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# THE STUDENT

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# THE STUDENT

VOL. IX.

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 3

## Hinc Illae Lacrimae.

Ah gentle maiden tell me why  
Thy laugh is heard no more?  
Whence that sad look and doleful sigh?  
Ah tell me, I implore.

But late the merriest of the fair,  
With heart that knew no fears,  
What clouds that lovely brow with care?  
What fills those eyes with tears?

Perchance from home come news of woe,  
Or that cheque does not come;  
Or hast thou quarrelled with thy beau?  
Or with thy dearest chum?

"Think'st thou that trifles light as those,"  
The haughty beauty cries,  
"Could ever trouble my repose,  
Or fill with tears these eyes?"

"All prospers in my prairie home;  
My chum and I are one;  
My Christmas cheque has duly come;  
My heart is still my own.

"But what in anguish makes me groan,  
And pales with care my cheek;  
In Conics I've but poorly done,  
And all but failed in Greek.

("In Conics I've but seventy-one,  
And eighty-two in Greek.")

## Little Hans and St. Peter.

FROM THE GERMAN.

In they rushed, there stood the tree, glittering and beautiful, yet the children only gave one hasty glance and sprang upon the presents spread out upon the table. What a sight! Everything their hearts had wished they found piled up there, playthings, picturebooks and warm winter clothing. What pleased Hans most was

the little sled under the table. "Gus, do look at the sled! Papa, Mama, a sled! Lina, I have got a sled!" and he ran up and down the room with his sled as if he were out coasting. He held the sled-rope in his hand even while looking at the other presents and didn't let go of it until he went to bed.

He was so tired that he fell asleep at once. Then he had a wonderful dream. It seemed as if he lay in his bed dying. His father and mother stood sorrowing around him, his sister hid her face sobbing in the pillow, even Rover let his ears and tail hang dejectedly; only little Gus slept quietly in his bed.

All at once he knew that he had died and was on the way to heaven. How strange it was. From one cloud to another the road led upwards, always higher and higher. The clouds were so soft and white that one walked on them just as on newly fallen snow. The little fellow trudged bravely forward, with his sled of whose rope he had not let go.

It was a long way. Already the little fellow was beginning to grow tired when something golden gleamed before him through the clouds. The nearer he drew, the larger and more brilliant it became. Now he stood directly before it. It was the great golden gate of heaven, and the old man in the long cloak, with a halo around his head and the keys in his hand, was Saint Peter watching the gate. Hans knew



him at once, for in his Bible history was a picture in which he looked just like that.

"Please, dear Saint Peter, am I right here at the gate of heaven?" asked Hans, respectfully stepping up to him.

"You are right there," said Saint Peter, "what do you want?"

"I should like to go in," answered Hans, pointing at the gate.

"Well, well! who are you, anyway?"

I am, little Hans of Broadstreet, No. 8, on first floor."

"Hm, and tonight you have died and want to go into heaven? Some one else must decide on that. Well, we shall see what I can report about you to the Lord. Just let me hear. I suppose you said your prayers tonight before you went to sleep?"

Hans looked embarrassed. "Ye-es," he said hesitatingly. "I say my prayers every night, but tonight—tonight—I think I quite forgot."

"Not said your prayers on Christmas eve, Oh, oh!" said Saint Peter, shaking his gray head disapprovingly, "I don't like that. But I must see how it is in general with your evening prayer." He took a great, thick book that lay on a cloud beside him and turned over the leaves. "Little Hans from Broadstreet? Ah here it is, indeed. Hm, generally says his prayers, but here for example, on the 20th of November, the angel has written nothing. What was the matter then?"

"That was my birthday," answered Hans dejectedly, "I forgot it then from joy."

"For joy one should rather pray twice," remarked Saint Peter, "And here on the 3rd of October?"

It was remarkable how exactly Hans remembered everything. "That day I was naughty," he confessed hesitatingly, "and didn't want to say my prayers until the others were asleep, and then—then—"

"Then you probably went to sleep first. Well, we shall not look any further. But, if you forgot to say your prayers, you have at least thought reverently today of the Lord, whom we thank that the Christ child was born."

Little Hans blushed deeply. "I don't know, I think," he stammered, but even had he wished to tell a lie before the gate of heaven it could not be, he knew well. "No," he confessed honestly, "I did not think of Him."

