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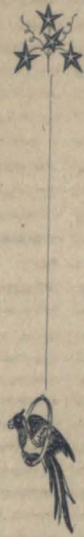
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THE STUDENT.

May, 1890.



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THE STUDENT.

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In this number we give one of the two articles that were promised, on the "tariff" as it affects the farmer. We found that space could not be given, in this number, for both articles; consequently the one favoring the "free trade" policy will be held over for the June number.

We wish to call the attention of the students

to the advertisements in "The Student." Many of the best business houses, and professional men patronize the University by advertising in our paper, and by doing so make the publication of it possible. In return we should give them our patronage, and especially since we cannot do better by dealing elsewhere.

In the last number of "University Magazine," an M. D. had the courage to speak out boldly against excessive indulgence in college athletics. Since athletics seem to be so essential to the best interests of college life, and the feeling in favor of them is so strong, it requires considerable courage to oppose even the extreme forms. It cannot be said that the students of our University, waste either time or strength, nor that they are indifferent in college sports. The boys have shown sufficient interest in field-day to insure its success, and make it creditable to the University.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH EDUCATION.

In former times, and especially in times when the masses had no power, the education of a

child was entirely in the hands of the parent. Everything was private. Each parent educated his child as he wished and without any aid from the state. As a father fed and clothed his child, so he educated him. Depending—as everything clearly did—upon the means of the parent, only a privileged few were educated.

Now things have changed. Our Government was built on the principle that there was to be no such class—that all were to be equal, and have equal political rights. In order to insure the working of such a government it was necessary that its inhabitants be universally educated. For this end the state assumed the greatest part of the parent's burden in bringing up the child. The state took upon itself the responsibility of educating the child.

Just as plainly as the prosperity of the state depends upon the average intelligence of her citizens, the future progress of the state depends upon the education of the generation that is preparing to take the welfare of the state in hand.

Ignorance is a dangerous thing for the state, and a constant menace both to spiritual and temporal safety. In order to avoid this, since some parents are indifferent in the matter, it is necessary that education be made compulsory. In our liberal and enlightened country this has but few opponents. But when we insert another word and call for Compulsory *English* Education we find many opponents. In Wisconsin, under the name of the Bennett Law, which in substance declares that children shall be instructed for a certain time each year and in the English language, this question has been made the most important one in the politics of the state. Although it seems almost a contest between light and darkness, strangely enough this law meets with opposition, and more strange, the opponents are at present in the majority.

Where does this opposition come from? surely not from the native Americans? A Frenchman is not likely to want his child

brought up as a German. Likewise, neither the native American nor America herself wants her children brought up as anything but Americans.

From the foreign-born citizen must come the main opposition. In this opposition he hurts himself more than he is aware. When a man of foreign birth becomes an American citizen, intending to make this country his home, he and his children should at once become naturalized and assimilated. They should at once learn the language of their new country. The sooner they do this, the better for them. They may cherish the memory and history of their native land; they may retain a knowledge of the language and literature of their former home; but they should remember that they have renounced all allegiance to the land of their birth and that henceforth it is their duty to strive to be American citizens in the full sense of the word.

Education in parochial schools is not to be encouraged. In these the English language is often neglected. Thousands of young men and women—children of foreign-born citizens—grow up, who, although they may have spent years in such schools, are not able to speak a word of English. Things go so far, that in districts where such teaching is carried on, it is often necessary to employ interpreters that native born Americans may understand each other. Is this to be encouraged?

Children belong to their parents less than to the State. It is for the State, then, to educate her children, to give them a knowledge of her own language, and teach them to become loyal Americans.

H. G. V.

Should the Farmer Defend or Oppose the American Protective System?

This question, has, for the last five years, been constantly agitated in every form of economic

debate. Its discussion has evolved almost every possible phase of argument and illustration. The solution of the problem is admittedly difficult. Conclusions arrived at by apparently sound processes of logical reasoning from conceded premises are rejected as presumptuous of a theory completely at variance with actual facts. In what particular postulate of the proposition, or in what stage of the demonstration the fallacy lurks, seems to baffle the most penetrating scrutiny. The assertion that protection is and has proved itself the source of national wealth and economic thrift is flatly met by the counter-assertion that the farming class is sinking deeper and deeper into the hopeless dilemma of bearing increasing burdens with diminishing resources. The truth or untruth of either assertion, confined within the proper limits of its relation to agricultural interests, is anxiously to be sought after. To reach that result a foundation must be laid inclusive of a wide range of historic facts exterior to and responsible for many of the present conditions determining the existing facts. The space allotted to this paper permits only a bare outline in this due order of a few of those precedent facts; argument must be undertaken if at all, in a future article.

Statistics are the touchstone of all questions of political economy. These are the material that induction must take in hand and explain.

Given an effect an adequate cause must be found. A theory that does not satisfy this prerequisite must be abandoned. The accepted application of the law of supply and demand is undisputed. The cause of the augmented ratio of the one to the other is the gist of the matter. A farmer in England or America cannot be in a worse relative situation in 1890 than in 1850 unless some disturbing cause has intervened. If the condition be worse, the cause in the very nature of things will primarily relate to the ratio of supply to demand in his market. Query: has this ratio sensibly increased within the last thirty years in the markets accessible to the American farmer?

