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The Student

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Editorial

THE EXCELLENT work done and interest shown in the Chapel Rhetoricals, together with the prosperous condition and increased membership of the literary societies, indicate a forward movement in this important branch of college work. Some of the lower classmen display marked oratorical abilities, and from the activity of the present we prophesy a brilliant future in this line.

SINCE last ye editors rallied their fugitive ideas and prepared their tender offspring to meet the coldness of a critical world, THE STUDENT has passed through a thrilling exper-

ience. Though the whirlwind has passed, we are still a trifle dazed and uncertain. For one so young we feel we have suffered; the children of our imagination have been judged and found amiss; our wit has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; the shears of adverse criticism have caused our pages to appear before the public shorn of part of their glory. Verily, my fellow editors, we have tasted the bitterness of humiliation; our pride has fallen low; our chagrin has been multiplied. Come, then, let us take counsel together, so that similar landslides and whirlpools may be avoided. Let us in future allow time to cool our defiant moods before they become stamped in printer's ink; let us earnestly try to have the orthodox one third of our statements facts; and let us not make the principal ingredient of our wit unexpectedness. From experience let us learn wisdom.

TWO EXCELLENT articles on our University have appeared recently in the *Fargo Forum*. No doubt, they have aided in popularizing the University. The first, in a very fair and friendly manner, gave quite an extended account of our doings at present. *The Forum* is on the right track. Such kind notices help us, and do not harm those who make them.

WE EXPECT members of the University of North Dakota, and graduates in particular, to be a credit to the institution. Again THE STUDENT has reason to congratulate the University at the advancement of another of

THE STUDENT.

the Alumni. Louis O. Fiset, of the class of '90 and formerly business manager of THE STUDENT, is taking a course in the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, and, among other honors, has been appointed "Prosector" in the above mentioned institution. This position is the highest attainable and much coveted by all the students. Men of the Senior class were obliged to yield this year to a Sophomore. Mr. Fiset, by his faithful work, earned this honor and we doubt if it could be bestowed on one more worthy. THE STUDENT extends to him its best wishes for a brilliant career in his chosen profession.

THE CONSERVATORY of Music established this year as a department of the University has proved a grand success. The attendance far exceeds what any of us dared hope. The several recitals given by the students have all reflected credit on the teachers and the director, Prof. Hodge. At present the Conservatory faculty consists as follows: Director, Prof. Geo. B. Hodge, theory, harmony and conducting; W. W. Hall, piano, organ and orchestral instruments; Miss Anna Constant, piano and pipe organ; Mrs. W. A. Gordon, piano and pipe organ; Arthur James, piano and organ; Miss Birdie Atwood, piano and organ; Mrs. Geo. B. Hodge, voice culture and singing; Mrs. Geo. McCaskey, voice culture and singing. Miss Ada Hyslop, a graduate of Leipsic, is the latest addition to the faculty. Others will follow. Prof. Hodge is at present advertising for a teacher of zither and guitar.

A PINT of black paint did more effectual work on the tablets of the chapel seats than a year's outpouring of sarcasm and eloquence from the presidential chair. The instinct that led our ancestors to risk a flogging for the satisfaction of carving their names on the squared logs of the old school house, is the

same that to-day makes it impossible for a boy or girl to leave a clear surface free from amateur art and tracery.

NEW YEAR resolutions are becoming things of the past, yet we venture to suggest the following for your approval and acceptance, if you do not feel reluctant to accept such valuable material gratis:

Resolved, That we do not make a waste-paper basket of the hall floors unless we lack pocket storage.

That we do not occupy the first seat of the row in chapel, thereby causing other students to pay toll by performing a series of gymnastics to reach the unoccupied seats beyond.

That we who are fortunate enough to be alumni contribute occasionally from the superabundance of our knowledge and experience to the columns of THE STUDENT.

That we who are delinquent pay our subscription dues.

