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The Dakota Student

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# THE STUDENT

VOL. VIII

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 2

## Be Kind.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FREILIGRATH, FOR THE STUDENT.

Oh love as long as love you can,  
Yes, love as long as love you may;  
There comes the time, when o'er a grave,  
You mourn the loved one gone for aye.

See that your heart with kindness glows,  
And love returns for love that shown,  
As long as, warm, another heart,  
In love comes forth to meet your own.

If e'er that heart to you unfolds,  
Ah chill it not with cold disdain;  
But brighten for it every hour,  
And ever shun to cause it pain.

And bridle well the hasty tongue;  
For soon the bitter word is spoke;  
E'en though it be not harshly meant,  
A loving heart, perhaps, is broke.

Yes, then you'll cry, "Look down on me,  
As o'er thy grave my fault I mourn;  
Forgive that e'er I caused thee pain,  
Forgive that word of hasty scorn."

In vain you kneel beside the grave,  
'Mid the long grass to shed warm tears;  
For never more that face you'll see,  
Throughout the slow revolving years.

In vain, alas, in vain you cry;  
To you in bitter grief bowed low,  
That voice beloved now cannot say,  
"That I forgave, long, long ago."

Yes, 'twas forgiven long ago;  
Though many a silent tear was shed,  
Ere passed the sting of that hot word;  
But still!—now grieves no more the dead.

Love then as long as love we can,  
Yes, love as long as love we may;  
Soon comes the hour, soon comes the day,  
To weep the loved ones passed away.

—W. E. C.

## Roger Chillingworth.

The subject of our sketch is one of the chief characters in that "dark romance of sin," the *Scarlet Letter*. The most pitiable, the least enviable of all, he, nevertheless, leaves the strongest impression.

He first appears to us as a devotee of learning, a "figure of the study and the cloister," one who had spent the best years of his life in "feeding the hungry dream of knowledge."

His personal appearance was not prepossessing, he was even slightly deformed. His face, somewhat furrowed and wrinkled by earnest study and advancing years, clearly showed his quiet and thoughtful disposition. His eyes, though bleared by midnight toil, had still a penetrating glance. Reserve force was suggested in his whole make-up, but the existence of such capacities for evil as he afterward exhibited would not even be suspected.

He is deeply wronged. His enemy is unknown, but he devotes his entire energy to finding him and taking vengeance on him. A great change comes over him. His whole nature is stirred. From a man with ordinary aspirations, hopes and fears, he is changed to a cool and calculating fiend, whose single aim is vengeance, whose only hope is the destruction of his enemy, and whose only fear is that he

may not be able to accomplish it. He abandons friends and kindred. He withdraws his name from the roll of mankind, and hides himself in the name of Roger Chillingworth. All is subordinated to the one consuming desire for vengeance. "He will be known!" "He must needs be mine!" express the one purpose of his heart. In following out this purpose, he regards neither the ordinances of God, nor the laws of man. Abandoning his useful and honorable career, he sets out on his warfare against mankind. His purpose is now destructive, instead of constructive. He is no longer actuated by love and friendly interest, but is spurred on by deadly hatred.

He cares not to deliver his enemy to the law. That enters not into his plans. He constitutes himself his own avenger. He purposes to make his enemy his own, to subject him to the severest mental tortures, and take his only pleasure, in the pain caused by this refined cruelty.

But as Milton says:

Revenge at first though sweet,  
Bitter, ere long back on itself recoils.

The effect, on himself, of his fiendish purpose is most interesting to note. He becomes a monster. He has no sympathy with his fellows. "His cold bloods oozes from a heart of ice." His revenge, growing by what it feeds on, drives him on to darker deeds and sinks him to the deepest depths of depravity.

"Old Roger Chillingworth was a striking example of man's faculty of transforming himself into a devil, if he will only for a reasonable length of time undertake a devil's office."

When the object of his hatred passed away the sudden change in appearance and demeanor was remarkable. He had nothing left to live for. All his strength and energy deserted him, "insomuch that he positively withered up,

shrivelled away and almost vanished from mortal sight, like an uprooted weed that lies wilting in the sun." He died in the same year. "He had made the very principle of his life to consist in the pursuit and systematic exercise of revenge; and when by its complete triumph and consummation, that evil principle was left with no further material to support it, when, in short, there was no more Devil's work on earth for him to do, it only remained for the unhumanized mortal to betake himself whither his Master would find him tasks enough, and pay him his wages duly."

#### The University Outing.

When school ended of course every one was tired out. The morning after Commencement, trunks and bundles of all sorts were piled high on the platform of our little station. Every few moments students might be seen going toward the station, and before the train arrived all the students were there. Soon the train came, and then what a number of partings! 'Twas very hard, no doubt, for some to part, but what must be, must be, so they bravely said "Good bye" and climbed on the train for home. We did not all go. Some could not get ready to leave. The people left behind went for a picnic in the woods along the river in the afternoon. What a picnic! The usual restraint felt when under the rules of the institution was thrown off and all went in for a grand good time. The supper was served on the grass and shortly after the party was rounded up and started for home. The evening brought the usual excitement of such a time. It was found to be no little task to get every one to bed.

