

Vol. VI. No. 3.

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# The Student Record

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# THE STUDENT RECORD.

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No. 3.

## THE Student Record

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## Editorial Comment.

TWO good mottoes to live up to—pay your subscription and patronize our advertisers.

PRESIDENT JORDON of Stanford University, in a recent lecture, among other things, said: "There are three reasons why the United States should not go into the colonizing business. First, dominion or imperialism means simply brute force; second, dependent nations are slave nations; third, the making of men is greater than the building of nations. I believe that to go into this sort of thing would be a step downward. It is America's duty, however, to establish governments for these people. While we may have to keep them we need to do it in a very sober and prayerful attitude—take them as we would a bad job. Let us remember that wisdom is more than wealth; that men are more than nations, and that nations exist for men, and never men for nations."

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WE are glad to note the increase of the tendency to recognize members of the Normal School as college students. In the last annual register of the University, the Third and Fourth year Normals were classified as Freshmen and Sophomores respectively, but for a time there was a marked sentiment against this classification, both among the College and the Normal students, the latter seeming to desire an independent organization. However, as we have said, this spirit is on the decline, and a better feeling of fellowship exists. The University is not large enough to harbor factions.

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OWING to debt and the consequent need of reducing expenses as much as possible, the management of the RECORD has decided to send no issues after December 1st to those students who have not paid their subscriptions. Necessity compels this step. Any student who has not received the paper this term will confer a favor by mentioning it to the business manager.

## ❧ Literary. ❧

**Benefits of the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.**

INSTEAD of kinking the *lion's* tail, many Americans of late are prone to stroke his mane very gently. The bitter feelings which have existed without interruption since the Revolutionary War seem to have been almost eradicated by the circumstances of the late Spanish war and the gracious old mother is now making overtures of reconciliation to her spunky daughter who, in 1776, independently left the parental household. It now appears that a federation of the Anglo-Saxon nations would be beneficial in many respects. Heretofore the people have been unable to shake off the spell of the Washington legend and have preferred to act the role of an international recluse. But it is plainly visible to any broad-minded citizen of the Union that such a "splendid isolation" cannot be maintained longer. Such isolation is simply shirking the responsibility of high place and great power.

In speaking of such a union it is well to understand just what is meant. It does not mean that the United States and Great Britain will be politically one nation; it does mean that a federation is to be consummated, that will, for the purposes of our international life, make us one people.

It would be impossible to enumerate in the limits of a four-page essay all the benefits which are bound to follow Anglo-Saxon alliance. I shall, therefore, limit myself to a brief discussion of the most salient features and far reaching benefits.

Reunion of these two great nations which are bred of the same race, speak the same language and have identical interests, into one mighty alliance cannot but benefit both nations and probably the rest of the world. Beyond common blood, language and interests is a common goal towards which the English-speaking

nations are steadily moving, namely, popular sovereignty or self-government, that is, republicanism. Germany and Russia still cling to the ancient notions of absolutism while the English-speaking world cherishes the ideal of government by, of and for the people. The Continental nations of Europe watch with jealous eye, the progress of popular sovereignty, and are prevented from interfering in its advancement only by their respect for superior strength. Such a blending of interests on the part of the United States and England as would forever check the growth of imperialism and tend to substitute liberal, popular government for absolutism, is sufficient ground in itself for an alliance.

The commercial interests of the two peoples, especially the United States, are of more than passing importance. The American States, notably those on the Atlantic Coast, have long felt the need of larger markets for the disposal of the industry and inventive ability of the people. As it is, the genius of that industry has done wonders in overcoming the artificial barriers of the "American system," and reaching the foreign market in spite of it. But the cotton industry of the New England States bears painful evidence of the inadequacy of the home market to the home supply. We can find no greater agency for the outlet of our products than the British nation whose possessions are found in all quarters of the earth. In a short space of time, on account of the marvelous increase in commerce which is bound to result from federation, the United States would rank in commercial power second to none on the globe.