AMONG the resolutions adopted by the North Dakota Educational Association, at Grand Forks, Dec. 29-30, were the following:

RESOLVED, That we express our appreciation of the University of North Dakota, its president and faculty, for their courteous invitation to hold one of our sessions there and for their hospitable treatment to us.

That we demand of the State Board of World's Fair Managers, such just and equitable proportion of the state appropriation as the importance of the educational exhibit entitles it to.

That it is the sense of this association that it would redound to the educational advancement of the state should the next legislature enact a law providing free text-books with the county as the unit of uniformity, and that we so petition.

That we endorse the action of the Fargo conference in reference to the adoption of the so-called Minnesota plan of articulation between

the high schools of the state and the State University, including its recommendation for state subsidy to high schools.

That we commend President Merrifield for volunteering the duties of State Examiner, pending legislation.

“THERE'S music in the air when the infant morn is nigh,” and music pursues her through the full noon-tide and fading twilight, and wails for hours after her departure. Any one living in Ladies' Hall cannot be oblivious to this fact.

ORATORY as understood less than a century ago is becoming a lost art. Even Chauncey M. Depew has declared that the oratory of the future that will charm or convince will be spoken over coffee and cigars. It is certainly true that as literary style is changing so is oratory. The lawyers of to-day make use of wit, humor, and sarcasm, as of old; but the rhetorical flourish and polished eloquence of the well rounded sentences have changed to clearness, pointedness, and condensation. Classical allusions have given place to clear illustrations. The modern simplicity of speech and directness are just as powerful and fascinating, but not nearly so valuable as a narcotic.

IN THE following extract from an article on University Extension, by Charles F. Thiwing of Adelbert College, two types of instructors are defined, under which might be ranged all teachers worthy the name. He says “The newness and swiftness of American life and American education are opposed to thoroughness. ‘Short cuts’ in education are common. There are instructors who are conspicuous for thoroughness, and there are also instructors who are conspicuous for the rapidity of their work and for the extent of the ground of each subject which they cover. In instructors who

are eminent for thoroughness, a peculiar quality of good teaching is prominent; it is the quality of explaining. It is the function of the teacher to explain. Among instructors who are eminent for rapidity of progress in the study of a subject, the element that makes the orator is conspicuous—inspiration. The orator is fitted to inspire. He may or may not represent a higher order of merit than that embodied in the teacher, but the element that makes the orator is not an element favorable to thoroughness of scholarly work. The classes of such a teacher may be larger, the enthusiasm he inspires greater,—elements which are of great worth. But these elements are so accompanied by the peril of extreme superficiality that they should be, I shall not say eliminated, but accompanied by corrective principles.”

CERTAIN peculiar attractions and customs exist in every home, and in like manner in every college. In institutions of long standing the general tone and trend of affairs become habitual. Newcomers adopt themselves to surrounding circumstances and in turn hand down the old customs and traditions to those who follow.

We have yet to make our history and to determine what shall be our settled customs and principles; whether we sow well or ill the seed will bear fruit after our day. Shall we sow loyalty or dissatisfaction, scholarship or shirking, gentlemanliness or rowdyism, public spirit or self-interest, good feeling and democracy or snobishness and caste feeling, repugnance to “ponies” or petty meanness? What our daily actions are will decide.

FREYTAG'S excellent novel “Soll und Haben,” gives a very vivid picture of the training of a young merchant in “ye olden time.” It then differed very little from the training of a young mechanic. The young

merchant's apprentice lived with his chief who was his guardian, and who personally taught him everything. But in our day all this is changed. The chief, for example, of one of the larger houses may be mindful of the welfare of his employes, but if he should personally undertake to teach his clerks the principles of commerce they would think him a fit subject for the insane asylum. What our large business houses today more resemble, Dickens describes—exaggerated of course—in his "Dombey & Son." Thousands of young college graduates can testify to this. How many a college graduate has not entered a commercial house—his soul full of lofty sentiments of psychology and Plato, his brain enveloped in the puzzling problems of calculus—and found that he must take his stand at the bottom of the ladder, side by side with the green office boys who can hardly "read, write and figure." This is enough to make him disgusted with the world, and curse the years he "wasted" at college. Some will say he should have attended a business college. But why do practical business men so often avoid these graduates of business colleges? Not because the principle of business colleges is wrong; but, because the colleges themselves are wrong. Their courses are generally too narrow. They teach too many subjects that should be learned in the grammar school, and not enough of the advanced studies that should go to make up a commercial education. They may be able to turn out good clerks, but their graduates demand the salaries of experienced business men.

