



2-1896

February 1896

The Dakota Student

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[February 1896]

THE STUDENT

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 4

A Blizzard.

A dull, gray, canopy of cloud,
A trackless, weary, everlengthening plain,
From sky to earth, a slow descending shroud
Of pallid mist that meets the mist below.

The winds that slept, now wildly shriek and blow
Across the frozen bosom of the plain,
With scurrying sheets of sinuous drifting snow,
The first fleet couriers of the storm's fierce reign.

Then wild confusion fills the frozen air,
A numbing whirl of icy, blinding snow.
The pulses falter and the senses reel;—
The white pall falls—and peace to all below.

—D.

The Growing Imperialism of Wealth.

Two great forces have ever been working to raise man from his primitive condition to his present high state of civilization, and they are the very ones which have, in the past, also held him in subjection. These are superstitions which governed man during the long ages of barbarism, and military dominion which rose to control as superstition declined. Both of these still hold their old-time sway in some parts of the earth, but in other places both have been completely overthrown and they are destined at some time to cease to exist as controlling forces. In our own country neither priestcraft nor kingcraft exist today as political powers—yet men are not free. As the first two of the great controlling forces decline there arises upon their ruins a third, which seems destined to again reduce man to servitude and

to hold him in a bondage infinitely more galling than any he has yet known.

This new power is wealth. It has contributed to the subjection of man in the past, but it always remained subordinate to its rivals, priestcraft and kingly violence. Only in the present century has it risen to supremacy and aspired to place itself upon the throne. And it is principally in our own country, which has led the world in throwing off the chains of despotism, that wealth has become the predominant power. In Europe it still has to contend with a remnant of the old aristocratical control and is looked upon by the people as of secondary importance. There, titled rank still holds first place in the worship of the masses; here, we congratulate ourselves that we have swept from our social system every vestige of titled aristocracy, but we are raising up a god of wealth to take its place. We proudly boast that we have hurled into oblivion the principle of the divine right of kings, while all unconsciously we are using our best energies to establish the principle of the divine right of wealth to dominate mankind.

The most marked characteristic of our Nineteenth Century civilization is intense devotion to business interests and enormous accumulation of wealth. Instead of striving to overcome and dominate their rivals by means of war, nations are now lending every energy to extend their commerce, develop their industries, and en-

courage their citizens to accumulate wealth, realizing that that nation which can control the wealth of the world can control the world itself. The old-time masterful destruction of property has been largely checked, until today everything aids in the production of wealth. War, with its awful waste and devastation, has almost ceased. Political Economy is teaching nations how to develop and husband their resources. Invention is daily bringing forth new means to utilize the powers of nature, and even education is directed almost solely to questions of material aggrandizement. All the forces of civilization converge in this one direction, so that the love of money and the struggle for riches have become the controlling influences of the age, and the accumulation of wealth seems to be the one great end of man. These forces, like fire and water, make good servants, but as masters they threaten to sweep all before them and to hurl the great mass of mankind into a despotism as low and deplorable as any which it has yet experienced.

The coming monarch is, perhaps, already greater than either of its predecessors. It is doing what priestcraft or kingly despotism never could do, it is civilizing the whole world. By means which wealth has made possible, distance on the earth has been almost annihilated, and, on account of the intense thirst for riches, there is now no habitable spot on the globe which the trader does not reach. Even darkest Africa, which has hitherto resisted all other agencies, is yielding to the influence of wealth, and European civilization will soon be carried by the merchant into the very heart of the "Dark Continent." By means of wealth, aided by intellect, Nature is being brought under subjection and made to yield up her richest treasures for the pleasure and good of man. In the rush and hurry of this progressive century man has wrested from nature her spoils and has amassed such vast wealth that today the riches

of the world exceed by far the speculations of the wildest visionaries of past ages.

If the immense wealth which is being created could be divided fairly among the people all would be well; but, unfortunately, it is being concentrated in the hands of the few. This has been characterized as the "Age of Trusts." Monopolies, trusts, combinations, and immense fortunes are the chief characteristics of the day. Half a century ago a fortune of ten millions was looked upon as marvelous, but today there are men who estimate their wealth by hundreds of millions. Individualism, legalized gambling, the disposal of mineral wealth, and the laws of inheritance, all make possible the accumulation of vast riches in the hands of a single individual. Enormous fortunes are made by stock gambling and great fortunes in the ordinary course of business. The tendency is to create vast business enterprises which, being well organized, are able to crowd the smaller ones to the wall, and to force their proprietors to become employees and servants to the larger ones.