The next morning half a dozen disconsolate individuals waited on the platform for the six o'clock train. Two or three people went on this train. The rest went north or west by the

other trains. Among the students that went north this morning was a certain Miss N. and a Mr. F. They talked of all sorts of subjects but mostly of the picnic of the day before. Suddenly a bright thought struck one of them. No more or less than this—to go on a longer picnic—a real genuine camping out. They began to agitate the scheme as soon as they reached home. It was decided to camp at Walhalla about the 20th of August. That date was selected because the hunting season began then and they intended to hunt. Well, who can tell how many letters were written,—how many people promised to go and then backed out,—how many never responded to the letters at all! At times it looked as if the plan would be a success. At other times every one seemed doubtful of going, but finally enough were certain of being able to go to make it practicable, and all began preparations. Shortly after dinner on the 20th of August, the people of Cavalier (if they had cared to look) might have seen a tall gentleman in corduroy trousers, a smaller personage of the same apparel, and two or three young ladies, marching down their street. This was no more nor less than a fraction of the party that had been stirred up for camp. We took dinner at the home of one of the old boys, a Mr. B. What a dinner! We had been so excited with our preparations for departure in the morning that we did not eat much, but not so at noon. As soon as dinner was over, if not before, we began to talk of a means of getting over to Walhalla. It was decided to send one young lady with Miss Q., Mr. V. with Miss A. and two others were to take a double rig and the heavy baggage. Each rig took a different route, as they had provisions, etc., to get at different places along the way. The double rig was to take the straight road, if there was one, to Walhalla. We went along a

few miles not paying much attention to the way except to see that we were either going north or west. At last we came to a pretty bad road and concluded to stop at a farm house and ask the way. We had now been traveling about an hour, and for the last ten minutes at least had seen in the distance what seemed to be a load of girls. While we were waiting the rig behind caught up and lo and behold! in it was Miss N. and the girls she was bringing with her. We were told we were on the right road and to drive right along; so we "let our team out," getting into camp a half hour or more before the other team: We began at once to look for a site for camp. We found a nice, green place close to the bank of the river, and about a hundred feet from the dam. We unloaded a box of provisions and sat down to eat our lunch before unloading the teams. When the lunch was finished we set to work unloading and setting up the tents. It must have been about six or half past six o'clock when we got into camp and it was dark before the tents were up. We were not alone on the camp ground. Everywhere tents and all kinds of camping apparatus might be seen through the trees. As soon as possible we got our camp fire lighted. About this time some more of our party had come in. Miss E. and Miss L. came over from Neche with Mr. and Mrs. Mac. The rest of the party from Cavalier came into camp while we were eating our lunch. When we were pretty well settled the girls began to talk of beds. All kinds of devices were suggested, but the one that finally gained the day was for each young man to take a tick and fill it at a straw-stack about half a mile away. When the beds were made and we could think of no more work to do we sat around the fire and talked of old times. All of us were tired when we went to bed, all were full of anticipation, all went to bed to dream of long rambles and feasts of prairie chicken.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Science

### The Museum.

"To *see* is to know" is a proverb which should be heeded far more than it is. One has only to recall personal experiences to realize the truth of the paradox, "having eyes they see not." And this blindness is nowhere more noticeable and certainly nowhere more detrimental than in the college libraries and museums. These are the two great companion educators in every institution of higher education, and yet the ones most neglected by many students.

In the University the students avail themselves of the privileges of the library far more than they use those of the museum. It is certainly most desirable for every one to familiarize himself with the historical authors, to have a knowledge of the masters of prose and poetry, and to keep in touch with the magazine literature and the daily papers. But he should not forget that going hand in hand with these advantages for higher culture are the corresponding helps of the museum. One can not neglect the one nor afford to pass the other by in ignorance. Nevertheless many do this very thing, gaining a fairly satisfactory knowledge of books, but knowing almost nothing about museum collections. One should know and appreciate that the museum is a collection of historical facts antedating human history, that it contains series of novels equalling and, in some instances surpassing, any emanation of man's imagination, and that it has many specimens expressive of art and poetry entirely too valuable to be passed with superficial observation and thought.

This ignorance of the value of the museum is akin to that of the youngest student regarding the library; but he usually learns to appreciate

and use the latter while most of the college graduates have never known the importance of the former as a factor in education. It is a powerful ally never utilized. To know how to use advantages makes possession valuable. The converse is true. If the failure of making practical use of the museum is true to a lack of knowing how to use it one or two hints in this respect may be of value. To obtain any real education from visiting museums one must know that related objects are classified and grouped in a manner to best show the chief relationships. One must remember that this has been done to enable the observer to grasp and retain these salient characteristics. With this conception of a museum one can study the collections systematically and far more profitably than when he has hazy ideas about the whole display being purely a gathering of curios that have been brought together for "safe keeping."

If the old idea, that the museum is the meeting place of the muses, is to be realized, one must stop with each group of objects sufficiently long to *see* what it has to offer. It is as impossible to gain the truest instruction from a collection by flitting from group to group as it is to acquire worthy information from books by reading a page here and a page there which have no direct association. In both cases fragmentary and unsatisfactory results will obtain.