By such a union the Anglo-Saxon world would be supreme. England and America would be so nearly invincible that there would be little danger of war. The Anglo-Saxon would have a voice in the political and commercial affairs of

civilization second to that of no Continental power. If war could *not* be averted the securing of such an ally would prevent any Continental power from meddling in America's affairs. But if these two powers were to join hands to prevent the spread of the sentiment that "might is right" and to protect the weak from the cruel grasp of the strong, they would be rendering high service. The English-speaking peoples have done more in the last century to abolish war and to substitute peaceful methods of settling international controversies than all the nations of the world have done in all the world's history. The proposed alliance would probably complete the noble work and what more marked step towards civilization, what greater benefit can come to man than the abolition of "the scourge of war?"

Many people are blind to the benefits of an Anglo-Saxon alliance on account of the fact that Washington and Jefferson did not favor foreign alliances in their age; but we must remember that changed conditions give rise to new necessities, and we should not let our faith in the principles of Washington blind our mental vision to such an extent that pronounced benefits are allowed to pass unnoticed.

I have, as I proposed in the beginning, touched merely on the salient features, but it appears from a consideration of these that Chamberlain was right when he said: "Terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased, if in a great and noble cause the 'Stars and Stripes' and 'Union Jack' should float together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

X. Y. Z.

**MOHAM-  
MED.** STRANGE and comparatively unknown country lies between Asia and Africa, which, while joined by nature to both seems scarcely to belong to either. This country known as Arabia occupies the greater portion of the Arabian peninsula, and is washed by the restless waves of great bodies of water on three of its sides; the fourth side consisting of a sandy desert, so desolate, so barren, so lacking vegetation of all kinds, as almost to seem cursed by its Creator. Here rain seldom falls, here are few springs, no rippling brooks. Across it blow fierce, tropical winds, sand-laden, depositing their burden, till the country seems a vast sea, a "boundless level of sand intersected by sharp and naked mountains." In these sandy depths, whole caravans, whole armies have been blotted out of existence. Can we wonder that people or nations care little to fix the boundaries of so valueless a country as this; and that it should be difficult to determine where one nation's possessions begins or where another's end?

Such a situation has little to offer to man, as an inducement to his occupancy, and only at

widely scattered intervals where there is an oasis or wady—the Arab term, is he to be found in this northern or desert portion.

This description will not apply, however, to the whole of Arabia, for those portions bordering on the sea are more or less fertile; the southern part, the highlands, that overlook the Indian ocean, being especially so.

The peculiar features of the country, desert, mountain and fertile tract, caused it early to be divided by the Greeks and the Latins into the sandy, the stony, and the happy Arabia; though these distinctions were unknown to the dwellers thereof. "Arabia Felix," Arabia, the Happy, was that part of the peninsula now known as Yemen; and was noted even in very ancient times for the abundance, variety, and value of its productions, though these were magnified greatly by common report.

To this favored region, the land of fruits and coffee, of frankincense and gold; traveled by slow degrees, the fame of Solomon, the King of Jerusalem; until reaching the ears of Balkis, Queen of Saaba, or Sheba she so longed to behold him in his power and glory, and to gain wisdom from him, that after much and deep

meditation, she determined to go and see for herself if the half she had been told were true. A long, tedious caravan journey, over the weary, toilsome sands of the desert, under the burning tropical skies, requiring more time in its accomplishment than that taken by Columbus in his ocean voyage to the undiscovered world. Persevered, in, however, by the grand woman ruler of Yemen, until the gilded turrets of the holy city rose before her view; and she soon afterwards found herself in the presence of Solomon, the wisest man of ancient times, treated by him as an equal, and as such she may truly rank.

The inhabitants of this peculiar country, a Semitic race, the Ishmaelites of the Bible, may well be considered a peculiar people, so fierce and haughty, so free and independent, are they; boasting that they are the ancient ones; that they are for their ancestors Adam and Noah, Abraham and Ishmael. Boasting too, but with only partial truth, that no conqueror has ever forced them to bow before him. The causes of their independence may be found in their country, nearly inaccessible, as it is from sand and mountain borders; and in their own character, as untamable as the winds that blow over their deserts. A roving, restless people, for the most part; their chief wealth being in their camels and their horses; the latter noted for their beauty and speed; the former for their strength and endurance.