The remedy would seem to be either to have such advanced commercial colleges as are found in France and Germany—and which are already showing their influence upon the commerce of those countries—or, to have commercial courses in connection with our regular Universities. Such courses ought not to include the mere rudiments, as our business college courses too often do; but the higher branches necessary to

turn out boys who may become broad-minded and successful business men. We have no doubt if such a course was established at our University—necessarily small at first, *but don't make it too narrow*—it would soon become one of the distinguished features of the institution.

PURSUANT to an act approved March 6, 1891, by the legislature of North Dakota, entitled "An Act Requiring the Scandinavian languages to be taught at the State University at Grand Forks," two Scandinavian classes have been organized with Mr. G. T. Rygh as instructor. The Beginning Class has ten members, and is composed of students who desire a thorough knowledge of these languages for business and educational purposes. The Advanced Class now numbers eight members, and is at present reading some of B. Bjornson's "Short Stories." This class, composed chiefly of Norwegian-Americans, study the best literary productions of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. A thorough knowledge of one or more of the living languages is a part of a liberal education, and aside from the "practical" value of Norwegian, the educational value will be greater, and a closer knowledge of the language will result in a better conception both of these people themselves and of their literatures.

Literary.

ORION.

[FOR THE STUDENT]

Resplendent glory of the southern sky,
The clustered jewels of thy radiant sword
And blazing belt through æons vast outpoured
Their radiance, long ere yet a sentient eye
Existed to admire or e'en desery.
Since time began have wondering eyes explored
Of sage or warrior, saint or savage horde,
As many an age will yet, thy splendors, peerless, high.
Yet thou shalt also pass; for what art thou?
Some sparkling drops hurled from the brimming urn
Of boundless power to hang in boundless space
Through boundless time, as mortals deem it now;
But, to the Power through whom thy splendors burn,
A transient gleam, to pass and leave no trace.

J. M.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

MUSIC employs sound as a medium for artistic expression, and it expresses something not found in the province of any of the other fine arts.

Literature, both in prose and poetry, describes emotions or perceptions. Sculpture imitates the outward forms of animated beings, and in the moulding and attitude of the figure, displays the effect of passion upon the personal character; while painting vitalizes with color the forms produced by the sculptor. Then action adds voice to the written words of the author, and enforces their meaning by inflexions of the voice, and illustrates the thought by changing gesture. Still music embodies the inward feeling of which all these other arts can only exhibit the outward effect.

Music by its very indefiniteness, stimulates the imagination of the auditor as much as it exercises that of the artist. So if a composer, in an unhappy frame of mind produces a piece of music, the audience will become imbued with the same feeling on hearing it played. It was in accordance with this idea that Tolstoi wrote his famous Kreutzer Sonata. This book purports to be an account of the emotions which overcame a man after listening to this sonata.

But we do not wish to consider the gloomy side of this subject, nor to speculate as to the terrible results that might be produced by means of this powerful agent when employed by an unscrupulous artist. Music seems particularly adapted as an incentive to all that is good or noble, and should not be debased for low purposes.

The ancients had music at their festivals and all religious celebrations, but it was in a very rude form and was continually changing.

In the fifteenth century England had far outstripped the other countries in musical progress. Next, Holland produced a great com-

poser. The music of that century was all of a character that elicits admiration on account of the ingenuity displayed in the composition, but it does not produce pleasure for it lacks beauty.

Earlier, in the age of chivalry, a knight must not only be capable of heroic acts and skillful deeds at arms, but also of composing verse and melodies. Thus the music of that age became rythmical, as it was necessary to have the accompaniment fit the words. It was not until the seventeenth century that the new learning began to affect the music; then the first opera was written, and after that a rapid growth in musical matters is noticeable.

