



12-1893

December 1893

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December, 1893

Vol. VII.

No. 2.

THE STUDENT

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THE STUDENT

VOL. VII.

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 2

Three Words of Belief.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE STUDENT FROM THE GERMAN
OF SCHILLER.]

These words I will name of purport high,
From mouth to mouth that sound,
Which the outer world does not supply,
In the heart their source is found.
Bereft were man of all his worth,
Were faith in these words once passed from earth

Man was created free, is free,
Though in fetters born and bred;
Shrink not, though the shouting mob you see
By crazy fools misled!
Tremble not at the slave when, rending his chain,
His birthright of freedom he seeks to regain.

And virtue is no mere empty name,
Man still can it practice in life;
Toward the godlike he ever may strive as his aim,
Though he stumble full oft in the strife,
What the wise in his wisdom's unable to tell
The childlike oft practices simply and well.

And a God is, a holiest will there persists,
Though man's is constant in naught;
Ruling high above time and space it exists
The living, supernal Thought,
Though restless all changes through cycles of time,
Mid change rests unchanging one Spirit sublime.

Retain, then, these words so momentous in force,
From mouth to mouth let them run;
For the outer world is not their source,
In the heart 'twas they first begun.
Ne'er of his worth is man bereft,
While his faith in these three words is left.

J. M.

Witchcraft.

The title of this article would indicate that it is to be devoted to a discussion of the "practices and arts of witches." We will not confine ourselves to this, however, but will consider to

what an extent, and for what reasons, the people of the world believed in witchcraft.

If our object were that first mentioned it would be necessary to draw largely on the great treatises on this subject, written when its reality was undoubted and when it was a vital and living question to a large part of the human race. In these works the whole subject is scientifically and philosophically treated, the actions of witches are described with great vividness, and minute directions are given for their identification. We should also examine the reports of the trials of witches; there are hundreds, even thousands of them, in which the reality of witchcraft is as firmly established as anything can be by human evidence. These cases were tried before learned judges whose rulings on any other subject would be accepted as conclusive; but by the lapse of time, this question has acquired an unreality; to the majority of people; all things concerning it are but mouldy traditions of a credulous age; it is one of the exploded notions of the past, and we are now interested, not so much in the thing itself, as in the attitude which people have manifested toward it.

There are several theories to account for that wide-spread and long existing delusion. The belief was clearly a remnant of paganism. The old pagan philosophers, Plato among them, thought that there was a real spirit world about us; and that the inhabitants of this world had

power to bless or curse mankind. Sorcerers, magicians, alchemists and witches were their representatives on earth and were clothed with supernatural power. They were able to foretell the future and their predictions were especially annoying to the Roman emperors. Weak-minded subjects were often incited to revolt, by being told that they were singled out by the fates to assume the purple. These people in the beginning probably trusted to the natural course of events, but soon becoming "weary with waiting" took up arms to seize the destined position.

The emperor compromised the matter by gathering as many of the seers as possible into the court and persecuting those outside. In this way the emperors obtained a monopoly of all information regarding the future. Although in this age we are trodden down by monopolies, still let us be thankful that no one has yet tried to work a corner on the future.

The Christian emperors inveighed against the whole subject of magic, astrology and witchcraft and aimed to destroy it root and branch. But popular prejudice was so strong that the decrees were modified and magical rites were permitted to discover remedies for diseases or to protect harvests from hail, snow or tempests. Thus an alliance with a good spirit was tolerated and encouraged, but an alliance with an evil spirit was prohibited. The idea of Satanic agency was a common superstition throughout Europe. There was a wide-spread almost universal belief that the Devil walked up and down the earth seeking whom he might destroy. Indeed many avowed that they had had personal encounters with him. It was also an undoubted fact that his hirelings were on every hand. There were human beings who had renounced allegiance to the true God and had given themselves body and soul to the service of Satan, under whose direction they were en-

deavoring by every device to accomplish the present unhappiness and future ruin of all opposed to their master.

Of these minions the witches were the most numerous and worst. All who claimed to "produce effects by other than natural causes" were considered to be in alliance with the Devil and were called witches.

The percentage of wizards to witches is estimated at one to every hundred. To the "old fathers" this was not at all surprising; it was fully accounted for by the "inherent wickedness in the hearts of women." Ever since the sin of Eve they had been under the power of the Devil. There had been some instances of good witches, who had protected the saints in peril, but they were so few that they did not influence the general belief; there could be no doubt that their power was of infernal origin since their diabolical deeds were apparent on every hand.

They had regular meeting places and many accounts of the witches' Sabbaths are found in the writings of that period. Once a week these "broom-stick" favorites of Satan would, unseen by mortal eye, mount their steeds and hasten to meet their master. It was one of these gatherings that Tam O'Shanter, being "inco" full, interrupted and had it not been for his "good mare Meg" would have paid dearly for his rashness.

"Inspiring, bold John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn."

Every ill or calamity afflicting man was due to their influence; sudden deaths of great men were caused by them, and they often burdened people with painful and lingering diseases. Is it any wonder that Luther, since he believed that his chronic ear-ache was traceable to them, said: "I would have no compassion on witches, I would burn them all."

Hail, snow and the winds were subject to Satan, and the Lapland witches derived a great

profit from this belief, as sailors paid them liberally for furnishing favorable winds. This belief may account for the hostility which James I. of England manifested toward witches. On a voyage from Denmark to Scotland a great tempest arose and the royal ship narrowly escaped destruction. When the king arrived in Scotland he at once accused several reputed witches of conspiring against him. He complained that they had baptized and drowned a black cat, thus raising the tempest. They were convicted and burned. In this trial witches were shown to be superior sailors as two hundred of them had "sailed in sieves" from Leith to Berwick.