If one would reserve a half hour in the day three days in the week for a systematic survey and study of the museum collections he could acquire a very considerable knowledge of animals, fossils, minerals, native and foreign. This knowledge is not attainable from any other source, in the same time, nor can any other means yield such representative facts regarding the resources of the state.

In this age of museums one rarely visits a

college, a university, or a great city without seeking these "object lesson" centres. To be benefitted by them the home training is necessary. If one has been blind and neglectful of advantages here he must fail in securing the greatest and most lasting benefits, even were he to spend days in the great British Museum. Learn to use the present opportunities by *seeing* and comprehending the important truths which the host of object lessons at your disposal in misunderstood and infrequently visited museum offer.

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Several important additions have been made to the museum this year. Among these are two horned toads, curious studies for the evolutionist. One is the gift of Dr. Duggan of Grand Forks, the other comes from Mr. J. E. Craymond of Lakota. More important still in a Dakota museum are the two hundred native plants gathered by C. A. Engebretson while he was teaching last summer. They will be most valuable to those studying the flora of the Red River Valley. Hon. Alfred Dickey of Jamestown, has also remembered the museum with a small collection of seeds from Jamaica.

Professors Brannon and Babcock have a colony of white mice for bacteriological and toxicological experiments. They will be very valuable in the study of the effects of bacteria or poisons upon animal tissues.

Those who failed to attend the meeting of the Biological club, November 16, missed a treat. Mr. Urdahl's account of the sea anemone showed careful study of the subject, and "The Biological Laboratory at Naples," by Mrs. Davis, opened the eyes of some of us to an appreciation of the way biology is studied where there are the proper opportunities.

### The U. S. Weather Service.

A voluntary weather station is maintained by the University, and observations are made three times a day, of the temperature, direction and force of the wind, air pressure, cloudiness, the moisture in the atmosphere, and the rain and snowfall. A record is also made of the auroras, solar and lunar halos, parhelia, paraselenae and mirages.

These observations have a two-fold object; first, to obtain a knowledge of the climate of this particular region as it affects the convenience, comfort and health of the people and influences plant growth; second, discovery and improvement of rules and methods for making weather predictions. In the first case the three most important factors are (1) the mean annual temperature, (2) the mean annual rainfall, and (3) the distribution of sunshine, temperature and rainfall throughout the year.

For the second purpose there are three thousand two hundred thirty-nine volunteer or regular stations established in the United States and Canada, and observations over an extensive area of country are collected and studied by scientific experts, in order to trace the origin, direction, and rate of progress of pressure and temperature changes in the air, the occurrence of rainfall, and the direction and velocity of wind as dependent on the pressure and temperature of the atmosphere over any given region.

The instruments used in making observations at this station are maximum and minimum self-registering thermometers, a barometer; a rain-gauge, and a psychrometer. There is also a self-registering anemometer, but at present it is not in working order.

The maximum thermometer is an accurate mercurial thermometer, having the bore just above its bulb a little diminished. When placed in a horizontal position the mercury

column can expand as in an ordinary instrument, but when the temperature falls the column is broken at the narrow part of the bore and the upper partition remains where it was at the time of highest temperature. It is reset every day at a time of comparatively low temperature, by being whirled rapidly round on a pivot, the centrifugal force developed driving the column of mercury through the constricted partition of the tube, and causing it to unite with the mercury in the bulb.

The minimum daily temperature is registered by an alcohol thermometer in the bore of which an index is loosely fitted. This index is immersed in the alcohol column and, when the temperature falls, is carried along the bore and deposited at the lowest point reached by the top of the alcohol column. When the temperature rises the index remains in its place, marking the point of lowest temperature. This instrument is kept nearly horizontal to prevent the index from sliding about. It is reset early every evening by raising the bulb end.

The barometer is an ordinary mercurial one. With its observations of the fluctuations of the air pressure are taken, and these observations when reduced to sea-level and a temperature of  $32^{\circ}$ , and compared with observations received daily from various parts of the United States and Canada give the observer some idea of the approach of storm areas.

The measurement of the rainfall is perhaps the most important of the observations, since the prosperity of this region depends to a great extent upon the moisture precipitated. The psychrometer is used to determine the vapor pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two mercurial thermometers mounted together, one having its bulb wrapped in muslin. This muslin communicates with a vessel of

water and is kept constantly saturated by capillary attraction. The water evaporating from the muslin cools the bulb and therefore lowers the reading point of the thermometer. The drier the air, the greater the amount of evaporation and the more the bulb is cooled, and consequently the greater the difference between the readings of the two thermometers. By means of this instrument, the dew point and the relative humidity of the atmosphere may be calculated, and to some extent rain predictions may be made. The psychrometer can only be used when the temperature is above freezing.

Observations are taken of other meteorological phenomena as they occur. The data thus gathered may possibly help to throw light on some of the unsolved problems of nature. Weather charts from Minneapolis and condensed reports from Moorhead of twenty regular stations in the United States and Canada are received daily. The charts are posted on the bulletin board in the hall for the inspection of those interested in meteorology.