The music of one nation differs almost as distinctly from that of another as do the people. In Germany, whence have come the greatest composers, the style of the music has a massive grandeur. In France, where everything seems careless and flippant, the music is light, delicate and rippling. The serenades seem particularly appropriate to the warm, langorous climate of Spain. Grand opera and other music of a florid type comes from Italy. perhaps the most typical music is contributed by Scandanavia, that land of sweet singers. Their music often has five parts, one carrying the air, while the other four form the accompaniment.

So each country has some particular style of music, the loss of which would be a great detriment to all the musical world.

Music in some form has always made up a part of religious ceremonies and seems to have been recognized as a powerful adjunct to the sacred service. Indeed it is hard to imagine a soul so degraded that it could not be incited to good deeds by the grand, mellow tones of the organ, combined with the sweet, harmonious voices of the choir as they produce some anthem of one of the great composers.

Then there is the soothing power of music. The primitive force of this is expressed in a

mother's lullaby to her child, and this idea, developed by a master hand, is peaceful and and resting in the extreme. We have all heard that "music hath power to soothe the savage breast," and while this idea was formerly regarded as the outcome of a poet's wild imagination, now it has been proved to be true that the regular rise and fall of a calm, slow measure, soothes the savage nature aroused in man or beast.

As to the influence of military music the bright, quick rhythm of all this class of music is so inspiring that it creates a strong desire to perform some brave and heroic deed. Great generals say that the enthusiastic music of a good band has many times, when the soldiers were tired and dispirited, cheered them to make one final effort that has resulted in victory.

So it appears that music in its various forms has various influences. To how great an extent this influence can be carried is unknown, but it is evident that a great amount of good must already have been accomplished by it, and as it is studied so generally at the present time, music will surely become a potent factor in the redemption of the world.

FLORENCE HORTENSE BOSARD.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

CHARACTER, the great study of humanity, the ennoblement of which the individual strives to accomplish, with what pleasure we look upon the strong, with what regret we behold the weak.

Queen Elizabeth came to the throne young and popular, and on her rested the welfare of state and religion. Picture her moving in the magnificent procession of state, before her the knights with flowing plumes and curls, bearing the sword and other emblems of state. She, clad in the richest garments, covered with pearls and diamonds, followed by elegantly

dressed ladies some of whom she condescendingly permits to kiss her hand as she passes hurriedly on amidst shouts of "God save the Queen." Note how charmed she is, how well her vanity is pleased. She loved flattery. Spencer received many a smile for his adulations of her in the "Faerie Queene."

She possessed that which the historian names passion, but better deserving the name "coquetry."

When in her sweet mood, she was indeed agreeable, but her many flatterers often found her the reverse, excited anger sounding in every tone, self-will and severity showing in every action.

She did not favor one more than the other; although she preferred Lord Leicester, she received alike the flatteries of Phelip, Essex, Raleigh, and the others.

Sufficiently well educated to realize her position, still she was trivial, vain, and pleasure-loving; but in spite of her weak traits, she ruled with a keen political insight which none of her predecessors had possessed.

Her council was composed of the ablest men of the times. She selected them wisely, listened to their wisdom, and retained the worthiest of them for life. In the presence chamber, where she sometimes seemed occupied with trivialties alone, she was, in fact, contriving to further some political plan. Nor did her petty fancies lose their weight, for men undertook their accomplishment in her interests.

She understood fully how to make best use of "the proposal" she did not wish to accept. Capable of meeting the most serious arguments, she reasoned and debated with statesmen and ministers. She alone governed, at times stubbornly, but never would be dictated to; fearing no one, she had that dignity which nature alone bestows. When the desolation of war overshadowed the nation, no cloud was on her brow. She withstood Philip II, in that world-

wide religious conflict, and succeeded. With tenacious resolution she worked on. To be sure, she wanted the credit for all successes, and wished others to bear the blame for all failures; yet the state lost nothing by this her desire for praise.