Without favorable legislation and the protection of society, the great fortunes of the day would not have been possible, and, realizing this, wealth is making every effort to obtain control of legislation. Under present conditions wealth is entitled to representation in legislation if it can get it, and if it can not obtain it by fair means it will by foul ones. Wealth has also obtained control of the best intellect in the law profession and is utilizing its services to place itself at the head of our governments, while, babied and fostered though it is, it is among the first to raise the cry of "Paternalism" whenever any legislation is directed toward benefitting the mass of the people. If the growing governmental influence of wealth remains unchecked, it must inevitably rise to the position of a strong political power and enslave man as did the sword in the past, and, in this condition of things, the money

king in the future will be as absolute as any despot of the past. He will be above the law for he will control the making of the law.

But money may never become king. Already revolt has begun. Labor is organizing itself into vast trade unions and making strong efforts to check the growth of this new aspirant to the throne. Monopolies and trusts are being fought in the courts, and in many cases wealth has sustained defeat. Still, in the past despots have established themselves in the face of opposition, while at present, organized labor is not really seeking to conquer wealth. It is content to be a subject; it only wishes to be a well paid subject. There is, however, a young giant growing up who is destined in the future to overthrow wealth, and to lead the world to a grander and more glorious life than it has yet known.

When men were enslaved in the past by the priesthood or by royalty, their minds as well as their bodies were enchained. Today universal education is aiding the mind to throw off the shackles which bound it in the past. While wealth may hold the bodies of its subjects in subjection by the pressure of food-getting it can never totally fetter their minds; and the mind of man, suffering as it must under such a galling despotism, will contrive some means of overthrowing that despotism, and building upon its ruins a greater and a grander empire, where ability will rule and where the interests of the individual will become merged in the mightier interests of humanity. How and when the clash with wealth will come we can not foresee. We may not know whether another "Reign of Terror" may be necessary, or whether wealth will be conquered in a long and comparatively mild struggle. The means of subjugation may be readily apparent, but we may not be sure that wealth will inevitably be overthrown, for humanity contains within itself something which leads it, slowly, but surely, to free itself from all degrading bondage and to press onward

and upward to that higher life which is best symbolized by those divine words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

And when the time comes when the power of wealth lies prostrate in the dust, we shall find standing triumphant, with his foot upon the neck of the fallen despot, that young Hercules who is to be the fourth great power upon earth,—the Intellect.

E. B. R.

A Ride on a Canal Boat.

One hot July morning, several years ago, two people might have been seen hurrying through the streets in a pretty mountain village in Southern New York. The cause of their haste was to catch the eleven o'clock train which was puffing and steaming out from the station, paying no heed to their frantic efforts to reach it.

I was one of those unfortunate creatures, and we were standing on the bridge spanning the Delaware and Hudson Canal, when our last hope of the train vanished. We were bound for the next station—about eight miles distant—a port on the canal. Then it was that this happy idea struck me—"Why not go on a boat?" I said, "It is such a short distance, we will just walk to the first lock and wait until a nice clean boat comes and ask them to let us ride." My companion agreed, so we set out feeling very much elated to think we had gotten the better of fate.

I had often seen the tow-path from the mountain, winding in and out among the green meadows. It gave such a dainty finish to the water, like a silver ribbon between that and the grass. But I had never walked on one before, and somehow, it seemed to take all the poetry from it. I thought of the famous words "distance lends enchantment to the view," and wondered why I had never appreciated them before. As far as eye could see the path was strewn with all kinds of rubbish, and the sand

did not look as white as I had supposed. My friend said, however, that it would be "delightfully cool on the boat."

We had been at the lock but a few minutes when a boat crawled into view, and I watched with much interest the process of its going through the lock,—how the gates opened to admit it, then closed, and the boat began to rise until it was on a level with the bank. We were given permission to embark, and as this was as clean as we could expect, we thankfully accepted the opportunity offered us. Now the horse was hitched to our craft and we began to travel at the rate of a mile an hour with the sun beating down on our heads and not a breath of air stirring.