Besides having power to render themselves invisible, witches could assume the form of any animal. Transformations into wolves were most common and in the south of France hundreds were burned on this charge.

All classes in Europe were convinced that witches were real and dangerous beings and that in persecuting them they were only discharging their duties to God. Thus when Pope Innocent VIII issued a bill in 1484 calling upon the faithful everywhere to do all in their power to put down the heresy, it had the effect of a spark in a powder magazine. Moved by a common impulse the people of Europe from Sweden to Spain savagely set to work to destroy this practice, so displeasing to God and so baleful to man. The fires of persecution burned for three hundred years and during this period thousands of innocent and helpless women died a cruel and lonely death, deserted by their kindred and cut off from hope for the future.

The persecution was first started in Germany and it was kept up longer, since the last witch officially tried was executed at Posen in 1793.

The Reformers equalled the Catholics in their zeal on this subject. Under the commonwealth in England the Puritans persecuted the witches

without mercy, and their brothers in the New World, at Salem, did not lag behind.

Why did this belief in witchcraft, formerly so universal, decay in such a short time? Although exertions were made to discredit it, and although the prestige of no great name was arrayed against it, still fifty years were sufficient to undermine and destroy it. Its decline was not caused by the assault of enemies, but by the defections of friends. As men began to think for themselves this was one of the first notions they outgrew. Common sense triumphed over prejudice and traditions. A "profound modification of the habits of thought prevailing in Europe" rendered such a belief impossible.

Bacteria.

I. HISTORICAL.

The study of bacteria is peculiarly a problem of to-day. Amateurs and professional investigators, as never before, are turning their attention to this important field of inquiry. Though it is scarcely fifty years since the scientific world fully began to realize the importance of this branch of Biology, yet so much information concerning bacteria has been accumulated during this time as to defy mastery save by those devoting their entire attention to its study.

Bacteria being far too minute to be recognized with the naked eye, cannot be studied without the aid of the microscope. Leenwenhoeck invented the microscope in 1775, and shortly after gave to the world the first description of these minute organisms. The early microscopes were, as may be imagined, very imperfect, and the results then obtained, far from being satisfactory. Many difficulties arose in connection with the study of bacteria, owing to the imperfect methods and appliances then employed. With the modern microscopes and improved methods of investigation, these difficulties have, one by one, been overcome, and an

accurate study of micro-organisms is now possible.

After Leenwenhoeck little information concerning bacteria was gained until 1786, when Muller observed their form, mode of progression, and other characteristics.

The question of the origin of bacteria now arose and eclipsed all other questions in interest. Needham and Pouchet advanced the theory of "Spontaneous Generation." They claimed that bacteria developed directly from decomposing organic matter, and argued that cases in which these organisms did not appear in infusions after boiling, were due either to the exclusion of air, or to chemical or thermal changes in the admitted air, or to changes in the media by which they became incapable of decomposition. These claims were all disproved as soon as the proper methods were employed.

Spallanzani demonstrated that no life appears if the flask be sealed while boiling the infusion. Schultze, in 1836, found that no bacteria appear after boiling, if the admitted air be first passed through sulphuric acid. Von Dusch and Schroeder, in 1854, filtered the air by admitting it through cotton, and no bacteria appeared. Hoffman, in 1860, and Pasteur in 1861, discarded the cotton and simply bent downward the mouth of the tube leading to the flask. Since gravitation determines the motion of bacteria in air free from currents, they cannot pass up the tube into the flask. Pasteur, Burdon, Lister, Sanderson, and others used fresh blood or milk as media, and found it to remain unaltered if the proper precautions were taken to avoid contamination in filling the sterilized flask. This disproved the last claim brought forward by the advocates of spontaneous generation.

The theory of spontaneous generation was, however, again to gain a brief prominence when Bastian, in 1872, claimed to have found bacteria in infusions a few days after boiling,

although all known precautions were taken to prevent their appearance. This was explained by the already known fact that many infusions contain spores, or reproductive cells, which are more difficult to destroy than the mature bacteria. Tyndall boiled infusions two or three times, allowing a sufficient time between each boiling for the spores to develop into bacteria, which were in turn destroyed at the following boiling. After such repeated boiling no bacteria appeared. This gave the death blow to the theory of spontaneous generation.

While these discussions were going on, a few investigators were studying the relation of bacteria to disease. The theory had been advanced that there existed an analogy between fermentation and certain diseases, and that some contagious diseases were caused by micro-organisms. A few important discoveries, bearing on this theory, were now made. Latour and Schwann found micro-organisms in fermenting liquids. Bassi, the same year, found bacteria in connection with cholera, and Boehm, the next year, in diseased silk-worms. Henle, reviewing these facts, again revived the theory that diseases are caused by living organisms. The observations of Latour and Schwann on fermentation were soon corroborated by Pasteur. His experiments demonstrated beyond question the fact that micro-organisms are the cause of fermentation. This being settled, investigators turned anew their attention to the causal relation of bacteria to disease.

Although micro-organisms had, undoubtedly, been found in connection with disease, it was argued by the opponents to the theory of living organisms being the cause of disease, that the bacteria were not the cause, but a mere accompaniment of the disease. Davaine performed some experiments in inoculation, and claimed that his experiments demonstrated that diseases were produced by bacteria. The objection made

to his experiments was, that the diseased blood used, and not the bacteria it contained, caused the produced disease. Pasteur and Koch soon met this objection by inoculating with bacteria from pure cultures, and produced the form of disease in connection with which the bacteria used had originally been found.