Mary Queen of Scots, upheld by the French, and supported by many of the English who believed her the rightful heir to the crown, found in Elizabeth an opponent of quick foresight and political ability. France and Spain could do nothing against this remarkable ruler.

The character of a queen does not, however, wholly consist in this sovereign ability. Other elements and conditions reflect her personality. The means of her power must be considered.

Passing through London at her inauguration the citizens lowered from the triumphant arch a boy personating truth, who presented a Bible to the queen. She accepted it reverently, saying that she valued this far more than all the costly gifts of the day. This illustrates her approach to truth. With apparent innocency she concealed falsehood by falsehood, learning well to practice, as Shakespeare terms them, the "lie circumstantial" and the "lie direct." We trace these artifices throughout her life, and how we despise them.

The character of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Stuart each has its admirers. Each of these queens worked with that deceit which never fails to be brought to light. The dissimulation of the one is unexcelled by that of the other. True, we almost hate Elizabeth in her dealings with Mary, yet the correspondence of each in existence to-day shows with what diplomacy they furthered their schemes.

Elizabeth imprisoned Davison for forwarding the death-warrant which she herself had signed and which there is little doubt she wished sent.

Mary Queen of Scots uttered inexcusable

falsehoods in the last moments of her life. As the poet has said of others, it may be said of these two queens:

"Some truth there was, but
Dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools and
Puzzle all the wise."

We admire the political ability of Queen Elizabeth; her character as a member of society may not be so admired. She was not an ideal ruler yet the nation prospered under her guidance. Brave herself, she could inspire the most despondent soldiery with her own courage. At Tilbury she rode gaily along the lines, urging her men to act nobly. She was not afraid of battle.

She is sometimes censured because of her penuriousness. It is true her armies lacked supplies on account of her parsimony, but the people did not suffer from over taxation.

Her cruelty, vanity, and fondness for flattery injured her government in no respect. All great men relish their jokes. She also had her pleasures, but they did not destroy her grandeur of sovereignty.

Character is formed under the influence of society and family life. Her mother, beheaded while Elizabeth was yet an infant, her father never caring whether she lived or died, tossed hither and thither by circumstances, "Queen Bess" must not be too strongly condemned for faults that were not of her own making.

We blush at her unblushing deceit, but all monarchs of her time practiced deception. In this she had for company priests and kings. Did Elizabeth or her country really gain by her deceit and falsehood anything that would not have been gained by straightforward honesty? We cannot forbear thinking, that with her power, her ability, and her shrewdness, if she had also had a noble character she might have been able to realize the poet's words:—

"The only amaranthine flower on earth is Virtue.
The only lasting treasure, Truth."

H. T. P., '94.

College World.

The schools of New York will cost this year \$4,500,000, of which \$3,128,000 is for teachers' salaries.

At the new Chicago University there will be four quarters, each consisting of two terms, six weeks in each term. A student will be allowed to choose any two terms in the year for his vacation.

The University of Michigan is one of four American universities possessing a Christian Association building. The others are Yale, Johns Hopkins and Cornell.

The Vassar Students' Aid Society offers a scholarship of \$200 to the student who passes, without conditions, all the requirements for admission to the freshman class at Vassar College, the examination to be held in June, 1892. This scholarship covers one-half of all charges made by Vassar College for one year's board and tuition.

In the famished districts of Russia, public schools and higher institutions of learning which are supported by the government, are being closed, one after the other. The money appropriated for these institutions is required to buy bread for the starving families.

The library of the late Prof. Guyot has been presented to Princeton College. It comprises 4,000 books, 4,000 pamphlets and 2,000 maps. The collection is a very valuable one, being especially rich in books of an early date and containing some complete sets of scientific magazines and periodicals.

Yale received over \$300,000 in gifts last year.

This is the first year that physical training has been made a part of the regular course at Wellesley. The gymnasium has been fitted

out with apparatus for the Swedish system of physical culture and exercises are required three times a week.

