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[February 1897]

# THE STUDENT.

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

NO. 4.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Though brief, at best, our course beneath the sun,  
How few are destined all that space to run;  
One here and there life-sated sinks to rest,  
Like wearied infant on the mother's breast.

For one thus reaped in fullness of the time,  
How many pass in manhood's proudest prime,  
How many while youth's golden blessings shower,  
How many a tender-budding infant flower.

But sadder far when falls the untimely stroke,  
On one whose promised powers have all awoke,  
When viewing the world as from a Pisgah's height,  
Young genius preens its wing for bolder flight.

But hopes of ours are not the high decree  
That all unerring shapes man's destiny;  
Supernal Wisdom we in vain obtest,  
The loved one gone, we know 'tis for the best.

To earth returning all that is of earth,  
The soul, through portals of a higher birth,  
Has changed its flight to realms beyond our scope;  
Its remains remain a memory and a hope.

GEORGE A. BRENNAN,  
CLASS OF '95, U. N. D.  
DIED JANUARY 9, 1897.

## GEORGE A. BRENNAN.

In the death of George A. Brennan, of the class of '95, THE STUDENT loses an honored former editor-in-chief, the University one of the ablest and most loyal of the Alumni, and North Dakota one of her most promising sons. Possessed of untiring energy, high character, an unusually attractive personality, a vigorous and carefully trained mind, and the peculiar quality which everywhere mark the born leader of his fellows. Mr. Brennan seemed assured of

a career which would reflect the highest credit upon himself, his family, his *Alma Mater*, and his state. Struck down in the very flower of youth by what seemed from the start to be a fatal disease, he dropped his chosen work to make a manful battle for life, and when the battle turned against him he faced death with an unflinching courage and a resignation which were more heroic than many a martyrdom. To his family and friends, George A. Brennan will ever be a gracious and cherished memory. To the great world, upon whose active duties his strenuous nature was restive to enter, he is not even the shadow of a name.

George Alphonso Brennan was born at Merrickville, Ontario, June 6, 1871. In 1880 he moved with his family to Bathgate, North Dakota, where he afterward made his home. He entered the preparatory department of the State University in the fall of 1889, and remained here till he graduated in June, 1895. While in the University he was ever foremost in the activities and life of the student community. He was captain of one of the military companies, editor-in-chief of THE STUDENT, captain of the foot-ball team, and repeatedly president of the University debating society. He was recognized as one of the readiest and strongest debaters we have ever had at the University, and was a member of the "team" which met and vanquished the University of

South Dakota in debate in March, 1894. In the student politics, as in every phase of student life, he was a force to be reckoned with, and many were the cunningly laid schemes which went to pieces against his carefully organized opposition. His spirits were never more buoyant than when leading an apparently forlorn hope, in society or other election, and his opponents never thought it wise to relax their efforts or vigilance till victory was not only assured but won. Though ever taking the keenest delight in political or partisan contests of all sorts, he was thoroughly honorable and manly in all his methods, and his opponents were hardly behind his followers in admiration of hisadroitness and daring. Perhaps no one else at the University has done so much as he to promote a strong *esprit de corps* among the students. Thoroughly loyal himself, he could brook nothing in others which looked like indifference or disloyalty to the University and her every interest. He has left a deep and abiding impress upon our student life which will be felt long after those who knew and loved him here shall have passed from the shadow of *Alma Mater*.

In the early spring of '95, some weeks before his graduation, the long dreaded malady, consumption—a family scourge—began to manifest itself. He struggled manfully against it in silence, till silence no longer avoided, scarcely admitting even to himself that the only foe he seemed ever to have feared was indeed upon him. All remember his fine graduating oration—Bismarck and the German Empire—and the spirit with which he delivered it, though laboring under great physical weakness. Shortly before graduation he had accepted the principalship of the Bathgate schools, but was forced by failing health to resign the position in the early summer and to plan for a winter in the South. He went, early in October, first to Southern Cali-

fornia with a younger brother suffering from the same malady, and then to the mountains of Arizona. The progress of the disease was retarded only, not stayed, as had been hoped, by his winter in the dry, warm climate of Arizona, and in May he returned North, in the hope that the cooler climate of North Dakota might afford at least temporary relief. That hope proved vain, and he settled down in his home at Bathgate to await the inevitable coming. Rarely has our student community been touched as it was by the tidings which came from time to time from the sick room of their former comrade and friend. Let us hope that during those last weary months of bodily weakness, in which he displayed a patience and resignation rarely equalled, his spirit was led through green pastures and beside still waters.

Mr. Brennan died at Bathgate, Saturday afternoon, January 9. His University friends sent beautiful flowers as a token of their loving remembrance, and his body was borne to its last resting place by his old University comrades and instructors. THE STUDENT extends to his bereaved family the sincere sympathy of the student body. Could his spirit speak to us we are sure it would bid us

"Say not 'Good Night,' but in some brighter  
Bid me 'Good Morning.'"

#### IN EUROPE.

A very interesting letter has just been received from one of our last year's graduates, Miss May Cravath, who is at the University of Leipzig, and we take the liberty of giving the readers of THE STUDENT the benefit of a part of it.