"Not thought of the dear Lord on Christmas eve!" exclaimed Saint Peter again. "Not even when you stood before the beautiful Christmas tree? But perhaps you had no Christmas tree?"

"But what a big one!" cried Hans animatedly. "From the table up to the ceiling! And the beautiful presents you should only have seen them! Soldiers and picture books and building blocks and a fur cap and mittens and warm stockings and a box of colors! And this beautiful sled! Don't you think it will go splendidly?"

"How is it with coasting up here, I don't just know," said Saint Peter, "It is too warm among us. But if you have received so much, you have of course thanked your parents many times?"

"Thanked!" little Hans looked somewhat taken aback. "I don't know, but I gave them both a nice kiss."

"Well, and nothing more?"

"I gave Papa a cigar," cried Hans quickly.

"From money you had saved?"

"Mama gave me the money."

"Oh, that is nothing," said Saint Peter with a rejecting motion of his hand, "To buy things with some one else's money, anybody can do that. Why did you not at least write out a nice Christmas greeting for Papa?"

"I intended to do that, too," said Hans abashed, "but,—some blots got on it."



"What an untidy little fellow you must be! And Mama, what did she get?"

"I was going to make her a new sewing table. I had a few quite straight nails and some very nice wood, you may believe, but I have not finished it."

"That I can believe. One should not undertake such great things. Well, you have not distinguished yourself with presents for your parents, that I can see already, but perhaps you have made some poor person glad at Christmas. What?"

"I really don't know any poor person," said Hans pitifully.

"Just listen to the boy," cried Saint Peter, jingling his keys indignantly, "he knows no poor person. Tell me, who lives back in your alley, beside the stairs there where the broken pane is pasted up with paper?"

"The cobbler lives there."

"He is, of course, a very rich man?"

"He, oh dear me, no. You should only see how pover?y stricken his children run about. Franz, the eldest, who goes to school with me, says they are glad when they have salt for their potatoes every day. His jacket is very ragged and I don't believe he has any stockings."

"Really! Then you asked your mother, of course, to be allowed to give him your old stockings, since you have new ones? and you have probably also added a few old playthings or a book?"

"No," said Hans, quite overcome, "I have not done that, I never thought of it."

"And the blind man at the corner? What did he want of you when your mother sent you to the grocer's for raisins?"

"He wanted a penny because it was Christmas eve. I would have given him one, but you know it is so hard to get into my vest pocket; I have to unbutton my overcoat entirely, and

because I wanted to get home quickly, I ran past and thought I would give him something tomorrow."

"And now tonight you are dead. Yes, you see that one should not put off until tomorrow what one can do today. But tell me, you were at least good and obedient the whole day before Christmas eve?"

"I must think a little," said Hans somewhat uncertainly. "I really wished to be quite good," he answered, and then raised his great blue eyes ingenuously to Saint Peter, "but I don't quite know. Why, it was so long before evening came, and when Mama told me that I must not be so impatient, I said 'If Santa Claus is so long in coming, he needn't come at all!'"

"You said that!"

"Yes, and at dinner I wouldn't eat beans, and Papa sent me out of the room, and then Gus said if I got a sled I must let him ride on it, and I would not and when he kept saying it, then—"

"Well, then—"

"Then I gave him a good licking."

"On Christmas eve!"

"And I told Lina she was a stupid; and if she meddled, she would get her share, too."

"Well, are you through?"

Hans thought a moment, "I gave Rover a kick because he was always getting in my way, but he didn't mind that, and—"

"What, something more?"

"I stole a little doughnut from the pan when Mama was frying them, but it burned my mouth badly and she said that was my punishment."

"Well, if you have been punished for that, we will not count it. There is already enough," said Saint Peter, and stroked his chin thoughtfully. "What do you think, can I truly report about you so that you may be allowed to enter



heaven? Did not say your prayers Christmas eve, did not think of the Lord the whole day, did not prepare a pleasure for any one, did not obey your parents, quarrelled with your brother and sister!"

The blue eyes of little Hans filled with tears. "But I do love my parents very much, and Lina and Gus, too, you may believe me. And if the dear Lord will only forgive me this once, I will certainly be very good after this."

"Well, I will try it. Wait here a little while," said Saint Peter, and unlocked the gate of heaven. Oh how it glittered and shone inside, and what beautiful music came out to him. Hans sank on his knees and pressed his hands on his throbbing breast. But already stood Saint Peter again before him. The little fellow looked up at him tremblingly.

