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February 1891

The Dakota Student

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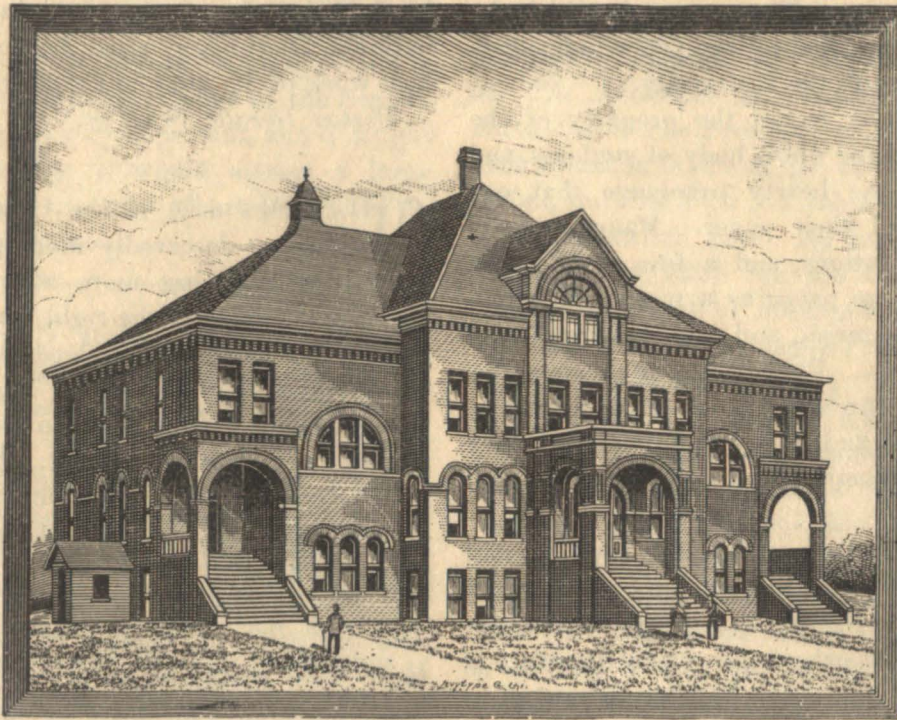
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THE STUDENT.

VOL. IV.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA, FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 4



LADIES' HALL, U. N. D.

THE STUDENT.

Published Monthly by the Students of the University
of North Dakota.

One Year, - - - - - 75 Cents
Single Copy, - - - - - 10 Cents

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WE feel constrained, so to speak, to say a few words to our contributors. We would be glad to be able to say that our alumni have supported us as generously by contributing to our columns, as the students have by subscribing. We wish that our friends would remember that our alumni and college classes are not as large as we hope to see them in the future, and to contribute more generously. We have two suggestions to make to our contributors. The first one is that they contribute, and the second that they sign at least, their initials to their contributions. It looks rather anonymous to see nothing appended.

OUR subscription list is much larger at the present time, among the students of our University, than it has ever been in the history of the STUDENT. There are but few of the resident students who have not subscribed, and most of them have paid in advance. In addition we have several subscriptions from students living in the city. The manner in which the students support the college paper indicates a spirit of loyalty to the University.

A college paper is not the property of the editors; but of the whole body of students, and should have the hearty patronage that our students accord their paper. Many students in some institutions, and a few in all, look upon the college paper as a matter in which they have no interest, and any expense therewith as needless. This class of students suffer as much loss through their lack of interest as does the paper, and the expense is as necessary as any part of their ordinary expenses.

THE New Webster.—Webster's International Dictionary is the book which is destined to go into every library, every public school, every household where American literature is received and where the English language is studied.

The publishers have spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in bringing this work out in its unabridged, revised, enlarged and authentic form. It now takes the name "International," and this is intended to emphasize the fact that the language of the mother country now encircles the globe.

Every page has been treated as if the book were now published for the first time. The claim of the publishers is that it retains that excellence in definition which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judges, journalist, scholar, artisan and man of business refer, and that in etymology, pronunciation, citations and pictorial illustrations it

carries to greater perfection the merit of its predecessors.

We believe that it abundantly justifies these modest claims, and that, as a comprehensive popular dictionary, it is likely to retain the pre-eminence which has long been held by "Webster's Unabridged." No dictionary can be final, but for the next 25 years the "International Dictionary" must be accepted as the best work of its kind in the English language.

—*Boston Herald*, Sept. 28, 1890.

