes late.

L. '99.

THE following is an address delivered before the Literary Society by S. B. Doten '98:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am greatly pleased to see among you to-night many new faces. This is an encouraging sign. It betokens a wide-spread interest in literary affairs, which speaks well for the future of our society. In the name of all those who have already joined, I bid our visitors a most hearty and cordial welcome, and I hope that when the time comes for us to sign the constitution that the list of charter members will be made up of the names of all who are here present. It is my most earnest hope that this list of charter members shall comprise the names of those who founded a society which shall last as long as the University of Nevada exists.

This is a practical age and the spirit of our school is essentially practical. We students are not inclined to put forth time and energy in anything which does not promise some materal benefits. The benefits of organized, concerted literary work have been largely overlooked in the past. For this reason and for many others, literary work has been much neglected in the past. Societies have been organized only to die a lingering death after a few months of feeble existence. There was not enough of real interest and life and enthusiasm in them to keep them alive. It has been said and is still said to-day even here in Reno that there is no real literary talent and no real spirit of literary culture in the University. Many outsiders seem to think that we work only when we have to. They seem to think that any voluntary work which we do is done in an indolent and half-hearted way.

Do we believe these things? No! The very fact that we are here to-night in such numbers shows that the true spirit of literary culture in our midst is by no means lacking. We represent the literary spirit of the student body. We stand for the independent literary culture of the entire University. Upon the success or the failure of this society—but why speak of failure? I will say instead, upon the undoubted success of this society rests the future of literary life in the University.

Let us then give generously of our best. Let us not hesitate to spend thought and time and hard work so freely upon this organization that it shall become an honor to ourselves, an honor to our University and an honor to our State. We are already supplied with work to do. We represent perhaps the busiest and most industrious portion of the student body. The very fact that we already have plenty of work to do and are doing it, is the best and most hopeful of conditions. If you have anything which you want done promptly and conscientiously, take it to some person who is already busied with about all the work which he can do. He will find time for it somehow.

As I remaked at one of our recent meetings, it is not the student body alone which is interested in this organization. It is looked upon with much favor and deep interest by the members of the Faculty. In a recent conversation, Dr. Stubbs said that no movement on the part of the students had ever pleased and interested him more. Our society, you see, from the very nature of its formation and organization, represents not one class alone, but all classes, from

the dignified Seniors to the ambitious workers in the University High School.

For this reason and for its inherent value and importance, the new society is regarded very favorably by the members of the Faculty. We are assured of their most hearty co-operation and support. It has even been proposed that those students who take an active part in this society shall have higher credit and rank in the University. All this is very pleasant and favorable. It is not, however, absolutely necessary to the success of this organization. You know, and I know, that what it needed is simply hearty and enthusiastic work. Work which will bring out and develop slumbering talents which will represent the most careful and brilliant work which we are capable of doing. Work which will make of our new society an awakening and strengthening influence not only to ourselves, but to the entire University.

SHOULD LATIN AND GREEK BE TAUGHT IN OUR SCHOOLS?

THE first thing to be considered, after choosing a vocation for life, is a course of study by which we may attain the highest degree of efficiency and attain it in as short a time as possible.

In the scientific courses, the subjects of Latin and Greek need receive little attention. In the classical courses, on the other hand, Latin and Greek are the nucleus and the other subjects seem to be mere supplements grouped around them. Therefore it is necessary only for those who take a classical course to give the dead languages much thought.

The most serious objection in my mind to Latin and Greek is the time required to master them. Many hours of hard "digging" are spent on them with very discouraging results. For unless the student has the most strenuous perseverance, he will give up before he has accomplished enough to ever be of any value, and thus his time is wasted. During his wide experience, Mr. Grant Allen says he has only met three men who were competent Greek scholars. Thus we see how few of the many that study Greek ever accomplish enough to be even rated as Greek scholars. And even if the scholar does master his Latin and Greek, he has spent many years' hard work for small returns, compared to what he might have received from other subjects, if he had spent the same amount of time on them.