"Your going into heaven can't be thought of, I thought so at once," he said.

"So I may not go in?" Hans asked while the tears ran down his cheeks.

"No, but don't cry at once. The Lord will let you go back to earth this time and remain there until you become good and obedient and have learned to observe Christmas eve as He wishes. But now go away, for I have no more time for you. The angels are polishing everything bright inside and practicing their music for tomorrow, and I should like to be there. Sit on your sled and you will go down more quickly. That you may not miss the way, I will send some one with you. Ho there! come here," he cried to a little angel who was peeking curiously out of the gate. "See to it that this boy goes correctly to Broadstreet, No. 8, first floor, do you hear! And now, good bye; a happy meeting sometime again."

Hans sat down; the angel gave a push! Oh how he went! He had to hold on with both hands to keep from sliding off. "Not so fast, not so fast!" he cried anxiously. Bump! there he was already down. He was sitting in his bed rubbing his eyes. Through the window the morning sun streamed and was reflected by the shining things on the Christmas tree. Before him stood his mama and smiled at him.

### A Glimpse of the Sunny South at Xmas Time.

I am asked by one of the editors to write a short Christmas story for THE STUDENT. At first thought I utterly refused, but upon mature deliberation have concluded to inflict the STUDENT readers with a few thoughts of mine on Christmas Tide in the South.

In the North at this season of the year we associate cold weather, snow, ice, sleighing, skating and tobogganing with Christmas. To most of us, in fact, Christmas has always brought these things and without them Christmas would be robbed of a great deal of its pleasure.

In the South they seem to enjoy the holidays as much as we of the North—though they have none of the above named things which we consider as necessary accompaniments of Christmas. They have no ice to skate on—just think how much they have missed—never enjoyed learning to skate—nor put on skates for the girls—or helped them learn! No sleigh rides with jingling bells! No clear, crisp winter air that sends the blood coursing through the veins and brings the bright color to the cheek or sparkle to the eye. Still they manage to have as much fun and good cheer as we do, and while they grant us our roses—on our maidens' cheeks—they have theirs in their gardens. Their Christmas trees are as gaily decorated as ours, and the churches and school houses where they hold their festivals are fragrant with evergreens, flowers and vines, and bright with burning tapers. For days and weeks before Christmas, the air is full of the noise of fire crackers—from the smallest ones to the giant fire crackers that shake the building. In fact they seem in this way to work off part of their enthusiasm and natural vivacity, which has been pent up within them since the preceding Christmas. To a Northerner it seems more like the



Fourth of July, when he is startled by the report of a fire cracker placed under his chair by the small boy who is seen in all shades from white or brown to the little pickaninny who is as black as midnight. Sky rockets and all kinds of fireworks are seen. Wandering through the city, a stranger in a strange land, I saw Christmas trees in parlors, school houses and churches. Wishing to enjoy a little of the good time I entered one of the leading churches, and saw a tree as bright as one could wish to see anywhere, with its profusion of tapers, presents and decorations. There was a little program before the presents and candy were distributed. Leaving this church, I went to a smaller one where the parents seemed to be just as much interested in hearing their own children "speak their little pieces," as fond parents do here—or the world over. I then sought the colored churches, and while the trees were loaded just as heavily and trimmed just as profusely the, presents were not so costly, though probably just as thankfully received by the little black children with their sparkling eyes and curly hair. Here also the singing interested me, though it was much like that of the North—some good, some bad, and indifferent. To complete the evening after the churches were closed, I stopped a few moments to observe the negroes in their favorite pastime—a social dance. It is a bright sight to see them dressed up in their best—which is their brightest—all enjoying themselves with the abandon of children—singing, dancing, patting Juba—all keeping time to the music of the violin and banjo.

Though we differ in some things, though the people of the South enjoy Christmas fully as much as we do, yet they can't say,

Bring frost, bring snow,  
Come winter;  
Bring us holly.  
Bring joy at Christmas—  
Off with melancholy.

### The Story of a Shoe.

"Yes," laughed the girl, "that shoe has been through some queer experiences this summer!" The girl was a University girl—a North Dakota University girl, and as she spoke she put out the foot of a North Dakota girl—a small one, of course—a foot dressed in a shoe, which had once been dainty, but was now clearly the worse for wear, and shame to say, there was a hole in the patent leather tip of one shoe.