Occasionally we met a boat laden with coal or grain homeward bound from New York City. Some of them had awnings with hammocks strung up, and looked oh, so cool! but most of them appeared dismal enough. Many families live on their boats all summer and enjoy it immensely, especially if they are on the Hudson and some steamer takes them in tow to New York. We were not on a family boat, however, and the hands on our watches seemed to stand still. It gave us plenty of time for reflection, making us agree with that wise saying "discretion is the better part of valor," and we were sorry we had not considered it more before embarking.

At length we were there. How long do you think we were on that boat? Just five hours and we had come only eight miles! We told our friends "it was quite a novelty (we meant to keep it so.), wondered why we never had tried it before, etc." I can assure you I have never tried it since, and would advise you, my friends, if you are ever left by a train, to wait for the next, or walk. Don't ride on a canal boat.

E. C. C.

Wedding Bells.

Once more it becomes our pleasant duty to announce the termination of one of our school romances, ending in the happy marriage of the parties concerned. At Hinsdale, Illinois, Jan. 16th, Mr. Bruce A. Griggs and Miss Rose E. Bassett were united in marriage. The happy couple on the way to their western home spent some time in the city and also visited the University. Both the bride and groom were formerly students at the University and both were general favorites. THE STUDENT extends congratulations and wishes for the young people a long life, abounding in all good things.

• Science •

A report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science shows "that about 16 per 1000 of the elementary school population (in England) appear to be so far defective in their bodily or brain condition as to need special training to enable them to undertake the duties of life and to keep them from pauperism or crime," that is, they are feeble-minded. The fact that North Dakota's Insane Hospital is full to overflowing and that Minnesota is about to erect a fourth one may indicate such alarming condition of intellect is not confined entirely to the effete despotisms of the old world.

What are alloys? Are they simply mixtures, or are they chemical compounds? Probably in most cases the former only, sometimes the latter. One scientist claims that they "are closely analogous to saline solutions."

A beautiful display of paraselenae was visible on the night of January 1st. The moon rose about 7 o'clock with a halo, a horizontal circle extending through it, a vertical circle also through it, and a contact curve over the halo, all of a beautiful silvery hue. At the inter-

section of the halo and the horizontal circle were two brilliant "moon-dogs," colored red, and some trace of another "dog" appeared in the north. The contact curve had very marked prismatic colors. These curves are due to the innumerable ice crystals in the air in frosty, or extremely cold, weather. The crystals are largely flat disks of hexagonal shape, and as clear as "crystal," as the writer has found by examination. Some times they fall in great quantities to the earth and the air is full of them. They are not soft like the conventional snow-flake, but they sting the face like sand when they are driven against it. They refract and reflect the moon's (or sun's) rays, just as drops of water do in producing the rainbow, only the numerous edges of the crystals and the various positions which they take in the air enable them to produce a great variety of halos. Those who wish to study out further the theory of solar and lunar halos will find it in Loomis's *Meteorology* in the University Library.

Scientists are again discussing the cause of erect vision notwithstanding the inverted image on the retina. Is not the source of the whole difficulty a misapprehension regarding what really constitutes seeing? It seems to be taken for granted by some people that we see very much as the photographer sees our pictures on the plate of his camera, or as a man in a darkened room sees images of outer objects cast on the wall by rays of light admitted through an aperture; only in the case of the eye it is as if the soul, ego, or consciousness is seated before the retina, looking at the pictures on it. But is not this a mistake? Is not seeing really a form of feeling, and is not the image on the retina merely an incident of sight and in no way its cause? If this is so, objects will be seen in the direction from which the rays of light are felt to strike the nerve, whether from above or from below, and there is an end to the nonsense of supposing that infants at first see

things wrong side up, and learn their mistake only by experience.

It seems questionable whether the new Acetylene gas, made by subjecting calcium carbide to the action of water, will be commercially successful. In order to compete with water-gas the carbide must be produced at not more than \$30 a ton. At a large German electrical establishment, using water power, it costs \$70 a ton to produce it.