Without question, there is an accumulating

surplus. Then follows the inevitable result, the yielding of prices. The utilizing of steam as a motive power is an immense factor in this problem. Products from immensely increased areas of cultivation the world over have acquired ready and cheap means of transportation. If one country produces a surplus of any staple grown with equal facility in other countries the former is no longer the arbiter of market value. Further, the question of transportation is not limited to products but includes, also, producers. An immigration of more than half a million per year would never have begun nor have continued under any other condition precedent. Five thousand miles of railway in 1850 against almost two hundred thousand in 1890.

There results the world over an immense increase, at the points of production, of fresh labor demanding employment in every department of agriculture and unskilled industry. Has America alone received this impetus? Has America alone a surplus of agricultural products? No, cut off today the surplus reaching the demand market from India, Egypt, Australia and the Black Sea and the American farmer will begin to hoard gold. The assertion that free trade would increase our exportation is too unfounded to require serious refutation. How will it diminish our surplus? The answer usually is "by sending abroad more wheat and farm products in exchange for manufactured articles." The answer assumes that a mere commercial policy will increase the number of consumers; otherwise foreign markets must store breadstuffs as the United States stores silver dollars. It is absurd to claim that increased shipments will find market at an equivalent and sustained price. Palpably the only remedy is for America to consume her own surplus. How? Get her to diversify her agricultural industries, and stop importing two hundred millions of food and fibres that can be produced at home. Eliminate this importation and substitute to that end home labor and capital and a long step will be taken in the remedial process. The American farmer can produce two-thirds of the articles he alleges the tariff wrongfully

taxes his consumption of. His homely necessities, save these exceptions, are cheaper than they were ten years ago, and hard on to a level with the cheapest markets of the world. A prudent husbandry of his natural resources will gradually remove the incubus of debt, and interest will drop from 25 per cent. to 5 per cent. on his needed borrowed capital. Thrift will ensue, and the tariff cease to be the political scapegoat of his financial sins. The home and not the foreign market will determine the measure of values. If wheat is worth a dollar per bushel, he has as good a right to combine to get that price, as the carpenter or mechanic to get two dollars for eight hours work. This introductory chapter must come to a conclusion, with the remark, that, the farmer ought to ponder well his position. The history of other countries is replete with admonition to him. He has not as yet been influenced by the sophistries of the free-trader and we do not believe he will be.

ARBOR DAY AT U. N. D.

A day or two since, we all heard, or ought to have heard, the origin of Arbor Day.

For the benefit of those who were absent, we will repeat that in 1872, by a suggestion of ex-Governor Morton, of Nebraska, a proclamation was issued for the observance of a day of tree planting. It is said that the sun set that day on a rising generation of twelve millions of trees, within the boundaries of that state. Since that time, Arbor Day has been established in thirty-four of our states and in four of our territories. Accompanying this information was the request that the young gentlemen's assistance was desired in setting out a number of trees, which had been sent for and were expected in the course of the afternoon.

The young ladies naturally felt slighted at being excluded from participation in a task which promised so much pleasure. They therefore kept a sharp look-out for the approach of the expected load of trees.

When, at length, the time arrived to com-

mence operations, they were on hand to render the best of their assistance as well as to encourage the young men in their arduous task, by the force of example.

Every one was interested in some particular tree or trees; even the Freshmen deigned to be interested, for once, in something besides themselves.

We observed a circle of dignified students frisking, we can scarcely call it dancing, about a tree. At the same time they chanted a dirge, which ended in something that sounded as nearly as one could determine like:

"O we are members of the X. C. I.;

Ninety—ninety One!

At work or play we all excel,

O Ninety—Ninety-One!

O glorious X. C. I.! O matchless Ninety-One!

In the U. N. D. as all agree unmatched in work or fun!"

Sung to the air of *Campleton Races*.

The enfeebling effect of the said dirge rendered the above mentioned students so helpless, that shortly after they were almost dislodged by a few timid "Preps."

Another group we found standing about a tree dedicated to Norway. Still another tree was under the charge of one lone youth, who was planting it in honor of his native home, Iceland. Like scenes might be observed throughout the grounds.

Arbor Day, you may have observed, can be made a pleasant as well as a most profitable holiday, in which all may participate. Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

"I have written many verses, but the best verses I have written are the trees I have planted."

Now we are not all capable of writing verses, but all are able to plant, or, at least, assist in planting trees. On gazing across the campus when the day's labor was over, we were reminded of Emerson's lines:

"See yonder leafless trees against the sky,
How they diffuse themselves into the air,
And ever subdividing, separate
Limbs into branches, branches into twigs,
As if they loved the element, and hasted
To dissipate their being into it."

THE WEAPON OF BEAUTY.

By Anacreon a Greek lyric poet, born in 563, B. C., and died in 478, B. C., translated by Aourne, English founder of Primitive Methodism.

Pointed horns—the dread of foes—
 Nature on the bull bestows;
 Horny hoofs the horse defend;
 Swift-winged feet the hare befriend;
 Lion's gaping jaws disclose
 Dreadful teeth in grinning rows;
 Wings to birds her care supplied;
 Finny fishes swim the tide;
 Nobler gifts to man assigned
 Courage firm and strength of mind.
 From her then exhausted store
 Naught for woman has she more?
 How does nature prove her care?
 Beauty's charms is woman's share.
 Stronger far than warrior's dress
 Is her helpless loveliness.
 Safety smiles in beauty's eyes;
 She the hostile flame defies;
 Fiercest swords submissive fall;
 Lovely woman conquers all.