In the northern part of Arabia, man moves from place to place, leading a nomadic life; but in the other parts of the peninsular, especially in those more favored by nature, he may be found gathered with others of his kind in cities or towns; the two most ancient and most important of these lying in the western part, in the district, or division, known as Hedjaz, among the mountains which border on the Red Sea.

Other towns, it is true, may have to day, and may have had in more ancient times, a greater commercial importance; but the names of these two, Mecca and Medina, wherever they may be pronounced, bring to the minds of all but the

most ignorant, events that once stirred the world, events of the greatest social and political importance; for in Mecca was Mohammed born; to Medina he fled when forced to leave his native city, and from Medina his proselyting wars began.

No portion of the globe is perhaps of such peculiar historic interest as is this Arabian peninsula; for, without any great stretch of the imagination, it may be made to include within its limits those countries in which three of the greatest religions the world knows or has known, have had their birthplace or have risen to prominence; the Hebrew, the Christian and Mohammedan.

Palestine, the Holy Land, containing Jerusalem, the religious stronghold of the Jews; containing also the birthplace of Christ and all the spots made sacred by their association with his life and death, his just north of Arabia, and in its general features of mountain and plain resembles it greatly.

How strange that a country so wild, so little favored by nature, should have been chosen as the theatre in which such mighty and far reaching events should take place!

Well call it Holy Land, the ground which once was trod

By sage, by prophet, and by saint, and by the blest Son of God.

For countless ages, Arabia lay as a "terra incognita," a land almost unknown; and into whose secrets few, if any cared to inquire. Its inhabitants were as wild as the surroundings among which they dwelt, of many tribes differing so much in manners, habits and language as to give the impression that they must have had a different origin.

That they must have long ago, almost or quite before authentic history begins, have reached—at least in the province of Yemen, whence came Balkis, Queen of the South—a high degree of civilization is fully attested by the remains of ruined buildings and temples of great magnificence covered with inscriptions.

Other nations at various periods attempted their subjugation, the Romans in the time of



Augustus, even making their way as far as Yemen, but none gained a permanent foothold in the country, which may have been owing to the fact that the country itself, when traversed, offered so few attractions. And for the most part the Arabians were left to themselves, to their own mode of life, their own free, untrained rule.

An intensely imaginative people were they. and although claiming Ishmael, the exiled son of Abraham, for the founder of their race, they seem to have formed a system of religious mythology for themselves rather than to have retained that of their father, Abraham.

From their desert plains, from the fertile valleys which lie among their mountains, from the mountain tops, in whatever direction they turned, the sky seemed ever brilliantly blue, the stars ever shown with the purest lustre, and while they watched their flocks by night, as they roamed from wady to wady, or crossed the desert sands on their swift-coursing steeds, they peopled the earth, the air and the sky with invisible creations, jinns and angels. The jinns were creatures formed from smokeless fire, invisible to human eyes, but having all the attributes of humanity; being born, living, marrying and giving in marriage, loving and hating as do the creatures formed from clay. Originally the jinns were good, but being before the time of Adam, they rebelled against existing laws, and Allah, the Creator, sent against them the angels, creatures far more ethereal than the jinns themselves. Creatures formed from pure light who overthrew the wicked jinns, and reduced them to partial obedience. From the time of the revolt, however, the jinns remained restless and inclined to evil, and, being vested with far more than mortal powers, were supposed to intervene into the knowledge and the secrets of Allah himself, too often using their knowledge to the injury of man; between whom and them, however, stood the angels, the creatures pure light, prompting humanity to higher aims and protecting them from harm.

Many were the superstitious beliefs that centered about the jinns, the genii of the fairy tale.

When the Arab saw the falling star shoot rapidly through the clear sky, he would cry: "There! see, there goes a jinn, driven from the gates of heaven by the angels who found him curiously listening thereby." Or, when the whirlwind swept across the desert in its mad career, driving before it huge, whirling pillars of sand it had accumulated in its course, he would point to them and say: "See the jinns, how they whirl and dance! Allah and the saints preserve us! Iron! Iron!" for iron was thought by them to bear a magic power over these evil spirits of the air. But when the fire of some burning building seethed, and roared and flamed aloft; as the sparks flew upward and away, leaving the smoke behind, then the Arab knew that the jinns were revelling in their true element; then he would cry: "O, prophet! if thy hand but now. Save from these foul and hellish things. A pilgrim at thy shrine, I'll bow Laden with pious offerings."