EDWARD B. ROBBINS,  
Observer.

One hundred and thirty-eight Russian women are studying in Swiss universities.

There are twelve thousand students, graduate and undergraduate, in attendance at Oxford.

This year's graduating class from the University of Michigan numbered seven hundred and thirty-one students, the largest class ever graduated from an American college.

One gains a new respect for the results of higher education in noting the fact that a recent issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* devotes ten out of sixteen columns to athletics and club notes. And still the cry goes up from the land, "American colleges neglect physical culture."

# THE STUDENT

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

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A NORMAL Department has been added to THE STUDENT in order that more attention may be given to topics of special interest to teachers. This page will be filled by contributions from students in the Normal department and to that end we wish each one to feel that this space belongs particularly to him or to her. The department can be made very instructive to those interested in pedagogic discussions and we hope that all will contribute freely.

Now that the athletic season is over we should turn our attention to mental gymnastics—to society work. Students are coming to realize more and more the great value of this training

which they receive in the literary societies and so the percentage of students who do not take an active part in society work is comparatively small. However much class work he may be doing, no person can afford to attend school and neglect the opportunities which the literary societies offer. Learning is a desirable thing, but without the ability to use it the greater part of its utility is lost. Like a costly instrument in a house where nobody can play, it serves only for decoration. A person well practiced in the use of a limited knowledge has a great advantage over one possessed of much knowledge which he cannot use. Society work puts handles on what we have and places it where it is always ready for use. Certainly those who refuse this gratuity by remaining out of the societies exercise very poor judgment.

THE Season for oratorical contests will soon be on and the question arises, why do we not strike out boldly for a place in some association? Barring, perhaps, the State University, there is not an educational institution in Minnesota which we cannot meet in either an oratorical contest or a joint debate with a good fighting chance for victory. The Inter-state Association is, of course, too large now for us to expect admission, but it is only a question of a year or so when a re-arrangement will be necessary, even in that. The thing for us to do is to get right to work now so that when the time comes we shall not fail to be reckoned in the new adjustment. The Association formed with South Dakota will soon be made stronger by the addition of other western institutions, and it is but reasonable to expect that this Association will have an influence in the re-arrangement which must soon come. The new Association has one serious difficulty to contend with now, and will have so long as the present inter-state association continues as it is; the distance between the institutions which are not members of it is almost too great for them to form a second association. If these institutions would all use their influence there is no doubt but that a re-adjustment could be secured.



## The Alumni

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

MISS N. EMERSON JONES,  
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

### In Memoriam.

The death of Mrs. Josephine Anderson-McDermont falls like a pall over the graduates of the University and those of the undergraduates whose good fortune it was to come within the circle of her acquaintance. For some time her health had been failing and of late she grew very weak. The family decided to remove to California in the hope that the climate there would restore her failing strength. Accompanied by her mother and infant babe, Mrs. McDermont left for Glendora, where Mr. McDermont intended to follow her in a short time. She arrived there safely, though she experienced much difficulty in breathing while crossing the higher elevations. She seemed, however, to regain her strength quite rapidly, and great hopes for her recovery were entertained by her many friends here. But their hopes were soon shattered, for on the morning of November 22, a message bore the sad tidings of her death. The grief-stricken husband left for California on the following day, and on his arrival there all that was mortal of his beloved wife was laid in its final resting place.

Mrs. McDermont, *nee* Josephine Anderson, was born in Northfield, Minnesota, September 17, 1868. In 1881, the family removed to Grand Forks, where Josephine attended the high school. At the opening of the University in 1884, she entered the preparatory department and graduated with the Degree of B. S. in the class of 1890. Two years later she married F. H. McDermont of this city. A few months ago a child came to gladden their home and now remains to dispel the gloom of the bereaved

father. Of her, as perhaps of no other graduate, it may be said she was our most precious gem. Certainly none was so universally loved or esteemed. Patient, generous and kind, her life was the embodiment of all that was noble and womanly. She possessed in a marked degree the happy faculty of being always pleasant, carrying sunshine and joy to every circle in which she moved. In every walk of life, as daughter, sister, student, wife, and mother, she showed the same loving disposition and discharged her duty with the same devoted zeal.

May Travis, '89, is teaching in the High Schools of Portland, Oregon.

Frances Allen, '89, is pursuing her medical studies at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after spending the past summer at her home near Thompson. Miss Allen is the second woman in her class to adopt the medical profession.

Henry Gustavus Vick, '93,—notwithstanding the excitement of chasing porkers, and providing provender for the equine at Walhella—now pursues his studies at Columbia College with as much energy and dignity as in the old days at the U. N. D.

Genevieve Arnold, Normal, '89, spent the summer vacation at her home in South Dakota. We have from the highest authority that she exterminated at least one Russian thistle, and performed numerous other worthy acts. She is now at her old post in the Belmont school.