A History of the Cares and Trials of a Normal.

Before I left the U. N. D., I received a letter saying: "The board meets next Tuesday and you had better come and get your contract signed that day." Accordingly I hurried home to meet the board. When the time for the meeting arrived, the clerk was the only piece of the board ready to do the business, consequently we did not make a contract that day.

Shortly after this I cleaned house, that is "my little tar-paper shanty on the claim." The mice had held their winter carnival there, and had evidently been feasting on my literature. I do not know for sure, but I imagine they are crammed with a medley of news, gathered from dry goods catalogues, novels, etc., etc.

After putting on a new roof (paper), and tacking tin over the holes, to make it mouse-proof, it was thought ready for occupancy.

A few days later I set out to the director's house, bearing a blank contract—as he was too busy with his spring work to come to me, I went to him.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, my carriage (a farm wagon) drawn by two large fiery steeds (oxen) came to the door. I climbed up into the wagon, the driver cracked his whip and yelled "Gee there! *Gee! Gee!*" and off we started.

We had an uneventful ride of five miles, across an uninhabited prairie, as most of the land is owned by the money loaners. There was nothing to be seen except the gay and festive gophers. After we had gone over three miles, we saw a hawk acting strangely, and as we came closer, found that it was fighting a gopher. I never before understood how a gopher could fight a hawk. It stood on its hind feet and struck out at the hawk with its fore paws as a cat does, then it would jump up, off the ground, at the hawk, with its mouth open, all the while squealing and furiously pawing the air. We saved the life of that gopher, much to our sorrow, as our coming scared the hawk away, and the gopher skipped off into his hole. But for our interference I think the hawk would have won.

Soon after this I left my carriage and walked the remaining mile and a half to the director's house. When I reached it, I was told that he was four miles away, plowing. I decided I had gone far enough with my contract that day. The young ladies of the house invited me to stay with them, so I concluded to stop and rest a while. Two boys, my former pupils, came into the room, and the younger seemed to feel that he was by duty bound to entertain me, so he began operations at once by pulling the cat's tail, carrying it around by either one foot or one ear. The cat acted as if it were used to these performances, and gave vent to its feelings with an occasional heart-rending meow. Becoming tired of this, he happened to think of another cat, (a Sullivan) and went out to get it but while he was gone, his sister seized the opportunity to save her pet, by putting it out of the house, and so spoiled the fight.

The boy, after exhibiting some gopher tails and other treasures, evidently thought the entertainment was getting dull. He went to the

barn. Soon he came in leading a calf. Then there was a free fight, between the boy and his sisters, which ended in a victory for the girls, who pushed boy and calf out of the door and locked it. These people do not usually bring calves into the house, he was just "showing off", as Tom Sawyer said.

As all good times end, so did mine. At 11 o'clock I started home against a good, strong, healthy, Dakota wind. I expected to meet my carriage at the place I parted from it, but when I arrived there, no carriage was to be seen, so I walked on. There was only one house on the road, and when I reached it, I found that the lady of the house was away, nobody at home but her two batchelor brothers, who were just preparing their dinner. Of course I could not visit them, (although I was very hungry and sorely tempted to remain for dinner,) but had to walk all the way home. When I reached home, I fully realized what it was to be tired with two good scoldings thrown in.

The contract was finally signed and school commenced the third Monday in April. I went to the school house early that morning and was busily sweeping when one of the patrons came with his three children. He said he did not think it right for me to "clean up that muss." I told him the district was too poor to hire it cleaned. "Well," said he, "they are not too poor to work; my woman can come and help." This man has the reputation of not being very fond of work himself, but in this he is like the man who said he was "willing all his relations should go to war."

Called the school to order at 9 o'clock. Everything went off pleasantly. The children were ready to take up their lessons where they left them last fall. We were soon in working order.

On the second morning the disturbing element appeared, a new scholar, a boy. I felt sorry for him at first, for the other pupils stood at a distance and looked at him as cows do when a strange one is added to the herd. My sympathy was wasted, for he proved to be cap-

able of taking care of himself. He was standing by the black-board, trying to write *cat*, when suddenly a look of terror crossed his face and he commenced to rub his coat sleeve, saying: "My ma said she'd lick me if I got this jacket dirty, it's the very best jacket I've got."

In the morning he gave me his book and said with the air of a critic, "I don't know much about this book, only had it two or three days."

But the antics that boy went through, and the many different positions he would get himself into, would have made Barnum's India rubber man green with envy if he had seen him. And talk! I could not stop him; he seemed to be wound up, and had to run down. I asked him to count one hundred. He said "Yes, and a good many of 'em."

At recess he "played smart" and wanted to *lick* them all. He went up to a large, good natured girl twelve years old, and said, "I'm past seven and I guess I can lick a girl." She gave him such a look of disgust, and said, "You are one foolish boy."

Just before it was time to dismiss school, I told the younger ones to make a house. The newcomer said "he couldn't make much of a house but would try." The result was not very satisfactory, but the little fellow who sat in the same seat, had drawn quite an elaborate house, so 'smarty' quietly put his finger in his mouth and drew it across his neighbor's picture. The little fellow looked as if he would like to cry, but he did not.

It is noon as I finish. This *he* comes and says "what's yer writin?" I answer, "something." He says, "All right!" sighs, and "goes off seeking whom he may devour."

THE NORMAL.

BY EMILY.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a country village passed,
A youth, who wore upon his head
A hat whereon a ticket read,

The Normal.