These beliefs, with many others, belong to a time which the Arabs term "The time of Ignorance; to that time also belongs the tradition connected with the Holy Stone; though the stone itself is still venerated as a sacred relic. When Adam fell, or was dropped out of Paradise, as the Eastern tradition runs, there fell with him a pure white stone, and this stone has been preserved through all the ages, worshipped as something sacred, and cared for with a religious awe. For ages it has been kept embedded in the side of a building made for the purpose and called the Kaaba, or the Cube, from its shape, while around this building has in latter times been erected a stately mosque, as the church of the Mohammedan is called. "Pure white" the tradition claims the stone to have originally been; but white it did not long remain, and "it is now of a reddish brown color, either because it has wept so much for the sins of the world, as its worshippers aver, or because it has been handled and kissed for so many hundred years, it is worn and broken and bound together by silver bands, and is often described as black, so begrimed has it become." The mosque which contains the Kaaka contains also

a Holy well from which issues a brook called Zem-zem from the musical sound of its gently purling water. Tradition claims that the well was discovered by Ishmael and his mother, Hagar when they were driven into the wilderness by the patriarch Abraham. Here they found refuge, here they remained, and about this spot arose the city, Mecca, founded by Ishmael, after he had become a man and had married a princess of the land. To this city from time beyond record, came pilgrim bands to worship at the shrine of the sacred stone, and from this fact this portion of Arabia bordering on the Red sea came to be known as Hedjaz, the land of pilgrimages.

Mecca, the city, lies in a singular forbidding spot; an irregular, narrow valley about two miles in length, surrounded by precipitous frowning rocks, that rise from two hundred to five hundred feet above it, and look down on a barren, stony land, where the labor of the farmers is doubtful, where the crops are uncertain and precarious. Some fifty miles away to the westward lies the Red sea; to the east rise the granite peaks of the Jebel Kora beyond which are valleys smiling in plenty, clothed in verdure, luxuriant with the fruits of the semi-tropics. In *this* valley, however, was no land of promise; still it was destined to be the scene of events which should change the history of nations—should give a new religion to the world; for Mecca was to be the birthplace of Mohammed, and in Mecca arose Islam, the religion which he taught—A religion which to-day numbers among its followers no fewer than 160,000,000 of human beings.

Many and various are the traditions connected with the parentage and birth of Mohammed; some of his followers, and others, of his detractors, alike taking pleasure in asserting that he was of the most obscure origin. The latter

thinking thus to degrade his pretensions to divine origin and council, while the former thought thus to strengthen his claims to both. The truth, however, seems undoubtedly to be that he sprang from the higher ranks of the Meccan people, his father Abdalla, the "Servant of Allah," being a member of the powerful family of Washimites, from whom sprang rulers of the city.

Of Abdalla, it is related that so beautiful and altogether lovely was he that on his marriage with the equally lovely Amina, "two hundred fair maidens of Mecca, died that he had married them," that he was as good as he was beautiful, we are also gravely told. A wedded life between two such perfect creatures and begun under such favorable auspices, it would seem should have continued long; but this was not to be. In less than two years after his marriage, Abdalla died at Medina, as he was returning from a journey to a distant city; died before his young wife could reach his side; died without even having seen the son who was in time to become so famous—for Mohammed was not born until some weeks after his father's death.

Wonderful were the events which occurred on a summer's day, in the year of our Lord, 570, the day of this child's birth, if we may believe the Arab historians. Mute Nature seeming to try in some way to announce to blind mankind that on that day a child was born whose destiny it should be to shake the world to its foundations. But none heeded the auguries until Mohammed's mission was fulfilled; then—as the fortune tellers of the present time are often known to do, claim to have foretold the things before they happened,—the historians and eulogists of Mohammed remembered and recorded the occurrences said to have taken place on his natal day.