More electric railways will probably be built in 1896 than in any previous year. Trolley lines in New York will be laid underground. The great difficulty in the latter case comes from snow and ice.

The D'Arsonval treatment for electric shock is almost the same as that for cases of drowning. It has saved a number of lives and every one should be acquainted with it.

Edison thinks that the production of electricity directly from coal would do more than anything else to improve the conditions of man's life.

It is probable that printing telegraph machines with key-boards like typewriters will soon be used in small towns that do not require skilled operators.

Tesla surmises that motive power or at least signals will eventually be transmitted from Niagara by electricity to any distance without the aid of wires.

An electric current passed through water will cause many micro-organisms in it to place themselves in definite positions with reference to the direction of the current; some swimming with it, others against it, while others lie at right angles to it. Tadpoles lie just like minnows in a brook, with the current passing from their heads to their tails.

At the session of the biological club on Jan. 17th, the subject of blood was discussed. P. D.

Norton presented a good paper on Wm. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation. C. A. Fairchild treated of the coagulation of the blood, and Mr. Kankel read a strong paper on the origin and fate of red blood corpuscles. At the next meeting it is designed to discuss the life and works of Huxley.

The chemical laboratory is in possession of a new gas furnace, which manufactures its own gas and furnishes a flame so hot that it will melt a pound of cast iron in less than fifteen minutes.

Among the Colleges

Over five hundred Freshmen have entered Cornell this year, an increase of more than a hundred over last season.

THE STUDENT is revising its exchange list and would be glad to add the name of any college journal any of our students wish to recommend.

In looking over our exchanges we notice a number of magazines and college journals that have been added to our list during the past month.

The annual debate between Yale and Princeton recently took place at Princeton. The question discussed was, Resolved, "That in all matters of state legislation of a general character, a system of referendum should be established similar to that now established in Switzerland."

No man ever grows larger than his ideal. The ideal will gradually expand and improve, but it is always ahead of actual attainment. No matter what a man's work is, if his ideal conception of it is low, that low ideal will eventually degrade even his knowledge and his technical skill.—*Ex.*

Sour Epitaphs.

Deep wisdom—swelled head—
Brain fever—he's dead.

A Senior.

False fair one—hope fled—
Heart broken—he's dead.

A Junior.

"Went skating"—'tis said—
Ice hit him—he's dead.

A Sophomore.

Milk famine—not fed—
Starvation—he's dead.

A Freshman.

—*The Pennaus.*

Latin Teacher.—"Decline Virgo,"

Bright Junior.—"Virgo, vir (geese)—"

Teacher.—"Please don't include the rest of us."

The *Education Extension* contains a very able article by Prof. Geo. B. Hodge. The older students remember Mr. Hodge as a member of our faculty.

The Christmas edition of *High School Life* was edited by the young ladies of the school. Showers of blessings are due them. Motto: "We lead let others follow."

"Any parlor matches, lady?" asked a little waif who was selling matches. "Not yet" answered the mother of four daughters, "but we hope to have some before spring" and she closed the door with a slam.—*Macalaster Echo.*

Annapolis has a loving cup, which is given each year to the student who has done the most for the advancement of athletics. The names of the successful candidates are inscribed on the cup, which is intended as a perpetual trophy.—*Ex.*

The *Atlantis* is a neat, enterprising magazine hailing from Richmond, Ky. The December number contains an article headed "The Principles Fought for in the American Revolution" which treats of the subject in a very masterly manner and reflects great credit on the writer.

THE STUDENT

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

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Entered at the Post Office at University, North Dakota, as second class matter.