His hair was brushed, likewise his teeth;
 His boots shone brightly from beneath,
 And like a B-flat cornet rung,
 The accents of that well known tongue,
 The Normal.

"Tut, tut," the old man said, "don't go.
 The times are tight, and money slow.
 Keep close to home; don't spend your tin."
 The youth replied with a vim,
 The Normal.

"Come now, do stay; the maiden said;
 And on this bosom rest your head."
This just about stopped his career,
 But still he answered with a tear,
 The Normal.

Oft in twilight, cool and gray,
 You'll hear, if you should pass that way—
 The youth and maid, and father-in-law,
 Bless the glad day the youth first saw,
 The Normal.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Among the many interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy, none has a greater charm than the study of sound. It is almost as charming as a fairy story (and what is more delightful?) to study how it is caused by waves of air striking on the tympanum of the ear, and how as the vibrations become swifter the pitch is higher, and the sound clearer.

America's greatest electrician, Thomas A. Edison, conceived the idea of making an instrument, which should be able not only to record sound but also to reproduce it. In carrying out this idea, he constructed the instrument known as the phonograph. This instrument as first made, consisted of three parts, the sender, the recorder and the transcriber. "The sender consists of a tube, having an open mouthpiece at one end, and bearing at the other end a thin diaphragm of metal or other substance, with a sharp point or style affixed to the center of the outer surface. The second apparatus consists of a cylinder, about four inches in diameter,

having on its periphery a V-shaped groove, cut spirally, from end to end. Over the grooved cylinder a sheet of tin-foil is placed and the sender is advanced until the point of the style lightly touches the tin-foil over the opening of the V-shaped cut. The phonograph works on the plan that different sounds are due to different vibrations." While the message is being spoken and the cylinder is being turned rapidly, so as to give both a spiral and a lateral motion, the style is making marks corresponding to the sounds on the tin-foil.

In order to reproduce the message, the style is taken back to the beginning of the groove and turned once more over the tin-foil, the style falling into the indentation first made will reproduce the sound, merely softening the consonants.

Thus far the phonograph has been used more as a toy than as a useful instrument. If it can not be put to some time-saving and valuable use it will be worthless; and so, perhaps it would be well to consider some of the uses to which it can be put.

It is a well known fact that the hand-writing of a great many of our business men is so carelessly done that it is almost illegible. Think how it would relieve the strain on our over-taxed patience, and how it would save time, if we could have our letters talked to us with all the inflections of the natural voice. For instance if a merchant wanted to write a letter, he would go to his phonograph, make his little speech, remove the cylinder and dispatch it to the proper person, who would put it in his machine and grind out the message. These documents could be kept any length of time and be ground out again and again. If he did not desire to keep his letter he could have it melted up and prepared for use again, which, I suppose you see, would be very economical.

Again, suppose a young gentleman should desire to communicate with a lady friend. He could go through the requisite process of saying his say and dispatch the cylinder. Think how delighted she would be to hear the tones

of his voice, even though she could not converse directly with him. It would be rather surprising though if she should happen to turn the crank too fast, and, instead of her lover's manly voice should produce a high treble. Or if a young gentleman should not turn rapidly enough, and get his lady-love's message in deep bass tones, and with a drawl; for, as sound depends on the rate of the vibrations, it follows that if the instrument is turned more slowly the words will be drawled and in deeper tones.

There is another and more labor-saving use to which this valuable instrument might be put. Our Professor of science could give us the lecture in phonograph cylinders, and in order to learn our lessons all we would have to do would be to settle ourselves into an easy chair, start the instrument going and have the lecture repeated to us until we knew it thoroughly. Then too, it would save us the trouble of taking notes, and going without some which we had lost. We could just take all our cylinders and have a thorough review without any effort on our part. You may think this sounds impracticable but I assure you that it is not. In Boston there is a blind man who is studying medicine. Of course he is not able to take notes of the lectures. But he pays close attention and as soon as he comes home he talks it into his phonograph, where he has it for future reference.

It would greatly facilitate progress in learning a foreign language. For example take German. You could first study under an instructor for a year or so, in order to acquire a passable knowledge of Grammar, and a vocabulary and then obtain a phonograph which has recorded German conversations. The machine would talk to you, and if you did not understand, it could be made to repeat any number of times, until you were perfectly familiar with every expression. In time you could learn to converse readily in German and with much less labor than is required in the method now common.

I could go on multiplying examples indefinitely; but I think that I have furnished enough to give you some insight into what I mean. And will you not be glad when this wonderful instrument comes into use?

MARY B. CRANS.

LAKE MOHUNK.

About one hundred miles from the heart of New York City, on the Shawaugunk Mountains, nestled among some gigantic rocks, lies this Lake. Usually lakes are found in the valleys, but strangely enough, those of the Shawaugunk region are on the very tops of the mountains; high up "where they can steal a drink from every passing cloud." They are almost as much of a curiosity as the huge crevices for which these mountains are famous, that harbor the year round, great masses of ice and snow. There are higher points in the Catskills and the Adirondacks, but it is doubtful if anywhere in the State of New York there is a more beautiful spot than this little lake and its surroundings, situated in a break of the mountain over two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

On the north, the high rocks jutting out over the water are covered with trees of various kinds. A large hotel borders the west shore, and excepting the drives on the south and east, extending the distance of a mile or two, a wilder, more secluded place, would be hard to find in America. The remains of an old plank road, built fifty years ago, is the only means of access unless one wishes to reach the place by climbing up the rugged mountain side.