(Concluded in our next issue.)

*All Subscriptions not paid by December 1st will be discontinued.*

## ❧ Athletics. ❧

### Women's Athletics in the University.

THE Constitution of the Nevada State University Athletic Association is an honest attempt to solve the problem of University athletics. The status of the young women under the new Constitution shows that it was designed in the athletic interests of the whole University. A study of the document, however, and a short experience of its practical working, emphasize the conviction that the problem of men's and women's athletics are distinctive, and must be solved by different methods. Let us face conditions as they exist.

First: In a coeducational institution common ownership of athletic property, managed by mixed committees or boards of men and women, is sure to occasion friction, and to give rise to conflicts of interests that can never be identical. So far as possible, athletic property, whether gymnasiums, running tracks, tennis courts, athletic fields, or footballs, should be owned and controlled by separate organizations of men and of women.

Second: Physical improvement, health, is the ultimate object of all true athletics. The hygiene problem involved in men's and women's athletics must be dealt with by distinct methods. The solution of the problem can be accomplished only by a separation of University athletics into two departments, both departments to be self-governing so far as possible, but acting under the financial jurisdiction of a common Executive Committee representative of all students, and guided in matters of policy and principle by the faculty committee, all athletics of both departments to be under the direct supervision of the department of hygiene.

Third: The mental and moral benefits to be derived from self-government are not to be disregarded, and should be decisive so far as the separate organization and management of woman's athletics are concerned. The woman of

to-day has received as the heritage of centuries a conservatism, a lack of self-confidence, and a fear of initiative in matters, even, that pertain directly to her personal rights and general welfare. Women have been so long accustomed to being acted for, that they shrink from assuming responsibilities and rights of initiative properly belonging to them. Even more than the elective franchise, in fact, before they deserve the franchise, women need training in self-control, sane action, fair and independent thinking, and the dignified, efficient administration of responsibilities that are becoming more and more the part of a woman's life and duty.

A woman's athletic association in this University would afford an opportunity for just this sort of training and development. Without attempting to work out in detail the plan for such an organization, it is suggested tentatively that membership in the association be open to all women students of the University, women of the faculty, and wives of professors; that the usual executive officers be elected to act with a board of directors representative of each class and of the faculty members; and that, as now, committees be appointed or elected to further the interests of the sports in which the members of the association may be interested, subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors.

Such an organization would abrogate possible and apparent difficulties under the existing system, would be feasible under the present constitution without radical change, and would afford opportunities for invaluable training in directions heretofore neglected.

Friday, October 1st, Mr. Bissell, formerly of the University of Minnesota football team, appeared on the side lines to watch the football practice. He was very much pleased with the material and interest shown by the players, but was surprised at the lack of support by the college at large.

It is rumored that Moorman will play for full back, Evans playing for half.

Sharon, candidate for fullback, has been laid off for a few days with a strained elbow.

The Freshman team will soon wage battle with the Reno High School. The game will take place at the University football field.

Owing to the fact that instructor Ellis' time is entirely occupied with football, and also to the lack of material, there will be no gymnasium work until after the holidays.

The following is the financial report of the Treasurer of the Athletic Association for September: Assets, \$524 00; liabilities, \$312 60; cash on hand, \$211 40. Geo. T. Saxton, Treas.

Saturday, October 15, occurs our first game. A team from Stewart Institute, Carson, will strive for honors on the University gridiron. It should result in an easy victory for the home team.

Dr. J. Warne Phillips, C. P. Brown and D. Finlayson of the Faculty are showing the right sort of football spirit. Every afternoon they appear on the football field in uniform and, with their knowledge of the game, render coach Ellis great assistance.

While bucking the line at last Tuesday's football practice, Moorman received a severe cut over the right eye. Dr. Miller found it necessary to take several stitches. The wound is healing nicely and Moorman will be in the game October 15th.

The girls are playing basketball out of doors now. They find the ground less dangerous than the gymnasium floor.

Football Manager Bruette left for Berkeley and Stanford October 14th to arrange games and to secure a coach to aid Ellis in bringing the men into form.