It is with more than ordinary pride that we take up our quill. Since our last issue, one of our North Dakota boys, one of our Alumni and still closer to us, one of the founders of this paper to whose earnest efforts THE STUDENT owes a great deal of its success, has been honored far beyond the hopes of many of us. Our distinguished Alumnus in receiving the recognition which he has and which we are sure is his due, has brought credit to his *Alma Mater*. While he moves in a larger sphere than our own and fills that sphere so ably, still we feel that at least a measure of his success is due to the training he received here. Who would have imagined that the boy from the far West and what is known as the Wild West at that, would ever build for himself such a reputation as he has? When we think of the

chances of our boy as compared with the hundreds he is placed in competition with it makes us feel that there is good metal in him, it makes us feel that a University education means something and it stirs the heart of every North Dakota youth to greater exertions. The work that Mr. Vick has done, the pains-taking care he has shown in all things is beginning to show itself. His foundation is not a narrow one for it has been laid by hard work and untiring industry. We have lived but a few years of state life and our path has been beset with difficulties. We have stood on the verge of bankruptcy and looked on at our great heap of debt and have not known where to curtail. For years the state made heroic efforts to maintain the flag of higher education within her borders. At last in despair it was decided to cut off what for the time being seemed a luxury. Does anyone now say that higher education is a luxury when he sees as its results the success of Mr. Vick? He himself will do more to give our state a good name among his associates than anything else could. A good name is rather to be prized than great riches, and will any one say that highly educated men, and men who can meet those of any other state on their own terms, will not do much to gain such a name? This much we can say that we cannot tell how much we appreciate our former fellow student. We only know we are proud of him and when he speaks in Chicago along with the best the colleges of this country have to offer, H. G. Vick, the boy of our own soil and of our great hope, will do us honor and make the 22d of February a red-letter day in the history of North Dakota.

Owing to some mistake on our part the name of our Normal editor has not appeared in the last two issues of THE STUDENT. We wish to say that the success of this department is due entirely to the efforts of Miss Minnie Wright, the editor.

We can almost give it out as a fact that we will have President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota, with us on commencement day, to deliver the address. President Northrup is well known in North Dakota both as an able orator and a leading educator. His many friends in all parts of the state will no doubt avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing him.

The President received a donation for the University fund from the Drayton High School some time ago. If we had space we should be glad to print the names of the donors. Such aid as this coming from the children shows that they, too, are getting interested in the University, and if this interest is only fostered we may one day expect quite a number of these to join our rank and file. We offer our sincere thanks for this gift and we assure the Drayton scholars we appreciate their kind efforts in our behalf.

We print below a clipping, taken from the *Volante*, published by the students of the University of South Dakota, and also a letter from the secretary of the Oratorical Association of that University. At a meeting of our Association held to consider the proposition submitted in the letter it was decided, "That, in view of the fact that when our boys went to Vermillion to debate they received only \$75.00 and in view of the further fact that this debate must in a measure be considered a return debate, we would not accept what seemed to us very unreasonable terms." In the opinion of THE STUDENT, it would have been foolish to do so. While we are ready and willing to meet the representatives of the University of South Dakota in joint debate, still, we are not so anxious to hear our southern brethren as to give assent to such terms. Unless they should see fit to submit a more favorable proposition to us we see no prospect for a debate ahead of us.

North Dakota University is getting anxious for a joint debate with the University of South Dakota. The secretary of the Oratorical Association of the northern institution has written us a letter with a view to find out the relations between the two universities. The Students' Association has appointed a committee of two to investigate the matter and carry on the necessary correspondence. We hope that everything will terminate favorably—that is favorably for a debate—and we advise the committee to inform our good brethren that the University is ready to accept any reasonable challenge.—*Volante*.

Secretary Students' Association:

DEAR SIR: I know of no relation existing between our Associations. In regard to a joint debate, if you will guarantee us \$150.00 for expense money, we will consider the question.

Yours respectfully,

T. W. SARGENT,

Secretary.

Athletics

Foot-Ball.

We publish below an interesting article on the foot-ball question which appeared in the ladies' edition of the *Plaindealer*, together with a brief comment of the same by Geo. A. Brennan. The article in question is a very fair exposition of the subject, and we have only praise to offer for the able manner in which a subject so little understood in this part of the West has been treated. The compliment paid in the closing paragraph to the playing of our boys will be an encouragement for them to keep up the reputation they have received for fair play. Mr. Brennan's comments will add interest to the article, coming as they do from one who has been a member of the University team from the time of its organization to his graduation last year.