A stage (not of romantic contour however) plies between the lake and New Paltz, the nearest station,—nine miles away.

The confusion and dust of the city is left behind and in this quiet retreat not even the whistle of the "iron horse" pulling his line of coaches is heard.

After this picturesque drive, with sharp curves, far-reaching views, and steep descents, the stage halts before the Mohunk House.

The traveler has soon forgotten how tired he is, in the sight that now greets his eyes. The lake is smooth and clear. Graceful little row-boats dart here and there from behind the rocks like things of life, and a gay company of people are looking at the myriads of gold fish that come to the water's edge to be fed. A climb, a short walk, or a drive in almost any direction will cause one to lose sight of the lake for a time, and in the words of Keats,

"We see the waving of the mountain pine;
And when a tale is beautifully stayed,
We feel the safety of the hawthorn glade;
When it is moving on luxurious wings,
The soul is lost in pleasant smotherings;
Fair dewy roses brush against our faces,
And flowering laurels, spring from diamond
vases,
And bloomy grapes, laughing from green
attire;
While, at our feet the voice of crystal bubbles
Charms us at once from all our cares and
troubles,
So that we feel uplifted from the world
Walking upon the white clouds wreathed
and curled."

SHAKESPEARIANA.

(BY H. B. S.)

The eighth volume of Furness's magnificent *Variorum* edition, containing *As You Like It*, has come to hand. It is by far the most complete and valuable repository ever published of this charming play. We regret, however, to see in this edition, as in *The Merchant of Venice* and *Othello*, the retention of the old orthography, so invincibly repugnant to modern taste.

In *Julius Caesar*, I, ii. 150, 151, we read
When could they say, till now, that talk'd of Rome,
That her wide walks encompass'd but one man?

Here it is a nice question whether we should follow the uniform reading of the old text, 'walks,' as Knight and Staunton do; or adopt Rowe's (1714) emendation, 'walls,' as all other modern editors have done. 'Walls' is a more

obvious word; but perhaps Shakespeare, like Tennyson, would avoid it for that very reason. 'Encompass'd' goes a little better with 'walls,' but it makes fair sense with 'walks.' Wright suggests that 'walks' produces 'a disagreeable assonance' with 'talk'd;,' but this seems fanciful. He adds, quoting Milton's

"But if, within the circuit of these walks,

In whatsoever shape he lurk," (*Par. Lost*, IV, 586)

"Walks' in this sense are proper to a pleasure ground, but they are out of place in a description of Rome." To which it may be answered that here is no description of Rome, but simply an attempt to convey an impression of Rome or its environs, as inclosing a large multitude. A notion of *wideness* is needed, and 'walks' are more comprehensive than 'walls.' The 'walks *about Rome*,' outside as well as inside the walls, have long been famous.

Furthermore, the play is printed with remarkable accuracy in the first folio, and a misprint of so obvious a word as 'walls' was somewhat unlikely to occur. The word 'walke' occurs in III, ii, 249; and 'walkes' in V, iii, 95.

On the whole we incline to the uniform reading of the early texts, on the general principle that it is dangerous to substitute where there is really no need.

U. N. D. SCHOLARSHIP.

Hon. E. H. Thursby's Generous Offer to School Pupils.

The following letter clipped from the *Towner News* and *Stockman* contains the generous offer of Hon. E. H. Thursby of free instruction for one term at the University to that pupil of the McHenry county schools who shall be selected by the plan announced by Mr. Thursby. This generous offer establishes a precedent that we hope to see followed in other counties by many other equally intelligent and whole-souled gentlemen:

TOWNER, May 14, 1890.

To H. J. Kopperdahl, Esq., County Superintendent of Schools:

DEAR SIR:—I have decided to offer a prize to

the pupils of this county in the shape of a term at the University of North Dakota, free of any charge, commencing next October 1st and ending June 15, 1891. I wish that the most deserving pupil under the age of 17 shall be selected, and his or her name sent in to me no later than Sept. 1st., so that all parties shall have fair notice, and that pupils, by their attention and diligence during the summer term of schools here, may fit themselves as candidates for selection. The teacher of each school is to select the most deserving one from their respective schools; and a board, consisting of the chairman of the board of county commissioners the county superintendent of schools and the county auditor, shall select one from the number sent in the one who shall pass the best examination in the branches of instruction taught in the McHenry county schools.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
E. H. THURSBY.

EXCHANGES.

With just enough the father was content,
The son determined, that he would be richer
If possible, so he to college went
And now is a famous baseball pitcher.

Ex.

Harvard University has offered its duplicate specimens in biology and archaeology to Toronto University, whose collection was recently destroyed by fire.

Ex

We have received the following new exchanges during April: *Seminary Echo*, from Luthern Seminary, Wilmar, Minnesota; *The Manitou Messenger*, from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

The value of buildings and grounds of the University of California is placed at \$540,000; the University of Kansas \$540,000; the University of Wisconsin \$620,000; the University of Minnesota \$1,000,000; the University of Texas \$630,000; the University of Ohio \$800,000; the University of Iowa \$400,000.

Ex.

The colors of the larger colleges are as follows: Harvard, crimson; Yale, blue; Princeton, orange and black; Amherst, white and purple; Cornell, cornelian and white; University of Michigan, blue and maize; Vassar, pink and gray; Williams, royal purple; University of Virginia, cardinal and gray; Johns Hopkins University, blue and black; University of Pennsylvania, blue and red.