Miss Louise Ward, captain of the basketball team, received a severe injury a few days ago while at practice in the gymnasium. The patella of the left knee was broken. Miss Ward's injury will confine her to the house for several weeks and she will be unable to play on the team this year. This will weaken the team very much as Miss Ward is admitted by all to be the best player we had. Miss Bernice Worland has been elected captain in Miss Ward's place. Miss Worland is an active player and will fill Miss Ward's place as well as it can be filled.

Since the last issue of the RECORD, great improvement has been shown in football. Three elevens appear on the field every night, but even this number of men is not enough to prevent the first eleven from scoring; nearly every night they score more than one touch down against the twenty-two opposing men. This shows that their team work is getting down to a fine point, interference is good and the backs gain ground at every play. The fight for center is still on. Both Wedertz and Hunter playing snappy ball. It is evident that no favoritism will be shown in the make up of the team and that the best man will get the place.

Blue eyes has my love, a wondrous blue,  
With just a flash of wanton fun within their depths.  
Yet when I look into those bright blue orbs,  
I think not of their rare and radiant hue.

I seek to read within those stars sublime  
My fate; for some time I must speak  
Out from the stream of love from my tense heart.  
Must I go yearning; sorrowing through my share of time?

A. M. SMITH.

## ❧ Campus. ❧

Pryor, did you ever hear of Finnigan?

The Senior Mines began work in the Mill on the 11th.

There are over 100 University extension students this year.

Miss Marzen and Mrs. Dean of Truckee were on the Campus on the 5th.

A signal corps was organized and guns were issued to the Battalion on the 10th.

On the 6th the Battalion turned out to attend the funeral of the late C. C. Powning.

Dr. Stubbs was unable to attend to his duties on the 3d and 4th on account of illness.

We have heard that four of our students are about to enter into the bonds of wedded bliss.

N. D., '99, was seized with a sudden and almost unconquerable desire to follow the side show, so they say.

T. J. Lawrence, '99, who has been at his home in Elko county for about two weeks, returned to the University on the 9th.

T. S. Kaney, a former student of the U. of N., was stabbed about the first of the month in Palisade. The wound was not very serious.

On the 29th, Staunton, '02, received word from Jacksonville that his brother, who has been ill with typhoid fever, was rapidly improving.

Football has been dealing roughly with some of our best men. Moorman got his eyes opened, Brule had his leg pulled, and Keddie got cinched all in one night.

At General Assembly on the 29th, Hon. T. V. Julien addressed the students on the subject: The Populist platform. The Assembly was also favored with a guitar solo by Miss Bailey.

P. E. Emery, '98, has returned and is taking P. G.

W. S. Everett, '98, was on the campus on the 6th.

A. M. Smith, '00, who left Lincoln Hall a short time ago has returned.

Miss Jean Sweetman, Com. '96, Normal '98, was on the campus on the 10th.

Lieutenant Gignoux left Monday for the Presidio where he goes to join his troop.

Miss Laura Lawrence who has been living at the cottage is quite ill with typhoid fever.

Some of our brilliant co-eds scattered paraffine on the gymnasium floor thinking it was chalk.

While playing basket ball on the 5th Miss Louise Ward had the misfortune to sprain her knee.

Dame Rumor has it that Ruffles had difficulty in prevailing upon a fairy to take him to the last social.

On the 5th Dr. T. B. Huntington, Superintendent of the R. R. hospital at Sacramento, visited the University.

Miss Louise Hinch, Normal '98, after spending a day on the Campus, left for Hot Creek, Nye Co., to teach school.

Last week, Professor Wilson made an analysis of water from the new artesian well on John Sparks' ranch south of Reno.

E. E. Caine, '93, who was the Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Schools, has withdrawn from the race.

Miss Emma Marx, Normal '98, after spending a few days with friends at the Varsity, left for Elko county Wednesday to take charge of a school.

Dr. Stubbs spent the 1st and 2nd in San Francisco.

It appears that Guibie got into the wrong tent at the circus.

D. H. '00, seems to have a perpetual ailment in the form of Homesickness.

The University orchestra had its first rehearsal at Lincoln Hall on the 1st.

The cadet band has been reorganized and began regular practice on the 7th.