MILITARY drill, in the University, is becoming deservedly more popular and is constantly receiving more attention. Lieut. Roudiez is evidently the right man in the right place. He conducts his department in a way that commends itself to all. The present year though but half gone has seen considerable improvement in this department. Quite a number of the students have obtained uniforms, and find them admirably suited for students' life. The officers have swords and belts. A very desirable change is being made at the present time. The old guns of which it might be said, that there were plenty of them such as they were, and that they were good enough what there was of them, are being replaced by new ones. A competitive drill to be held on Washington's birthday was talked of, but the want of guns will prevent that at present.

AMONG the many bills introduced in our legislature this year, was one to establish a chair of the Scandinavian language at our University. There are quite a number of students here of Scandinavian descent, and as a consequence, when the question was discussed in one of our literary societies it aroused a great deal of feeling. Of course we like to get everything that will add to the advancement of our University; but, considering our

present circumstances, we think we voice the opinions of a majority of the students in saying that the amount necessary to sustain a chair in Scandinavian could be used to better advantage in some other department. When we have grown older and stronger it will be perfectly proper to have an elective course in Scandinavian. At present the chief argument its champions put forth, is its practicability. They claim there are so many Scandinavians in the Northwest that a knowledge of the Scandinavian language is very important, and if taught in our University, it would attract a large number of students who otherwise would attend other institutions.

THE University student is very generally credited with displaying a good deal of ignorance of the happenings of the world in which he lives. There is one class of students who restrict themselves solely to the study of text-books; another who read widely on subjects in their course of learning, but nothing else; and still another very large class who feel disinclined to do any extra work. All these fail to read the newspapers either from aversion or simply disinclination. Many of these first two classes spend hours of hard study on ancient history but utterly disregard the history of to-day. They seem to forget that what was politics yesterday is history to-day; that what is politics to-day will be history to-morrow.

IT is generally put down as an axiom—although not found in any mathematical dictionary—that the student (not THE STUDENT) is a chronic kicker. We feel safe in saying that had not other institutions in past history discovered this truth, *our* experience would have established it. But it is pleasant to think we are not alone, and then, wherefore discuss an axiom.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

[By H. B. S.]

To Col. William Preston Johnston, President of the Tulane University, we are indebted for a copy of his delightful and instructive book, entitled "*The Prototype of Hamlet, and Other Shakespearian Problems.*" It comprises seven lectures under the following heads: *How to Study Shakespeare, Macbeth, The Significance of Hamlet, The Authorship of Hamlet, The Evolution of Hamlet, The Plot of Hamlet, and The Prototype of Hamlet.* President Johnston is one of the ablest men in the nation, and this book is a valuable contribution to Shakespearian lore. He argues with great learning and skill for the startling theory (which he arrived at independently, though it was first broached by James Plumptre in 1796, and afterwards advocated by Carl Silberschlag in 1860) that the original King Hamlet was Lord Darnley! that the queen mother, Gertrude, was Mary, Queen of Scots! that the murderer, King Claudius, was Bothwell! and that our Hamlet was King James the Sixth of Scotland, afterwards James the First of England! that Hamlet was about twenty years old at the time the first rough draft of the play was produced, and about thirty when the complete play, as printed in the second quarto, was published!

"He's here in double trust;
First, as I am his kinsman, and his subject,
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
Who should against his murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. Besides this, Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that," etc.

Macbeth, I, viii, 12-18.

If we had the courage of the late Mr. Hudson, we might venture on the dangerous business of improving Shakespeare's text by proposing an emendation in this passage, making the first line read,

"He's here in triple trust," or
"He's here in treble trust;"

for three grounds of trust are specified, viz:

kinship, allegiance, and hospitality; and it is awkward to couple the first two as but one. The change would make a neat reading, and involve but the substitution of two or three letters. But having so often in these columns protested against the *cacoethes emendationis*, we shall "let well-enough alone."

In the fifth line of the above quotation, all the other editors put a comma after "Besides;" thus:

"Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne," etc.

The effect of thus joining 'this' to 'Duncan' is to treat Duncan as if he were comparatively unknown, and needed to be singled out; or even as if he were the object of condescension, spoken of with a patronizing air, or with a flippant, not to say contemptuous tone on Macbeth's part.

But Duncan of all men was best known, and Macbeth is in no mood to belittle him. In our edition of *Macbeth*, therefore, we punctuate thus:

"Besides this, Duncan
Hath borne," etc,

SUGAR BEETS AND COAL IN NORTH DAKOTA.