Ex

The Carletonia is one of our most ably edited exchanges. The April number is particularly meritorious, both in literary productions and in appearance.

Cornell is to have the finest library building in America. It will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000 people. There will be room for 403,000 volumes.

Ex

The Buchtelite is very much improved in appearance this month.

We are glad to welcome *The Dakota Collegian*, which has paid its first visit to our sanctum. It appears to be an able representative of the Dakota Agricultural College.

The law department of University of Michigan has outgrown its present confines, so it is to erect a new building to cost about \$200,000.

A Vassar girl in speaking of Homer, her favorite Greek, said: "I have not read his Aeneid, but his Idiocy is perfectly sublime."

Ex.

University of Montreal has received a bequest of \$200,000 from W. C. McDonald, of Montreal.

American College papers exhibited at the Paris Exposition, excited great interest in foreign educational circles, as college journalism is almost unknown in Europe.

Ex.

Moore's Hill Collegian for April contains some very practical literary articles. We are glad to see an improvement.

Personals and Locals.

Play ball!

Lawn tennis!

The Freshies "got there" in the military examination.

Field Day is approaching.

The Preps say the College Men can't play ball.

"I nominate this *Campbell*."

The Seniors show by their far away looks that their thoughts are dwelling on their Commencement orations.

We must admit that we notice the absence of the Normals.

Some three or four hundred volumes of Governmental Documents were recently added to the Library.

All of our college girls are Democrats.

Miss Maud Walker spent May 10th and 11th visiting friends at Thompson.

Rev. Bishop Shanley, of Jamestown, Father Conaty, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Grand Forks, visited the University and inspected the Dormitory on the 6th.

Some of our students show much zeal in playing tennis. Nearly every fine morning the court is occupied before breakfast.

Prepies in the soup!

Prof. Matteson, principal of the Hillsboro schools, visited the University May 16th. It is hoped to make the school a State High School with a course of study preparatory for the University. More school superintendents should do likewise.

We learn that Geo. W. Young, one of our Freshies, has just entered upon his duties as principal of the Langdon schools. George has had experience as a teacher, and we feel sure of his success.

A goodly number of students showed their patriotism by attending the G. A. R. Encamp-

ment. They were all well pleased with the program.

Miss Alice Topping paid us a visit May 1st. She stayed all day and listened to the recitations of her former classmates.

The Normal Society has adjourned for the rest of the year. Even the young ladies cannot afford to spend their pleasant evenings in literary work.

We wonder why the tall member of our editorial staff notes so often the absence of the Normals. The loss must be of a personal nature.

Prof. in Latin: "What is the derivation of 'examina.'"

Freshman:—"ex,' 'out of'; 'amen', 'so let it be'; 'so let it be out of.' Yes, out of—out of mind."

The Freshman oratory brought to bear on the McKinley bill question in Adelphi, May 13th, stamped that bill as iniquitous.

Frank B. Walker, the Second Prep who got the appointment for Annapolis, left for that place in the latter part of April. He intends to enter some training school. Joseph Travis, who was appointed for West Point is still with us.

April 15th we played the first regular base ball game of the season. This season did not begin so early in North Dakota as last year. Last year we played our first game on New Year's day.

When our boys got back from Easter vacation they found Lieut. Roudiez here, and at once they must drill.

Miss Rena Percival returned May 11th from her home at Devils Lake, after spending a week in giving her eyes much needed rest.

Miss Jones left the University May 18th for Fargo. After a short visit there she expects to resume the duties of school-marm. We hope to see Miss Jones in our ranks next fall as she is a good student and pleasant companion.

One of our modest seniors likewise took a trip south May 18th and returned about mid-day a hungrier, if not a wiser man.

Twice the College Men and Preps have been matched against each other for a base ball game, and twice the College men have come out second best. What is the matter, anyhow?

William Budge was a visitor at the U. N. D. on April 23.

And do you now put on your ball attire?
 And do you now cull out a Saturday?
 And do you now begirt in base ball shoes,
 Thus, come to triumph over Preppy blood?
 Be gone!
 Run to your rooms, fall upon your knees,
 Pray to the gods to wipe out this disgrace
 That now has lit upon our college brood.
 Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
 Upon what hash do these our Preppies feed,
 That they are grown so great? Boys, you are sham'd!
 Gone, gone the college breed of baseball bloods.
 And Preppies now in proud derision shout
 The ringing cheers loud oft our boys were wont.

Mrs. Sprague spent a few days at Milwaukee and vicinity the first part of the month.

Miss Minnie Benham is teaching school near Devils Lake.

We were glad to see "Lord" Marcley's pleasant smile on May 12th. We hope his next visit will be longer.

The Per Gradus elected officers, May 3, who will serve for the rest of the year. The society has agreed to adjourn until next year. The officers elected were:

President—Geo. A. Brennan.
 Vice Pres.—H. G. Vick.
 Secretary—Geo. F. Robertson.
 Critic—Joseph Travis.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Peter Sharpe.

No more we hear those long debates profound,

No more the halls with eloquence resound;
 The reason asked, this answer is returned:
Bouleon and *Per Gradus* have adjourned.

John P. Simon, a Third Year Normal, has left us to take charge of the Thompson school. His position as umpire in our base ball games will be hard to fill.