In answer to a question as to how she liked Europe, Miss Cravath writes as follows:

"Travelling, I am sorry to say, takes the halo away from many things, and puts Europe and Europeans on a level below our own people and

country. At first I was very sorry to have my fairy-like ideals broken, one by one, but now I am really glad, for I have learned to appreciate America and the people there."

"It does seem so strange to see these people in civilized European cities climbing up four flights of stairs, every day of their lives, when our smallest towns in 'barbarous' America have their elevators. No, these people have no idea of beauty and convenience. I am heartily glad that when I am at home I live in America; there isn't a better place in the world, after all. I love the very air, so pure and free, typical of the people—frank, earnest, pure. Here those words can scarcely be applied; there are lots of 'manners' in Europe but very little purity and sincerity back of them. I think people ought to travel to America instead of to Europe, they would have their eyes opened, and perhaps things would gradually improve. Germany is *O so slow!*—a hundred years behind the times in almost everything. We may be very thankful we were born in America; even if we don't travel we have seen just about the best there is. Not that I don't like Europe, or have not enjoyed immensely the time I have spent here, it is a wonderful experience and a beautiful one—but the morals have made my heart ache and made me almost discouraged. It is not pleasant to live in such a land."

In regard to her work in German, Miss Cravath says:

"Of course I talk nothing but German, but that doesn't mean so very much. After having been here a month one can understand everything without any difficulty, but the speaking—that is quite another thing. We soon learn lots of words, but the trouble is that we try to say English thoughts with German words, so, although they understand us, our language is not in the least German. I feel very well satisfied with my success in reading—that I find very

easy now, but I am almost discouraged with the speaking, for the longer I stay the more uncertain I am of how to say things. I am having five lessons a week when I practice the pronunciation and translate 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' into German. Of course, by myself I am doing a great deal of reading beside learning two lectures a day."

"The University here is ever so pretty on the inside, quite ideal, in fact; so large and roomy and light. There are three thousand young men who attend the various lectures, so you can imagine how a handful of girls would feel among them. Besides they are not in the least polite. Really I have never known one to open a door for me or hold one open while I passed through, and on the other hand, I have had them slam the door in my face and make me open it for them. No, it is not like America!"

After the first of March, Miss Cravath plans to go to Lake Geneva for six weeks, to Paris for a month and London for about two weeks, "and then," she adds, "to America for some fifty years."

We shall all be very glad to welcome her home again and hear more about her stay in Europe.

#### WAITING FOR A TRAIN.

To anyone who has lived in the Northwest during winter, the word blizzard calls up recollections of hardships unparalleled by almost anything else. Countless is the number of strong men and brave women who have sacrificed their precious lives to this god of raging elements, while endeavoring to perform the services to which duty called them and happy homes have been saddened forever as the result of a few hours' blizzard. Coming, as they often do, on the afternoon of a pleasant day persons are taken unawares and are lost in the blinding tempest. But with all the destruction and discomfort which a storm of this kind bears in its

train, there is also a brighter and often a humorous side. Who has not heard of remarkable expedients resorted to and experiences undergone and who indeed has not himself had some strange exploits? The following is a true story which I relate for the benefit of humanity as it may aid some in amusing themselves should they ever be placed in a like position.

The scene is a medium-sized depot situated in a prosperous metropolis of one of the northern counties of the fair young state in which we reside. Calmly reposing amid rail-tracks and snow-banks, on the night of which I write it was the center of interest of the whole town. To and from it walked crowds of people to inquire about the trains, which the station-agent was almost sure were coming sometime in the near future. For three days and nights previously had raged one of the worst blizzards seen in this country since the advent of white men within its borders. On the morning of the fourth day the sun rose bright and clear and the hearts of eight students in that town throbbed with joy at the thought that they would be able to return to their studies in the evening, never dreaming but that with the assistance of snow-plows working all day, the train would be nearly on time. But alas for their hopes! Any one who is acquainted with the actions of trains after one of our blizzards knows that it is worse than useless to make any conjectures as to what time you will take a trip on one of them and that the only thing to be done is to wait patiently.

At schedule time the students were at the depot getting their trunks checked and taking leave of the many friends and acquaintances who had come to see them off. Finally, after waiting about half an hour, they were informed that the train was five hours late. This would make it eleven o'clock at night before they would get started, but what cared these young

folks, eager to return to their beloved school-mates and professors, and most of all to the studies which held such charms for them? They were already one day late for school and one and all took a solemn vow, while standing around the red-hot stove, that, even if they waited all night for it, the first train which left that station should bear them away with it o'er the prairies wild and wide! But only seven were at the depot; where was that dignified young man who had adopted our town as a pleasure resort, and whose presence painfully reminded us that one "robin" does not make a summer?

Now it so chanced that a phrenologist was to give a lecture in the town that night, so, to pass the time more pleasantly and profitably, (for what well-trained student does not take the latter into consideration?) the seven who were waiting at the station, accompanied by some of their acquaintances, whom the girls would every one have assured you were just friends of the family, betook themselves to the lecture, which was held in a hall near by, so that there was no danger of their missing the train, should it, by any chance, come before its time. Wonderful were the truths proclaimed by the phrenologist and deep were the impressions made upon the audience. Soon the noise of the door opening broke the stillness and, upon looking around, the seekers for knowledge saw their lost companion. He had also come to attend the lecture. But was he alone? Oh no! Could the fair maiden pining at the "U" only have seen him as we saw him that evening she might well have moaned to the cold breezes:

Blow on thou winter wind,  
Thou art not so unkind  
As man's ingratitude.