The theory of the causal relation of bacteria to some diseases being thus demonstrated it became the prime object of investigators to find what diseases were produced by bacteria, and the form of bacteria present in each disease. Many valuable discoveries followed. The bacteria of numerous diseases were discovered, of which only a few need be mentioned: The bacteria of relapsing fever were discovered by Obermeier, in 1873; of splenic fever, by Koch, four years later; of leprosy, by Hanson, in 1879; of typhoid fever, consumption and cholera, by Koch, during the five following years; of diphtheria, by Loeffler, in 1884, and of influenza, by Pfeiffer and Canon, in 1892. Much valuable work was also done, during the same time, in determining the characteristics and classification of various forms of bacteria.

II. CLASSIFICATION.

To understand the relation of the different forms of bacteria to each other, it is necessary to compare and classify them. This can only be done to the extent to which their characteristics are known. The various organisms must be known as regards their form, effects, and life-history. Muller, in 1773, grouped the micro-organisms into two forms of Infusoria, the *Monas* and the *Vibrio*. His classification was necessarily imperfect, owing to the poor microscopes of his time. A closer study soon resulted in placing the micro-organisms in the vegetable kingdom, though their exact relation to other vegetable organisms is yet uncertain. Robin and Naegeli consider them fungi, while Davaine, Rabenhorst and Cohn group them

with the algae. To avoid this confusion these organisms may be considered as a distinct class of unicellular vegetable organisms, under the name bacteria. After Muller's classification came those of Ehrenberg, Davaine, Naegeli, Cohn, Zopf, and many others.

The latest, and perhaps the most practical, classification is that of Baumgarten, which appeared in 1890. He divides bacteria into two groups, the Monomorphic, or those having only one form, and the Pleomorphic, or those having several forms. In the first group he places the Micro-cocci, or spherical; the Bacilli, or rod-like, and the Spirilla, or spiral-shaped bacteria. These three forms include all the known pathogenic, or disease producing, bacteria. They are therefore the most important, and also most studied, bacteria. In the second group he places the Spirulina, the Leptotricheae and the Cladotricheae. These three forms include certain vegetable organisms found in water, and considered by botanists as bacteria. They are not as important, nor as well known as those belonging to the first group.

III. MORPHOLOGY.

Bacteria are the smallest of living organisms. The standard used in their measurements is the micro-millimeter, a thousandth part of a millimeter, or one twenty-five thousandth part of an inch. In some cases the minute cells of bacteria measure only one-tenth of this unit in diameter. In a sphere one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter there would be 523,600,000,000 of this small form of micro-cocci.

The different species of bacteria vary much in form. The most common forms are the round, the rod-like and the spiral-shaped bacteria. In some cases they are attached to each other, in other cases they are isolated. None presents so many different modes of grouping as the micro-cocci. These are found as Diplococci, or pairs; as Tetrads, or fours; as "packet forms," and as Streptococci, or the filament form. Sometimes they occur in irregular masses imbedded in a glutinous matrix. This is the

Zooglea form. The Bacilli occur as short rod-like bodies, as filaments, or as an irregular mass surrounded by a glutinous substance. The latter form is the Bacilli Zooglea. The Spirilla, or spiral-shaped bacteria, may be found as mere curves, as spiral turns, or as long spiral filaments.

Bacteria are now considered as low vegetable cells destitute of nuclei. Some authors, as Frankel, however, think it probable that nuclei exist, although none have yet been discovered. That they are vegetable organisms is known from the fact that they are capable of taking nitrogen from ammonia compounds. But having no chlorophyl they can not be considered vegetable cells of a high order.

Each bacterial cell consists of a mass of protoplasm and a thin cell-wall. The protoplasm may be either granular or homogeneous. In some forms starch granules have been detected while sulphur granules have been found only in the bacteria of sulphur springs.

The coloring matter which some bacteria possess is generally outside the cell-wall, though coloring matter has in a few cases been found dissolved in the cell-protoplasm.

The cell-wall is composed of cellulose. Outside the true cell-wall is sometimes a gelatinous membrane, due either to a secretion by the cell, or to absorption of moisture and swelling of the outer layer of the cell-wall. In the single cell this gelatinous membrane forms a capsule for the cell, while for cells in the filament form, it forms a sheath.

Bacterial cells, according to Nenki and Brieger, have the following chemical composition: Water 84.26 per cent., and solids 5.74 per cent. The solids consist of 87.46 per cent. of albumen, 6.41 per cent. of fat, 3.04 per cent. of ash, and 3.09 per cent. of undetermined substances. The albuminous substance has been called Mycoprotein, and consists of carbon 52.32 per cent., hydrogen 7.55 per cent., nitrogen 14.75 per cent., but no sulphur nor phosphorus.

The questions pertaining to the habits, nutrition and reproduction of bacteria will be considered in a following article.

CARL A. ENGBRETSON.

College • World

We sometimes bemoan the lack of interest manifested in literary matters among our students, but the University of North Dakota will compare favorably with the chief institution in our sister state, at all events. The October number of the *Volante* of the University of South Dakota complains that there is only one literary society in the college, and in that one "scarcely a dozen members on whom we can depend." Prof. Dow, of the English department of the same school, makes the following announcement: "It is competent for any member of a literary society of the University to submit to me written work prepared for such society, and such work will receive credit in place of the written requirements in rhetoricals according to quality and quantity." Good rule.

The most exciting topic among football players at present seems to be the undergraduate rule forbidding any player to take part in a matched game who has played four years previously. It is aimed at professionalism in football, but seems in danger of spoiling some of the best teams in the country if it is adhered to.

The Inter-Collegiate Football Association includes Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Cornell. Each team played three great games last year. Yale won all of hers, the University of Pennsylvania won two, Princeton one, Wesleyan none.

