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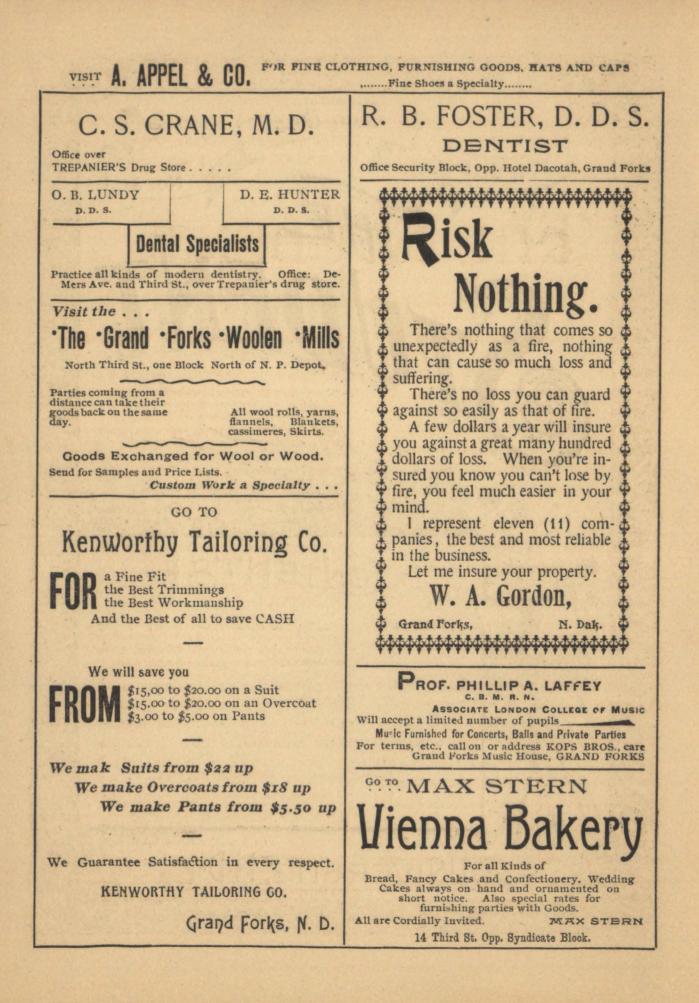
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ERSIT

Y, N.D.C.



# THE STUDENT

VOL. VIII

#### UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 3

#### From the Wisdom of the Brahmin.

[AFTER THE GERMAN OF FR. RUCKERT.]

#### I.-COMPANIONSHIP.

My son, have a care to be everywhere seen With none but the upright and honored of men. For when others to them their obeisances do, The half of the honor will then fall on you. Perhaps in the end thou too mayest learn The whole, not a part, of the honor to earn.

#### II.-PASSION.

The flame increases the draught, and the draught increases the flame,

So passion increases passion, re-exciting ever the same. The wind enkindles the fire, and extinguishes it in turn:

So passion annihilates passion till the soul in hell, shall burn.

As the lamp holds out to shine in a storm protected spot,

So the tempered heart shall glow in a love that dieth not.

#### III.-ADVERSITY.

When ill overtakes thee, think not, "Tis a curse !" If thou deem it an ill, it will only grow worse. If thy friend doth affront thee, thine anger disarm: He himself is unhappy, or he'd work thee no harm. Should love cause thee pain, and thy spirit be worn,— That thou hast the rose thou may'st know by the thorn.

#### IV.-TIME.

Time never stays nor falters, the moments ceaseless fall;

If thou usest not the present, thou hast not lived at all.

Nor standest thou unchangeable; the same thou never art;

And if thou grow not better, the poorer grows thine heart.

Who uses not the present day to serve poor human kind

Hath wasted it, neglecting whate'er his hand doth find.

#### V.-HOPE.

Young man, never lose lose patience and hope: Trust in God, and the darkest clouds shall ope. It is yours to do battle, be it never so hot, To rejoice and be strong though the victory come not. It will come; though success seems at present afar From thy grasp as the beam of yon glittering star. Yet I love more the war than the victory of life.

#### VI.-RESIGNATION.

Sit down by the graves; plant daisies and roses; Death now holds thy friend—yet how sweet he reposes. Life's fever is over, the heat, dust and tourney; Remember: a span is the length of life's journey. Well, he with whom long as a friend thou did'st roam, Has walked on before, has already reached home. Dost thou weep that thy friend is transcendently blest ? Walk trustingly on: Soon too thou shalt rest.

#### VII.-DEATH.

As the swan in clear waters, himself pure as snow, Sees his own sweet reflection in the mirror below; And swims in calm circles in crystalline space, Then dives in deep waters, leaving never a trace;— So, too, is he happy who, who without sin or spot, Departs from the world, and the world knows it not.

G. T. RYGH.

University, N. Dak.

Dec. 17, 1894.

#### Thanksgiving Day.

It may be a surprise to some of us to find that Thanksgiving Day as an annual, national holiday only dates from 1863, but after all it is not such a brand-new institution as this would indicate. As every body knows, it, like most good things, originated in New England. As

to its origin there have from time to time been published many apocryphal versions. Among the prettiest of these is the one given by Benjamin Taylor in his World on Wheels. In the fall of 1621, he says, after cold weather had apparently set in, came Indian Summer with all its hazy delusiveness, and straightway the Pilgrim Fathers thought spring had arrived, and appointed a day of Thanksgiving to God, who had seen fit to lead them to a land where so thin a slice of winter was sandwiched in between two summers. However pretty the story may be, one feels obliged to give it up when he considers that the Pilgrims had spent nearly a year at Plymouth and by this time probably knew as much about New England weather as if they had heard Mark Twain's celebrated after dinner speech on the subject.

Coming down to prosaic facts we find the Puritans, true to their Old Testament preferences, celebrated the in-gathering of their first harvest in 1621 in imitation of the Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles. The brief record of the event convinces us that what Thanksgiving is today, it has ever been. Governor Bradford, says the account, sent four men out fowling that they might after a special manner rejoice together. From this on we find days of thanksgiving decreed at different seasons, and for various causes; in 1623, for rain; in 1631, for the arrival of supplies from Ireland. The form of recommendation for 1680 shows that a day of thanksgiving had become an annual custom, celebrated at different seasons of the year, but generally in autumn after the harvest. In New York, as early as 1644, a day of Thanksgiving was appointed, and during the revolution, Congress recommended it. Washington proclaimed two such days during his presidency. In the South, the first mention I have been able to find was of a recommendation by Governor

Johnson of Virginia in 1855. In 1858, eight of the governors of southern states followed his example. During the civil war, President Lincoln appointed a day of thanksgiving for victories in 1862 and 1863. Since then an annual proclamation has been issued by the president, and custom has fixed the day to be observed as the last Thursday in November.