Miss May Travis of '89, paid a visit to her many friends at the University May 17th.

Miss Anna D. Smith, ex-member of class of '93, with Miss Crain and Mr. Slocum, all of Crookston, visited the University May 3rd.

Messrs. Truax and Kenmonth, both of Langdon, visited friends in the Dormitory May 14.

Lieutenant Roudiez drilled the girls May 19th for the first time. The tin muskets with which they expected to do such deadly execution, will not be used this term.

K. C. Babcock, a classmate of Prof. Babcock and Fellow in the University of Minnesota, in the Department of History, paid us a visit on May 20th.

'Tis seven o'clock in the morning,
 And all is strangely still;
 No sound to give us warning,
 No bird to sing so shrill.

At once there comes a roaring
 As though some fog-horn blew;
 And now as a bird were soaring,
 And singing as it flew.

What is this wondrous singing,
 That almost tears will start?
 The voice of a Junior ringing
 With practice of Webster's art.

Ex-Lieut. Jenks left May 7th, for a vacation of a couple of weeks. He took the train for St. Paul. Is he going on another big hunt?

President Sprague lectured before the Hillsboro Institute last week.

May 6th brought us a very pleasant Arbor Day. Quite a number of trees were planted at the University. The Students all turned out and lent their assistance in the work. Trees were put out by nearly all the classes. The Freshmen as usual were eager to display themselves, and planted a tree much larger than the rest.

Weather report for April, 1890, at the University:

Mean temperature, in degrees:	
7 a. m.	33.77
2 p. m.	48.53
9 p. m.	42.56
For month	42.94
Highest temperature, on the 9th	82
Lowest temperature, on the 1st	18
Monthly range of temperature	64
Greatest daily range of temperature	52
Least daily range of temperature	10
Prevailing wind, South.	
Maximum velocity of wind, 45 miles per hour.	
Number of clear days	13
Number of fair days	12
Number of cloudy days	5
Number of days on which rain or snow fell	3

G. S. S.

Puellae subter magnum *shawlum*
Vident *baseball* super campum;
Puerum *baseball* fatigat,
Ad puellas pedes versat.

Puellae laetae comprehendunt,
Eum subter *shawlum* ponunt;
Puer se secretum putat,
Cum aliquis puellas vocat.

Puellae domum se conferunt
Pedes invitae retrahunt;
Puerum relinquunt solum,
Meditantem illum *shawlum*.

During the latter part of April Misses Maud Walker and Mattie Glass spent some days in St. Paul.

Some time ago Pres. Sprague made application for a post-office for the University. It has now been fully established with Prof. Babcock as postmaster. Mail sent to the University should hereafter be addressed: University, Grand Forks Co., N. Dak.

A manuscript covered with quaint hieroglyphics, but quite modern looking in other respects, said to have been found by an eastern Archaeological society near the supposed site of Alba Longa, was exhibited on the bulletin board one day during the past month. Some of the most advanced students felt quite proud at being able to decipher a few of the strange look-

ing characters to an admiring audience. The following day a more modern looking scroll appeared, but upon close inspection we found it did not possess nearly the interest of the former one.

Miss Nellie Baptie left for her home at Bathgate May 14th. She went to witness her brother pay his vows to Hymen.

Prof. to Freshman class:—"Did you look over this lesson, or overlook it?"

The Adelphi held their regular election on April 17th, and elected the following ticket:

President—Myron W. Smith.

Vice Pres.—Joseph Travis.

Secretary—Miss M. Cocks.

Treasurer—G. S. Sprague.

First Marshal—John D. Campbell.

Second Marshal—Miss H. Paulson.

This is our only literary society that seems determined to run on for the rest of the school year.

Miss Nash remembered us by paying us a visit April 17th.

The Freshman and Fourth Year Normal classes planted a tree on Arbor Day, dedicated to "Electricity."

One of our boys, not excessively modest in the estimation of his charms, on looking out of his window at 7 a. m. perceived that a spy-glass, held by a fair scientist on the campus below, was pointed in his direction. The youth's heart began to beat double quick time, his vain head grew a little flurried; the thought that he was the subject of this interesting morning scrutiny made his slender waist-coat swell to its utmost. He began manipulating his handkerchief in the usual approved—or rather unapproved—style. But still the fair one stood motionless, with the spy glass fixed. It seemed very strange to the youth, so he redoubled his efforts in the handkerchief line. Suddenly the spy glass was taken down and the girl walked back to the Dormitory without

seeming to notice his charms. He turned and saw a senior standing in the door, laughing. He heard something about a weather vane and observations but did not wait for more. He of the would-be-handkerchief-flirtation is rather reticent on the subject.

Saturday, May 10th, about a dozen of Grand Forks ball players came out to the University and wanted to play ball. The University had but two or three of their players at home, but out of courtesy got together nine men and played. The game proved to be very close and interesting. In order to get back in time for supper the umpire stopped the game when in full progress, and called it a draw. The Grand Forks boys went away highly pleased with their contest with the University "scrub" nine.

Miss Emma Arnold took a trip home Sunday, May 11.

Another business manager of the *Student* has resigned. Mr. J. J. Armstrong has left the University for the rest of the term, and has resigned. He is studying law in Attorney Bosard's office, this summer. Messrs. Heyland and Robertson will conduct the business affairs of the magazine for the rest of the year.