The University of California and Leland Stanford were tied last year. Both are working hard this year under Yale coaches and will battle for the Pacific coast championship.

The University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin and the Northwestern will lock horns this year for the championship of the northwest.

THE STUDENT

Published monthly during the University year by the Students of the University of North Dakota.

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AFTER a hard struggle football has at last come to occupy a prominent place in the University athletics, and the attention given to the game during the present term justifies the assertion that next fall the University will have an eleven well able to contend with those of neighboring colleges. Like other western institutions we are at a great disadvantage in having no trained coacher, and being unable to see big games. This difficulty, however, has been overcome to a great degree by Stagg and Williams in placing in the hands of western players their "Treatise on American Football." We do not hesitate to say that American football from now on will be the leading feature of the fall sports in the West as it is in the East, a great part of which change will be

due to the influence of this valuable book, which makes it possible for even the smallest school to get some insight into the science of the game. The short season is another difficulty encountered in the northern states. This fall has been exceptionally favorable for football, but as a rule the ground freezes soon after the first of November and is likely to be covered with snow; this with the cold winds makes it very unpleasant to play such a game. Owing to the fact that many of our students are self-supporting and need to take advantage of the harvest season, the fall term does not open until October, and so we have very little more than a month for practice before the season ends. We cannot modify the climate, but we can make an effort to have the fall term open as soon after the middle of September as possible, and when school does open we can get every man into practice at once. This year and last we lost two weeks in getting down to work after the term opened. This can be attributed to nothing but carelessness and lack of interest. It is true there has been very little incentive to hard practice in the past, but from now on things will be different. A game has already been arranged with Hamline, as soon after the opening of the next fall term as possible. The reputation of the University is now in our hands. If there is any *esprit de corps* in our men THE STUDENT urges them to rally to the defense of our good name on the football field.

THE Challenge received to meet the University of South Dakota in joint debate has been accepted. The contest will take place at Vermillion some time during the ensuing term. At a recent meeting of the Oratorical Association, Messrs. Brennan, Skulason and Radcliffe, all of '95, were elected as our representatives. The question for discussion is one of popular interest, viz: "Resolved, That the nationaliza-

tion of all railroad property in the United States is both defensible and desirable."

We note this action with enthusiasm, and look forward to the formation of an Oratorical Association that will embrace the leading institutions in the north-west, the institutions not included in the Inter-state Association, which is already too large. It is proposed to combine Nebraska, Montana, a part of Minnesota and the Dakotas. The value of such an organization can hardly be overestimated. We feel that with the "push" and energy, characteristic of the West, it cannot fail to be a success.

If, however, we wish to hold our place we must work for it. Oratory deserves an important place in college life, not because of the honors gained, but because of the drill it gives. Zeal, such as is displayed in football and baseball, will accomplish wonders in this line. Oratorical zeal is what we want. Great things may be accomplished here as well as abroad. Let us have a rousing *home* contest, while we are broadening our field of action.

WE Wish to call attention to the Alumni Notes which appear elsewhere in this issue, and at the same time to express our thanks to those graduates who have so kindly responded to our appeal for Alumni news. This is the first time we have had occasion to ask the Alumni for anything and we are pleased with the result. While they make no demonstration, it is evident they cherish their *Alma Mater* and have a strong feeling of fellowship for one another. THE STUDENT will be most happy to publish letters in the Alumni column from graduates on any subject that they feel would be of interest to the Alumni or to the students in general. We wish the graduates to feel that this column is theirs, to do with it what they choose. We hope during the next two months to hear from every graduate on the question submitted in the Alumni column.

THE Action of Cornell in cancelling its engagement to play the football team of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis on Thanksgiving speaks well for Minnesota. At first Cornell thought it would be recreation to beat the Minnesota team, but when the latter began to score up in the forties against good teams the Ithecans decided that they did not care to risk their reputation by staking it against these westerners. THE STUDENT congratulates Minnesota on the lead she has taken in football, and we hope other institutions on this side of the Mississippi will not be slow to follow her example.

Communications.

Editor Student:

In every institution of learning, the devotional exercises of the day are of great importance. Here the students may assemble, and beyond the restraint of the class room, pass the assigned time in undivided thought. Every one must admit that Chapel exercises are not irksome and useless, yet why is it that they are so sparingly attended? It can hardly be said that the average student of the University is adverse to them. It may be said, however, that it has become almost impossible for many of our students to attend them. If those who lodge in the city would reach the University by 8:50 a. m. they must, in the words of the westerner, *rustle*. The trains from the city do not reach us before 9:05 o'clock. Is it any wonder that the train, with tardiness or absence, is preferable to a walk of two and one-half miles in our latitude? Granting that the cultivation of punctuality and energy is an important part of education, physical comfort must sometimes be considered. Tardiness is perhaps worse than absence, since it offends all present. Continual interruption cannot be conducive to a spirit of attention or devotion. Then, too, our visitors seldom come at this early hour, and

Chapel affords our only opportunity of seeing them. We feel that we have missed many an inspiring speech by reason of this, and realize with Longfellow,

"When e'er is spoken a noble thought
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

The question presents itself: would not attendance and interest be increased by changing Chapel exercises? Let the recitation periods begin at 8:50—and Chapel be placed after the first or second period. The subject is worthy of discussion. Many of the eastern colleges have found the arrangement satisfactory. Why should not we try it?

A STUDENT.

University, Nov. 27, 1893.

[Yes, but the first recitation can not well be held till the students and professors from town are here. It is better, on the whole, that they should miss the Chapel exercises than the first recitation.—ED.]