The Yale papers are lamenting the decadence of the debating habit at Yale. For one hundred and fifty years Yale was foremost among American colleges in the excellence of her debating societies. Repeated attempts have been made in the last fifteen years to revive the Linonia and Brothers' debating Societies, which numbered among their members such well known orators as Chauncey Depew, William M. Evarts, Stewart L. Woodford, Andrew D. White, William Walter Phelps, and our late President, Homer B. Sprague; but each attempt at revival has resulted more disastrously than its predecessor. The fact is, the newspaper has supplanted the orator as a moulder of public opinion. It is probable that popular oratory will never again enjoy the prestige which has attached to it in all ages of the world, down to the introduction of the printing press. There is still, however, a wide field of usefulness for the skillful debater and there is no danger that college debating societies will altogether fall into decay.

The latest of inter-collegiate associations is that of a chess club.

The new building of the Institute of Technology, at 147 Troop street, Chicago, was almost wholly built by the students of an industrial school. The broad plan of this institute proposes to teach "any person, any study, day or evening."

The receipts of the Yale and Princeton football game have been distributed, each college receiving \$14,000.

Local and Personal.

Miss May Travis '89, has secured a position in the public schools at Portland, Oregon.

The ice on our rink is much improved since last month.

Miss Tracy has left the University to commence her winter term of school.

Mr. Fleming, of Grafton, spent Sunday, Jan. 17, visiting friends at the University.

Messrs. Skulason and Austin are welcome back to their class of '95.

Student:—"What is in that ball after the air is expelled?"

Prof. of Physics:—"Suppose you get in and see!"

Mr. H. C. Kellogg, of Grafton, made his daughters, who are attending the University, a short visit January 20th.

The leap-year march, led by President Merrifield and Miss Brennan, at '92's first reception, was a grand success.

Owing to the large increase of students, not only all the old rooms are occupied, but Prof. Hodge's art room and Prof. Woodworth's private room have been thrown open to the new students.

The gymnasium has been turned into a dancing hall, and between the hours of nine and ten the boys may be seen tripping the light fantastic to the music of our future orchestra.

An open question:—"Was the lamp put out in No. 4 on the evening of Jan. 7, before or after nine o'clock?"

Say, Smith, were you so overcome by skating that you couldn't see the tennis net? We advise you to be more careful in the future.

Skulason is convinced of the truth of the law of gravitation.

We are glad to see so many of our old students back this term, and to greet so many new faces. Our enrollment is much larger than last year.

A young lady, overhearing "Sammie's" name mentioned in a conversation, quickly remarked, "What are you saying about me?"

Mrs. E. J. Babcock was suddenly called to her old home, on account of the illness of her mother. Prof. Babcock is boarding at the dormitory during her absence.

"I believe I will try my hand at making the sparks fly. How do you do it?"

"When I looked at you I lost all my thoughts."

"Douglas, we would suggest that you find a better place to sleep in than a shaky chair. You might get a fall.

The Physics students think that using an air pump is good muscular exercise.

In place of the usual reception in the parlor on the evening of Jan. 15, there was given what was known as an Isabella evening. Miss Glass, Miss Percival, Miss Brennan and Clarence Fairchild gave selections pertaining to the life of Queen Isabella. Prof. Perrott rendered a song which met with considerable applause. The charade, which originated with Miss Hopkin was unique, and the young people received it enthusiastically.

Misses Minnie Nelson, Eva Bigelow, Alice McDonald, Jessie Bronson, Minnie and Helen Kellogg, Ada Guthrie, and Messrs. Colby Rucker, Arthur Neyhart, Otto Kankel, Willard Dow, Bruce Griggs and Robert Ray were confined to the buildings for a few days last week with the "grip." We are pleased to see them out again.

The skating rink grows more popular every day. Much benefit is being derived from it. The majority of the students during our long winter season have not, as a rule, taken sufficient exercise, but now that the rink has become such an attraction, they find it hard to come in at half past five.