Furthermore it is impossible to remember more than a small amount of what he learned in the way of vocabulary or gramatical rules unless he uses them daily or becomes a teacher and remembers them by dint of continual reviewing. Thus his range of classical knowledge becomes less and less instead of greater. Furthermore a knowledge of the classics is of little practical value outside of teaching them, and our educational leaders say that practical knowledge should be considered first. Recently in a magazine article a distinguished college professor states that more time should be spent on practical subjects, and that Latin and Greek should be dropped from the college corriculum.

The moral influence of some of the Latin and Greek is not what could be desired. It tends to drag morality down by showing up the vices rather than promote it by presenting the good aspects of that time.

For training the faculties, Latin and Greek have proved themselves the worst possible failures, and since mental training is the object of education, it is clearly seen that the dead languages should be discarded from our modern courses of study.

Therefore, considering the disadvantages—the excess of time Latin and Greek require more than other subjects, the uselessness of it, the immoral influence, and the lack of mental training they afford—it may safely be assumed that in the near future Latin and Greek will be dropped from the college corriculum.

L. '99.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Thompson '98 will be unable to train for a few days. He is not well and needs rest.

Under the new athletic association, athletics should be greatly improved in '99. The association will be composed of all students and Faculty.

Keddie '01 is expected to do great things in the bike race, and with Jones, Moorman, Thompson, Jameson, McCarran and Hayes, should carry off the honors from Stanford.

The management of the track athletics has engaged Ellis of Berkeley to coach the track team. About twenty of the boys are training diligently and great improvement should be manifest in a few days. Ellis played on the Berkeley football team that was here last fall.

The new born literary society met in the Gym. Friday evening, April 15th, at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by President S. B. Doten. Several new names were added to the roll, and we hope at the next meeting the number may be doubled. The society has not yet been named, but at the next meeting the members hope to be able to decide upon a suitable name. After the business of the evening had been transacted, the following very interesting program was rendered:

Opening Address.....Pres. S. B. Doten
Soliloquy.....Mr. H. Howe
Debate—Resolved, That the United States should intervene in the Cuban Question.
Affirmative.....Mr. O'Brien, Miss Howe
Negative.....Miss H. Keddie, Mr. Lawrence
Piano Solo.....Miss Enid Williams
Recitation.....Miss Delle Boyd
Parody.....Miss Amy Sherman

Mr. Bonham, Miss Sherman and Miss Sadler were appointed judges of the debate and decided that the negative presented the best arguments and the affirmative gave the best presentation. The next meeting of the society will be held the first Friday in May. All students desirous of joining are invited to be present. An interesting program has been prepared.

IS BUSINESS AN EDUCATION?

IT is a common remark that business is an education, but very few stop to think whether or not this remark is true. Many of our business men to-day, who were compelled to go out into the world with little or no education, are often heard to regret that they were compelled to begin the work of life with so small a preparation in the schools. While the work of the schools must not be underrated, in most cases such regrets are without foundation—there has been acquired an education that is not only of more value in business life, but is no less a fitting preparation for dealing with economic and social problems than would have resulted from spending many of the most useful years in school life.

Character, habits and modes of thought are formed in the earlier years of manhood. If all those years are spent in school life, the student becomes nothing more than a school man. Although school men form an excellent and beneficial class and the schools may offer proper ambitions for a young man, it is yet a poor preparation for active business, and on the average, the man who has been through the school of business is better prepared to take a position as an economic leader than the man who has spent his life in school.

The value of business as a means of education has greatly increased in this country during the late years. More generous business methods have a broadening influence upon the mind.

The broadening influences of recent years show themselves in many ways. The most noticeable of these are the co-operation between competitive dealers. The relations between

them were formerly of the most narrow and jealous description. There was no co-operation then; the business of each was abused by the other. The ill-feeling was very prominent in the case of the new-comer who attempted to share the business of his rival; such a one was accounted little less than a robber.