One of the fair students, (on the earnest exhortation of the others) had her head examined, for from her actions at times it seemed barely possible that there might be a disarrangement

of the apparatus within. The phrenologist made a most careful examination, however, and nothing of a very serious nature was found. She was told what she might aspire to and what she might not, whom she loved and why, etc. The meeting then adjourned after all had been invited to have their heads examined, which service would cost them anywhere from one to five dollars; the price depending upon the head in question.

After the lecture the students again repaired to the depot and waited till twelve o'clock but still there was no train. This time was pleasantly spent, however, for Cupid seemed to have visited the company and made some of them supremely happy. One of the young ladies slept peacefully and the smile which shone on her placid countenance might have been caused by a dream of toasting marsh-mallows over a lamp, or of attending reception at the University. They were now told that the train could not reach them before two or three o'clock so they spent the next two hours in various ways. Some went home, some to the home of friends and others remained where they were. About two o'clock they returned and whiled away a pleasant hour and a half; part of them by strolling on the platform (looking for the train, of course,) and the rest engaged in conversation, exchanging jokes and pleasantness. At half-past three the train came in and a shout of joy greeted the iron monster as a drowning man greets a life-boat, his only hope of safety. They clambered into the train and after two hours reached their destination tired and sleepy, it is true, but well satisfied, for they had carried their point and by waiting nine hours had kept their vow. Truly all things come to him who waits.

## Athletics.

### THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps the readers of THE STUDENT would be interested in knowing what is being done in the military department. The objects of this department are perhaps first to teach our "young soldiers" to yield implicit obedience to orders, to become respectful, dignified and all in all young gentlemen who will eventually become good and useful citizens, a credit and an honor to our state.

Another object is to make them proficient in the manual of arms, target practice and bayonet exercises.

Still another object is to build up the physique by what are called "setting up exercises" and by exercises in the gymnasium.

I will attempt to give the readers some idea of the last by a description of the work done at present during drill hour in the gymnasium. The work in this department is confined to students who have been here a year at least. As a preliminary to gymnasium work they have to go through the "setting up exercises," marching, manual of arms, and bayonet exercises.

The cadets doing gymnasium work are divided into four squads under the charge of instructor Farnsworth. Sergeants Bickford, Hinds and Duty have each charge of one squad and Lieutenant Farnsworth of one. The squads first go through Indian club exercises for fifteen minutes in separate rooms.

The squads then repair to the gymnasium when the rest of the drill hour is spent in exercising with the vaulting horse; testing the grip by gripping round sticks and turning them in each others' hands; strengthening the muscles of the back and stomach by binding, and by Indian wrestling. The young ladies who read this article can find out what is meant by the latter by asking some young man.

The "vaulting horse" is a wooden dummy in the shape of the body of a horse, covered over with leather. This is raised and lowered by means of screws. It can be lowered to within three feet of the floor or raised to about six from the floor. The cadets then take a run of about thirty feet and placing both hands on the horse, keeping knees and feet together, vault over the horse, swinging feet to right of hands. The next exercise is to swing feet to left of hands. The next is the same except to jump between the hands. The next is the same as first with only left hand on horse, then the right hand on horse. The last exercise is same as third without touching horse with either hands or feet.

Then a rope is put two and a half feet from the floor and fourteen feet from horse. The cadets, starting fifteen feet from rope, by two successive jumps, keeping knees and heels together, pass over rope and horse. The next exercise is to step over rope and then over horse in place of jumping. The same exercises are repeated, the horse being gradually raised up to the height of five feet. The rope is then placed two feet from horse and three and a half feet high. The cadets then taking a run, vault over both by placing hands on horse. The rope is moved gradually back and the exercise is repeated until none of the cadets can vault horse without touching the rope. Some of the cadets can vault the horse with the rope seven and a half feet from it. Then a saddle is placed on horse and cadets practice vaulting into saddle and over the saddle, also different methods of facing to the rear on horse with the saddle on and off.

Another exercise is to run towards horse when three and a half feet high and turn a hand-spring over it.

Other exercises are to vault on horse from rear and to vault over it lengthwise. Another

exercise is to turn a summer-sault over horse backward, resting back of shoulders on horse. Besides these are exercises on horizontal bar, flying trapeze, swinging rings, climbing ladders, climbing oope, and wrist machines.

Each day a squad of ten has target practice in the upper hall of the main building. A steel target four by six feet is set up at one side of the old gymnasium directly in line with the door, which leads into the end of the hall. A small hole is cut in the face of the target, behind which is placed an old circular saw, serving as a bell every time the bull's eye is hit. Large lamps are placed on each side of the target with reflectors to cast the light on the face of the target.

The target practice is from distances of fifty, seventy-five, and a hundred feet with the cadet rifles, having reduced charges. First Sergeant Wm. Rukke has charge of the target practice. The "Setting up exercises" and bayonet exercises are under the charge of Captains DeCamp and Nelson.