For the early observance of the day one turns as naturally to New England as he does to New York for New Year customs or to the South for Christmas celebratious. Now, I have never been so fortunate as to spend Thanksgiving Day in New England, but I have had an experience of one transplanted to north-west New Jersey. It was in what might have been called a New England boarding school for New Jersey students, as the principal, his family and the teachers were from New England. I had special opportunities for knowing what was going on in the way of preparation, for I roomed with the principal's daughter. Breakfast was an ordinary affair. I don't remember it, but after breakfast, we all, teachers, students and servants, assembled in the parlors for morning prayers. On this morning the psalm, and hymn and prayer were full of thanksgiving. Then we hurried off to make our preparations for church. Just as we were almost ready, the mistress of the house put the most dismayed face in at the door-"O, Mary, the man hasn't sent the oysters for the turkey and it must go into the oven." Now with my New Jersey ideas, it did not seem so very dreadful to contemplate a turkey without oyster-dressing, and I said so, only to receive a pitying look and, "On Thanksgiving Day?" The bell rang and we marched off in solemn procession, principal and wife first, girls next, then teachers, then boys. We sat in the front pews, the boys in the gallery. The minister preached a remodeled

Fourth of July speech in which he exhorted us to be thankful that we lived in a country that had more fertile soil than any other on the globe, that could provide bread enough to feed the world, coal enough to warm the world and probably had in its mines gold enough to buy the world. But it was over at last and the pipe organ rolled out "America" and a cornet led the voices of the congregation.

Then home and dinner. Near the center of the table sat the most magnificent man morally and physically that I have ever known, and if there was a man in the world his superior mentally, we didn't know it. Tall, erect, with abundant, straight black hair falling to his shoulders, piercing eyes and a firm mouth. He could lift more than any other man in the county, was worth more in an emergency that called for strength and coolness than four ordinary men. The most refractory boy was quelled by a glance of his keen eye, while the timidest child was won by his rare smile. A Puritan of the Puritans, he treated his middle-aged wife with a deference and courtesy that few lovers ever attain. At the head of the table sat our sweet-faced hostess with beautiful wavy hair curled at each ear in the quaint old style that she had worn since girlhood. At the right sat the principal's sister, a friend to every boy and girl, Aunt Lizzie to those of us in the innermost circle.

"Welcome whereso're she went, A calm and gracious element, Whose presence seemed the sweet income And womanly atmosphere of home."

Farther down, Aunt Sarah, whose black eyes sparkled, and whose cap strings fluttered as the woman in her seventies talked with the vivacity of a girl. Tonight there is scarcely a state in the Union where there are not lips that quiver and eyes that grow dim at the remembrance of these three ladies, who converted a boarding school into a home, and the thought of the lonely father and daughter. But no such shadow fell upon us then. As for the rest, we were girls and boys and teachers. And right in the middle of the table was the cunningest roast pig standing on a big platter with an apple in his mouth and cranberry earrings and necklace. On either side a turkey and beyond them chicken pies, and, scattered about, every kind of vegetable the season offered, and pickles and jellies in profusion.

When everybody was served we began the dinner. I tasted the dressing and looked ot the principal's daughter, but she had tasted the dressing and was looking at Aunt Lizzie, and Aunt Lizzie was looking at our hostess, and on each of our faces was an interrogation point that the initiated might have read,-"Are there Thanksgiving fairies, or where did these oysters come from?" But the fairy was only the cook, who, Irish though she was, had become so imbued by the New England spirit that she had gone to market for the oysters while we were at church. Then out of the oven came the turkey. and out of the turkey the dressing, and in went the oysters, and there she was peeping in the dining-room door to see the effect of her surprise. Desert came in due time, pies, especially pumpkin pies, plum pudding and nuts. Now there was in this institution a fat boy in his teens who had discovered a patent process of bolting his food whole-as for mastication, it was an unthought of art to him. Just as the rest of us were beginning our pudding, he had repeated the usual formula to the nearest teacher -"Please may I be excused?" and was half way down the long dining-room when the clear voice of our hostess rang out-"O, Mr. Chrisman, won't you stay? We are going to have some toasts." Then did the fat boy turn and with the lowest bow his dinner would permit,

said: "Thank you, I don't care for any more." Then toasts were proposed to which the gentlemen responded. In the evening there was a reception in the parlor and we plaved games old and new. As this was one of the rare occasions when the young ladies and gentlemen met socially, I ought to remember it, but I only recall the boy, who with the true Thanksgiving spirit, said: "Thank you, I don't care for any more."

#### The University Outing.

[CONTINUED FROM THE NOVEMBER STUDENT.]

The next morning was Tuesday. We were awakened bright and early by unearthly sounds, which seemed to proceed from the direction of the provision tent. Now the contents of that tent were very dear to our hearts, or perhaps it would be truer to say, to our stomachs. We arose with one accord, and someone, finding a small aperture in the tent, immediately fixed her eye upon it, and this is what she saw: In the gray distance a figure clad in a light blue shirt and corduroy trousers, with a stick several yards long, fleeing before him were untold numbers of pigs, and, lagging in the rear, a small, emaciated red one, on which-judging from the number and shrillness of its squealsthe pursuer seemed to be venting his wrath. As the cavalcade disappeared over the brow of the hill, there was borne back to our ears on the morning breeze, in stenorian tones, this word-s-s-t-boy. We had no idea what this strange sounding word meant until we were intormed later that it was the proper language with which to address swine.

As sleep seemed to be more effectually driven away than the pigs, we decided to make our toilets and see if our surroundings were as romantic and picturesque as we had fancied the night before. We very soon discovered that to

make our toilets was a much harder task than we at first supposed it to be, everything being tumbled together in a heterogeneous mass. Finally we managed to crawl out one by one, and the view which met our eyes more than gratified our expectations. To the front and right was the Pembina river, as it came rushing and foaming over the dam with a roar like a minature Niagara. Just beyond were the mountains rising above the river like good sized Pennsylvania hills. They were such a rest to the eyes after having looked so long over the endless prairies. All around us were large trees, and as the sun rose and shone through them, it cast a beautiful light upon the whole scene.

We would like to linger over the scenery a little longer, but the owner of the corduroys informed us that he had been chasing pigs since three o'clock and was extremely hungry, so we turned our thoughts toward breakfast.