Business education has changed all this. Competition still continues, but the ill-feeling has been blotted out. Instead of the jealous, complaining dealer, we see co-operative organizations providing for the exchange of information concerning prices, credits and other matters of importance. Broader ideas enable the dealer to see that there is benefit in competition, for it induces him to make a greater effort to enlarge his trade, and thus increase the trade of the place. They did not see the profit and trade that could be obtained if they advertised and sent samples of their goods to strange places. The present ideas show conclusively that it is necessary to enlarge the circle of custom but a short distance to double its area. The success of many a merchant has been through the influence of increasing competition, for the lesson of carrying on business without some influence is the latest lesson to be learned.

Business is an education. The men of affairs are oftener the graduates of a business career than of schools. So, instead of regretting the lack of education, let the business man take an inventory of his mental, moral and intellectual powers and see if he has not an education.

IDO '99.

CAMPUS.

Harry Brule is now at Lincoln Hall.

What's the matter with George Nixon?

Al Longley has been appointed drum major of the band.

The Batallion has been drilling in extended order during the week.

Dick Tobin, who has been under the weather for some time, is around again.

Tom Brown is apparently in a position to tell intending Mount Rose tourists what not to do when they go there.

The basket-ball team, while not coming off victorious in their brush with the U. C. co-eds on April 9th, at least proved that the athletic honor of the U. of N. was in good hands as far as the girls are concerned. A coach has been procured from Berkeley, Miss Edna Brownsill, and it is not to be doubted that the next basket-ball meet with Berkeley will terminate differently.

Nate Dunsdon, while vaulting April 18th sprained his ankle so badly that he will be confined to his bed for some time.

A rousing assembly meeting was held April 13th in the interest of athletics. After a talk by the President, the meeting was turned over to the students and the athletic committee of the Faculty, and it was decided to reorganize the athletic association, making every student and every member of the Faculty and Board of Regents a member. The new plan of organization makes the executive committee to consist of the Faculty athletic committee and a committee from the students, two from each college class and two from the other departments of the school. Means were devised for defraying the expenses of the remainder of the term, and Dr. Phillips was instructed to procure a coach for the track team. He returned from Berkeley April 16th with Mr. Ellis, who is giving great satisfaction. It is the judgment of everyone that the school had grown beyond the bounds of the old A. A. and the new organization will give to athletics an impetus the want of which has long been felt.

The U. of N. Minstrels showed in Winnemucca on April 7th to "standing room only" and did much to advertise the school in that section.

Lieutenant Hubbard has been instructed to join his regiment, the Seventh Artillery, in New York immediately. Fred Morgan Linscott, U. N. '96, has been appointed as acting commandant and will doubtless prove an efficient officer.

At a recent meeting of the U. of N. Minstrels it was voted to turn the proceeds of the Winnemucca trip, about fifty dollars, over to the new athletic association.

The University learned with much sorrow of the death of the President's father, Colonel Stubbs, on Friday morning, April 15th, at his home in Ashland, Ohio.

IS LYNCHING EVER JUSTIFIABLE?

LYNCHING is the execution of a person without the due process of law. It is done as a punishment for some real or alleged wrong. Generally a body of individuals is organized to carry out this form of punishment. This mode of dealing with real or supposed criminals was resorted to a great deal in the early history of our Western States, and is now much used toward the negroes in the South.

Yet this custom sometimes is used in a justifiable manner. In many of the newly settled towns, frontier places and in mining camps where there is always an inroad of people, lynching has been adopted as the only means to preserve order. Very often bold and hardened criminals set the law at defiance, and then it becomes necessary for the law-abiding citizens to resort to lynching.

In communities where the law has sufficient power to control criminals, the right is given to no one to take that control out of its hands. The law generally metes out justice as far as it is able, but when law and order have not been fully established, then some means of protecting life and property must be found.

According to the legal systems of several of our States, it takes quite a while to punish an offender, thus in our newly settled districts the law would soon have more than it could attend to.

In such localities lynching would serve as a check on many crimes, and the fear of lynching has stayed the hand of many a criminal.

Sometimes in the well-ordered communities we find that lynching as a punishment has been resorted to. The question then arises, is it justifiable? In my opinion at least, no! for in such places the law is able to look after the criminals under its jurisdiction, and no one has the right to interfere.