"It is now that the leafless trees and frosty air proclaim to the baseball hero that his reign is o'er. No more will the happy smile of the fickle summer girl rest with pride upon him; he is relegated to the shadowy past, and the mighty foot-ball lion stalking forth in the land finds himself monarch of all he surveys. 'Foot-ball is on trial' is the excuse given to protests regarding the rough element existing in the game. It has been "on trial" for years and we fear will remain "on trial" as long as it remains the popular American game that it is to-day. However, such changes in rules are promised which, if carried into effect, will tend in a great measure to obviate the danger of accidents heretofore existing; and that there is a crying need for such changes is universally acknowledged.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, in a recent issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, takes the initiative in a crusade against the game of foot-ball as played by the eastern college teams at the present day. In his article "Foot-ball and Women," Mr. Bok begins by saying, "Thanksgiving has lost its true significance and has become a mere incident to foot-ball day; that from the inter-collegiate games from 1875 to 1885, wherein skill and agility were the prominent features and when the accidents resulting were, to say the most, trifling, foot-ball has degenerated to a disgusting display of brute force, which almost places it on a parallel with the old Roman game sports. That forty-six deaths resulted from the foot-ball games of last year, whereas twelve was the sum total of casualties resulting from the Spanish bull fights of the entire year.

These things being true—and we would not presume to doubt so eminent an authority—it is time that the mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the college foot-ball fiend, should arouse themselves to a realization of their responsibility, and, as Mr. Bok suggests, refuse to countenance by refraining from attendance upon the great foot-ball games, until they recover their lost respectability and remain a game for gentlemen, played by gentlemen. If the picture presented by the able editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is a true portrayal of the Eastern college foot-ball, we are glad that we live in the "wild and uncivilized west," where Thanksgiving is celebrated with the true old fashioned significance and in addition we

are thankful that Grand Forks is the home of an institution of learning whose inmates find time without neglect of their studies for the manly sport of manipulating the pigskin. That they can go into the field and play a fair and courteous game and come out victorious without so much as injuring a hair of the shaggy heads of their competitors.

I have just received a copy of the *Ladies' Edition of the Plaindealer*. It is a classic in journalism and the ladies may well feel proud of their work. I would not reflect in the slightest degree on any department of the paper, yet I feel constrained, out of justice to a game which is comparatively new in the state, to comment briefly upon the article on "Foot-ball" which appeared in the sport column.

I most heartily commend the sentiment which prevades the article, and so long as ladies are imperative in their demands that none but the very highest order of manliness shall be tolerated in any branch of our athletics, I am confident that no unmanly game will long survive. But before the "mothers, sisters, and sweethearts" rise in their power to deny foot-ball a place on the approved list of "games for gentlemen," I hope they will learn the game and its principles and so be able to act advisedly. With all due respect for the opinions of Mr. Bok and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, I cannot but believe that foot-ball as played either in the East or West is well suited for the place it fills in college athletics.

First, it develops the physical man as no other game can. The pale face in the college man is not an evidence of hard study so much as of poor judgment in the individual; he attempted to develop the brain independently of the physical energy that supports it, which is equivalent to attempting to grow plants without sunlight. Without physical endurance, intellectual capacity is impossible. There is no game which develops every part of the physical man as foot-ball does and so there is no game which lays a better foundation for a mental structure.

Second, foot-ball aids the student mentally to a higher degree than any other game, for it makes self-control a prime requisite to his continuing in the game. He learns the importance of respect for constituted authority, to obey as

well as to command. He learns to deliberate under the greatest excitement and to fix his mind and eye on one object to the exclusion of all others. The mind thus trained to judge and execute almost simultaneously has a great advantage.

Third, foot-ball develops the moral side of the man better than other game for it subjects it to a greater strain.

The game should not be condemned because it brings out the real man. The involuntary acts and expressions form a more reliable basis for judgment than do those which result from deliberations, for whatever else they may be we know they are not artificial. The true gentleman will be a gentleman no matter what his condition, nor the game he may play. The disguised gentleman can play his role only under the most favorable circumstances, and no matter how well he may act his part in society or in a game which requires no great moral restraint, he is not likely to get through a foot-ball game without at least having enough of his mask removed to expose the real character behind it. I want no better test for a gentleman than to observe his conduct on the foot-ball field. If there is anything low in the man's character, foot-ball tends to bring it out, but the effort he is sure to make to hide that baseness from the eyes of his admiring friends will make him able to overcome it. Above all, ladies, don't adopt the stay-at-home policy to reform foot-ball as Mr. Bok suggests. You can work a quicker and better reform by attending the games, your presence will have a powerful influence for good over the young men, and if you make gentlemen of them, they will make the game gentlemanly. The assertion that the game as played years ago exhibited more skill and agility than as played now, is absurd. There never was a time in the history of the game when brute force went down so easily before skill. When we consider the thousands who played foot-ball for the one who fought bulls last year, Mr. Bok's "sum total of casualties" is not so wonderful.