"Yes," the girl resumed, "it happened this way. It was in harvest time when the sound of the reapers is heard and the threshing machine maketh its destructive way through the fields of yellow grain. My brother was at work on a neighboring farm and Papa was the only man about the place. One warm afternoon he decided to get a load of straw from a place where they were threshing. When he came home with it, Mamma and we girls were sitting on the front porch, enjoying the cool breezes which seemed to linger there. Stopping his horses Papa called out, 'If you girls want to earn a quarter come out to the barn and help me unload this.' Anice received his proposition in scornful silence, but Mamma said, 'I should think it would be fun to get out into that nice, clean, yellow straw,' and I in a moment of recklessness allowed myself to be carried away with the thought of the fun *and* the quarter, imagining in my youth and pride that I could do anything a boy could. Thus thinking I persuaded my sister to agree with me, and we betook ourselves to the hayloft, Anice stationing herself by the door from where she pitched the straw on to me, while I stacked it up in the loft. It was great fun to catch the flying straw on the fork and toss it up in heaps to the ceiling—at least it was great fun for about five minutes, when it began to be just fun. Soon it became like work and the 'nice, clean straw' seemed to smell of dirt, and the thermometer commenced



to go up. At the end of twenty minutes it was downright hard work, and the thermometer was still going up. My head ached, my back ached, I was choked and blinded by the dust which rose in clouds from that 'nice straw;' sundry blisters made their appearance on my hands, and I perspired so freely that I was sure I was almost sweating. I was beginning to see through a mist darkly, when Papa came to my rescue, but in my confusion my foot some way got under his fork and the fork went through the end of my shoe and made that hole you see. Too obstinate and girl-like I wouldn't give up but worked away until the most mammoth rack of straw ever seen in North Dakota was at last unloaded. Then I retired in glory and dirt, with my precious quarter, which I was told would cure the blisters, if it was vigorously applied. While washing my clothes and myself and trying to decide what was dirt or clothes or University girl, I solemnly meditated. I give you the results of the aforesaid meditations; first—never think you can do everything a boy can; never be deluded into thinking straw is nice—except at a distance; never have anything whatever to do with a load of straw, but if you do—don't do it for a quarter."

When was the first theatre mentioned in the Bible? When Joseph was fired from the family circle into the pit.

Prof. in Latin to Miss P., how did it look twenty years ago?

Miss P. blushing, I don't remember.—*Ex.*

According to an exchange the nine longest words in the English language are as follows: Subconstitutionalist, incomprehensibility, philo-progenitiveness, honorificibitudinity, anthropophagenorian, disproportionableness, velocipedestrianestical, transubstantiationableness, proantitranssubstantiationist.

## • Science •

### The Winter Skies.

Although summer is the most agreeable time in which to study the constellations, yet it is not so good as winter for that purpose, because of the shorter nights in the former and the consequent lateness of the hour at which the stars become visible in the evening, or the unseasonably early hour at which one must rise to see them in the morning. At this season of the year, however, are not only some of the most interesting and beautiful constellations visible, but many of them can be seen before six o'clock in the evening; and, at the ordinary hour of rising in the morning, we may see, sinking low in the west, those constellations which we saw just rising in the east the evening before, and high up in the morning sky will be those stars which we see, during summer, in the evening. We are thus able in the long winter nights to see nearly, or quite, all the stars which are visible at any place of observation during the whole year.

During twilight the last glimpse of the Northern Crown can be caught, as it sinks in the northwest. Hercules, a figure shaped like an hour-glass, reclines, too, on the western horizon just south of the preceding.

Cygnus, in the shape of a large cross with the short arm nearly horizontal, is exactly in the west, high above the horizon. Between Cygnus and Hercules, nearly in the west, "Sweet Lyra (or Vega) gleameth bright;" one of the brightest and most beautiful stars that belong especially to the summer sky, though in this northern latitude it is visible nearly the whole year.

Almost opposite each other on the meridian are Fomalhaut, a bright star on the southern horizon, and Ursa Major, the "Big Dipper," just skimming the northern horizon. High up



in the south is the great Square of Pegasus. Following the meridian, just north of the zenith, we find Cassiopeia, or the Chair; and a little further down is Polaris, the North Star, which is on the meridian when Cassiopeia and Ursa major are both on the same vertical line; for Polaris is not stationary, as is generally supposed, but revolves in a small circle around the true pole.