It does not seem just that a man should give up his life without being given a chance to prove himself innocent of the crime that he is charged with. Every citizen has the right of trial by jury, and it should not be taken from him.

At the present time, generally speaking, more criminals are punished in some parts of our country by lynching than by execution with order of the law. Why is this? Does the law work too slowly, or are the people too hasty in condemning a man?

Take the example that occurred in our own State a few months ago. In my opinion, the lynchers in this case were entirely unjustifiable. The chances are that if the law had been allowed to take its course, the man lynched would have no doubt received a just penalty for his crime. That such a thing could have happened in this State is to be regretted, and still more is it to be regretted that the lynchers were not punished to the full extent of the law.

This thing of lynching a man before he has had his trial should be stopped, for if a man by chance has a few enemies, they believe themselves justified in lyching him, and no man would feel safe.

By our present system of appeals, a murderer

stands a good chance of living three or four years after he is first sentenced to death; and it is this delay in the punishment of criminals that arouses the people. But granting that the law is slow in punishing criminals, often too slow, still would this justify lynching?

Lynching, as has been said, is justifiable in some localities, but it is never justifiable when the law is able to punish the offender.

X.

EXCHANGE.

"Our Purpose at College" in Clemson College *Chronicle* is an excellent article.

The Tennessee *University Magazine* contains several interesting short stories.

"What is an Education?" in *The College Forense* is a commendable article.

Two essays in the Delaware *College Review*—"Lord Byron" and "Merchant of Venice"—are worthy of comment.

We would like to see more pages between the covers of *Simmons' College Monthly*. What there is of it is good.

The *Hendrix College Mirror* contains two very good criticisms—"Browning's Soul" and "The Character of Beatrix."

The Sequoia of April 8 contains a history, past and present, of the condition of athletics among the co-eds of Stanford University.

The New Hampshire *College Monthly* comes to us in a new cover this month. Its contents are in keeping with its neat appearance.

Among the exchanges deserving of mention are the following: *Yankton Student*, Yankton, S. D.; *The Occident*, Berkeley, Cal.; *The University Chronicle*, Salt Lake City, Utah, *The Lyre*, Sherman, Texas; *The Dickinson Union*, Williamsport, Pa.

The *Buff and Blue* for March reflects credit upon its staff.

"American Patriotism," in *The Cadet*, University of Maine, is well written and appropriate to the times,

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Saturday night, March 26, nearly 2,000 U. of M. students participated in a patriotic demonstration in which they paraded the streets of Ann Arbor, armed with baseball bats, muskets and other munitions of war, and sang songs for "Cuba Libre."

"The Freshies are bent on mischief,"
The Sophomores cried in glee;
"To any one who will observe
That's very plain to see.
Be careful when you walk at night
Be sure and carry guns,
Beware of every man of them,
For they are naughty ones ('01).

"Is Thomas Hardy nowadays?
Is Robert Haggard pale?
Is Minot Savage? Oscar Wilde?
And Edward Everett Hale?

"Did Mary Mapes Dodge just in time?
Did C. D. Warner? Howe?
At what did Andrew Marvell so?
Does Edward Whimper now?

"What goodies did Rose Terry Cooke?
Or Richard Boyle beside?
What gave the wicked Thomas Payne?
And made Mark Akenside? —*Ex.*

Her eyes are soft and tender,
  But, alas, they are so blue
That she is called a maid of Yale,
  While I to Brown am true.

Her lips are red as crimson;
  There, Harvard holds its sway,
And when the smiles break o'er them,
  Brown's chances fade away.

But what if lips be crimson?
  And what is eyes are blue?
Her wealth of wavy tresses, —*Ex.*
  Shows that to Brown she true.