In a short time a most appetizing meal was served-have forgotten the whole menu, but some delicious prairie chicken, broiled by Miss L., is indelibly fixed in my memory. After breakfast most of the party went out on a tour of investigation, some in boats and some on foot. It would occupy too much space to tell the wonders the different parties discovered. At night everyone was tired and hungry and did ample justice to a six o'clock dinner. A few distant rolls of thunder reminded us of several holes in the girls' tent. Mr. V. and Miss La T. volunteered to mend these, which they immediatly proceeded to do in a most businesslike and skillful manner. It was astonishing, though, what an amount of talking was necessary to make those holes whole.

Some of the party decided that it really wasn't going to rain after all, and that it would be a splendid evening for a row up the river. So four of us went, and it was about as near

#### THE STUDENT.

perfection as only a boat-ride can be. banks on either side are covered with trees down to the water's edge. A short distance up from the first dam we came to what was once another one. It is now broken down in the middle a few feet below the water, so our boat passed over with no difficulty. When we reached the foot of the mountain it was nearly dark, and the peals of thunder were becoming nearer and more frequent. Miss N. told us the view from the mountain top was grand, so we climbed the mountain. It was so steep that we had to hold on to the bushes to keep from falling back, and when at last we reached the top, after groping around among a few head-stones in the cemetery, we decided to let the scenery go until some other day, and thought it would be the wisest plan to get back to the boat as quickly as possible. The grass was very wet and by the time we reached the boat our garments were in a rather damp condition. It was so dark we could not see the shore when we started for home, but by the aid of frequent flashes of lightning we were able to keep in the channel. After what seemed to be about an hour's rowing, we were back at the dam. On one side we were greeted by a huge bonfire, and on the other by a chorus of shouts as to whether we were all there or were drowned, where we had been, etc. We succeeded in finding some dry clothes and joined the others around the camp-fire. midnight most of us were rather sleepy, and, as we had planned for extensvie trips the next day, went to bed at what was considered an early hour for campers.

Wednesday morning we were aroused again by the pigs and their pursuer. Just here I ought to stop and explain a little about these pigs. A short distance from our camp was a large flour and grist mill, and the miller, of course, raised a great number of pigs. The night of our arrival, the fence enclosing them was broken down and thus we were placed at their mercy.

After breakfast was over and the camp somewhat straightened up, a party of us set out to climb the mountain, thinking we should enjoy the view better than those who went up the night before in the storm. We did not know how long we would be gone, so took some cookies along in case we needed refreshment. The mountain is not very high, but the path is quite steep, and so, when we were about three quarters of the way up, we all sat down to rest, as the view from there was very fine. Mr. F. and Miss E. said they would go a little farther back into the shade, as the sun was quite warm. We sat for some time talking and enjoying the scenery. At last Miss N. jumped up and said it was time to go on to the top. When we looked around for Mr. F. and Miss E. they were nowhere to be found, so we supposed they had gone on up, but when we arrived at the top they were not there. Now the mountain is not very large and not very heavily wooded, and we did not think they could be lost, so Miss N. lifted up her voice and called. You might have heard her down at camp, but there was no response, and she called again and again, but there was no sound save the echo of her voice. Then we knew that they were lost. It never occurred to us to hunt for them. We had come out to enjoy the scenery, and then it was broad daylight, and not the season for bears. We discovered they had the cookies, too, the plums were ripe and also the grapes, so we knew they

wouldn't starve and therefore went on our way. The view from the top of the mountain is grand. At its foot is the river flowing swiftly on to the dam. Just below the dam is the campground and there, among the trees, gleam the many white tents. Across the river, are many THE STUDENT.

cattle feeding in a pasture, and beyond in the distance you see the mountains. It is very beautiful, but we must go on. First we came to the Catholic cemetery, but we did not stop long here as we wished to visit the old cemetery, in which are buried some of the missionaries. This cemetery is quite a distance from the other and is situated on a steep hill-side, covered with a heavy growth of trees. Indeed, you would hardly know you were in a cemetery, it is so wild and rough. The graves seem to be scattered all around without any regard for order, but they are all well kept. At the foot of the hill is Father Scott's place, generally noted for its beautiful flower garden and excellent water. As Father Scott had been away all the spring and summer, there was no garden, but the well was there, and we sat for a long time on the curb and drank from the "old oaken bucket." I don't know whether it was because we were all very thirsty or not, but I do know we thought we had never tasted such good water in Dakota before.

As we were on our way back to camp we heard a shout, and looking behind we saw two figures up on the side of the hill, which proved to be Miss E. and Mr. F., but suddenly they disappeared and we went on. We concluded to go through the village and stop at one of the stores and get weighed. As two of the girls had on their bloomers, we were the centre of attraction. As we neared camp, we met one of our young men hastening up to the store after some flour and soda, with which to make a chicken pot-pie for dinner. When we got into camp, the first persons we saw were Mr. F. and Miss E. They had found themselves and taken a short cut for camp, but they didn't see the graves of the missionaries after all, and that is what we went particularly to see, but they didn't seem to care.

## · Athletics ·

The fall athletic season is over. Winter, however, is no time for inactivity. The gymnasium is open to all—and should be used by every man who hopes to do athletic work next spring. Work done in the gymnasium means time saved in getting into trim for baseball or field day.

In the *Review of Reviews* for December, is an article on The Revival of the Olympian Games. The plan of the re-establishment of these sports, after so many centuries, is being pushed, according to the article, to what promises to be a successful termination. The article is worthy of perusal by anyone interested in athletics.

We are indebted to G. S. Sprague, '93, for a copy of the *Boston Herald*, containing, besides a very full account of the Yale-Harvard game, an article by Paul Bourget, on American Schools and Colleges, in which were given some of the yells of the western institutions. Prominent among these was our own war cry. Evidently we are not so far from civilization, out here, as we might be.

The subject of an inter-collegiate field day is being discussed to some extent. Steps are being taken by the University Athletic Association to organize an Inter-Collegiate Association in the state. It is to be hoped that such efforts will meet with the success they deserve. The state is behind in amatuer athletics-especially college athletics. It is our duty to see that we no longer occupy a position in the rear. Doubt less, next spring will see a meeting, in which the various colleges of the state will compete. In case such a meet is secured, we must do one thing, if we would have our institution win the honor she deserves-we must work ! Work, individually, to the end that we may be in shape to enter the contests and do ourselves and our University justice; and work together to to secure the funds to carry out our part of the scheme.

#### THE STUDENT.

## THE STUDENT

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

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#### Happy New Year to Faculty and Students !

This is the season for stereotyped resolutions, most of which will be broken as fast as occasion presents an opportunity. Suppose for a change in place of setting them up like so many tenpins, we set to work to act out our designs. Our experience during the past term has shown where the weak places are and perhaps may suggest a means of strengthening them.