Later in the evening we may see the Pleiades, or familiar "Seven Stars," high up in the east,—  
"Glittering like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid."

These form an interesting test for eye-sight, since most persons see only six stars in the group, while others can distinguish more. This has probably given rise to the legend of the "Lost Pleiad." The writer has distinguished at least ten stars in the group, and with a telescope many more are visible. Just below the Pleiades, is the group of the Hyades, noticeable by its V-shape and the large red star Aldebaran (accent on the antepenult) at the end of one side of the V. These two groups are both part of the great constellation of Taurus.

The Milky Way may be traced from Cygnus through Cassiopeia, Perseus (a sword-shaped constellation), and Auriga, in which last is the bright star Capella, which since the beginning of fall has been a distinguishing feature of the north-eastern sky. Close to this star is a very acute isosceles triangle formed by three small stars, known as the Kids. A little later Orion comes up in the south-east. This is the grandest constellation in the heavens. It is also one of great interest to astronomers on account of the revelations which the telescope makes in it. It is recognized by its well-known "Belt" of three stars which rise in a vertical line out of the eastern horizon.

Later yet in the south-east rises Sirius, the Dog-star, the brightest star, exclusive of planets,

in the whole heavens, surpassing our sun hundreds of times in its light and energy.

The planets are not visible until very late in the night or toward morning. Jupiter can be seen in the north-east about eight o'clock, but Venus, Saturn, and Mars show best to the early riser about daybreak. Venus, next to the moon, the most beautiful object in the heavens, is conspicuous in the south-east with its melting, liquid light long after the sun is up. The writer saw it a few days ago at half-past nine, and at other times he has observed it still later in the forenoon.

To many people the stars are merely points of light in the sky, attracting little more attention than, and with as little significance, as the gilt spots in the paper on their ceilings; but to one who has learned their names and the forms in which they are grouped they become like familiar friends. Wherever he goes over the wide world, however strange his other surroundings may be, their well-known faces beam down upon him always the same, some cold and silent, some stern and pitiless, some warm and tender, and all alike showing the littleness of man and the greatness of their Maker. "Lo these are but the outskirts of his ways, and how small a whisper do we hear of him."

E.

---

### Filtration.

To residents of the cities of America and the world there is no question, which is of greater importance to them, economically or socially, than that of the water supply. Nearly every uneducated Americanized foreigner knows more than anybody else about the tariff and free coinage, but very few of them know anything about the poisonous qualities of the water which they are daily drinking.

It is natural for Americans to talk about "leading civilization," "raising the standard", etc.; but when we come to compare the death



rate of American cities with that of European cities, we are forced to concede that the conservative Englishmen and slow Dutchmen throw more safeguards around the life of a citizen, in order to protect him from infectious diseases than do Americans.

It is not the purpose of this paper to prove the efficacy of filters but merely to outline some of the general underlying principles governing filtration, and to show their application in the Grand Forks filter plant.

All filters are divided into three parts, viz.: The Settling Basin, the Filter Bed, and the Reservoir. The settling basin, as the name implies, is a basin for the storage of water before filtration. As anyone knows, water taken from a moving stream contains a certain amount of earthy and organic matter held in suspension. This water as it is taken from the stream is allowed to stand twenty-four hours or more in this basin. During this time the earthy and organic matter settle to the bottom, if this sediment remained in the water, the filter would become choked more rapidly. This process partially purifies the water. As to the size of the settling basin authorities differ, the English holding that a large capacity is desirable; the Germans taking the opposite view, basing their contention upon the hypothesis, that what sediment will not settle at the end of twenty-four hours, will not settle at all, and that longer storage allows growth of organisms.

The filter bed, or that which most people conceive to be the whole filter, consist of about five feet of sand and gravel walled in and floored by water-tight masonry. The coarser gravel forms the lowest layer, finer gravel next, and on the top is a layer of a foot to a foot and one-half of sand. Upon the size of the sand depends the efficacy of the filter. If the fineness of the openings between the sand particles is microscopically small, and after filtration has proceeded for some little time, the sediment makes these openings so small as to take out the bacteria. After a certain amount of water has been filtered, the sand becomes so choked up with sediment as to stop filtration, then the filter has to be cleaned, the water is drawn off and a very thin layer of the sand is removed from the top of the bed. The sand thus removed may be

washed and used again. After removal of sand the filter is again in working condition, and filtration proceeds until another cleaning is necessary. After the sand has been removed by cleaning down to a certain level, it is made up to the original level by placing new, clean sand on the filter bed.