Editor Student:

No educational system was ever devised which did not have its shortcomings and imperfections. And so, though in many respects admirably suited to the needs of the students and agreeable to the instructor, our course of instruction in the University needs to be improved in one respect, at least. Such, at any rate, is our opinion. We refer to the military drill. To the question: Should juniors and seniors be excused from military drill? We answer unhesitatingly and unequivocally, yes, they should, and for many and valid reasons, some of which we will now enumerate:

We believe that the object of military instruction, as given in the colleges, is two-fold: To ensure a graceful, gentlemanly carriage and to discipline the mind to prompt obedience to constituted authority. We do not for a moment doubt that as a means to that end military drill is most excellent. But the recognition of that

fact is no excuse for continuing the drill throughout a university course of seven years. For the accomplishment of the above objects so long a time is not needed. Most of our students enter as preparatory students and would, therefore, even if required to drill up to the junior year only, receive from three to five years of military instruction. Is not that sufficient time to render them graceful and obedient? Again, since it is unnecessary, drill during the last two years is a waste of valuable time. These five hours each week are practically thrown away. It may be contended by some that drill gives much needed exercise, but for the officers it is only a poor substitute for exercise. Walking up and down narrow halls, often dusty and close, giving an occasional command, or sitting down to a recitation in Tactics can hardly be classed as exercise. If exercise were wanted at that time, how immeasurably better would be a run in the open air or a handling of the apparatus in the gymnasium. It is true that the awarding of positions of honor in our military department is largely controlled by the student's standing in the University and may thus be an incentive to faithful application in other fields. We know also that an office in the battalion is a prize largely coveted by many, especially during their first years here, and perhaps by some of them in their last two years. But we venture to say that in the eyes of a junior or senior it loses most of its alluring brilliancy. Not that these individuals have risen above all human vanity, but they have come close enough to this one of the many beautiful bubbles floating before a young man's mental vision, to discover its unsubstantial character. They have, therefore, come to regard all connection with military drill as prejudicial to their best interests, since it gives them no discipline, no exercise, and, in their eyes at least, no honor, but is rather a wholesale waste of

time. And such it must, we believe, appear to all right minded men. Free from military drill the student could either add the study of one more branch of useful learning to his work or spend this one hour every day in storing his mind with knowledge which would be invaluable to him in later life, whereas his military science is not likely ever to be called into requisition.

Many more arguments might be adduced to strengthen our position, but we think they are not needed and we hope our faculty will soon relieve the last two years of this burdensome and unnecessary duty.

CADET.

Alumni • Notes

Graduates are requested to communicate items of interest to this column.

Corrections of any errors made in this column will be thankfully received.

Matter for publication should be sent in before the twentieth of each month.

Address all letters to

THE STUDENT,
UNIVERSITY, N. D.

NOTICE—The following question is submitted to the members of the Alumni for decision in this column, and each graduate is requested to reply as soon as possible: "Should there be an Alumni reunion at commencement next, and, if so, how can it be made a success?"—Editor.

'89—Miss May Travis is teaching in the public schools of Portland, Oregon.

'89—Ben E. Ingwaldson has a flourishing law practice in the city of Hillsboro, N. Dak.

'89—Clinton S. DeGroat, of Hillsboro, is one of our most prosperous farmers.

'89—Miss Genevieve Arnold, Normal, began her third year's work in the city schools of Grand Forks this term.

'89—The marriage of Dr. Cora E. Smith to Attorney Robert Eaton, of Grand Forks, was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in

Grand Forks, on the evening of November 4. The ceremony was performed by Prof. H. B. Woodworth. Members of the faculty of the University, and several students were among the guests.

'90—Miss Mary B. Crans, who is studying dentistry at Ann Arbor, spent her summer vacation in Grand Forks.

'90—Louis O. Fiset returned to Toronto, Sept. 1, to complete his fourth and last year at the medical school. During the summer Mr. Fiset had a good practice at Towner, N. Dak.

'90—Miss Helen M. Bangs is teaching in the public schools at Rapid City, S. Dak.

'90—Joseph Travis is in Portland, Oregon, working on the "Oregonian," one of the largest papers on the coast.

'90—Myron W. Smith returned to his studies at the Medical School in Boston on Oct. 1. Mr. Smith spent his summer at Bartlett, N. Dak.

'91—Walter J. Marclely is studying medicine in Boston, Mass.

'91—Geo. F. Robertson is engaged in the lumber business at Minto, N. Dak. He is manager for the Robertson Lumber Co. at that point.

'93—Chas. F. E. Fiset is studying music and giving guitar lessons in Montreal. Mr. Fiset played before the Lord Premier of Canada a short time ago and is fast coming to be numbered among the noted guitar players of the Dominion.

'93—Miss Mattie R. Glass occupies a position in the city schools of Minneapolis.

'93—John S. Macnic is attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Mr. Macnic will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the medical profession soon.

'93—H. G. Vick is at present principal of the public school at Hoople, N. D. He expects to begin a course in law in the near future.

'93—G. Sprague and Rolla P. Currie held positions at the World's Fair during the summer. Mr. Sprague will remain in Chicago and Mr. Currie will go to Washington, D. C., this month.

• • Local • •

Sophomore translating French—"And the cow *mewed.*"

Lieut. Farnsworth takes an active interest in baseball.

The coulee is now frozen over and skating is all the fashion.

Mr. Kenny attended the reception Friday evening, Nov. 9th.

Mitten mending neatly and quickly done. Apply to M. M. Upson.

Mr. Thomas McKay spent a few days with his brother the first of the month.

Mr. Blanchard paid a short visit to his old home at Durbin the first of the month.

At a recent meeting of the Normal Class '94, Miss Lizzie Angier was elected president.