Mattie Ruth Glass, '93, spent the past summer at Glasston, N. D., taking an active interest in tennis and other amusements in which "Love-thirty" played a prominent part. She has returned to her former position in the Blaine School, Minneapolis, and now strikes terror to the heart of all belligerent youths, by the sternness of her glance, and the majesty of her presence.

It is interesting to notice the growing tendency of American colleges to attach more importance to the regular every-day work of the student rather than to the results of a cram for examinations. Cornell has given up examinations at the end of the term, and recitations will go on up to the last day. Promotions will be made upon recitation standings.

## Normal Department

There is a misunderstanding in some places in regard to the cost of the Normal Department of the University. Some, without examining closely, seem to think that it necessitates a new and different course of study from the Preparatory and College and also a whole new faculty to give instruction in it. A little study of the case would entirely disabuse their minds. The teacher needs exactly the same *Academic* foundation as the lawyer, the doctor, the clergyman, or any other well-informed person. Hence the Academic instruction is given to both Normal and other students together and by the same instructors. Thus no new or different Academic instruction is needed nor a new faculty to impart it. The non-professional part of a teacher's education is exactly like that of any other professional man, and we see no objection in having prospective teachers and lawyers and doctors and clergymen all studying and reciting together in that fundamental knowledge for which there is no substitute.

It is a *professional* knowledge and training which transmutes the scholar into the teacher; and this professional work is done in the Normal department by the professor of pedagogy. The other members of the University faculty would be necessary, with or without a Normal department; and the University would have to retain its chair of pedagogy, too, if it wished to be in line with present and growing thought in regard to such chairs. Hence, for instruction the Normal department entails no extra expense whatever.

The same buildings provide for all, the same laboratories, the same museums, the same library, the same fuel and general running expenses—all these would be needed in any

event and are not duplicated on account of the Normal department.

Thus we have about fifty young men and women, teachers, or preparing to teach, in our Normal Department, who do not bring upon the state one cent of additional expense. They are all *bona fide* teachers in the normal grade; and the number is not swelled by pupils in practice or mere children who may imagine that they may sometime teach a term of school.

Thorough work is done in the academic foundation and the professional part also is ample. Instructors are reminded by the presence of normal students that they must be pedagogical in their teaching. The Normal student during his course passes under the influence of many and model teachers, whose ways he compares and brings the best with him to survive. Professional instruction is given by the principal of the department every year to all in the Elementary Course. Here, too, vocal music, so essential to the teacher, and calisthenics for the ladies are required. The young men have military science and tactics. In the Advanced Normal course two years of pedagogical work are given. Schools are visited and reports made. A library of pedagogical works is at hand and on the shelves are numerous educational journals for constant reference. Some Practice Teaching is required but not much. If much of this were done, higher study would have to be dropped to do it. Practice teaching *mechanizes* and higher studies *vitalize*. We take our stand on vitalization and require correspondingly less of Practice teaching, which, under the most favorable circumstances, is not the genuine school.

The Department, then, imposes upon the University no additional expense; it grants to the teachers of the state an excellent opportunity for laying a good and firm foundation in

subject-matter; and it affords besides contact with University life, and a good professional training and all for the asking and the effort; and finally it gives to its graduates a prospect of good educational positions and a life certificate.

JOSEPH KENNEDY.

Simon Jahr, '94, is principal of the schools in Portland, North Dak.

Miss Lizzie Angier, '94, is doing excellent work in the Minto schools.

Miss Minnie Kellogg is back and will graduate with the Normal class of '95.

J. U. Henney, '94, is principal of the schools at Tower City, succeeding J. D. Campbell, '90, who has charge of the Park River schools.

Prof. Kennedy attended the Tri-County Teachers Association for Grand Forks, Pembina and Walsh, held at Grafton November 2 and 3.

The University will be represented as follows at the State Teachers' Association to be held at Hillsboro, December 27 and 28: President Merrifield reads a paper before the High School Council department on "State Examinations"; Prof. Bechdolt reads a paper before the general Association on "Institutes vs. Summer Schools;" Prof. Brannon reads a paper on "Science Teaching in Schools," and Prof. Woodworth leads in the discussion of a paper on "Child Study." It will be an excellent opportunity for our Normal students and Alumni who are teaching in various parts of the state to meet each other and have a re-union. The University should make itself numerous on that occasion.

The University of Minnesota offers seven courses of University Extension Instruction. The fee for each course of six lectures is sixty dollars and the necessary expenses of the lecturer. Doubtless many towns of Minnesota will gladly embrace this opportunity. Educational interests will receive a new impetus, and the people will be brought into closer sympathy with the university.

### C. Y. W. C. A.

Last December twenty young women, living at the ladies' hall of the University, impressed with the need of some organization devoted to the development of the Christian character, formed themselves into a Y. W. C. A. This organization is entirely undenominational and gives each member an opportunity to work in lines best suited to her fitness. With the new year, regular work began. Each Sunday afternoon a meeting is held in the parlor. The first half is of a devotional character and is conducted by different leaders; the second is given up to the study of the book of Luke under one leader. At the close of the evening study hour the young women gather in some one of the member's rooms for the daily prayer meeting. Those who have had this privilege would not willingly give up this ten minutes of quiet devotion. The social element is a prominent feature of the work, and the Union C. A. receptions have aimed to unite the students in Christian fellowship. The opening of the fall term has brought encouragements in many ways. Nine new students have enrolled as members, the meetings have been unusually well attended and a spirit of united purpose in the work prevails.