Foot-ball is not "on trial." It has come to stay until some one can furnish a substitute equally conducive to the physical, mental and moral welfare of the college man, and equally attractive. The game could have been brutal

in the days of the flying wedge and massed plays, but the man or woman who calls it so now does it through ignorance or prejudice, or perhaps both. Continue to pound the pigskin, boys, and demonstrate to the ladies that their "foot-ball fiend" and their gentleman may be the same person.

GEO. A. BRENNAN.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 15.

Alumni et Alumnae

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

MATTIE RUTH GLASS,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Dr. L. O. Fiset, '90, is taking a course in post-graduate work in Chicago. He will return to Grand Forks about February 1st.

Dr. Cora Smith-Eaton left Minneapolis for Washington, Jan. 20, as a delegate from North Dakota to the 29th Annual National Convention of Woman Suffragists.

Miss Frances Allen, '89, will graduate from the medical department of the U. of Michigan this year. She has decided to locate in Chicago, and those of her friends who know of her successful work there last summer, feel that the location will be a fitting one for Miss Allen's talent and acknowledged skill.

We clip the following from the *Grand Forks Herald*: "The faculty of the State University received word that one of the graduates had received high recognition at the hands of the Columbia College, New York, faculty. The Union League Club, of Chicago, on Washington's birthday of each year, properly observe the day, and to do so the Club asks the ten leading colleges in the country to send a representative to make a patriotic speech before the combined high school attendance of the city of Chicago. This year Columbia College chose as their representative Henry G. Vick, of Grafton, who graduated from the University in the class of '93. Mr. Vick is taking a post-graduate course in political science and is also studying for a law degree. When it is considered that the faculty had 2,000 pupils to select from the honor bestowed on Mr. Vick and the State University is certainly one of congratulation to the many friends of the young man."

Normal Notes

MINNIE WRIGHT, '96, EDITOR.

Miss Ella Gaffney has changed from the science course to the Normal.

We are sorry that Miss Wheeler has not been able to continue her work this term on account of the illness of her mother.

There are now 69 students in the Normal department as against 47 last year, making an increase of over 46 per cent.

The following are Normals who have entered since the holidays: Maggie Berrigan, Emily Daly, Lily Anderson, Helen M. Doyle, Anna McCanna, Sophia Denoyer, Frances Carpenter, Lena Ralston, Nelly Feeney, Edith Shannon, Lucy Purdy, Boyd Castles, Rose Anderson, Robt. Muir, Peter Sands, and Wm. L. Calder.

One of the surprises in store for the student of the history of education is to find that the ideas he had before thought patent to the later part of the nineteenth century were put forward by the schoolmasters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Thus showing that it was not leaders of educational thought that were lacking then more than now. Our present advancement is due not so much to discoveries of new educational truths, as to the fact that the methods and systems founded on the old have been put into actual practice by such large numbers of teachers; and if progress is to be made in the future, it must be done by raising the standard of requirements among the mass of teachers. Though Pedagogical principles emphasize the fact that knowledge is not the end but simply the means of education, yet it is made the sole requirement, as shown by the teachers' examinations. And if the knowledge required was always of a kind to test the development of the whole intellect, it would not be so bad; but oftentimes it is addressed to the memory alone, as is the case when teachers are asked to name all the counties of the state in order of their importance. Any person with independence of spirit, or with a taste for proper knowledge, would not put his mind to such profitless drudgery. Yet such knowledge is often made the requirement of a teacher. Not only is the amount of general culture too small but it is inadequate in itself. If teaching is ever to be raised to the dignity of a profession, as it is desirable it should be, a special course of study must be required. Does it seem unreasonable then to say that as soon as possible all teachers should be required to take the course provided by normal schools, or its equivalent. If such a standard could be established it would certainly be a great boon to education.