There is ample room for improvement in the chapel song service. If all would bring their singing books and use them, it would be a great help.

When on the train, be careful not to turn too quickly, for there is danger of saluting someone on the cheek. This was experienced by one of our fair young Juniors. Promiscuous kissing is not advisable.

There is considerable talk of organizing an orchestra among the boys. We have two violins, a cornet, accordin, clarinet and numerous mouth organs. An orchestra here would be a good thing, and THE STUDENT wishes success to the undertaking.

Some of the young ladies are taking advantage of leap-year. The boys had better take lessons, as it is rumored that the girls do it up eloquently as well as elegantly, and so far have been successful.

Instead of all the boys below the grade of Freshmen studying in the chapel during the evening session, as has been the custom, they have lately been assigned to various class-rooms. The new plan seems to be more popular than the old, because, as a smaller number of students study in a room, more work can be done.

Messrs William and Stonewall Atkins and their sister May made the University a visit January 21.

Professor Hodge is devoting most of his time to the Conservatory this term, spending but one hour each day at the University. What is our loss is the Conservatory's gain.

"No! I am *not* a Second Prep'."

Harold B. Ward, one of our last year students, failed to answer to roll-call when school opened this term. He left during the holidays for an extensive trip through the east. When last heard of he was stopping at Detroit, Mich.,

having visited different points in New York and Ontario. He is expected to be with us again about the 10th of February.

We are proud to say our halls do not resound with wails and groans of home-sickness, which were so common in previous years. Our girls deserve credit.

Mr. Blanchard, concluding that he possessed considerable music if he only could extract it, has purchased a clarinet, and between the hours of five and six p. m. he may be seen, or rather heard, practicing in one of the vacant class rooms. It is noticed, however, that before beginning he closes the door and transoms, and fills the key-holes with cotton, so that none of his precious music shall escape.

OBITUARY.

"DICK."

In room 16, Jan. 13th, 1892, from an excess of chloroform, little Dick, the pet of the U. N. D., met his death. Words cannot express the admirable traits which this little one, though but three years old, possessed. He was of a kind and affectionate nature, always doing good to his friends. Beloved by his fellow students—girls especially—his loss is deeply mourned. The only consoling words we can add are:

Requiescat in pace, canis dulcis.

"Asleep in death," these mournful words
Of one we love must uttered be,
No summer winds, nor songs of birds,
Can wake him from his reverie.
Beloved by all who knew him best,
In corridor and spacious hall,
Too soon he's reached his final rest,
And yielded life to duty's call.

One of the most exciting meetings, known in the history of Per Gradus, was held on the evening of Jan. 16. According to the constitution the president must appoint the program committee at the first meeting of his term. The president forgot to appoint the committee at the first meeting but did it at the next one.

The old committee refused to step out, claiming that the appointment was unconstitutional. Consequently there were two committees, each of whom had a program to submit. The discussion waxed hot and furious. Speeches were made in Icelandic, German, Norwegian, French and English. The debate lasted over two hours, and was only ended by the lateness of the hour, compelling the meeting to adjourn without having come to any definite settlement of the case. During the discussion almost every point in parliamentary practice was brought out. Such discussions should be encouraged as they lead to beneficial results.

The efforts to reorganize the C. Y. M. C. A. have proved successful. Quite a number of new students have joined the association, and the meetings so far have been gratifying to all interested. The young men wish to express their indebtedness to Prof. Macnie, who teaches a bible class under the auspices of the association every Sunday afternoon. In addition to the regular meetings, we hope, in the near future, to obtain the assistance of the various clergymen of the city in order that Sunday evening services may be held in Chapel Hall.

The election of officers in the Adelphi society for the winter term, was as follows:

Mattie R. Glass, President.
 Goldwin S. Sprague, Vice President.
 Rena M. Percival, Secretary.
 James L. Austin, Treasurer.
 B. G. Skulason, First Marshall.
 Vianna Kellogg, Second Marshall.

The Olympic Athletic Association held its regular meeting last week, and elected the following officers for the term.