Professor Hodge, now secretary of the International Department of the Y. M. C. A., formerly of the U. N. D., addressed a large audience in Wichita, Kansas, November 14, on the necessity of the Y. M. C. A. entering vigorously upon the work of practical education.

Mr. H. T. Pitkin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Student Volunteer movement, spent November 10 and 11, at the University. During his stay he conducted four joint meetings of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in which he sought to impress the students with the need for mission work in foreign fields. As one of the results of his appeals, a class for the study of missions has been organized.

The University of South Dakota has arranged for an oratorical contest this term. Prizes amounting to twenty-five dollars will be awarded on delivery only, consequently the productions may be original or selected.

## Everybody's • Notions

THE STUDENT does not hold itself responsible for expressions in this column. Students are requested to discuss topics of general interest. All communications must be signed by the writer as an evidence of good faith.

Emerson says, that in spite of ourselves we are constantly displaying our real character to those around us; that no matter how studied our speech and actions may be, no matter how much we try to conceal the weak points in our character, the real man within us will voluntarily come forth and betray to the world what we really are. It is a well known fact that we often bring with us to the University traits of character and habits that we would much rather have left at home; but they are like Mary's little lamb in the lines:

"And everywhere that Mary went,  
The lamb was sure to go."

One of the ways in which some of us display our ingrained thoughtlessness and selfishness is in the seating arrangements of the parlor in the ladies' dormitory. There seems to be a certain element here, who, at any entertainment in the parlor, invariably arrive late, so as to avoid assisting in bringing up the chairs from the dining room; or, if they perchance arrive early enough, find some way of escaping their share, of the work. These same people freely appropriate the seats that others have provided, and when the meeting breaks up march off to their quarters, leaving to a few the arduous labor of carrying forty or fifty chairs downstairs to the dining room. They are perhaps not aware how much adverse criticism their laziness and selfishness excites; and it is just possible that they would not care if they did know, provided there are always a few self-sacrificing ones to minister to their wants. Any one who is too lazy to carry

two chairs from the dining room and back, should be put through a course of treatment to arouse his now dormant sense of shame and justice.

E. R.

There are two things we need and need badly. The first is that long promised sidewalk between here and town, which has been duly contracted for several times during the past ten years. The second is some ground for a campus. We have twenty acres now, but the designing hand that laid out the grounds, placed the buildings *tandem* on one side and on the remainder of the ground produced a duplicate of Napoleon's roads through the Alps and called them drive-ways. It looks very pretty, no doubt, to strangers; but when you examine it with an eye to utility, there is not a plot on the grounds large enough for a good-sized flower bed, except a few places planted at random with brush. To play ball you must first move the wood pile—800 cords; to play tennis the steam pipes must be uncovered; and to have a game of foot ball in comfort, you must have an extra team outside the fence to throw the ball back. And still we wonder why we cannot keep up an interest in athletics. Strange, isn't it?

B.

### PROFESSOR TRASK.

Professor Trask  
Can give a task  
In math. or physics longer  
Than any other man  
Or woman can  
Work out if they were stronger.

### MRS. TRASK.

She is the first  
Woman that durst  
Invade the German room,  
She is all right  
And with her might  
Will make the German boom.

—*Macalester Echo.*

The attendance at Vassar this year is two hundred greater than last.

## • Athletics •

A Fargo paper suggests that the A. C's. play Minnesota. Too bad they got so conceited on account of beating us!

Light elevens are winning this season—one of the changes wrought by the new rules, in encouraging open plays.

Pennsylvania is playing a very strong game. The small score against Cornell as compared to that over Princeton may be accounted for by a muddy field.

Minnesota has witnessed at the hands of the Wisconsin team the first defeat they have suffered from that source in four years. Wisconsin, up to the present date, has not been scored against, this year.

State University games: Monday, October 20, University 54, Grand Forks 6; Saturday, November 3, University 4, N. D. A. C. 20; Thursday, November 8, University 18, Grand Forks 4; Monday, November 12, University 4, N. D. A. C. 24.

Some foot ball scores up to November 18 are given as follows: U. of Pennsylvania 12, Princeton 0; U. of Minnesota 10, Grinnell (Iowa) 2; Harvard 22, Cornell 12; Yale 12, West Point 5; U. of Minnesota 40, Purdue 0; U. of Pennsylvania 6, Cornell 0; U. of Wisconsin 6, U. of Minnesota 0; U. of Michigan 14, Oberlin 6.

Saturday evening, November 10, at the "U" reception, the foot ball team was presented with a banner in the 'Varsity colors, by the girls of the institution. The banner is a beautiful one, and the team is more than grateful to the givers. Though we have not the champion boot ball team—we can boast of the best girls, in the state.