A VERY interesting state document has been published with the above title. It is the results of investigations by E. J. Babcock, of the department of chemistry and mineralogy in our University, and is issued by H. T. Helgesen, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. In our last issue of THE STUDENT we made reference to Prof. Babcock's investigations, and we now give the following extracts from his report. It should be read by every one who has the future prosperity of our state at heart.

The report on beets begins with a discussion of soil requirements. This is followed by analyses of soil from several localities in the state. We notice that the work of the soil

analyses was largely that of Mr. Myron W. Smith, one of our last year's graduates, who is taking past graduate work in the University, this year.

The analyses of North Dakota soils are compared with analyses from European beet districts from which it appears that much of the soil in North Dakota is well suited to sugar beet growth.

CLIMATE IS NEXT DISCUSSED.

Several samples of sugar-beets grown in North Dakota were analyzed. The average sugar contents of the juice was 14.5 per cent, which is much higher than that required in Europe for successful sugar manufacture.

In speaking of the value of the industry we quote a few points as follows:

From an agricultural point of view, sugar beet culture is important as supplying another profitable crop. A crop of fifteen tons per acre would, at \$4 per ton, make the gross receipts \$60 per acre. It has been estimated that the average yearly returns to the farmer for his beet crop will be from \$50 to \$65 per acre, which would net far more than the ordinary grain crop. It would require an exceedingly large crop of wheat and a good price to bring more than \$15 per acre. Sugar factories would supply an independent home market, thus insuring a better and more uniform price than can be secured when dependence is put on the quotations of a distant city, as is the case with grain products.

The beet is especially valuable as a fitting and cleaning crop. It is far better than fallowing, and thus becomes one of the best forerunners of other crops. Beets should be cultivated in rotation with other crops. In this way the soil would not be degraded; but rather well fitted, as would be seen by the succeeding crop.

The quality of wheat raised after beets is better than usually produced; the ears are larger and heavier, the straws stronger and not

so liable to lodge. The berry is larger and brighter; its specific gravity is also greater, weighing from two to three pounds more than the ordinary wheat.

After the juice is used for sugar, the beet pulp which remains is an admirable food for stock, on which, in the sugar districts of Europe, large numbers of cattle, sheep and swine are fed.

The effect of the introduction of this industry into North Dakota would correspond to those just mentioned, but would perhaps be even more marked.

So far, experiments have shown the soil and climate of North Dakota to be well suited to the culture of sugar beets, the yield being good and the quality rich.

The value of beets and beet pulp would be of importance in North Dakota in the raising of sheep and swine; for any extensive introduction of the sugar industry would be almost sure to make a large increase in the number of swine raised; and as it is conceded that beet pulp is a remarkably good mutton producer, the establishment of the beet industry in this state would add a wonderful stimulus to the already fast developing sheep business.

The results which this report gives of investigations that have been made are certainly very encouraging, and it is hoped that these investigations are but the beginning of more extended ones.

The successful introduction of an industry of this character and of such magnitude, demands time for careful and extended experimentation.

The coming year there should be a hundred or two hundred samples of beets sent for analysis from as many localities as possible. Let everyone who possesses a garden or farm, sow, and care for well, a patch of beets, and have them analyzed. The beets will be excellent food for stock, so the labor and expense of the experiment will not be wasted.

NORTH DAKOTA COAL.

The report on coal begins with a discussion of the geology, mode of occurrence, varieties and characteristics and is followed by several pages of local descriptions and analyses of coals. Twenty samples of North Dakota coals were analyzed, and they gave an average of:

Water and volatile matter, per cent.....	48.37
Fixed carbon.....	44.71
Ash.....	6.82
Average of samples analyzed for sulphur.....	0.34

SOME COMPARISONS.

For the purpose of comparison, I give below averages of analysis from several coal districts:

Ohio coals — average of twenty analyses.
(Ohio Geological Survey, 1883.)

Moisture and volatile matter, per cent.....	36.65
Fixed carbon.....	58.10
Ash.....	6.02

Indiana coals—average of fifty-two analyses.
(Indiana Geological Survey, 1873.)

Moisture and volatile matter, per cent.....	42.21
Fixed carbon.....	51.20
Ash.....	6.02

Iowa coal—average of sixty-four analyses.
(Iowa Geological Survey, 1870.)

Moisture and volatile matter, per cent.....	47.81
Fixed carbon.....	45.42
Ash.....	6.77

RELATIVE VALUE.

We quote a few points as to value:

As has already been said, the coal deposits of this state cover a very large area. No exact statement on this point can be given. There are, no doubt, several thousand square miles of coal.