What has become of the "heartbreaker?" We have failed thus far to see any evidence of her art.

Last week Guy Guinan, formerly of the U. of N. fell from a street car in San Francisco and fractured his skull.

We call attention to the readers of the RECORD to the new ads. of Drs. Phillips, Spindler & Loder, and W. G. Doane.

Dr. Stubbs delivered a letter entitled "Introduction to German Literature," before the Leisure Hour Club of Carson on the 7th.

Hon. Francis G. Newlands delivered an interesting address at Assembly on the 6th on the inside view of legislation during our late war with Spain.

Show your college spirit by paying your subscription to the STUDENT RECORD.

Miss Lulu Blum, '95, who is teaching in Verdi, was present at the last Social.

In preparation for the coming stormy season walks have been laid about the Campus.

Miss Nellie Robbins, Normal '98, has gone to Old River, Churchill county, to teach school.

Miss Lulu Culp and Miss May Kelly, spent a couple of days at their homes in Carson the fore part of the month.

Not long since an argument about chalk on the Gymnasium floor came to blows. For particulars see R— '99.

The gale on the 30th silenced the bell on Morrill Hall and recitations proceeded without bells the rest of the day.

J. J. Sullivan, '98, and John Sunderland, '98, left on October 1st for Columbus College, New York, where they went to continue their studies in medicine.

R. M. Brambilla, '97, Second Lieutenant of Company K, 23d Infantry, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, has been quite sick with brain fever.

*All Subscriptions not paid by December 1st will be discontinued.*

## ❧ Society. ❧

The T. H. P. O. at its last meeting decided to give a reception in the near future. A committee was appointed to make arrangements, after which the members partook of the usual repast.

The Y. W. C. A. gave a reception to the girls at the Cottage last week. A fine program was delivered and then refreshments were served.

Everybody present had a jolly good time. We would suggest that the Y. W. C. A. give the boys of Lincoln Hall a reception next time.

The Sophomore reception took place Friday evening, October 14th, There was a fine attendance, good music and everything passed off pleasantly. It was an evening which will be

remembered for a long time by those present, and all unite in voting the class of '01 royal entertainers.

The second of the series of socials was held Friday evening, October 7th. Dancing was the order of the evening. That these socials are very popular with the students was shown by the number present and the good time which all seemed to have.

The Y. M. C. A. held a business meeting last week and elected ten new members. The Association will take steps at once to fit up its new room and for this purpose will institute a financial canvass to secure the needed funds. The religious meetings every Sunday afternoon

are growing in members and interest. D. B., '02, has been elected Treasurer of the Association.

The Philomathean Society held a meeting on the 13. Owing to the absence of some of the participants, several numbers of the program as published in the last issue of the RECORD were omitted. An impromptu debate by all members on the question, "Shall We Retain the Philippines?" was substituted for the debate on the program. This society is deserving of all possible success, and as it is open to all students in the University, we hope to see the membership doubled by the next meeting, which will take place Friday evening, October 21st.

*All Subscriptions not paid by December 1st will be discontinued.*

## ❧ Spectator. ❧

THE Co-eds, bless them,—I mean the athletic ones,—seem determined to metamorphose the Gym. into a veritable basketball paradise whose privileges are to be extended to the elect only, where they can wade through inches deep of chalk dust on the floor in which the profane foot of the outsider shall leave never an imprint.

The spirited way in which they have started out leads us to the belief that the goal of their ambitions is not far off, for their Napolionic audacity in promptly applying chalk to the floor just after it had been cleaned for the social was enough to confound the boldest of those who venture to advocate the use of the Gym. for other purposes than basketball. To be sure basketball is just as much of a factor in the college athletics as is football or any other branch, and the physical benefits which the girls derive from it far outbalance the benefits of the dance, but as the social comes but once a month we think the girls might forgo the pleasures of the game for that day and respect

the rights of those who find another use for the gymnasium.

THE interest in the football progress grows apace, and we are glad to note the presence of more than one member of the Faculty on the gridiron nightly helping Coach Ellis and the boys along mightily by their active interest.