Our first weak place, and it is a defect which is patent to the most casual observer, is in our elocutionary powers. The sing-song dirges, the personifications of awkwardness, and pictures of agony which many of us produce weekly in rhetoricals are a discredit to the University. Let us not resolve to do better and when the time comes fail, but before appearing on the platform let us get out in some field and tear ourselves loose from these handicaps.

The next place we should strengthen is our chorus singing, if what we have now can be called such. The musicales given during the past term show that we have plenty of talent, especially among our young ladies, and yet there has never been a time in the history of the University when the singing of the student body was so utterly wretched. It is to be hoped that the efficient work of Mrs. McCaskey as instructor in vocal music, will redeem the singing, but she is powerless unless the students make an effort for themselves.

We believe there is but one thing more to mention to complete our review, and that is our relation to those about us. We are all well disposed toward our Faculty and fellows and to the institution, but in many that disposition is passive. We are so concentered in self that we forget the duty we owe to others. It is not intentional, and the insinuation is even resented. but is it not true? Each one can best answer this for himself by observing his own actions. How many of us know the college songs or assemble in the evening to sing them as of yore ? How many know the college yell or have practiced it in chorus? How many have our class and college colors handy for use when occasion calls for them? How many of us, in short, are solicitous for the success of those things which belong to the body as a whole as distinct from our immediate, individual interests? Of course, the answer to these questions would be only a negative proof, but it tends to demonstrate the fact that many of us are so wrapped up in acquiring those things which will turn to our immediate advantage that we slight the more remote possibilities whose advantages in the end would accrue to us individually through the melioration of the body as a whole.

If, during the coming year, we try to correct these shortcomings, the difficulties we labor under now will no longer be insurmountable.

THE Lectures by members of the Faculty at the Saturday evening receptions are coming to be quite popular and we hope they may continue throughout the year. These short lectures are just what the students need to broaden their views of life. It is expected that many noted speakers will be secured during the year, among others being Bishop Walker and Bishop Shanley. The musical programs also are highly commendable, in fact they seem to be even more appreciated by the students than the lectures. This fact may be suggestive to lecturers in the choice of their subjects. After a week of toil the students come together to erjoy the social side of life, they are looking for amusement and are not disposed to give much thought to such subjects as they have been wrestling with all the week. For that reason lectures should not ordinarily be more than forty minutes long. In arranging the programs the committee should not overlook the prime object for which these receptions are held. A due proportion of the evening should be given to those amusements which enable the students to intermingle and become acquainted with one another. It is a fact that as a body we are not sociable; many come here in the fall and leave in June without even having met all of their fellows. In larger institutions such a state of things must exist, but there is no excuse for it where we have only two hundred students. How can we look for concerted action in such a disjointed community? Can

we expect *csprit de corps* when there is no common body? The power for good in these receptions is great if they are conducted properly, but the less they are infested by darning circles and wall flowers the more nearly they will come to accomplishing the desired end.

FOR Years we have been discussing the possibility and advisability of getting out a College Annual. Last year the junior class prepared to undertake the work, but financial difficulties caused the plan to be abandoned. This year the prospects for success are better the matter is still being discussed, and though as yet no definite steps have been taken other than to secure estimates on the cost. But the class which began to agitate the question have now become seniors, and so, according to the irreversible law of custom, the privilege of issuing the College Annual falls to the class of '96, next in order. Much valuable time has been lost in delay, but there is no reason why the work should not be entered upon at once. To issue an annual costs money and we cannot, expect the work to begin before every class and society in the University expresses a willingness to bear its due pro, ortion of the expense. We have spoken with a number on this matter and from the universal approval with which the proposition is received there can be no doubt that they will all do their duty if some one will undertake the work and put the plan in operation. If the junior class does not assume this responsibility then we say let the student body appoint a board at once and let them begin the work. If our own classes go into this with enthusiasm, we may depend upon the co-operation of every member of the alumni, but the pressure must come from within if we are to succeed. It is a shame that we have not had a College Annual before this, when so many

inferior institutions have had one for years. An Annual cannot be edited in a term, it must grow throughout the year. We hope, therefore, that this matter may not be delayed longer.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made to organize a Western League of Oratory. The inter-collegiate associations of Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota have so far expressed their willingness to enter. There is no association between the colleges in this state, but the University Oratorical Society is to be a party to the league. The western states have been trying for some time to divide the Inter-State Association but have failed. Their only chance now to receive proper recognition is to break away and join the new league, and from present indications they will all pursue this course. A meeting will very probably be held this winter to organize the league and delegates from all western states are expected to be present. The meeting place will most likely be in the Twin Cities.

#### Wedding Bells.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bosard, on Reeves avenue, was the scene of a quiet yet very pretty wedding, Wednesday evening, November 28, the contracting parties being Helen Davenport Bosard and Charles S. Farnsworth, 1st lieut., 19 Infantry, U. S. Army.

As the sweet strains of the wedding march floated through the parlors, the bride entered, leaning on the arm of the groom. Amid a solemn hush, Rev. W. Hamilton Spence spoke the mystic words, and pronounced them man and wife.

After the ceremony, the assembled guests partook of a dainty luncheon served in the dining room, which was tastefully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums. Shortly after, Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth left for St. Paul, attended by a shower of rice and the good wishes of all. The guests then spent the next two or three hours in listening to Mr. Laffey's delightful violin music and in admiring the floral decorations.

Mrs. Farnsworth was a former student at the University, and highly esteemed by all for her many attainments and sweet disposition. Lieut. Farnsworth has filled the position of Professor of Military Science and Instructor in Mathematics at the University during the past two years.

## Science

#### Why Study Science?

There is indeed no necessity, as there once was, to press the claims of Science for recognition in the college curriculum. The fact that modern civilization is, beyond question, based principally on the results of the study of the natural sciences has undoubtedly stimulated thousands of young men and women to turn to scientific pursuits who, perhaps, under other influences would have taken up literary or metaphysical studies. There is no question as to the popularity of Science as a college study; but, for all that, it may not be amiss to review some of its claims to a position in the curriculum. When Science first demanded such admission there was a decided opposition in some quarters, but this opposition was based largely on a misapprehension of the nature of Science studies, a mistake that was largely due to the character of the first text-books that were offered in Science. These books consisted too nearly of a complication of facts about Science, with more or less illustrative experiments. Being taught by men with little of the scientific spirit themselves, the class exercise consisted mainly of a mere memory examination from the text-book; and, if experiments were occasionally performed by the teacher, they were usually of a kind intended mainly for entertainment or, at most, for illustration. It is no wonder that the advocates of the Ancient Classics refused to admit such study of Science to an equal footing with the long established college studies. There are doubtless some people, whose acquaintance with Science ("falsely so called") being only of the kind that I have described, still maintain that no Science-study can be an equivalent for Greek or Latin. This ground

would certainly be tenable, if the object of Science-study were only information about science. A professor, whom I knew in an eastern institution, was discussing before his class the relative merits of Science and other studies; said he (as reported): "If I were passing through a railroad cut, and some one were to tell me that this stratum is Carboniferous, that stratum is Silurian, the other is Tertiary, and so on, all these facts might be interesting to me, but of what value could they be as mental training?" Such a question shows an ignorance of what Science really is, which is both lamentable and, at this day, inexcusable, but it indicates the attitude of many people, not only scholars but the public at large, toward Science, and is well taken off by a remark of the Rev. Myron W. Reed to the effect that some people think that they can become scientists by reading the "Popular Science Monthly."