The value of coal varies widely, according to the use to which it is to be put. So no statement can be given to cover all cases. For one purpose a coking, highly volatile coal, is desirable; for another, a free burning coal with little volatile matter is preferred. And so on, different uses demand coal of a special character. However, "it must always hold true that local supplies of mineral fuels, whatever their quality, must be the chief dependence of communities, because of their proximity to the

consumer." Lignites, even of inferior quality, are coming into increasing use in many localities. The statistics of Germany and Austria show that more than 22,000,000 tons of this fuel are annually used in those countries for domestic and other purposes." The North Dakota coal, though lignite, is of a high grade, and in one or two cases may be classed as bituminous.

For general heating purposes, the value of coal can usually be estimated approximately by the amount of fixed carbon it contains. By referring to the analyses it will be seen that the fixed carbon in North Dakota coal analyzed averages 44.71 per cent; that of Iowa, 45.42 per cent; that of Indiana, 51.20 per cent; and that of Ohio, 58.10 per cent.

As compared with wood, there is no doubt that, for ordinary purposes, this coal is far superior at reasonable prices. It is to be hoped that little timber will be burned in North Dakota where so much better and usually cheaper fuel can be secured. In some localities it is sad to notice how much wood is cut for fuel. Every tree should be encouraged to grow. If tree culture were what it should be in North Dakota, the good resulting would be of inestimable value.

For general manufacturing and heating purposes, in which most of the fuel is used, the coal of North Dakota is well adapted. By the use of native coal, hundreds of thousands of dollars might be kept within the state and encouragement given to the development of an important resource.

It will be seen by reference to the analysis of North Dakota coals, that the average is 0.34 per cent sulphur, while the lowest shows but little more than a trace. This remarkable freedom from sulphur is of no small advantage to any coal.

In connection with the coal deposits in many localities in the state, there are extensive beds

of clay of very fine quality, which promises to give rise to an important industry in the manufacture of certain pottery ware, tiles, brick, artificial stone, etc.

From what has been said, it may justly be concluded that the coal of North Dakota is of inestimable value to the people of the state.

With the increase of population, this abundant and cheap supply of fuel will bring in new industries and furnish supplies of great value to vast regions otherwise scantily provided with fuel.

GOOD AND BAD DEEDS.

Beware! The longest life of good,
Is blackened, by one deed of wrong;
And never was there man who could
Recover, lived he e'er so long.

Thus Arnold's early days of worth,
Weigh naught against his later shame;
There is not in his land of birth,
A creature that doth love his name.

Napoleon had a bright career,
Until to Josephine untrue;
Then fortune left him with a sneer,
To meet his fate at Waterloo.

Parnell was Ireland's truest friend,
He helped her in her sorest need;
Yet his bright prospects met an end
In one sad moment, one mis-deed.

And so it may with you or me,
Or anyone in this wide world;
Our life, though blameless now, may be,
To-morrow into darkness hurled.

—E. T. B. '94.

A VISIT TO AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

WE had visited the soldiers' quarters, wandered around where the soldiers parade, and even visited the store which is just outside the fort. Then longing for new fields to conquer we wondered what we should do next. At length some one suggested that we visit the Council Room of the Indians, and having learned that they were holding a council that afternoon, we sallied forth.

The walk was a short one, but it seemed long in the scorching heat of the sun. The room in which the Indians were assembled was on

the second floor of a large frame building. We reached the room by means of stairs built on the outside of the building. These stairs were lined with Indians, probably too young to take any part in the questions of the day. They made way for us to pass, uttering the peculiar guttural "How!" the all expressive word of salute and welcome.

As we entered the door we were nearly suffocated by the fumes of tobacco that filled the room. At the other end of the large room we were given seats on a long bench. We then noticed the other occupants of the room. Near us sat the Indian Agent and two soldiers. With these exceptions, we were the only pale-faces in the room. Around three sides of the room the Indians were seated, tailor fashion. Several pipes of curious manufacture were being passed around, from which each one took a whiff and passed the pipe to his neighbor. We were informed that they were smoking the pipe of peace. Then our attention was attracted by a tall brave who occupied the middle of the room and seemed to be the orator of the day. He was throwing his arms about and glaring around him so wildly that we instinctively put our hands on our scalps. He was speaking in a language unknown to us, but the words fell from his lips so smoothly and were so musical, that we longed to become masters of the mysterious language. Suddenly he stopped, we thought it probable that he had forgotten some portion of his speech; but it seemed to be a portion of the program. Hereupon a young Indian, who was seated near the orator, began to speak and in very good English interpreted his word to the Indian Agent. Once more the brave renewed his discourse, the gestures became more alarming than before, occasionally the Indians seated on the floor would wag their heads and grunt, probably to show their approval of his words. When this, in turn had been inter-

preted by the boy, we caught the thread of the story. Our noble orator, it seems, had been fined for drunkenness, and he wished to learn what the pale-faces had done with the money taken from him.