In discussions of filtration the terms "head" and "loss of head" are met with. If there was no sand in the filter bed and water was poured in, the water would stand at the same level in the filter bed as in the reservoir. But during filtration the level of the water in the reservoir is from three to five feet lower than the filter bed. The resistance which the sand meets in passing through the sand makes this large difference in level. "Head" means the difference between the head or level of the water in the reservoir and the head or level in the filter bed.

This relation between the levels of the water in the two basins, the reservoir and filter bed, has an intimate relation to the rate of filtration. With the water, say three and one-half feet lower in the reservoir than in the filter bed, this difference in level represents the resistance of the sand filtration, if, now the water in the reservoir is drawn off, for the city's supply, it lowers the level of the water in the reservoir and, the water from the filter bed will tend to come through to make the water in the reservoir up to the original level, hence more water withdrawn from the reservoir the faster the rate of filtration. Upon the rate of filtration also rests the efficacy of the filtration. The rate generally regarded as safe is 2,000,000 gallons of water per day from one acre of filter bed area. Some American cities have a very much higher rate, but such high rates are a source of danger.

In the case of most cities there is but one filter bed. This is called constant filtration; however, some cities have their filter bed divided up into smaller beds and while a part of the subdivisions are being used for the purpose of filtration, other parts are being exposed to air. This aeration assists in the decomposition of organic matter collected on the sand, this is called intermittent filtration.

The reservoir is a basin in which the filtered water is stored after filtration, and with which the cities' supply main collects. It is generally



large enough to hold at least one day's supply of water.

A discussion of covered and uncovered filters seems out of place in this country especially in winter, but it may be stated that in those countries in which water does not freeze the year around there is no need of covers on filters. However, in northern climates covers must be used, and the best kind are of solid masonry.

In connection with filtration some of the other means of purifying water, which have been proposed and used on a large or small scale might be mentioned. One method is by simple storage, storage certainly tends to purify water, for in the first place the water being quiescent, allows the sediment to be deposited, and the water bacteria to multiply in such enormous numbers as to kill off any disease germs if any are present, but at certain times and under certain conditions certain other organisms may multiply in the water to such an extent as to color and make it malodorous.

Various chemical reagents have been used at times, to purify the water (calcium, aluminum and ferric salts), but as a rule they purify it to the sight only, and there are many objections to their use, their great cost primarily, cost of transportation, the water partakes of their nature, and finally the water is no better bacteriologically than before.

A word might be spoken, also, of house filters. What is their utility? If properly handled they might be productive of some good, but as it usually happens, they are not taken care of and instead of being a protection they are a menace to the health, for they are never cleaned and so much organic matter collects on the filter material as to make an excellent hot bed for the growth of any disease germs which might obtain entrance. Therefore if your house filter is not scrupulously taken care of, throw it away.

The science of filtration is a new science but it is one which has grown rapidly. Twenty-five years ago there was not a filter in the United States, today there are scores of cities receiving healthful water from this source. In the light of our present knowledge it is nothing less than a crime that so many of our American

cities continue to use diluted sewage, when such an economical means of obtaining good water, and with immunity from deadly diseases, is at hand.

### The Grand Forks Filter.

The history of the great epidemic of typhoid fever which swept over Grand Forks during the winter of 1893-94 is yet too fresh in the minds of all to need repetition at this time. The people of the city up to that time had been using the water as it came from the mains directly from the river.

Few house filters were used, and fewer numbers took the pains to even boil the water before using it. As a result of the severe lesson which Grand Forks passed through in those memorable six or eight weeks, the city authorities began at once in a most commendable manner to plan on getting from some source a purer supply of water than heretofore.

Many and varied plans were discussed and investigated. Some advocated drilling a number of artesian wells from which to supply the city; others advocated bringing in the water by means of aqueducts or pipes from either the hills twenty miles west, or from Maple Lake a distance of 56 miles east.