As the discovery of truth about Nature is the grand aim of pure Science, so investigation is the grand purpose and method of Science-study. The facts of Science may be both interesting and valuable, but it is the acquisition of these facts by a direct appeal to Nature in personal investigation that constitutes Scientific work, and the student who has not done this has done no Scientific study. The purpose of Science in the curriculum is to make investigators.

It is not the purpose here to discuss what studies will be the most useful subsequently in business, or so-called practical life; that depends upon the vocation; but only to examine the claims of Science as a means of education in mental cultivation. These claims are that it trains people to do just what everybody must do to get along in any calling, to observe facts, just such facts as he will have to face in afterlife, not hypothetical facts, or facts drawn from his inner consciousness, but facts that are made for him by forces beyond his control, to draw correct conclusions from these facts, to explain their causes, and to predict their consequences. Do these processes involve any less mental discipline than the construing of Greek and Latin authors? Are the ingenuity, the balancing of probabilities, the efforts of reason and judgment in the latter case carried to any greater degree than in the successful—or, it may be, even in the unsuccessful—conduct of a physical investigation?

It is not the intention of this article to claim any greater value for Science than for the Ancient Classics, as a means of education, only that it is of equal value; still less is it the intention to undervalue the latter. No reputable scientist wants to see Greek excluded from the curriculum, although it is believed by some that the two kinds of training cannot be successfully combined in the same individual, and that the student must choose at the outset which of the two he will have.

An indirect, but enormous, benefit of the study of Science has been that the influence of its methods has gone beyond its own sphere. It has rescued the Ancient Classics from dilettanteism and turned their students into investigators. Scientific methods of study are encouraged and pursued now in every department of thought, in Literature, Philosophy, Politics, and even Religion.

E.

#### Our Well Water.

When the Bacillus Typhosus was discovered in the city water nearly a year ago, and we realized that drinking it was almost synonymous with committing suicide, the question of a new supply for the University began to be agitated. Large bodies move slowly, and we had the prospect of a long wait before us while the city got a filter, or a new source of supply. Mean-

while, it was decidedly inconvenient to boil all the water required for drinking and washing, so five wells were bored during the summer, at different points about the campus. Of these, only two, (one east, the other west of the ladies' dormitory) gave good water; the others were afterwards filled up. They are surface wells, 20 and 22 feet deep, and the boring is lined by an 8-inch pipe of galvanized iron. The total cost, including pumps and the three useless wells, did not exceed \$60. Simple tests were made in the chemical laboratory, by the writer, as to the mineral impurities contained in the water with the following results:

#### EAST WELL.

Ņ

Qualitative tests showed a trace of alumina, a little calcium, and and much magnesia.

#### WEST WELL.

Total solid residue						32.0 gr'ns per gal
Chlorine						1.7 gr'ns per gal
Salt (estimated as above)						2.7 gr'ns per gal
Hardness	•			*	-	20.0 gr'ns per gal

Qualitative tests: alumina, none; calcium, a little; magnesia, considerable.

Being suspicious that the last named water contained organic matter, I ignited the residue at 280 C. for 45 min. The loss in weight was only ½ grain, a considerable portion of which was doubtless due to a volitalization of some of the salts.

The solid residue in both cases disso'ved in weak' acid with much effervescence, showing the presence of carbonates. Probably magnesia carbonate constituted a large proportion of the solid residue.

The relatively small amount of mineral matter and the possibility of a little sodic carbonate in the water of the west well would account for its superior softness, which has been noticed by its users. In any event, its mineral constituents indicate a better water.

In comparison with other wells, I may say that water from a well in town, considered safe, which gave a residue of 43 gr'ns, lost 2.3 gr'ns upon heating. This water contained 1.65 gr'ns of salt.

Red River Valley artesian water contains from 200 to over 500 gr'ns of solid residue per gallon, with from 100 to 400 gr'ns of common salt. Less than 75 gr'ns would be imperceptible to most tastes. It will be seen that our drinking water is *very* free from salt.

It would be impossible to give a decisive opinion as to the healthfulness of these waters, without testing for ammonia or for the bacteria of disease, such as typhoid or cholera germs. It is entirely improbable, because of their situation, that our wells contain the latter.

Since writing the above, I have made a very careful test of both waters for ammonia, both free and albuminoid, with the following results:

PARTS PER MILLION.

								Free	Albumino	a
West well								. 0.01	0.0	9
East well								10.0	0.0	8

The free ammonia indicates decayed animal or vegetable matter, If an excessive amount of chlorine be present, sewerage contamination may be suspected. Albuminoid ammonia shows the presence of living organisms, either plant or animal.

In a long list of analysis of "exceptionally pure waters," as given by Wanklyn. the free ammonia ranges from 0.00 to 0.04 parts per million. It is thus seen that the waters from the campus wells are all that could be desired, in this respect.

As to the albuminoid ammonia, he says: "The filtered water supplied by water companies, no matter whether derived from lakes, from clear mountain streams, or from defiled rivers, yields from 0.05 to 0.10 parts of the albuminoid ammonia per million; and indeed if the filtration be efficient, approximates 0.05 parts." Unfiltered river water may contain from 0.15 to 0.80 parts or even more. Grand Forks city water yields 0.36 parts.

Opinions differ as to the amount of albuminoid ammonia that is required to render a water unsafe. Prof. Babcock says, "Water which contains less than 0.16 parts per million may generally be pronounced all right." By no authorities is the danger limit placed lower than 0.12 parts,

As far as a chemical analysis, then can go, it seems that we are fortunate in having "exceptionally pure" drinking water.



# 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.

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The total	MISS N.	EMERSON	JONES,
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M. Beatrice Johnstone, '91, one of our most successful teachers, is at present teaching in the Hillsboro schools.