During the months of November and December the cadets had target practice on the rifle range, north of the University on the bank of the coulee. The target practice was under the charge of Lieutenants Selby and Cramond. Lieutenant Farnsworth has offered a silver medal to the cadet making the best record at the various ranges, but so far the winner of the medal has not been decided upon.

The University cadets have had rifle contests twice with "Co. F" of Grand Forks and once with "Co. C" of Grafton.

The cadets have easily defeated the militia boys in every contest excepting the one with "Co. C" of Grafton, which ended in a tie; but decided in favor of the latter because they did the best shooting at the longest range.

There is a movement under way to have a rifle contest during the coming spring between

eighteen different colleges, in which the University is included. The movement was started by the University of Illinois and includes colleges as widely separated as the University of California and the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The different colleges competing are to choose teams of ten men, each team to shoot one hundred rounds at two hundred yards and on their own grounds. An impartial and disinterested person is to conduct the shooting of each team. The final score of each team contesting is to be telegraphed to H. S. Hale, 1st Lieut., 20th Inf., Chicago, Illinois, who has consented to receive and report scores to the daily press. The adjutants of battalions are to send in later a written report of score. The contest is to be held either the 10th, 11th, or 12th of May. The boys here have already won a great many honors, but let us hope in the coming contest that they acquire themselves so satisfactory as to add fresh laurels to the University.

## Science.

### THE RELATION OF ANIMALS TO ROCK-FORMATION

Among the many different varieties of stratified rock there are some which are distinguished from all others by their composition. They are those which have been formed by living agents, and are called organic rocks. Among these are several of the limestones, such as chalk and coral limestone, and it is these forms which we are to consider.

Although some limestones have a purely chemical origin, nearly all have been organically formed, that is, formed from the skeletons of animals and plants. Large animals have had little to do with this deposit, but it is chiefly the work of microscopic organisms. They have drawn the calcareous and silicious matter from

the water and used it in building up their shells, which were finally deposited in the bed of the ocean. The deposit of these shells is so great that the period of its formation, the cretaceous, has been named from them. It is estimated that limestone forms not less than one-sixth of all the rocks, so we see what an important part animal life has played in building up the land surface.

Limestones may be divided into two classes; those formed from microscopic shells, and those formed from larger skeletons. Among the microscopic varieties are the Foraminiferous limestones, which are formed mainly from shells of the Foraminifera, a marine form belonging to that class of Protozoa known as Rizopoda. Under this head comes chalk, one of the most important of organic formations.

Chalk is a soft, white carbonate of lime, which, when examined under the microscope, is found to consist mainly of Rhizopod shells through which are scattered the siliceous shells of Diatoms. Recent investigations have shown that it is a deep sea formation, the bottom between 3,000 and 20,000 feet being covered to an unknown depth by these minute shells. To get a faint idea of the immense number of Foraminifera existing in the sea, we have only to compare the number found in a cubic inch of chalk,—which is estimated at millions,—with the immense tract covered by these lime deposits. The greater part of Central and Western Europe has lime formations, showing that it was once under water, and the work is still being carried on in the present ocean bed. It is a remarkable fact that the shells of today are almost exactly like those which built up the English chalk cliffs millions of years ago.

Among the other limestone formations are those which, like chalk, are formed from an accumulation of separate skeletons, and others formed from animals which grew in place. Those of the first class are made up chiefly



from shells of the mollusk, together with microscopic shells, skeletons of larger animals, and all kinds of calcareous forms. The latter class comprises the corals, which are one of the most important agencies in the extension of continents and formation of islands. It is said that if all the coral reefs were put together they would form a line 10,000 miles in length.

The coral polyp is somewhat like a starshaped flower on a thick stem. It multiplies by putting out little buds which, in turn, grow into polyps and give off other buds until great branches of coral are formed. At the lower part these branches are solid limestone formed from the coral skeleton, but in the upper part they are living animals. The waves dashing against these break them off and grind them into sand which sifts into all the little openings, and the whole mass is finally cemented into solid rock.

When we look at all the rock built up by those tiny inhabitants of the sea, which at first seemed to us so useless, we get a faint idea of the great plan of creation, and begin to realize that nothing has been created in vain.

MARCIA BISBEE.

Prof. Babcock and Prof. Brannon devoted the vacation months to work in this state. Prof. Babcock was engaged in the United States Geological Survey examining the underground waters and also the water power facilities and the geological formations. Prof. Brannon was engaged in the U. S. Biological Survey, principally along botanical lines, making an extensive study of the forage plants and grasses of the state.

Some development of recent examination:

(1) In the figure A B C D E, angle A C B  $\times$  angle B C D equals angle D C E.

Hence factoring;  $C(A B + B D) = D C E$ .

Hence cancelling;  $A B + B D = D E$ .

(2) Let  $\times$  = the number of miles the river flows up stream per hour.

(3) A corollary is a proposition so plain that it is only spoken of and sometimes it is not mentioned at all.

## Exchanges.

Our exchange list numbers about forty.

"When is a joke not a joke?" We don't know, unless it's when told to a Prep.

United States is the only country in the world that spends more for education than for war equipment.—*Ex.*

Said A to B, "ICUR

Inclined to BAJ."

Said B, "Your wit my worthy friend,

Shows signs of sad DK."

—*Yale Courant.*

She.—Did you know that Maud has a dark room on purpose for proposals?