B. G. Skulason, President.
 Arthur Neyhart, Vice President.
 D. C. McRae, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of Per Gradus held Jan. 8th,

1892, the following officers were elected:

Frank Douglas, President.
 Samuel Radcliffe, Vice President.
 Joseph Henessy, Secretary.
 Arthur Wehe, Treasurer.
 B. G. Skulason, Critic.
 Harvey York, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Exchanges.

The *Banner*, a paper published in the interest of the School for the Deaf of North Dakota, appeared for the first time in December. The printing office it maintained at the school for the purpose of teaching the pupils the printing trade.

One of the most amusing facts of the nineteenth century is that many eastern people still foster the idea that the west still resounds with the warhoop and the *melee* of clashing horns and hoofs. Great therefore is the surprise on arriving to find that the hideous yell has long since been silenced, and there is scarcely a bleached bone of the wild herd remaining.

—*Pacific Ware.*

One of the benefits of co-education for girls is the broader view of things which they get from their companionship with young men. Trifles are trifles to the masculine mind; to the feminine mind they are mountains.—*Ariel.*

The college phrase "not in it," is not as modern as many might suppose. It was first used in its present meaning by Euripides, over two thousand years ago.—*Ev.*

A college needs force as well as an individual, for a college means the respect that its students have for it, combined with the respect for other institutions. The proportion should be half and half. A loyalty to one college that can see no good in other colleges is narrow. A respect for other institutions at the expense of

the one that gives us our education is mean.
—Oberlin Review.

Dr. Edward B. Andrews, the energetic and popular president of Brown University, in a recent lecture on "The Next Step Forward in Education," said: "No teacher but a coward will ever use sarcasm toward a student; for thus he deals a blow on one who is unable to strike back."

The editor sat in his sanctum,
Letting his lessons rip;
Racking his brain for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room
As if getting over a drunk;
His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he made a total flunk.

The editor sat in his sanctum
And hit himself in the eye,
And swore he'd enough of the business;
He would quit the paper or die.—*Ex.*

Society Directory.

C. Y. M. C. A.

Meets in Chapel Hall every Sunday at 3:30
p. m. JAS. AUSTIN, Pres.
SAMUEL J. RADCLIFFE, Sec.

ADELPHI.

Literary and debating society. Regular meetings every Thursday in Assembly Hall at 4:15 p. m. MATTIE R. GLASS, Pres.

RENA M. PERCIVAL, Sec.

G. S. Sprague, Vice President; Jas. Austin, Treasurer; B. G. Skulason, First Marshal; Vienna Kellogg, Second Marshal.

PER GRADUS.

Young men's debating and literary society. Regular meetings on Saturday at 7:30 p. m. FRANK DOUGLAS, Pres.

J. E. HENNESSY, Sec.

Samuel J. Radcliffe, Vice President; A. C. Wehe, Treasurer; B. G. Skulason, Critic; H. R. York, Sergeant-at-Arms.

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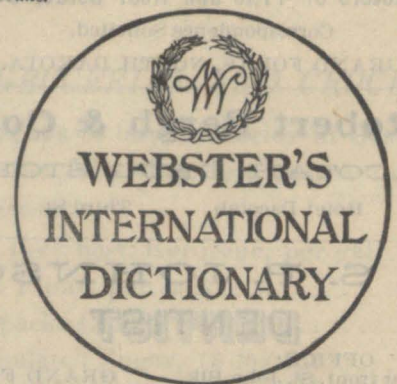
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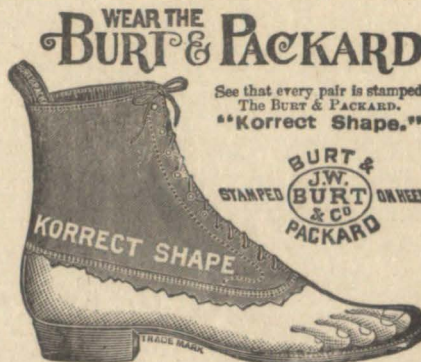
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