Walter J. Marcley, '91, has been appointed resident physician in the dispensary of Roxbury, Mass. He also occupies the lucrative position as Latin instructor in the Boston University.

Rolla P. Currie, '93, has been appointed stenographer and assistant to Prof. P. V. Riley, the Entomologist in the U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Currie takes a deep interest in the various branches of Zoology and intends to take post-graduate work in it as soon as possible.

Myron W. Smith, '90, in addition to his medical studies, lectures before the freshman class in botany and biology at the Boston University. The readers of THE STUDENT will be pleased to learn that Mr. Smith has entirely recovered from the effects of typhoid fever, of which he was a victim last winter.

Goldwin S. Sprague, '93, is still connected with D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. There are vague rumors afloat concerning a wonderful burglar proof lock, about to be patented by Mr. Sprague. This will not be surprising to the old students, who remember that gentleman's fondness for experimenting with vestibule locks.

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has book a

Arthur E. James, of Grand Forks, is now the instructor in instrumental music.

Miss Ida Lanterman, of Hillsboro, was the guest of her sister, Miss Sadie Lanterman, the first of the month.

Supt. Kelly, of the Grand Forks city high schools, was the guest of Pres. Merrifield, Saturday, Dec. 1. and monthered

Mr. Baker, of Devils Lake, was the guest of his brother, A. C. Baker, Sunday and Monday, December 8, and 9.

A valuable addition has recently been made to the museum by C. A. Engebretson, in the shape of specimens of more than 200 North Dakota plants.

Mrs. McCaskey has taken charge of the class in vocal music, and sweet music again floats through our corridors, three mornings of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne are keeping house in Prof. Babcock's house, during the absence of Mrs. Babcock, who is visiting friends at Winona, shading on the los at the time of the acconnik Prof. Brannon occupied the Presbyterian pulpit for half an hour, Sunday evening, Dec.

2. His address was directed particularily to young people.

The class in gymnastics was begun the first of this month and those members of the battalion who had become sufficiently well drilled in the manual were allowed to take up gymnaslics instead. usig and some stree is reliteraging ful

Solon Crum has again broken his arm. Mr. Crum can console himself with the thought that a broken arm, though annoying, is not to be compared with a broken heart, which some of our young men carry around.

County Supt. Taylor, of Grand Forks county, and Supt. Woods, of Walsh county, were visitors at the University, Dec. 5. They thoroughly inspected the Normal department, with which, as well as with the other departments, they expressed themselves well pleased.

Prof. Brannon gave a short talk to the students in place of the usual Sunday evening sermon on Dec. 16.

Rev. Mr. Spence, of the Presbyterian church. preached to the students in the parlors of ladies' hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.

Monday evening, Dec. 17, Mrs. Davis lectured at the Valley City Normal School, taking for subject, "The Ascent of Vesuvius."

Hon. J. T. Langemo, of Edinburgh, one of our honored trustees, was a pleasant caller at the University, Tuesday, December 4.

Prof. Macnie has now in press with the American Book Company a new Geometry. In connection with Dr. Emerson E. White, state superintendent of education for Ohio, he is engaged in the preparation of a series of mathematical text-books.

Bill Nye wants somebody to answer this question: "Why should a man, whose parents three or four generations back lived in trees and hung by their tails from the branches thereof, vote in America, not knowing a ring-worm from a joint resolution, while the mothers of statesmen and warriors, taxed without representation, remain dumb during the decay of patriotism ?"

At a meeting of the Oratorical Association, Thursday, Dec. 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Engebretson; vice president, E. B. Robbins; secretary and treasurer, Mamie E. Kingsland. Warren C. Hawthorne, Fred R. Bechdolt and John F. Douglas, were then elected as the three speakers to represent the University in the coming contest with South Dakota.

The University was well represented at the eighth annual meeting of the North Dakota Educational Association, held at Hillsboro, Dec. 27 and 28. At the Thursday morning session, President Merrifield read a paper on "State Examinations," in the afternoon, Prof. Woodworth discussed the subject, "Child Study, the Ground of True Pedagogical Method;" Friday afternoon, Prof. Bechdolt read a paper on "Institutes vs. Summer Schools;" Friday afternoon, Prof. Brannon presented a paper on "Science Teaching in the Schools."

Hon. M. N. Johnson has presented the University library with the statistical charts used by him in the last political campaign. These have been compiled from government records, and will be of considerable interest to our rising politicians.

The main feature of the Saturday evening reception for Dec. 8, was the lecture by Prof. Bechdolt on the subject "The Story of a Bowlder." The lecture was a very interesting one, dealing mainly with the geology of the northwest, aud included a very entertaining account of the glacial period in North America. At the close of the lecture, Miss Cravath entertained the company with a charming recitation, entitled "Mary Ann Dollinger's Wise Decision."

At the reception given in ladies' hall Dec. 15, the students and guests were treated to a very fine musical program. The cornet solo by Prof. Ashworth, and the violin solos by Prof. Laffey, were especially well rendered and greatly enjoyed. Miss Guthrie's charming vocal solo with violin and piano accompaniment was one of the most pleasing features of the entertainment. The music was followed by Prof. Rygh's lecture, "Christmas in Norway." Prof. Rygh's acquaintance with Norse manners and customs

Skating is now the rage at the University. Fine weather and, it is said, other attractions have conspired to draw the students in large numbers to the coulee, whose surface, though somewhat rough, answers very well for a skating rink. The unusually fine weather, while it has been favorable for skating, has been equally unfavorable for ice, and the rink begun on the campus over a month ago. has not yet been persuaded to freeze over. However, the projectors of the rink say it will be in readiness for the beginning of the winter term.

Again comes the sad news of the death of one of our former students, Miss Christina Olson, who died at Churchs Ferry, N. D. She had begun to improve after a siege of typhoid fever lasting through three weeks; but a relapse occurred, and on Dec. 13, she passed away. News of the sad event came to her brother, E. B. Olson, a student at the University, and he at once hastened home. Miss Olson entered the preparatory course of the University last year, and during the time that she was connected with this institution, was known as a good and faithful student. In the circle of acquaintances who knew her best, she was esteemed as a kind friend and generous companion. With her parents and with her brother, who is again with us, THE STUDENT wishes to express its sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The Board of Trustees of the University met Dec. 4. Among other matters, the question of an appropriation from the next legislature was discussed. Besides the regular appropriation for the maintenance of the University, it was resolved to ask for \$35,000 for the establishment of a boiler house and an electric light plant for motive power and lighting and for use in the laboratories. An appropriation of \$10,000 for a building for the School of Mines and \$1,500 for an artesian well was also asked for.