B. (after analytics).—Did you get it Cooper?
C.—Yes—where the chicken got the ax!

Rev. L. E. Brown, of Grand Forks, was a visitor at the University, Friday, Nov. 17th.

Anticipation sometimes spoils a good thing; the president's pledge spoiled our Halloween.

New students seek admission to the various departments of the University almost every day.

Mr. E. M. Upson, of Cummings, has moved to Grand Forks, and Max is now a town student.

Why did the football game between Hamline and the U. N. D. fail to materialize? Wake up boys!

Mr. H. G. Vick, '93, passed through the Forks Oct. 24th, on his return from the World's Fair.

The "electric horse car" that runs daily between the city and the University has a new canvass top.

Steam broke loose in the Commercial department one night and caused considerable damage to the paint and walls.

Great progress is being made in military drill among the recruits. Considerable attention will be paid to the bayonet drill during the winter so we may look for some very flashy exhibitions in the spring.

A. H. McDonald, a '93 graduate of the Cas-selton High School, is a new student in the Commercial department.

W. E. Parsons, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University, made us a short call Thursday, Nov. 16th.

Miss Helen V. Kellogg, Normal '93, visited her sister, Miss Minnie, at ladies' hall, Nov. 10, and was present at the reception.

Misses N. Emerson Jones and Elizabeth Angier, Normals, '94, took dinner with Prof. and Mrs. Kennedy, Sunday, Nov. 19.

Mrs. Dumeau, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived in Grand Forks, Nov. 20th, and will keep house for her nephew, Lieut. Farnsworth.

Mr. Beek's declamation in chapel on "The Death of Webster" was the most touching bit of pathos ever presented to our students.

The young ladies are so "conspicuous by their absence," it is rumored that two gallant Sophomores are forced to be content with one lady.

Michael O'Connor, who held the position of clerk in the North Dakota building at the Fair during the summer, has returned to the University.

Baseball for the coming season will boom as never before. For the first time in the history of the University the college men have beaten the preps.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, of Grand Forks, and Miss Brandt, daughter of the Swedish minister at Washington, Reuterskjold, were guests of Prof. Rygh, Oct. 24th.

Last month Prof. Kennedy visited the World's Fair in the interest of the University. He succeeded in securing some very valuable specimens for our museum.

Misses Lanterman, Cameron, and Kneeland, of Hillsboro, visited Miss Sadie Lanterman and Miss H. de Groat at ladies' hall Nov. 17, and attended the reception.

The Oratorical Association met Friday evening, Nov. 17th, in the president's parlor, ladies' hall, and elected three men to go to Vermillion, South Dakota, to meet three speakers of the university there in joint debate. The society elected Messrs. Brennan, Skulason and Radcliffe as their representatives.

UNIVERSITY
PRESS OFFICE

Miss Carothers, of Pittsburg, Pa., Mrs. Carothers, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Scofield, of Grand Forks, were visitors of the class in Physical Culture, Monday, Nov. 20th.

Ingenious minds have sought for years an escape from military drill. One of our juniors solved the problem by getting married. Henceforth wives will be in demand.

Miss Henrietta Paulson, '94, was called home Wednesday, Oct. 25th, by the illness of her brother, returning the following Monday. We are pleased to hear that her brother has recovered.

Mr. Love left the University last month to accept the position of night clerk at the Hotel Northern, Grand Forks. We understand, however, that he will return to the U. after Thanksgiving.

Miss Minnie Kellogg spent Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 18 and 19, at her home near Grafton. She went home to attend the silver wedding of her parents, which was celebrated the 19th.

Two class rooms have been fitted up on the top floor of the main building. Prof. Kennedy enlightens the Normals in one, while Prof. Thomas makes life interesting for the Art students in the other.

Every Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Babcock throws open her pleasant home and receives the young ladies. All who avail themselves of this opportunity of calling come away well pleased with their reception.

A strange Frenchman who happened into the University gave the students an excellent opportunity to try their powers. They succeeded in convincing the gentleman that he couldn't talk French.

The game of baseball between the college students and the preps, one evening caused considerable excitement. The game was closely contested but ended with a victory for the college men by score of 4 to 3.

Not long ago the president complimented the students on their very excellent behavior this term, saying that, so far as he knew, never before in the history of this institution had there been such an orderly and studious spirit prevalent among the students.

It was announced some time ago that all students desiring to take penmanship in the Commercial department might do so free of charge. A number of the students have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Mr. Cooper's essay on influence made a great hit. It is feared he will give some of our young ladies the "big head." Wonder where he learned that the influence of one woman was equal to the influence of six men?

Student.—Professor, I lost my note book, and have not written up my physics for to-day.

Prof.—You had better tie a string on your note book.

S.—Yes sir, if I could find it!

The new fire drill is one of the attractive features that lend variety to battalion exercises. Precautions against fire cannot be too great, and with the battalion organized into a well regulated fire company we may have some feeling of safety.

At a recent Friday evening reception Prof. Perrott gave a very interesting and extremely witty sketch of undergraduate life at Oxford. Having graduated there himself, he knows all about it and was able to give a true and graphic account of everything incident to such a life.

Prof. in Astron. (to class contemplating a star gazing expedition): "Now be sure and be on hand at 7 sharp with your star-finders."

Senior Normal (suddenly awaking from a light slumber): "Oh—ah, professor, where shall we find these — — *star gazers*?"

A class in systematic gymnasium exercise will be organized in a few days under the direction of Lieut. Farnsworth. The instruction will be similar to that given at West Point, and young men who are interested in having a good physique should not delay in being enrolled.