He.—Well, rather. I developed a negative there myself last night.—*Ex.*

Harvard has the largest attendance of any college in America, and the University of Paris of any college in the world.—*Ex.*

We gladly welcome to our exchange table the first copy of *The Spectrum*, edited by the students of the North Dakota Agricultural College and wish it a brilliant future.

It is with pleasure that we greet *The Athenaeum*, which is one of our best exchanges.

We shall have to ask the Athletic Editor of the *Normalia* to transfer his title of N. D. football champions from the Agricultural College to its rightful place, viz., University N. D. This year we scored 126 points to our opponent's 12. Last year 44 to their 12.

Cinderella, as written by Prof. Macnie was played by the young ladies at the reception Saturday evening, Jan. 23. Miss Clara Olson took the part of the prince, Miss Nellie Johnson, Cinderella, Miss Douglas, the step-mother, Miss Mathews and Miss Kenney, the step-sisters, Miss Bisbee, the page, and Miss McDonald the fairy. The play was a complete success and was enjoyed by the many students present.

# The Student

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

MAMIE E. KINGSLAND, '97	.....	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
E. B. ROBBINS, '97	.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
MARCIA BISBEE, '98	.....	} <i>Literary</i>
MINNIE WRIGHT, '98	.....	
FLORENCE DOUGLAS, '98	.....	
PATRICK NORTON, '97	.....	<i>Science</i>
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The committee appointed to inspect the State Institutions visited the University January 26. It is unnecessary to state that they were well received by faculty and students, and that pains were taken to impress them with our needs. The past two years have shown that the University is firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. When, nearly two years ago, Gov. Allin vetoed the appropriation bills, it seemed as if the University must close its doors and its students seek their education in other States; but the people, at the call of Regent Budge, rallied to its aid and gave from their

scanty means what they could to keep it open. The faculty generously offered to remain on greatly reduced salaries, and not a single day's time was lost. The record which the University has made in the past two years is probably unparalleled in the history of educational institutions in America. With scarcely money enough to pay its incidental expenses, it has greatly increased the number of its students, extended the course of study, raised the requirements for entrance to both the preparatory and college departments, and greatly extended its influence over the high school system of the State. During the present year the available funds have been exhausted, and the faculty have been upheld in their work only by the hope of better times coming. With a diminished teaching force and the consequent additional work thrown upon those who remained, the faculty have labored harder than ever before for the advancement of the students and the growth of the University. The future of the University is now in the hands of the Legislature and Governor of the State. It cannot be expected that if the wished for is vetoed or even greatly cut down, any body of men, no matter how self-sacrificing, will repeat the work of the past two years. Nor can it be expected that a part of the people will go down into their pockets for money to pay expenses for another two years. If the State fails at this time to do its duty by the University, our young men and women will have to go to other States for their education, and North Dakota will lose for a time at least, and perhaps permanently, some of the brightest of her rising generation. We are, however, looking hopefully toward the future, believing that the Legislature is fully alive to the importance of higher education in our State, and that both it and Gov. Briggs will aid us by every means in their power.

In the first edition of *THE STUDENT* in April, 1888, there appeared the verses printed below. We think them worthy to appear in the February number of *THE STUDENT* in 1897. Evidently the editors of the first *STUDENT* had to experience the same trials as the present editors. The verses so well express our feelings that they need no further comment.

THE WICKED COMPOSITOR.

Who seeks with malice in his heart  
My choicest thoughts to mutilate,  
And gets the horse behind the cart  
And then forgets to punctuate?  
The bad compositor.

Who changes all the bright ideas  
That I for weeks to write have toiled,  
And jumbles them, and never sees  
The point his carelessness has spoiled?  
The rude compositor.

Who wickedly seeks to engraft  
Into my theme his feeble lore,  
With all the cunning of his craft,  
And then leaves out a line or more?  
The sly compositor.

Who chuckles at his own mistakes,  
Intentional, devoid of wit,  
And who is happy when he makes  
An interesting mess of it?  
The mean compositor.

And when the proof to him is sent  
With all corrections noted plain,  
Who is it still on mischief bent  
That lets the errors all remain?  
The dread compositor.

Oh, that this heartless fiend would write  
A poem grand, and essay ripe;  
I'd make his work an awful sight  
Could I but set it up in type.  
That base compositor.

No punishment can be too great  
On earth for such a sinner base;  
I wonder what his fearful fate  
Will be when he has run his race—  
That vile compositor.

In an Exchange we notice the following advice, "Take time each day to unbend yourself." It seems to us that we as students might well follow that advice. To many of us education has seemed to be merely the knowledge we get from book. Of course this is far from the case. Education means the development of *all* our

faculties. Just now the accent is placed more strongly upon the intellectual, but the others should not be forgotten. Take time, busy student, to cultivate your social side. Don't allow yourself to be too busy to go to receptions or to the next concert. Depend upon it, long after you have forgotten the contents of your Latin Grammar, your Algebra, and Geometry, you will remember the helpful word that encouraged you, the merry jest that sent you off smiling, the song that touched your heart. "Books are good enough in their way, but they are mighty bloodless substitute for life," says Robert Louis Stephenson. One of the advantages of our small institution over a large one is the increased social advantages the smaller university has. Weekly receptions are made possible; at which students may all meet freely and become acquainted with each other and with the members of the faculty. The importance of such gatherings can hardly be overestimated, yet many do not avail themselves of the privilege. If books have kept you, don't let them do it again. If it has been shyness, you will never be rid of that until you come out of your shell and lose it among the crowd. Unbend, smile, be a wee bit frivolous! You'll enjoy it better, people will enjoy you better, and the world will be a more sunshiny, happy world than ever before.