There will be thirty miles of book shelves in the new library at Princeton when completed, and they will have a capacity of 1,300,000 volumes.—*Ex.*

Football originated among the Greeks and Romans, who had a sport which consisted in kicking about a ball under certain general rules. Its development through centuries was upon somewhat uniform lines until, finally, the Rugby and association games were evolved. The former was introduced at Yale in 1871, and since then has spread all over the country. The regular inter-collegiate matches were started in 1873, when a convention between Columbia, Princeton and Yale was held.—*Ex.*

Each and every dusky member
  Of the negro population,
Appears to me, if I remember,
  Through and through this mighty nation,
To be thoroughly identical,
  Nor can I any difference see,
Or, in language less rhetorical,
  "All coons look alike to me." —*Ex.*

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, On account of the present crisis of the country it has become necessary for our Military Commandant, Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, to discontinue his connections with the University and resume his place in his regiment, the following resolutions are hereby unanimously adopted as an humble token of our regard and our appreciation of the good we have received at his hands:

1. That we regret very much the necessity for his leaving, both because of the friendly relations which have always existed between the Lieutenant and Cadet Corps, and because of the difficulty of securing as able a successor.

2. That as a gentleman, a soldier and a scholar, he has set a worthy example for the individuals of the corps and one which caused much improvement.

3. That the good we have received under his leadership on the field and in the lecture room is of inestimable value.

4. It is resolved, further, that wherever the duties of his office may hereafter lead him, our sincerest hopes are that he may meet with the same approval and success which have attended his short stay with us.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and loving Creator to remove from this life the father of our esteemed President, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the students of the University of Nevada, do hereby express our most sincere sympathy with President Stubbs in this hour of his affliction.

Resolved, That these rosolutions be printed in the next issue of the STUDENT RECORD and that a copy of them be transmitted to our President as a token of our sympathy and esteem.

SAMUEL B. DOTEN,
ANNIE E. BARCLAY,
JEAN SWEETMAN,
MAUD THOMPSON,
WALTER C. LAMB,
Committee.

WE ask the students and friends of the University to patronize the following:

P. Andreucetti, groceries, fruits and vegetables.
Bank of Nevada, general banking business.
Bell Conservatory Co., flowers on short notice.
Claybrough, Golcher & Co., S. F., sporting goods.
Cooksey & Currie, hacks and busses.
Coffin & Larcombe, groceries and provisions.
Chas. C. Coffin, D. D. S., dentist.
Dixon Brothers, fine meats.
Claire Dickinson, stationery and cigars.
F. P. Dann, photography and instruction in elocution.
Drs. Katherine and George Fee, physicians, surgeons.
S. C. Gibson, M. D., physician and surgeon.
Mrs. J. Graff, fresh bread, cakes, candies, etc.
R. Herz, jewelry, watch repairing.
S. J. Hodgkinson, drugs and medicines.
G. Hoskins, undertaker and embalmer.
J. H. Hamp, boot and shoe repairer.
R. B. Hawcroft, book and job printing.
S. Jacobs, clothing and gents' furnishing goods.
Bob Jones, haircutting and shaving.
Gus Koppe, heavy and light hauling.
Sol Levy, dry and fancy goods.
H. Leter, clothing and gents' furnishing goods.
Tom's Laundry, students' washing done neatly.
M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, O., U. of N. uniforms.
J. B. McCullough, drugs and medicines.
Manheim's Candy Store, fresh, home-made candy.
Morrill Bicycle Shop, bicycles rented, repairing.
A. Nelson, cigars, tobacco and notions.
Nevada Hardware & Supply Co., stoves, etc.
C. Novacovich, groceries, fruits and vegetables.
Wm. Pinniger, drugs and medicines.
Palace Dry Goods & Carpet House.
R. W. Parry, fine saddle horses and livery turnouts.
Palace Bakery, fresh bread, fruit and candy.
Porteous Decorative Co., paints, oils, wall paper.
Reno Drug Co., drugs and medicines.
Rosenthal & Armanko, cigars, tobacco and notions.
D. W. Rulison, D. D. S., dentist.
Reno Mercantile Co., hardware, groceries, provisions.
Fred Strassburg, manufacturer of Havana cigars.
John Sunderland, men's and boys' clothing, shoes.
Tassell Brothers, boots and shoes.
F. T. Thompson, D. D. D., dentist.
George Wilson, haircutting and shaving.
Washoe County Bank, general banking business.