• Local •

Leap year. Ah there girls!

Mr. Morrison called on Mr. Robbins, Jan. 25.

Miss Emily Daly has joined her sister at the "U."

Mr. J. Kitchen was a guest of Mr. Rounsevell, Feb. 1st.

Mr. Jesse Sarles has gone to Minneapolis for a short time.

Miss Ella McLain, of Rolla, is one of our new students.

Luther Bickford visited with Mr. Davis during the holidays.

J. S. Cramond spent his Christmas vacation in Hope with Mr. Lang.

The sleighride given by Mr. Emery, Monday, Jan. 10th, was a most enjoyable one. The party consisted of about twenty girls.

Prof. Woodworth gave a very interesting series of talks in Chapel the first of the term. His subject was "Niagara Falls."

The party given by the Misses Cravath to a few friends, Monday, Jan. 27th, was one of the most unique affairs of the season.

A young lady who attends the "U" informed a friend of hers that she was taking "physical agriculture" with the rest of the girls.

The skating rink has again been cleared and flooded by some of the loyal students, and all can indulge in this healthful exercise again.

Mr. C. C. Niechener, of New York, college secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., addressed the students in a short but pointed speech, Monday, Feb. 23d.

"Billy," first marshal of Adelphi, had the unpleasant task at a recent meeting, of compelling an excited speaker (who was twice his size) to leave the floor and take his seat. But Billy did it, sure enough.

The Adelphi Society will hold their open meeting on Monday, Feb. 24th, instead of Saturday, Feb. 22d, the latter date conflicting with the meetings of the State Y. M. C. A. Convention, at Grand Forks.

The regular election of the officers of Adelphi was held Jan. 9th. Many candidates were in the field and much interest was manifested. The following is the result of the election: President, Mr. Kingsland; vice pres., Mr. Upson; secretary, Miss May Cravath; treasurer, Mr. C. Fairchild; 1st marshal, Mr. O'Connor; 2nd marshal, Miss deGroat.

Miss Nellie Feeney, of Ardoch, is attending the "U."

Robert Widmeyer, of Rolla, is enrolled at the "U."

F. Muir, of Bowsmont, is among our new students.

Mr. Casement, of Inkster, called at the "U," Jan. 10th.

Miss Anna McCanna, of Cando, is one of our new students.

Miss Helen Doyle, of Drayton, is now a student at the "U."

Dr. Rounsevell called on his son Fred at the first of the term.

Mrs. Boyes was the guest of her daughter Lillian, Jan. 25th.

Adam didn't have a Santa Claus but he had a Christmas "Eve."

Miss Lucy Purdy, of Bowsmont, is now a student at the "U."

Mr. McGlynych visited his daughter, Anna, the first of the month.

Mrs. Upson, of Grand Forks, was the guest of Mrs. Brannon, Jan. 17th.

On Saturday, Feb. 1st, Miss Pettitt and Miss Olson visited their homes at Fisher, Minn.

Mr. Lewellyn Cravath has been obliged to discontinue his studies for some time on account of illness.

Miss Lucy Carpenter, of Grand Forks, is attending the "U."

Mrs. Lovell, of Grand Forks, called at the "U," January 10th.

Mr. L. A. Calder, of Forest River, is numbered among the new students.

Mrs. Peterson visited friends at the "U" and attended the reception Jan. 25th.

Mr. McCrae, of Emerado, renewed acquaintances Saturday evening, Jan. 25th.

The rink has been abandoned during the past few weeks, owing to bad weather.

Peter Sands, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, is now numbered among the "preps."

Miss Rose Anderson, of Tyner, Pembina Co., will be with us during the winter term.

Miss Edith Cochrane, a former student, was the guest of Miss Bostwick, January 12th.

The girls are now taking drill and gymnasium work under the supervision of Lieut. Farnsworth.

Prof. Macnie gave the students a sketch of the system of education in France one week during the month.

At the open meeting of Adelphi, to be held Feb. 24, an oration will be delivered by Mr. Robbins, an essay by May Cravath and a farce will be given in which a number of the students take part.

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