These and other plans being found impracticable on account of the long distance for the water to be conveyed and consequently on account of the great cost, the city authorities concluded after careful investigation that a filter system was the most practicable manner of purifying the water.

The systems used in several large cities in the in the east were examined by the committee, and at last it was decided to build after the pattern of the noted Lawrence, Massachusetts, filter.

Work was commenced in August, 1894, and the filter was finally completed and ready for work January 10, 1895.

The filter as built is 300 feet long by 130 feet wide, and cost \$41,000.

The building is a one-story brick covered by a roof which is composed of roof sheeting two inches thick which is covered by four thicknesses of one-ply tarred string roofing felt, pitch, and lastly several inches of gravel.



The water used by the city is brought by means of pipes from the Red Lake river near the Point bridge, a distance of about 800 feet from the filter.

The water enters the north-east end of the filter through a ten-inch pipe into the settling basin. It then flows the whole width of the filter, 130 feet, and then enters two 10-inch pipes which in turn flow into a 24-inch distributing pipe, from which it is distributed on to all parts of the filter bed.

The composition of this filter bed is as follows: The slope and bottom puddling of the bed is made by loosening the clay to the depth of one foot, and it is then tamped or rolled to a homogenous mass of the required grade. After the bottom is well puddled the first course of pavement is laid dry on the puddle and grouted in with Louisville cement; second course is laid full, and smoothly plastered with English Portland cement. On top of this is placed several layers of gravel graded from one-eighth to one inch in size, and on this a bed of fine sand; the sand and gravel together being five feet deep. At the opposite end of the filter bed the water, purified after leaving this bed, runs through a 24-inch pipe into the gate chamber in which are valves, which, when closed, separate the reservoir water from the water on the filter bed. The water is then carried by means of a 10-inch pipe which carries the water to the opposite or north-west end when it flows into the reservoir. The water supply which is pumped out through the mains for city use comes from the north end of the reservoir, thus this large body of water is constantly kept in motion.

Thus for a very small additional tax the citizens of Grand Forks are enjoying the benefit of the purest water supply of any city in North Dakota, and as a consequence this city now enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the healthiest cities in the Northwest.

Howell says that the longer he lives the more he is persuaded "that the problems of this life are to be solved elsewhere or never." The more experience a man has, the surer he becomes that he is only on the edge of a vast and eternal experience.

## Among the Colleges

You can ride a horse to water,  
But you cannot make him drink;  
You can ride your little "Pony,"  
And you cannot make him think.

—Ex.

Men differ from women more than women differ from men.

Heard in a geometry recitation—"An axiom is a self-reliant truth."

Harvard makes the study of English the only required work in the whole curriculum.

Ohio has the largest number of colleges of any state in the Union. It has over thirty.

Harvard has set a good example in making "cribbing" an offense punishable by expulsion.

'Tis well to write sketches and plans,  
'Tis well the State Library to reach,  
'Tis well to be well prepared, too,  
In case you are "called on to teach."

—Normal College Echo.

If a man studied every course offered in the catalogue of Harvard, it would consume seventy years of his life.

Most college journals have been teeming with foot-ball notes during the season. Everything has its time,—what next?

Definition—Hard substances are those which scratch others. Conclusion—A cross cat is a very hard substance.—*The Athenaeum*.

The best abbreviation yet suggested for the classes of 1900 for the colleges next year is the "naughty" naughts. That counts as near '00 as anything.—*Boston Herald*.

A foot-ball player's epitaph:

Here lies my flesh and broken bones,  
Never again in this world to wake;  
And over my fate my sad soul mourns,  
I died for the want of more bones to break.

—*The Unit*.

An exchange says: "Chaucer describes men and things as they are; Shakespeare, as they would be under the circumstances proposed; Spenser, as he would wish them to be; Milton, as they ought to be; Byron, as they ought not to be; Shelby, as they never can be."