The tobacco smoke now became unendurable, so we took our departure with some reluctance.

LOCALS.

"Barkis is willin'." Who is Barkis?

An avalanche,—Quamey falling downstairs.

Where are the young lady vocalists this year?

Who whistled? Doubt not the boy's veracity.

Miss Allen visited her home in Thompson, Feb. 7th and 8th.

Our major has been installed 2nd Lieutenant of the Sons of Veterans.

Miss Winnie Veitch is attending business college in Grand Forks.

Prof. in English: "Where is Calvary?"

Sophomore: "In Egypt."

Major Smith spent a week in Bartlett the latter part of January.

Prof. in English: "What is a k-nell?"

Sophomore (reflectively): "Which one?"

Mr. Skågen of '95 practiced the ministerial art on a Bathgate audience last month.

Miss Folger spent a week at her home near Petersburg, on account of illness.

Miss Minnie Aker is the latest daring unfortunate, who tried to drain the coulie.

Messrs. Hempstead and Austin spent Saturday, the 7th inst., at their homes in Emerado.

Miss Magoffin is said to be the promising artist of the Normal drawing class.

C. De Groat, of '89, is attending the Agricultural College at Fargo.

Misses Agnes de Bruyn Kops and Sadie Stokes called on friends in the Dormitory, Feb. 1st.

Mr. Knudson was compelled to give up his studies, for a time, on account of an ulcerated throat.

Miss Nellie Hamilton, of '94, has a clerkship in Bismarck. She will return to the University at the close of the session.

Miss Rena Percival has been appointed secretary of Adelphi in the absence of Miss Benham.

Miss Maud Walker, of Orr, visited friends at the University, January 30th and 31st, and enjoyed Prof. Merrifield's lecture.

Miss Edith Cochrane was ill the latter part of January, and while convalescing, spent a week with Mrs. McLaughlin in Grand Forks.

Miss Nellie McDonald, Miss McKee, Miss Hershey, Fred Fiset and Fred Smith were on our sick list during the month.

Miss Mary Crans, '90, Miss Hempstead and Miss Madge Carothers, of Emerado, attended Prof. Babcock's lecture, on the 23d.

Miss May Crans, '90, completed her term of school near Emerado, on the 6th inst. She will spend her vacation at her home in Grand Forks.

Mrs. Sprague departed for San Francisco the latter part of January. We are sorry to learn that she has been severely ill since her arrival in California.

January 16th, President Sprague treated his audience, in the parlor, to a rare feast of patriotism and brilliant oratory. For over two hours his "Bright Side of Rebel Prisons" was received with rapt attention.

Will Graham visited his University friends on the 29th inst. That elegant moustache is quite an addition to the ever popular "Willie."

The large number from Grand Forks, who attended Prof. Merrifield's lecture, was a compliment to his classical knowledge and personal popularity.

Report comes to us from Frank Van Kirk, formerly of the class of '91, that ill health is preventing him from getting the full measure of pleasure from his coast trip.

Owing to illness, Miss Eva Bigelow returned to her home in Rugby, the latter part of January. Her friends here will be sorry to learn that she will not be with us again this year.

The verdict is that we are all proud of our male quartette. Why not supplement some of the Friday evening lectures with a little instrumental and vocal music? There is no lack of talent.

"Colby is a jolly good fellow." But there was no jolly expression in the boys' faces,—all innocence—on the following Monday. Don't pay quite so much attention to visitors next time, as, over concern is not characteristic of a true hospitality.

Student looking doubtfully at his corrected German exercise: "Wonder which is the exercise, and which the corrections! Guess I must have used red ink this time."

Miss Marie Teel, of '89, was married at her home in Tacoma, on January 1st, to Dr. Stanley Emery, of Fairhaven, Washington. Her host of University friends will join THE STUDENT in sending congratulations and best wishes.

January 31st, the Per Gradus debated the "Woman's Suffrage Question." The judges decided that woman was entitled to equal political rights with man. Many fine compliments were paid to woman's intuitive powers.