While riding his bicycle on the coulee ice one evening, Mr. McLain dropped into the water through an uncovered portion of the stream and had to be fished out. Both man and bicycle were at last brought to land, and Mr. McLain trotted off for a change of raiment, a wetter and a wiser man. Several ladies were skating on the ice at the time of the accident, and it has been intimated that Mr. McLain was not conscious of his whereabouts at the moment of his sudden and involuntary bath.

The play by Prof. Macnie, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," given at the reception Saturday evening, Dec. 1, was a complete success. Considerable care had been given to the costumes, and this fact, together with the careful preparation of parts, made the play a very interesting one indeed. The stately and graceful minuet with which the play ended was especially enjoyed.

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Unda, Good Fairy Miss Helen DeGroat	
Fargona, Bad Fairy Miss Lottie Robinson	
Faigona, bau Fairy	
Princess Aimee Miss Amy Ragsdale	
Queen	
Prince Charming Miss Neva Bostwick	
Primus ) (Miss Emma Robinson	
Secondus > Guards Miss Marcia Bisbee	
Tertius ) (Miss Florence Douglas	
Page of Prince Miss Boyes	
Page of Fairy Unda Miss Emma Johnson	
Page of Fairy Fargona Miss Nellie Johnson	
Attendants.	

made the lecture a very interesting and instructive one. After the lecture, a peanut hunt took place in the parlor, and great excitement prevailed during the race to see who would find a bag full of peanuts first. Will O'Connor brought his in first and received first prize, while the booby prize was awarded to C. B. Wright, whose diligent search had failed to reveal a single peanut. After the excitement of the search had died down, Will Cowper and James Gaffney favored the audience with some pleasing mandolin and guitar duets.

The state high school examinations took place

Dec. 17-21. This part of the University's work has begun to assume large proportions since its inauguration in 1891. There has been a steady increase in the number of applications for examination and in the number of certificates issued, as the following figures will show: In the school year of 1891-92, 508 certificates were issued; in 1892-93, 961; in 1893-94, 1093, making in all 2,562 certificates granted from about 3,000 papers submitted. At present, thirty schools take the examinations, and this number will probably be increased before the end of the present school year.

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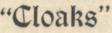
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The class in vocal music, under the able leadership of Mrs. George McCaskey, is proving most successful. The class is composed of the Normal students and is a useful and interesting part of the Normal work. It is very desirable to the good teacher, that he should understand Although Martin Luther may have music. spoken too strongly when he said "The schoolmaster that cannot sing, I would not look upon," still it is usually more pleasant to look upon a school where the school-master can sing.

Supt. Kelly, of the Grand Forks city schools, has kindly consented to allow the junior and senior Normal students to do their observation work in the various grades of his schools. This will be convenient, as our weekly holiday comes on Monday when the city schools are in session.

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Ten minute speeches upon topics taken from Page's Theory and Practice, have been an interesting feature of the Senior Pedagogy class.

Miss Christine Olson, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Everson, at Churchs Ferry, N. D., on Thursday, December 13, of typhoid fever. Miss Olson was a member of the First Normal class last year, and by her sweet, unassuming ways won many friends here who sincercly mourn her early death.

The teacher's institute, which has been recently formed, meets twice a week and all feel that it will be of great benefit to the Normal students. Hughes' "Mistakes in Teaching" are here thoroughly discussed. The analysis of the Flower of Liberty has been one of the most enjoyable features of the term.

"What flower is this that greets the morn, Its hues from heaven so freshly born" -L. W.

P. D. Norton, '97, will not be with us this year, as he has accepted a position as assistant postmaster at Ewen, Mich.

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B. G. Skulason, '95, drifted onto the "stump" in Pembina county in the recent election, and is now trying to explain to his own satisfaction how it came about that the party which he opposed, for the first time in the county's history, got every office on the ticket.

Major Schwan, United States army inspector, inspected the battalion Friday morning, Nov. 23. First came inspection of arms and accountrements, then the manual of arms, then the setting up exercises, then bayonet exercises by the old privates in the gymnasium. The battalion made a good showing, and the inspector expressed himself as well pleased with their appearance.

The Senior Normals had the pleasure (?) of delivering their ten-minute speeches before Superintendents Woods of Walsh, and Taylor of Grand Forks counties, Dec. 5. Of course they all did their best since these gentlemen were inspecting the work done in the Normal department in order that they might recommend it to the teachers of their respective counties.

The Normal room, which has previously been on the third floor, has been changed to Room No. 7, on the first floor. The Normal students now rejoice that they do not have to climb so many stairs and that they have one of the pleasantest rooms in the building. Prof. Kennedy has placed in this room an interesting pedagogical library consisting of leading educational works, and on the table may be found the leading educational publications of the day. To those who are carefully studying the art of teaching, this addition is indeed a treasure and is much appreciated by them.