Dr. Phillips, Dan Finlayson and Prof. C. P. Brown are doing yoeman service with the elevens which, with the presence of the Prex. on the side lines is thoroughly appreciated by the men.

AND a parting shot at those who can't keep their hands, feet and jaws still during Assembly, but must add to the general confusion by audible comments on the lecture and snare drum performances on the backs of the seats. If the lecture is interesting, for heaven's sake keep still, and let people hear it, and if it isn't give them a chance to sleep peacefully.

# Exchange.

## COMMENTS.

This week the *I. S. C. Student* comes to us in mourning for the death of Pres. Schaeffer of the University of Iowa.

An excellent half-tone engraving of Hon. W. M. Stewart of Nevada appears on the cover of *The City Argus* for September 24th. The *Argus* seems to be entirely devoted to politics.

A long poem entitled "Edgar and Rosamund," appears in the October number of the *M. H. Aerolith*. Although some crudities are evident on the whole it is remarkably good; and it never could have been produced without the application of rare talent.

A new cover in white and gold appears on the initial number of the *Austin College Reveille*.

The *Lantern*, from the Ohio State University, is now on our table. We welcome this enterprising sheet.

The *Baylor Literary* of Waco, Texas, is once more with us. It is not one wit the less bright for the change in its editorial staff. The essay entitled "A World Republic," is too good for the author to conceal his identity under a *non de plume*.

## CLIPPINGS.

### AGAINST SMOKING.

The young women students at the University of Michigan have taken a stand against smoking in the corridors of the building or on the campus. They say they are obliged to pass through crowds of male students, nearly all of them puffing out great clouds of nauseating cigarette smoke. The fumes saturate both corridors and recitation rooms and make many of the girls feel sick.—*Woman's Journal*.

"An appropriate musical instrument for a fisherman would surely be a castanet," remarks the *Harvard Lampoon*. "Probably a tramp with any idea of consistency will play the obœ," adds the *Yale Record*. It is suggested that a druggist ought to do well on the vial and that some of our sophomore cadets have aspirations to play the lute.

"This insurance policy is a queer thing," said Dots reflectively, "If I can't sell it, I con-cel it, and if I con-cel it I can't sell it."

The oldest university in the world is at Peking. It is called the "School For the Sons of the Empire." Its antiquity is very great, and a granite register consisting of stone columns, 320 in number, contains the names of 60,000 graduates.

### TRIB.

A 'Varsity man in a wrangle  
Bruised his body and twisted his ankle;  
But by rubbing of Trib  
On his ankle and rib,  
He now any slugger ban mangle.

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- 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.
- Will G. Doane, jeweler and optician.
- Drs. Katherine and George Fee, physicians, surgeons.
- S. C. Gibson, M. D., physician and surgeon.
- R. Herz, jewelry, watch repairing.
- S. J. Hodgkinson, drugs and medicines.
- 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.
- McGinnis Bros., hack and bus service.
- 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.
- Phillips Bros. physicians and surgeons.
- Reno Drug Co., drugs and medicines.
- Rosenthal & Armanko, cigars, tobacco and notions.
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- Reno Mercantile Co., hardware, groceries, provisions.
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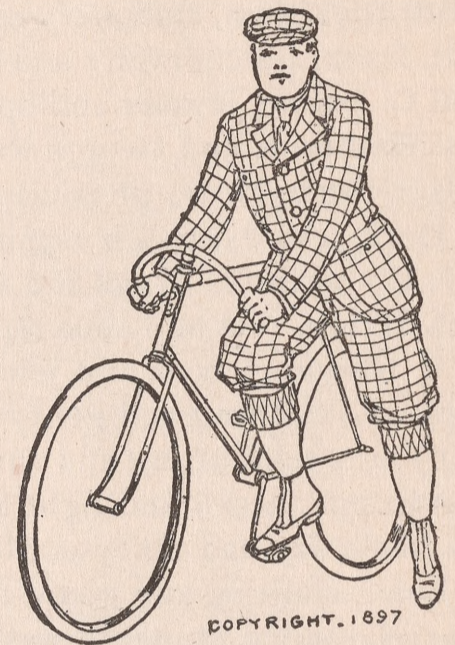
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