Miss Minnie Benham has left school owing to illness. We hope the salutary air of Devils Lake will soon restore her strength, and that she will be able to return to us at an early date.

Miss Mullins met with rather a painful accident, while passing to the South building. Our gentle southern zephyrs blew her off the sidewalk, and a sprained ankle was the result of their playful caresses.

The Normal students have their new literary society fully organized, and are doing good work. It is known as The Crestomathian. The following officers have been elected:

President—W. S. Henry.

Vice-President—H. Urdahl.

Secretary—Miss Nora Niles.

Treasurer—Miss Edith Cochrane.

A full supply of models has been received for the drawing class, which is doing excellent work under Prof. Hodge. The president's class-room is used for a drawing room, and it doth vex the righteous souls of the Normals most grievously, when the college classes come in and disturb their models.

Time—Night after election. Scene—Upper hall of Dormitory. Girls drawn up in soldierly lines and performing all sorts of military (?) feats under the command of 1st Sergeant—A slight figure appears at the top of the stairs, and a "Why-y-y girls!!" puts the whole company, including the redoubtable sergeant, into immediate and precipitous flight.

Ladies' Hall—moonlight—open windows—sleigh-bells jingle below—one daring girl ventures to enter to induce those above to join the party—"I smell a rat...I'll nip it in the bud"—the powers discover the sleigh load—the party respectfully withdraw to a safe distance—the girl is *left*—attempts the passage—Scylla and Charybdis—surrenders—10:50 P. M. walks to town—*alone* (?).

Miss Mary Morey and her brother, of Emerald, attended Prof. Merrifield's lecture.

Some twenty of the young men went to the city, Sunday evening, Feb. 1st, to hear Prof. Woodworth's sermon on "Education and its Effect on Character."

Anton Engebretson, a Junior here two years ago, paid the University a visit, January 3d. He is attending a theological seminary in Minneapolis.

Cold water treatment was proven impracticable, in early Roman times. This is too advanced an age to revive it. One of the patients, who submitted most patiently, concluded that it was not conducive to good health to walk to town with a frozen Niagara Falls down his back.

The lecture on Water by Prof. Babcock, January 23d, was instructive, and many interesting experiments were performed. We have been treated to Air and Water; the president gave us Fire in his battle description. All that now remains to complete the elements, is that some daring professor invoke the gnomes to his aid, and treat us to the Earth.

Company B rejoices. Prof.—, who was in search of one of the young men, was told to look through the awkward squad. After returning with the answer that he was not in the squad but was reassured, that he must be, a second search was made, but with the same result. A later development;—the nicely uniformed and well drilled Company A had been taken for "the awkward squad."

The following are worthy of the little book "English and How She is Taught:"

"The bile flows into the diadem."

"The intestine is lined with a serious membrane."

"The subconjunctive mood."

"Chajo was the address of a letter destined for Chicago."

The American boy is not so depraved as one of our professors would think. If the professor's experience leads him to infer that the boys of this University are over-grown *enfants terrible*, we advise him to look for a subjective cause.

Prof. Babcock's report on coal and sugar beet prospects for North Dakota has been published by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The report will greatly interest the farmers of the state, and give them new assurance, that our soil and climate are capable of producing something besides No. 1 Hard.

Miss Madge Cocks has been employed by the government to teach in the Indian school at Fort Totten. Though her many friends here are pleased that Miss Cocks has received such a desirable position, yet they miss her very much in literary and social circles.

Our Seniors have been promoted in their dining-room exercises. Highly favored by fortune and happy circumstances, they have taken possession of a table at the North end of the dining-room, among the young ladies; here, as lords of creation, they pose in all the grandeur of intellectual superiority and military dignity.

Sophomores gathered around their only young lady classmate. A lively conversation is being carried on, mingled with laughter. A dignified professor cools their ardor by his approach. His grave glances in their direction calls forth the explanation: "We are waiting for the bell, professor." Professor: "You seem to seem very much pleased over the present belle." Exit professor.

At a meeting of Per Gradus, February 7th, the advisability of adding the Scandinavian language to the curriculum of this institution was discussed and decided in the negative. After practicing considerable parliamentary

tactics, in which the society has become quite proficient, the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. Brennan.
 Vice-President—A. C. Wehe.
 Secretary—S. T. Jahr.
 Treasurer—Nils Johnson.
 Critic—W. S. Henry.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Indridson.

Uncle Sam has seen fit to grant us the privileges of two extra mails a day. Those sending letters north and south will probably find it a great accommodation. The time table now is as follows:

Mail from the south	7:45 A. M.
" " " north	5:10 P. M.
" " " east	8:25 A. M.
" " " west	6:00 P. M.