The Agricultural College team played Prof. Hinebaugh—in violation of the agreement made between their manager and Manager Brennan, that the teams should be composed of under graduates. Chas. Maloney, of the U. team, put up the strongest game that was played by any member of either eleven—his tackling and blocking being extraordinarily good.

The foot ball season with us has come and

gone. Four games have been played, two of which were inter-collegiate contests. We have been defeated in these last—but the struggles were both hard ones—and we have no cause for shame. The team has contested against obstacles. We have had but a short time under the supervision of a coach. We are all novices at the game; and we contended against superior weight. In spite of this we made our opponents fight for their laurels.

The return game at Fargo was played on the Agricultural College campus. The ground was in bad shape, there being some two inches of mud. The A. C's. played a rush line game entirely. The U. bucked the line, the mud being too slippery for end playing. The game was a hard fought one from beginning to end. Hempstead made the only touchdown for the U.—on a long run around the end. The punt out was a failure. The Fargo team made five touchdowns, two goals being kicked. Score at the end of the game—24 to 4. Referee, A. L. Hontoon of Moorhead; umpire, A. Leach of Fargo. The game was played under protest.

The first game with the A. C's. was played on the 3d at the Y. M. C. A. park. The game was called at 3:00 P.M. A. Leach of Fargo, refereed, and Maloney umpired. The visitors won the pass and chose the wind. Bickford kicked the ball off, and Reid, of the A. C's., was downed with it, about twenty yards inside their territory. The first half of the game was characterized by rush line playing and punting on the part of the visitors, and an end game varied with bucking the line, by the U. Twice the ball was within five yards of the visitors' goal—but was lost both times—once on a fumble and once by lack of gains. During this half the Agricultural team made three touchdowns, only one goal being kicked. During the second half the U. played a much stronger game; and Fairchild, securing the ball on a fumble, made the only touchdown for the home team. The try for goal was a failure. The A. C's. made one more touchdown from which a goal was kicked. At the end of the game the score stood 20 to 4.

There is one instructor for every six students at the Chicago University.—*Student Life*.

## Preparatory Dept.

Per Gradus society since our last communication has progressed steadily and now stands foremost in point of numbers at the U. The presiding officials are as follows: Speaker, James O'Hara; vice speaker, Sam Walter; secretary, Albert Stenmo; treasurer, Miss Margaret Cravath; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Bertha Zimmerman; asst. sergeant-at-arms, Miss Edith Johnson.

Critic in Per Gradus.—Miss — declamation was very good, and it was well rendered, and it was well taken by the society.

Mr. Morwood, one of our bright preparatory students who is now teaching the young ideas how to shoot just west of Minto, intends joining our ranks the winter term.

Lady visitor to Professor in Greek and Latin.—I can't stay all the hour with you.

Professor (sorrowfully).—I am sorry, I should like to have you stay with me always.

Miss Kirkby was called home, on the 19 inst, by the sudden death of her brother-in-law caused by a kick from a horse.

Louis Bleeker has not decided to return to the U. this year, but make a visit to Canada instead.

Freshman to "Prep", coming from the grammar room.—I thought you knowed grammar.

The band has the prospect of being under the competent leadership of Joseph Hennessy, who expects to return after the Christmas holidays.

November 15, the following promotions and transfers were published to the battalion: 2d Lieut. G. L. Bickford to be 1st lieut., Co. B.; 1st Serg. K. O. Arnegard to be 2d lieut., Co. A.; Serg. O. Stenmo to be 1st serg., Co. B.; Corp. J. E. Davis to be serg., Co. A.; Private W. Wilkinson to be serg., Co. B.; Private F. De Camp, to be corp., Co. A.; Private J. O'Hara, to be corp., Co. A.; Private W. Island to be corp., Co. B.; Private J. Cramond to be corp., Co. A.; Private S. Walter to be corp., Co. B.; Private F. Lang to be corp., Co. A.

### Clyde E. Lee Dead.

To many readers of THE STUDENT the announcement of the death of Clyde A. Lee, who attended the University two years ago, comes very unexpectedly. Coupled with the remembrance that only last June his mother died in Grand Forks, the news is especially sad. After the death of his mother, Clyde was cared for by relatives in Burwick, Pennsylvania. He was taken to Philadelphia for treatment and while there died. The remains were interred at Burwick, November 3, attended by a large cortege of friends and pupils of the high school which he attended at Burwick before coming here. It will be remembered that Clyde took a very active part in the field-day sports in '92, winning first place in the pole vault. He was not in very good health when he left here, being subject at times to epileptic fits, but it was thought that the treatment at Philadelphia would cure him. He was not brilliant as a student but as a companion he was very highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. He was twenty years old and, so far as we know, an only child. His father and mother are both dead.

### Wedding Bells.

On Wednesday morning November 14, the home of Mr. D. Folger, in Niagara, North Dakota, was the scene of a unique wedding in which both of the contracting parties are well known to many readers of THE STUDENT. At 7:30, in the presence of about thirty near friends, Rev. M. N. Bollman spoke the mystic words which bound for life, Miss Della Folger and Mr. Arthur Wehe. Both were students with us formerly, Miss Folger being in the class of '95, though she left us in the sophomore year. We have looked forward to this happy event with great pleasure, but now that it has come we feel unable to do it justice. Mr. and Mrs. Wehe have already settled down in their neat little home near Lakota, and THE STUDENT joins with a host of friends in wishing them every blessing of a long and happy life which we hope may never cease to be a memento of

"Zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke,  
Zwei Herzen und ein Schlag."