Skating commenced some time ago on the coulee. Those students who were fortunate enough to think of their skates when leaving home, have been enjoying themselves on the ice. It is high time that the question of a rink on the campus was being agitated, for though the coulee does well enough now, it will soon fill up with snow, and skating is much too healthful an exercise to be abandoned.

The Physical Culture class is becoming quite renowned. Scarcely a day passes without bringing one or more visitors. Mesdames Estes, Root, Perrott, Whithed, Walker, Smith and Pickering and Mr. Eaton and Prof. Estes were all present Thursday, Nov. 9.

Lieut. Farnsworth has been appointed by Gov. Shortridge to inspect the State militia and left on Nov. 20, in company with Colonel Miller of Fargo. He expects to be gone until December 10. In the absence of the commandant Capt. Brennan has charge of the battalion.

There is some dissatisfaction in some cases over the temporary appointments in the battalion. THE STUDENT believes there have been some errors made, but they will surely be corrected in the permanent appointments in January. In the meantime we advise each one to do his best and perhaps the lightning may strike him.

The election of officers for Per Gradus was held at the regular meeting Saturday evening, Nov. 4. The preps took the fort by storm as the following list of officers will show: Samuel Walters, speaker; Albert Stenmo, vice speaker; Louis Bleeker, secretary; Luther Bickford, treasurer; Laureas J. Wehe, sergeant at arms; Patrick Norton, asst. sergeant at arms.

The football games during the past month have created considerable interest. In the contests between the college men and the preps, the college always came off victorious. Time was when to be a college man meant to be useless in any kind of sport, but the attention given to athletics during the past two years is beginning to tell.

One of our Senior Normals, the other night in compliance with his professor's wishes, set about finding how fast the moon moves. He procured a stick and fixed it so that it pointed toward the moon. In the course of an hour he returned only to find that the moon had made no visible progress. Another hour went by and still no change in the position of that luminous body. Then it was that our Senior Normal discovered the reason of this peculiar state of affairs. The stick was not pointed at the moon, but at the reflection of his lamp in the darkness without.

Mrs. Babcock spoke one Friday evening in the parlors of ladies' hall, telling some things which she saw at the World's Fair. She described the North Dakota building very minutely, drawing the plan of it while she spoke. Her talk was interesting and instructive to all, but especially so to those who were not so fortunate as to see the White city with their own eyes.

Anyone looking out the window Friday morning, Nov. 17, might have seen a certain Freshman, with his bedquilt under his arm, rushing wildly toward the rapidly approaching train. He succeeded in catching onto the rear end of the car, and when our breathless suspense ended, we found words to ask the cause of his departure. No—not expelled, only going home. Mr. Harry Creswell is a day student now. His family have removed from Inkster to Grand Forks and he is once more enjoying the pleasures of home.

The University hereafter will have plenty of noise, the band organized last year has been re-organized as a military band of fourteen pieces, under the leadership of Mr. Blanchard. The band will practice twice a week at the time set apart for military drill, also on Wednesday and Saturday. Prof. Hall has been engaged as instructor. At a meeting held some time ago it was unanimously decided that each member of the band should get a uniform. The uniform will be the same as the regulation military uniform with the exception of some ornamentation. We feel confident that in the near future the University band will rival any other in the State.

November 4, Dr. Cora E. Smith, '89 of the U. N. D. and '92 of Boston University Medical School, was married to Mr. Robert Eaton, one of Grand Forks' young lawyers, Prof. Woodworth officiating. The wedding was very informal, only the intimate friends of both parties being present. Misses Percival, Paulson, Jones, Angier and de Groat assisted Miss Crans in serving refreshments. THE STUDENT congratulates Mr. Eaton upon capturing our bright and attractive young doctor, and wishes the young couple a long and happy life together. Dr. Smith-Eaton's professional duties have in no way been interrupted and she meets her Physical Culture class as usual.

The Freshman class has organized. The following officers were elected: Mamie E. Kingsland, president; Robert Ray, vice president; Cora Adams, secretary; Patrick Norton, treasurer; Clarence Fairchild, orator; Edward Robbins, historian; Harry Creswell, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to ladies' hall. The class colors are purple and white. Their yell as now heard and duly rendered is:

Bif, boom, bah!
Hoop-la-ha!!
'97! '97!
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!!
Long live the class of '97!

Notwithstanding the plainly written prohibition which hangs in the library, and all that has been said in chapel in regard to the subject, whispering and talking still continue. We can boast of a library and whispering gallery all in one, but this is not right. A library should be as silent as a tomb. Some students go there to read and study and naturally wish quiet to reign supreme. Something, too, is due to the librarians. They are forced to spend a great part of their time in the library. They are students as well as the rest of us. How can they study when a group of students here and another there keep up a ceaseless conversation apparently without the least twinge of conscience? In the future let us see how closely we can bridle our tongues before entering the library.

Exchange

Her Conclusion.

The co-ed thought 'twas wonderful! She frowned and then she spake:
"I really don't know just exactly what I'd like to take.

I want to study for a—well, perhaps a Ph. D.,
But then I grow entangled if I try to study philosophy.

There's higher mathematics, quite the thing, but I'm,
alas!

Conditioned in mathematics and never hope to pass.
They say the Latin teacher is a dear; how'er you know
That trying indirect discourse has always scared me so.

Biology has horrid smells and Chemistry has stains;
Those themes they write take lots of time and such a
lot of brains!

I think I be a 'special;' that is better I'm sure
I'll have a real nice time and study French and
lit'rature."

—The Occident.

* * *

The October number of *Acta Victoriana* comes out very much improved in appearance. The best feature of the magazine is a review of literature in Canada. The diversity of language and sentiment between the French and English population, and the uncertainty attending the destiny of Canada are given as the greatest drawbacks to a further literary development.