Our resolution to eschew anything in the line of versification, gives way before the following, which is a poetical flirtation between a fair Normal and brilliant Sophomore, who occupy the same seat, at different hours, in the drawing room:

Sophomore:

"Yet once more, O, ye Preppies,
 And once more, ye Normals dear,
 I come to pluck your efforts harsh and crude;
 And with examinations rude
 Scatter your hopes before Commencement year."

Normal:

"When ye first came on this campus,
 Preppies fresh and green as grass;
 Now, as puffed up rhyming Sophies,
 Giggle ye in English class."

Sophomore:

"Miss Maggie of the 'Varsity,
 By the nine gods she swore,
 That the rights of all the Normals
 Should suffer wrong no more.

By the nine gods she swore it,
 And then, one bright, fair day,
 With gallant Henry did go forth
 And summoned her array."

The reply of the Normal has not yet come to light.

Professor Merrifield took his audience on a ramble through Ancient Rome, Jan. 23d and

30th. Our guide proved an entertaining one indeed, in his descriptions of people and times so fraught with interest; while the places he pointed out by the aid of a magic lantern (which smoked as though all its magic were borrowed from the nether world), seemed to take us back many centuries, and made us realize what a wondrous world of art and interest lies behind.

The following is a meteorological summary of the weather during the month of January, 1891, at the University:

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

7 A. M.....	10.3
2 P. M.....	18.3
9 P. M.....	13.1
For month.....	13.8
Highest temperature, on the 19th.....	43.0
Lowest temperature, on the 31st.....	-18.0
Monthly range of temperature.....	61.0
Greatest daily range of temperature.....	41.5
Least daily range of temperature.....	5.0
Mean barometer.....	30.02
Highest barometer, on the 15th.....	30.59
Lowest barometer, on the 13th.....	29.41
Monthly range of barometer.....	1.18
Mean dew-point.....	11.8
Mean relative humidity.....	91.2
Prevailing wind, South.	
Number of clear days.....	5
Number of fair days.....	11
Number of cloudy days.....	15
No. of days on which 0.01 of inch, or more, of rain or melted snow fell.....	4
Mean maximum temperature.....	23.6
Mean minimum temperature.....	3.7
Total precipitation.....inches	.27

G. S. SPRAGUE, U. S. V. O.

At last it has been decided that the girls may have military drill, and we hope soon to see them vying with the boys in erectness of carriage, expanded chests, and prompt execution

of military tactics. After much discussion whether blue or grey be chosen for uniforms, blue, which always seems destined to triumph over grey, was selected. The following is the list of officers elected:

- Captain, Beatrice M. Johnstone, '91.
- 1st Lieutenant, Mattie R. Glass, '93.
- 2d " Rena M. Percival, '94.
- 1st Sergeant, Henrietta T. Paulson, '94.
- 2d " Emma Grandy, 2d Prep.
- 3d " M. W. La Tourrette, 2d Nor.
- 4th " Anna McIntyre, 1st Nor.
- 5th " Neva Bostwick, 1st Prep.
- 1st Corporal, Emma Crans, 1st Normal.
- 2d " Grace Braithwaite, Sub. Prep.
- 3d " Nellie Stevenson, 1st Nor.
- 4th " Nellie McDonald, 1st Prep.

Major Smith and Lieutenant Macnie will drill the company until the newly elected officers become initiated.

We neglected in our last issue to mention the marriage of Miss Lotta Jenks, a former member of '93; but will try to recompense our readers by giving them an account of the wedding as reported by one of the guests. One of the prettiest scenes, that it has been the fortune of Larimore to witness, was when Lotta Q. Jenks became Mrs. Charles C. Shapleigh. At two o'clock, Tuesday, December 30th, 1890, a number of the intimate friends of the bride and groom assembled at the home of the bride's parents. Bishop Walker, assisted by Rev. Currie, of Crookston, performed the beautiful marriage ceremony of the Episcopal church. After congratulations were received, a lavish feast was spread. Our friend Charlie passed the cigars, wishing every time he tucked one into his spacious vest pocket, that he had another sister or two to make glad the heart of another man or two. The many elegant presents of cut glass and silverware were enough to make an ancient maiden sigh. The private car of Supt. Jenks was attached to the

5 o'clock train, and the wedding party took their departure, in a shower of rice and good wishes, for Stevens, Minn., the future home of the happy couple. Mr. Shapleigh is a highly estimable man and worthy of the treasure. His gain will be a sore loss to Larimore. THE STUDENT sends congratulations.