In our last issue we published an offer of two prizes for work done on the local columns of *THE STUDENT*. While there has been some response, there has not been as much as was expected or desired. A few have been enterprising enough to take hold of the matter, and all of them will be repaid for their efforts, since work of this kind well done gives good training in composition. The object of the offer was not so much to reward faithful work on *THE STUDENT* as to discover what talent there might be hidden away in our midst. We wish

to encourage those who have talent to develop it, and to give the readers of THE STUDENT the benefit of that talent. The reward for the work done may possibly be more than the winning of the prizes. The world has ever shown itself ready to recognize and reward talent, and the students of the University are no exception to the general law. They have shown, time and again, that they are willing to select for STUDENT editors and other positions of honor and trust those who have shown themselves worthy of the places, and the work you do for THE STUDENT will doubtless be recognized and rewarded by the students at the annual spring election of THE STUDENT Board.

We desire to call the attention of the readers of THE STUDENT to the matter of unpaid subscriptions. Seventy-five cents is a small matter to each student, but the aggregate amount means a great deal to the business managers. It costs money to run a college paper, and its bills cannot run to the end of the year, but must be paid from time to time. If the business managers cannot collect promptly from those owing THE STUDENT, they have to go down into their own pocket for the money to pay its bills, with the hope they will be paid at some future time. We would urge subscribers to pay up promptly, make the business managers happy, and give themselves the satisfaction which comes from the contemplation of a duty well and cheerfully performed.

The date for the inter-collegiate oratorical contest had been finally fixed at February 24. We will have as our guests the representatives of three colleges. Let us strive to do all in our power to make their stay a pleasant one. Those who have charge of the arrangements should see to it that the contest is well advertised, and a representative Grand Forks audience secured.

## Normal.

### EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The French educational system is graded into three great divisions; the primary, the secondary, and the superior. For educational purposes, the whole territory is divided into sixteen districts. Over each one of there are a rector and a prefect. The duty of the rector is to oversee all educational institutions within his jurisdiction, and to serve as a connecting link between the inferior officials and the ministers of public institutions. The prefect attends to the finances and to the erection of school houses in his district, and appoints, reprimands, and removes teachers. The ministers of public instruction above mentioned is a cabinet officer, at the head of the educational affairs of the nation.

The primary schools of each commune, both public and private, are under a local board, consisting of the mayors, the parish priest, and a few citizens elected for that purpose. The studies taken up in these schools comprise normal and civic instruction, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic with the metric system, elements of French history, and geography. To these are added manual work and gymnastic exercise for the boys, and needle-work for the girls. By the method of instruction most generally employed, the pupils are divided into three sections, all those in one section receiving instruction at a time. Pupils who cannot be classed in one of these are put under the charge of the best student in school.

The institutions of secondary instruction comprise the lyceums and communal colleges. The lyceums, which correspond to the German gymnasia, go about as far as the end of the first two years of our college course. They are composed of eight classes. The elementary division includes classes eight and seven. The

branches taught are French, Latin, Biblical history, geography, arithmetic, drawing, and penmanship. In the grammar division, classes six, five and four, Greek is added to the above studies. The superior division, including the remainder of the lycium course is, like our high schools, arranged in two courses of study, the literary and the scientific. Common to both are French, history, geography, and German or English.

Most of the lyceums are also boarding schools. Corporal punishment and even severe reproofs are not allowed.

For superior instruction, the state has instituted schools in theology, law, medicine, science, etc. Women are now admitted to the privileges and honors of the higher courses.

Training schools have been instituted for the education of teachers. There are ninety of these; seventy-nine for men, and eleven for women. For one who is to teach in the primary schools, however, a normal course is not necessary. The teacher must be a French citizen, twenty years of age or over, and must, of course, possess the necessary certificate. According to a law of 1875, male teachers receive from 180 to 240 dollars per year; female from 140 to 180 dollars.

In the high schools, boys and girls are taught separately; of the primary schools, some are for boys alone, some for girls alone, and some for both boys and girls.

There are now about sixty students enrolled in the normal department.

The class in Pedagogy I has taken up the study of Quick's Educational Reformers.

The salary of the United States commissioner of education is to be raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Prof. Kennedy has been appointed National Educational Association manager for North Dakota.

A resolution adopting the law of the New York legislature in regard to raising the requirements of teachers has been passed by the North Dakota State Teachers' Association.

There are twenty-five in the class in methods. The work thus far has been in methods of teaching reading. All of the branches taught in the primary school will be taken up in the same way this term.

## Alumni et Alumnae

ELIZABETH ANGIER . . . . . Editor

H. G. Vick, '93, has been appointed deputy clerk of court of Walsh county.

Miss Emma Crans, '96, spent her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. E. Smith.