Of Pres. Sprague's lecture before the Cass county teachers' institute May 15th, the Argus says: "His theme was Public Speaking, and he who shall profit not by the feast of good things poured forth by the gifted speaker certainly

could not be possessed of many of the attributes described and illustrated in the lecture. Prof. Sprague's ability to imitate the voice, gesture and other faculties possessed and displayed by a well equipped public speaker was decidedly marked on this occasion and he was listened to from first to last with the most absorbing interest and lively appreciation. The district court room in which the sessions of the institute are held, was crowded to its utmost capacity."

Considerable excitement prevailed before the result of the military examination was made known, May 6th. No less excitement afterward. The result proved to be as follows:

Captain—Rollo P. Currie.
 First Lieut.—M. W. Smith.
 Second Lieut.—G. S. Sprague.
 First Serg.—T. W. Heyland.
 Second Serg.—H. G. Vick.
 Third Serg.—Fred. Fiset.
 Fourth Serg.—John S. Macnie.
 Fifth Serg.—F. Bartholomew.
 First Corporal—G. A. Brennan.
 Second Corporal—H. Urdahl.
 Third Corporal—B. G. Skulason.
 Fourth Corporal—I. MacDonald.

The officers were appointed according to their standing in the examination. Mr. Currie has resigned his position as Captain to take that of Second Lieutenant. Myron W. Smith is now our captain.

VISIT THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT STORE.

UNCLE RASTUS' PARROT.

New York Sun:—"Polly wants a cracker!" "No," retorted the parrot, "None of your poor white trash in mine. Give me a hoe cake."

Had Drawn Only Blanks.

Chicago Tribune:—School boy (who has struck a snag in history lesson)—"Dick, what did it cost to buy Louisiana?" Elder brother (gloomily)—"I don't remember, Jerry, but it cost me \$96 last year to keep her going."

The Ontario Store has added to its many departments, yet another, that of dressmaking. Miss Ida Brathoode has charge. We guarantee first-class work, and perfect fitting.

AHEAD, AS USUAL.

Terra Haute Express:—Englishman—"We have lately been building steamers that can sail over six inches of water."

American:—That's nothing. We have long had steamers in America that have sailed three days over due."

The Dress Goods Department of the Ontario Store will soon contain the largest and best assorted stock of dress goods in the state. We invite your inspection and will gladly send sample to any address.

His Original Topic.

Chicago Tribune: Associate—"Have you finished your lecture to be delivered before the Association of Physicians?"

Doctor—"I have, and it will create a sensation."

"New subject?"

"Totally new and original in medical circles."

"What is it?"

"The good results to be obtained from the use of food."

HAIR AND DIAMONDS.

Waseca Radical: "Another excellent feature of the McKinley tariff bill is that human hair is put on the free list. This with free diamonds just fixes the farmer. With a big diamond and a small wad of human foreign hair he can sit up nights and grow fat enjoying solid comfort."

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Do you want a shoe that will wear, a shoe that will fit, a shoe that is comfortable and shapely? If so we advise ladies to wear "The Ludlow," and gents "The Douglas" shoes. For sale at the Ontario Store.

Tender Grief Indeed.

New York Sun: The Rev. Dr. Primrose— I'm glad to see you so kind hearted and I love you for crying when your father cut the tail off your dog. What made him do it?

Little Johnnie—"To stop me tying a can to it"

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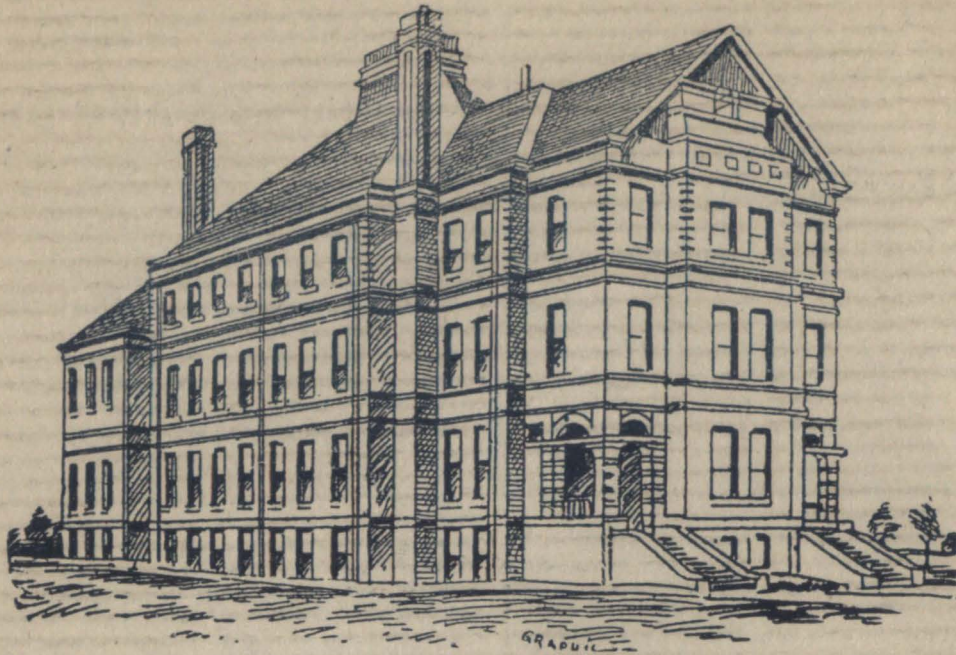
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