EXCHANGES.

The Buchtelite contains an interesting and instructive article entitled, "Evolution of Eloquence."

A \$14,000 bronze statue of ex-President Woolsey will soon adorn the Yale campus.—*Ex.*

The *St. John's University Record* appeared in January in a new and very attractive form. It is ever welcome.

The *Ariel*, as usual, is full of good things. We consider it one of our best exchanges. Its editors keep up with the topics of the day.

I had a dream the other night
While everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill.—*Ex.*

Miss Minnie Benham returned from the University at Grand Forks last week, illness preventing the pursuance of her studies at that place for a time.—*Devils Lake News.*

The endowment of Cornell is about \$600,000, and the annual income over \$500,000. There are 100,000 bound volumes in the library.—*Ex.*

The library of Williams College is now kept open from two until nine every Sunday afternoon. Students are thus afforded an opportunity to spend their time in profitable reading.—*Ex.*

The large bequests to colleges by the late Daniel B. Fayerweather have found mention in almost all our late exchanges. His will has

given renewed life to many educational institutions. In the judgment of American students, wherever they may be, the name of Daniel B. Fayerweather will be that of a philanthropic millionaire. Beside the large amounts given to colleges, he bequeathed \$95,000 to hospitals.—*Ex.*

A national university has been planned, and Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for buildings, and \$2,000,000 for permanent endowment. This was the idea of Washington, but through distrust in the scheme, Congress has failed to carry it out.—*Ex.*

The following is the class cry of the Freshmen of the University of Michigan:

"200 or more, 200 or more,
U. of M, '94.
Urah we roar,
We are mighty '94."

In the December number of THE STUDENT, one of our editors kindly but carelessly complimented *College Chips*, by advising some of our pupils to read the Scandinavian columns of the latter. We now wish to withdraw the above advice, unless the Norwegian part of *College Chips* is a great deal better than its English. The editors of *College Chips* would do well to take a few lessons at some good primary school, and learn not only courtesy but also how to spell *presumptuous* (not *presumptuos!*), *poring* (not *poreing!*) and *similar* (not *similiar!*), to know the difference between *disease* and *decease*, *advise* and *advice*, and to avoid such barbarisms as *stereoptical*, and such solecisms as "such news *are* pleasing," "the greater part of the views *is* from Athens, and *represent*;" and other like "chips," too numerous to mention. The following sentence does not *feel* quite right: "Uniformity of dress would help to create a brotherly feeling among us, and at present we have too little of that brotherly feeling, which will make us feel," etc. Pass the *chip*-basket, "Bro. Johnston."

One of Ann Arbor's old students has been appointed to a professorship in Heidelberg University. This is the first instance on record in which an American student has been appointed to a chair in a German University.
—*Ex.*

"Ah yes, the worst is o'er and gone,
We're through exams at last;
Though sighs a youth who fears a con,
"Would that the worst were passed."
—*Ex.*

The Old Testament has 39 books, 920 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,728,800 letters; the New Testament has 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,223 words, and 838,380 letters; the complete Bible has, therefore, 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,603 words, and 3,567,180 letters.

A CHEMICAL ROMANCE.

Said Atom unto Molly Cule,
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort:
"There's no affinity."

Beneath electric light plant's shade,
Poor Atom hoped he'd metre;
But she eloped with a rascal, base,
And her name is now Saltpeter.
—*Ex.*

In six years, 389 students of the Prussian public schools have committed suicide through fear of flunking on examinations.—*Ex.*

Prof.—"I am very sorry to interrupt your conversation, Master G——, but I would like to call on you if you don't object."

Master G.—"All right, sir, just wait one minute."—*Ex.*

THOSE THATS.

The Junior Preps recently struggled with the following sentence in Latin composition:

"That man that that boy saw, wrote that book that that man Cæsar saw, was reading."

Some of the resulting translations are fearfully and wonderfully made. Here is a sample:

"Iste homines, istum iste puer videt istum librum ille iste homines Cæsar videt was reading scripsit."

But perhaps the following is even more ingenious:

"Ille homo hic haec hic puer videt, librum hoc hic homo hic haec Cæsar videt legebat."
—*Ex.*

The "King's College Record" is noted for its good translation from the French. It ought to be encouraged in all institutions.

English seniors at Dartmouth are required to make fifteen-minute speeches; extempore, instead of taking examinations—*Ex.*

GEO. F. BLACKBURN

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