H. L. Kingsland, '96, came in from Thompson and spent his vacation at his home in Grand Forks.

Rollie P. Currie, '93, has been sent by the Smithsonian Institute on a collecting tour through the southern part of Africa.

Miss May Cravath, '96, sends us word that she is spending a very pleasant and profitable year at the University of Leipzig.

Miss Willa Carothers, '96, spent her Christmas vacation at her home in Grand Forks. Owing to the storm she was unable to reach Park River again until January 17th.

On New Year's day, at the home of the bride, in Winona, Minn., Dr. L. O. Fiset and Miss Bessy Amelia Hornbrooke were united in marriage. Dr. Fiset has located in Grand Forks, and THE STUDENT joins with a host of friends in wishing them every blessing of a long and happy life.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6, 1897.

To the Editor, Alumni Column, The Student.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM:—Knowing that THE STUDENT desires news about the University

Alumni, I send the following information in regard to myself, to be used as you see fit.

Last November I was commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, to go to Liberia, West Africa, for the purpose of collecting specimens for the different zoological departments of the U. S. National Museum and to secure specimens and data illustrating the arts and customs of the natives. I am now on my way thither and expect to spend several months in Africa.

Perhaps THE STUDENT has already learned of this, in which case this letter will be unnecessary.

Very truly yours,

ROLLA P. CURRIE.

## Local Items.

There are 85 cadets in the Battalion.

We are glad to see Lewellyn Cravath back.

Peter Johnson is boarding in the city this term.

It pleases us to see George Fitzmaurice with us again.

Ole Paulson, of Fosston, Minn., is one of our new boys.

Miss Alberta Dunphy, of Rolla, is one of our new students.

Miss Alice Ward entered the "U" at the beginning of this term.

Mr. Rudser, one of last year's students, returned to work Jan. 19.

Lewis Colborn, from Grafton, has taken up preparatory work at the "U."

Misses Alice Byers and Clara Campbell, of Tyner, are two of the new girls.

Halldor Halldorson boards in the city and attends the "U" for the first time.

The skating rink is little used now. Even the Preps seem to have deserted it.

John Douglas is boarding in the city this term.

Many new faces are to be seen in the halls this term.

Rev. Mr. Witham spoke a few words in chapel, Jany. 15.

Miss Ella Mapes, of Grand Forks, spent a day at the University recently.

Misses Minnie Halverson and Mabel Baker have taken up work at the "U."

Miss Gertie Adams and Miss Daisy Kingsland visited the "U," Saturday, Jan. 16.

Miss Nettie Carpenter, sister of Chas. Carpenter, is with us for the first time.

There is good authority for the statement that the couple is the unit at the U. this term.

Another election has passed in Adelphia without a hitch. How those members love one another!

It is remarkable with what a woe-be-gone expression the old privates execute the "setting up exercises."

Miss Kildahl and Miss Bisbee spent a day in the city with their friend, Miss Wright, during the holidays.

If you wish to find out the easiest way of turning a summersault inquire of a certain tall student in Physics.

F. J. McLain, who, for some time past, has been teaching at Mekinock, has again resumed his studies at the "U."

Mr. Davis, '99, and Mr. Kankel, '96, spent part of their Christmas vacation with Mr. Ray at his home at Crookston,

Miss Elsie Burr spent a few days of her Christmas vacation with her friends, Misses Cooper and Bosard, at Emerado.

The Sophomore class has lost one of its members in the person of Hugh Wilson who found it impossible to continue his studies here.

Crist Fedje, Samuel Arthur, of Minto, Inglebert Lieberg, of Northwood, and William Crary, from Crary, are four of our new Preps.

There is a musical show coming!

Miss Lola Kingsland spent a day at the "U" with her sister recently.

The cadet band no longer makes the noon-hour short. We miss those national strains.

Mr. Sanborn, of Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter, Minn., was a visitor at the "U." recently.

We are very sorry that our friend Hugh Willson did not return with the new year. We lose a loyal student.

Several members of the Faculty went to Bathgate Jan. 13, to attend the funeral services of Geo. Brennan, '95.

Robert Widmeyer and Mr. McBride have set up bachelor's quarters across the railroad in Mayor Dinnie's house.

A. C. Baker went to Fargo Jan. 25, to attend a meeting of the officers of the state oratorical association, of which he is vice-president.

Those students who live in town have a rather unpleaaant time of it this winter. Owing to the frequent storms the trains are often late and they are obliged to walk out.

Prof. Brannon gave a lecture on "Infectious Diseases," at Langdon, Jan, 18. Owing to the blizzard he could not return till Wednesday evening, and his classes had a vacation.

Miss Nellie Emery, who has been attending the University for several years, is no longer seen among us. She was compelled to discontinue her studies on account of ill-health.

The reception of Saturday evening, Jan. 9, was well attended by students, old and new. An interesting programme consisting of recitations, music and tableaux was rendered.

The regular Sunday school service was not held Sunday, Jan. 10, as the quarterlies for this term had not come. Song service was held instead, the principal features of which were selections by the choir.

The cadets of the Battalion contemplate giving an entertainment of a military character during the term. It is an excellent idea. Take hold in earnest, boys, and make it a success. It should be made an annual affair.

The question of the day—Did you get plucked?

Messrs. Wright, Duggan and Anderson were some of the town students who attended the reception Jan. 23.