* * *

The leading article in the latest issue of the *University Magazine* is on the late George William Curtis. The first part of a story also appears in which a condescending Harvard Senior is the apparant hero. Our curiosity is aroused as to the fate of the heroine, a maiden with a dangerous yellow calf.

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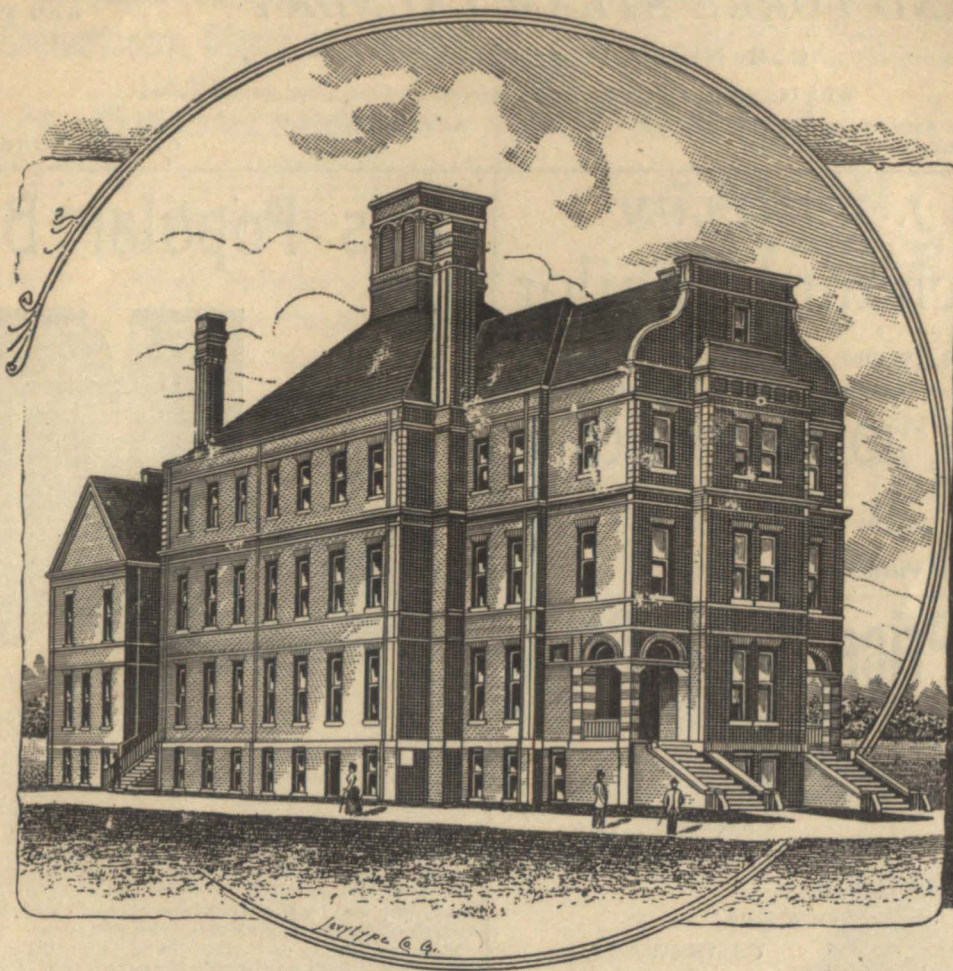
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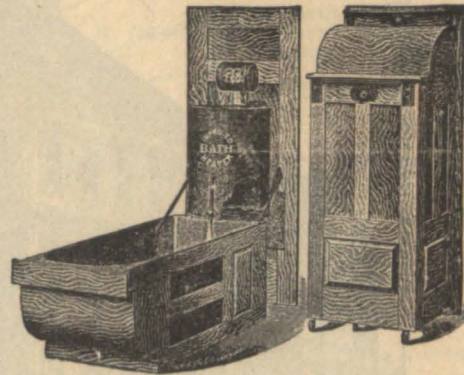
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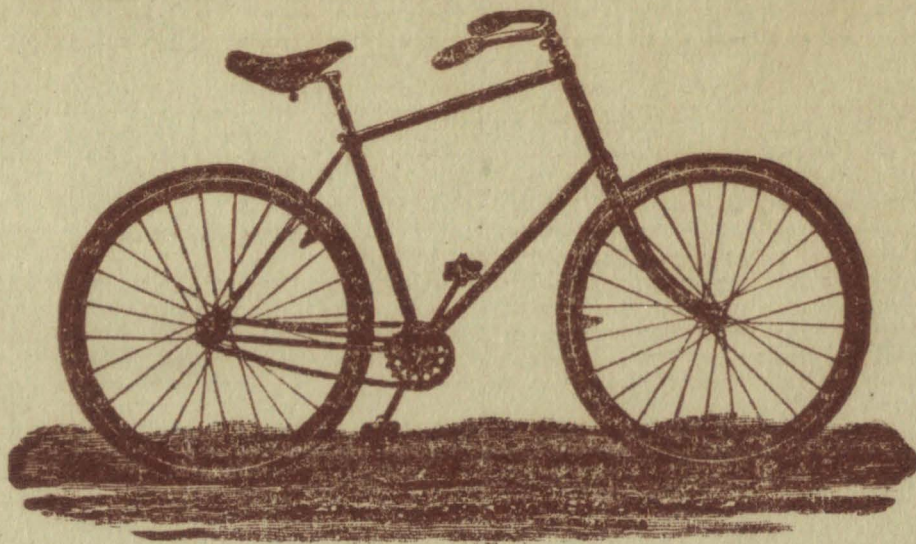
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