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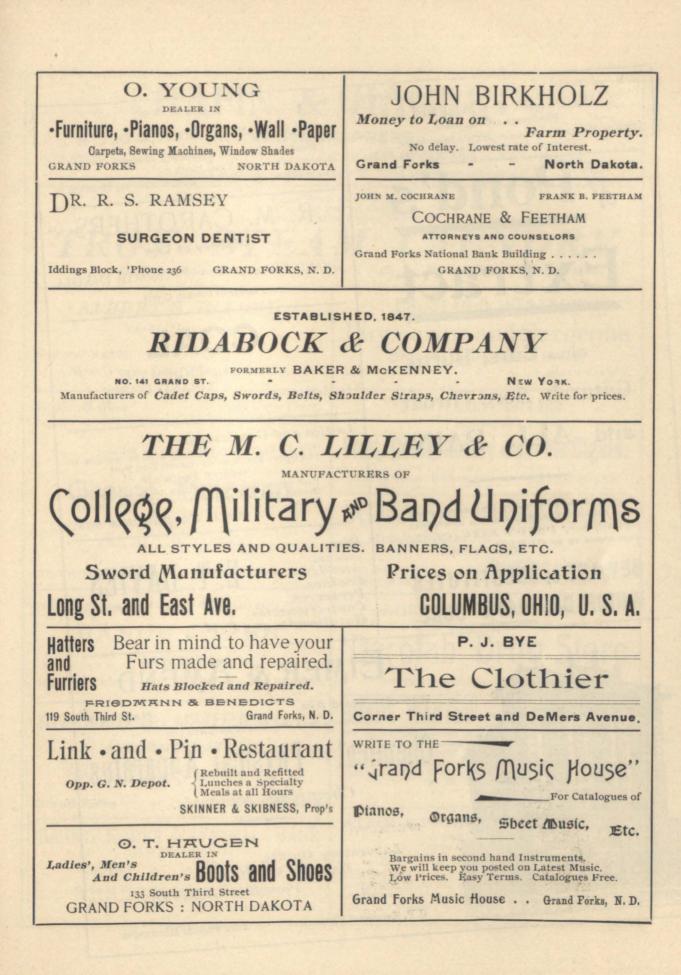
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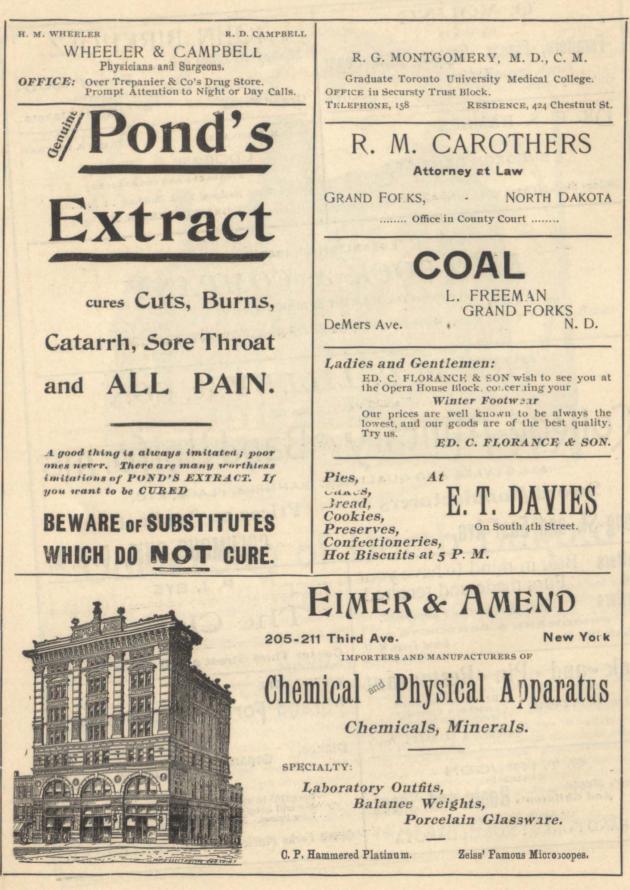
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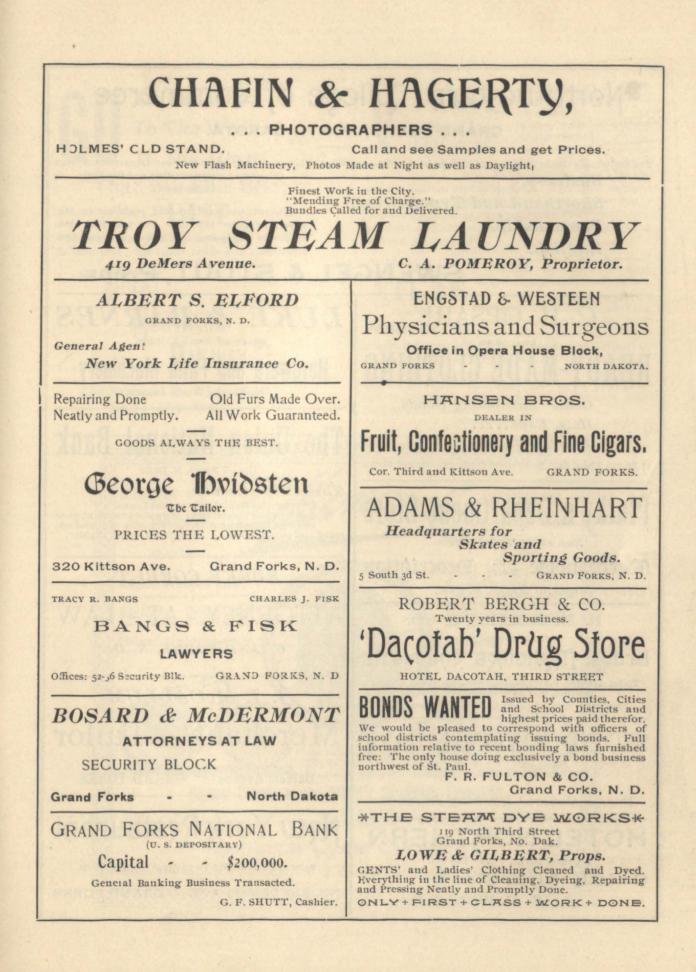
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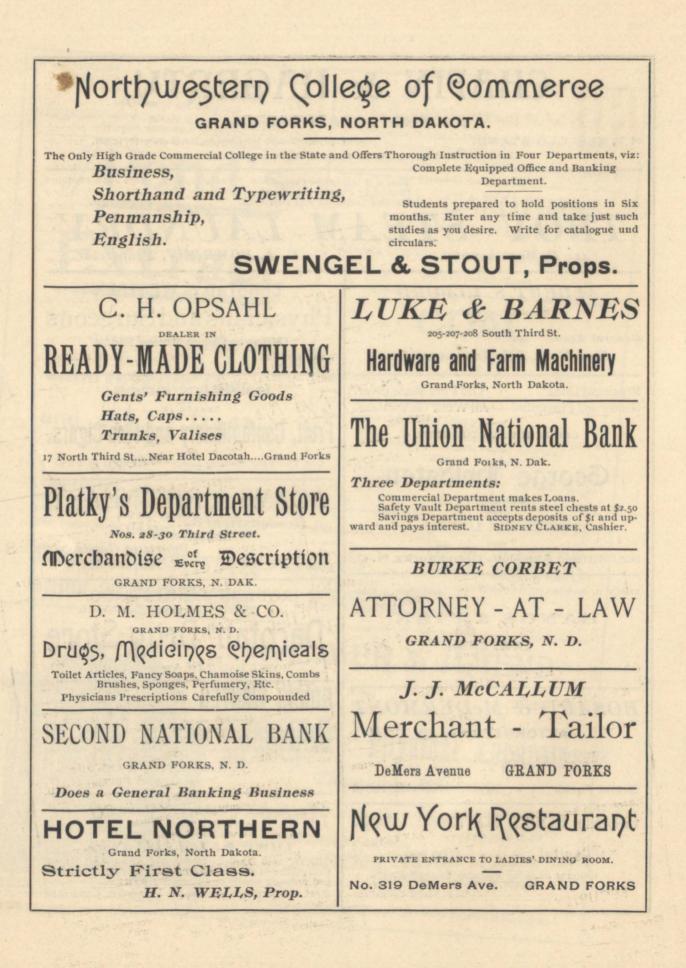
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