Miss Margaret Cravath spent part of her Christmas vacation with her friend, Miss Sadie Matthews, at Larimore.

On account of storms which blocked the trains very few of the students could get back on time and the first session was not held until January 6.

The rink committee has kept the rink in good condition, but only those who love skating for the sake of skating, patronize it. Very few of the girls skate and, consequently, very few of the boys.

Prof.—The ending ic on acids shows what about them.

Student—It shows that they contain more oxygen than other acids that—

Prof.—Have less.

A regular meeting of Adelphi was held Jan. 7. After some "scrapping" the following officers were elected for the term: President, W. L. Neussle; vice-president, Miss Bisbee; secretary, Miss Pettit; treasurer, Robt Ray; marshal, Geo. McDonald; asst. marshal, K. O. Arnegard.

Our orators enthusiastic are:

Let dogs delight  
To bark and bite,  
For God has made them so.  
When men begin to quail and fight  
They sometimes lose their "dough."

There is considerable controversy as to who the prettiest University girl is. It may be said beforehand, however, that if a vote were taken on it among the boys that each would have his candidate, and among the girls—oh, well, each would vote for herself, of course, and so it would be a tie.

A very interesting program was given in Per Gradus Jan. 22. It consisted of a recitation by Miss Brown, a song by nine musical members of the society, and a debate; Resolved that city life is preferable to country life. The affirmative side was defended by Messrs. McDonald and Olgerson, while Messrs. Selby and Myhre supported the negative side.

John Wilkinson, of Devils Lake has entered the "U" this term. He is enrolled as a member of the Freshman class.

A sample of the average students' letter home  
 DEAR MOTHER:—I have a few minutes to spare and I thought I would scribble you a few lines. I am working very hard. Guess I won't get plucked. But I must have some more money soon. Your loving son, ———

A discussion on Free Trade vs. Protection was held in the political economy class recently. Two members of the class were chosen to defend each side. The discussion was not as spirited as in other years, but the debaters say they convinced themselves at least.

An association of American colleges having military drill has been organized for the purpose of holding a competitive rifle-shooting contest annually. The association has already eighteen colleges, including the U. N. D. on its roll and will hold its first "shoot" on the 10th of May. This is in your line, boys, and the first championship is a conspicuous and enviable honor.

How some of the students spent their vacation:

K. O. Arnegard—Attending to business.  
 E. B. Robbins—Snowed in near Grafton.  
 Bob. Ray—Getting rid of *that* moustache.  
 L. J. Wehe—Practicing oratory.  
 Mary Pettit—Improving the last days of leap year.  
 J. E. Davis—Practicing vocal music.  
 Jim Douglas—Learning to step-dance.  
 C. B. Wright—Singing "The Little Fisher Maiden."

The home oratorical contest was held in the M. E. Church, Jan. 18. There were five contestants, Messrs. Robbins, K. O. Arnegard, Wright, Norton, and Wehe. The decision of the judges was: 1st, Mr. Robbins; 2nd, Mr. Arnegard; 3rd, Mr. Norton; 4th, Mr. Wright, and 5th, Mr. Wehe. The orations were excellent and the "U" may well be as proud of her writers as she justly is of her orators. The first and second speakers will take part in the inter-collegiate contest which will be held in Grand Forks some time in February.

It seems to afford some young ladies unbounded amusement to watch the boys while going through the "setting up exercises."

Misses Cravath and Zimmerman and Messrs. Bickford and Cravath attended a surprise party given in honor of Mr. Roberts' eighteenth birthday, Saturday evening, Jan. 16. They report a very pleasant time.

The monthly election of officers of Per Gradus was held Jan. 8th. The following were elected: Speaker, Miss A. Gwyther; vice speaker, Mr. Olgeirson; treasurer, P. Johnson; secretary, Miss E. Johnson; sergeant at arms, A. E. Morrison; assistant sergeant at arms, T. Devaney. The members of Per Gradus are steadily increasing in number. Still we do not come near to reaching the record made some years ago, when the Preps all possessed some spirit and considered it their duty to belong to their literary society.

The following are the officers of the Battalion:  
 Adjutant—Fred S. Duggan,  
 Color Sargeant—Hugh S. Willson.

## CO. A.

Captain—Ed. A. Nelson,  
 First Lieutenant—G. A. McDonald,  
 Second Lieutenant—J. E. Aamund,  
 Sergeant (1)—C. B. Smith,  
 " (2)—Jas. Duty,  
 " (3)—A. Bickford,  
 " (4)—A. E. Morrison,  
 " (5)—J. Flanagan,  
 Corporal (1)—I. Odney,  
 " (2)—H. Francis,  
 " (3)—A. McDonald,  
 " (4)—R. Muir.

## CO. B.

Captain—F. H. DeCamp,  
 First Lieutenant—John Selby,  
 Second Lieutenant—F. N. Long,  
 Sargeant (1)—Wm. Rukke,  
 " (2)—Chas. Anderson,  
 " (3)—M. C. Hinds,  
 " (4)—E. Burrows,  
 " (5)—S. Skulason.  
 Corporal (1)—Thos. Jewell,  
 " (2)—G. Rukke,  
 " (3)—J. Bakhum,  
 " (4)—T. Devouey.