## ♦ ♦ Local ♦ ♦

Skating is now the sport.

The Misses Wehe are among the new arrivals.

Miss Amy Ragsdale, a student of last year, is again with us.

Nils Johnson, a student of former years is in Appel's clothing store.

Senator Roach was the guest of President Merrifield, Saturday, November 18.

Miss Gertie Russell, of Cummings, a former student, made us a short visit Monday, November 5.

Messrs. Sturgeon and Beek have left their rooms at the University and are now boarding in town.

Gladden the hearts of the business managers by promptly paying up your subscription to THE STUDENT.

Solon Crum, a student from the Agricultural College at Fargo, is among the new students of this year.

Mr. Crum, who broke his wrist in a fall from the trapeze some time ago, has about recovered from his injury.

Order out of chaos illustrated: The occupants of No. 12 leaving their room for Saturday evening reception.

We now have two rival busses running between Grand Forks and the University. Both are well patronized.

Will Love, one of last year's students, now fills a position in the Great Northern passenger office in Grand Forks.

George B. Aiton, state inspector of the High Schools of Minnesota, was the guest of Prof. Bechdolt, November 12.

The town students hold court every noon in the Assembly Hall. Several cases have been tried, and several more are waiting.

The Adelphi society from now on will hold its meetings bi-weekly in place of every week as formerly. This change has been made so that the members from town may be able to take part in the work.

Miss Cora Adams, '97, assisted in an entertainment given by the W. C. T. U. of Thompson, Tuesday, November 28.

Miss Wicks, who has been for some time in Washington with Mrs. M. N. Johnson, is numbered among the new students.

Miss Blanche Hagler, whose parents have recently removed from Larimore to Grand Forks, will attend the "U" this year.

Misses Henrietta Paulson and Elizabeth Angier, both of the class of '94, visited with University friends, October 3, and attended the reception in the evening.

James Gaffney, whose people have recently come to Grand Forks from Grafton, is one of the recent valuable additions to the second preparatory class.

The class in physical culture has resumed its work, meeting three times a week this year. Dr. Cora Smith-Eaton still retains the position of director and Miss Emma Crans that of assistant.

The sophomore class were very pleasantly entertained on Thanksgiving day by Miss Cora Adams at her home in Grand Forks. Toasts and good-cheer were the order of the day. All report Miss Adams a royal hostess.

Miss Ada Hyslop and Charles Kittridge, train dispatcher for the Great Northern railroad, were married at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. Henry Witham, Thursday morning, November 22, 1894. University friends wish them all prosperity and happiness.

The skaters of the University are enjoying themselves on the English coulee. The ice there can't last long, however, for snow will soon cover it. Forseeing this, the janitor has begun work on a rink, which will probably be in order as soon as the coulee becomes unfit for skating.

At the reception Saturday evening, November 10, the ladies of the University presented the football team with a beautiful pink and green satin banner. Miss Carothers made the presentation speech, wishing the team success in the game to be played with the Agricultural College at Fargo, November 12. Captain Fred Bechdolt responded, thanking the ladies in behalf of the team for their handsome gift.

Hon. M. N. Johnson and wife spent Sunday, October 4, with their daughters, Misses Edith and Nellie, at the University. In the evening Mr. Johnson addressed the Bible class in a short talk.

Prof. Macnie's lecture on "European Politics," delivered at the Saturday evening reception, November 10, was very interesting and instructive. This is the first of a series of lectures on various topics to be given by the members of the faculty at the weekly receptions throughout the winter.

The members of the foot ball team had a good time during their trip to Fargo, even if they were beaten. On the way down every town and village was given a sight of the precious pink and green banner, and treated to a specimen of the University yell. Will Cowper had his mandolin along, and the time between stations was spent in voice culture to madolin accompaniment. The College 'bus was waiting

at the depot to take the boys to the Hotel Webster, where they were to put up. On reaching the hotel, the boys woke the echoes and the late sleepers with a rousing yell. Their next care was to unfurl their banner from the balcony and have a lunch. After lunch, the town was thoroughly inspected and commented upon. Soon after dinner the members of the team were driven to the College and shown through the buildings. The main building on the "Farm" is well finished throughout, but the class rooms are small. The library, museum, and laboratories are well equipped, but do not yet compare with those at the University. When the game had been played and lost, the team returned to the hotel, ate a very hearty supper, and took the train for home. The ride home was very pleasant, indeed. The voice culture was resumed with added energy, and never ended till the University was reached and the train once more in the hands of the conductor.

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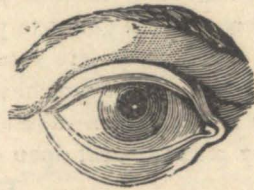
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