# THE STUDENT

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

- J. FRANK DOUGLAS, '96, *Editor-in-Chief*  
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- CLARENCE FAIRCHILD, '97, *Athletics*  
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- M. M. UPSON, '96 . . . . . } *Business Managers*  
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Happy New Year! As we enter upon the new year we extend greeting to all our friends. After our long vacation we should come back to school with renewed energy and prepared to make the coming year better than any before. This is the time when we are wont to make our good resolutions. Let this year, too, have its good resolutions and let them be carried out in the same spirit in which they are made. Now is the fitting time to review the work of '95 to see what we have accomplished. Let us not be satisfied, however well we may have acted our part, but let us determine to do better year by year. The year '95, like all other years, has brought both pleasures and trials to each of us and to this institution it brought a crisis. Our trials for this year are over, and happily, the crisis in the life of our University has been passed by so that no cloud darkens our horizon as we stand on the threshold of '96. Let us then begin the new year well and let us do our

best in whatever sphere our lot may fall, then we need have no fear for the future. Let us all make a good record, and a record we may be proud of. We must now say good bye to the old year and we hope when next we bid you a Happy New Year to find you all alive and well and a kind fortune smiling upon you.

The Oratorical Association met some time ago and elected officers. The Association has been asleep up to this time, and it is feared, has awakened too late to do much good this year. Two years ago "our boys went down to Vermillion" under the auspices of the Association and as we all know, came home covered with glory. Last year we wished to meet our brethren from our sister university once more, so a second debate was arranged. This debate failed to materialize, owing to some kind of a dispute. Now we find ourselves without a connection of any kind with any other association. It was very careless on our part not to have taken some action before and so have given our rising orators a chance to spread their wings. Our first contest did us a great deal of good. It gave a stimulus to all kinds of literary work and advertised the University far and wide. Our purpose is to try and enter some inter-collegiate association that we may be able to have at least one debate each year. We do not think we are vain but we have already one victory to our credit and we feel that our students can cope with those of any institution of the same standing in this line of work, and we shall continue to think so until we have once been defeated and there is good reason to think to the contrary.

It has been reported, we do not know how widely, that this is an aristocratic institution, that if a person has plenty of money it is a good place but if he wants to live as cheaply as possible and wants to be among others of like circumstances, he should go to some other institution. Now we have no hard feeling against any other institution, they have their legitimate fields and we have ours, but we do not wish to stand before the public in a false light. The fact is, this is *not* an aristocratic institution and we decidedly object to being called so and, furthermore, the great majority of our students



come from homes of moderate circumstances and no student, no matter how poor, has ever any but the kindest treatment here. In the face of the greatest difficulties, when we no longer receive state aid, the expenses have been lowered for the student that all might come and none should be debarred because of expense, in so far as it was in our power to reduce them. We have plenty of boys and girls here who are bravely working their own way, and we honor them. Would we dare to look down on them? They are the very backbone of the institution. We all fare alike and no one has ever known of a student being denied any privilege it is in the power of the institution to grant because of his poverty. While some of the state institutions have deemed it advisable to charge tuition this year; we have not thought so, and every thing has been done to give the student a chance. In conclusion we would say, if you have the idea that this is an aristocratic institution, get rid of it at once. This is a state institution, maintained by the people of the state, and every citizen is privileged to send his children here if he so desires. North Dakota is the home for the poor man; for here it is that he can mount to the very top of the ladder by industry and perseverance. What a sight then would it be to see a state that boasts of no class distinctions supporting as its chief educational institution, an institution that disowned the very principles its citizens hold dear. Let none stay at home or be turned away because of this false report, but let them come and when once they are inside our walls, all doubts as to our stand on this question will vanish forever.

The State Educational Association met in Grand Forks January 1st, 2d and 3d. The program was very interesting and instructive. Several of our professors took part in the program.

The Oratorical Association held its annual meeting Dec. 12th, and elected the following officers: President, Frank Douglas; vice president, C. Fairchild; secretary, Mamie Kingsland. The officers were instructed to consider the advisability of having a debate this year.

## Athletics

### Skating.

The interest taken in skating this season has been very marked. A rink committee with Mr. J. F. Douglas as chairman has superintended and done the greater part of the work of constructing a rink on the tennis courts. Careful attention and frequent flooding have kept the ice in such good condition, and the situation is so well sheltered from the wind, that everybody, from President to third prep., has learned or is learning to skate. There is hardly any form of exercise suited to our cold northern winters, that is at once so enjoyable and healthful as skating. The gymnasium is an excellent place to build up muscle, but exercise taken in the open air is a great deal more beneficial, if care is taken not to catch cold. If spring finds our baseball and tennis players in good form, it will be mainly because the rink has given them an opportunity for pleasant and healthful exercise through the winter. It now devolves upon a new committee chosen at the last special meeting of the U. A. A. to see to it that the rink is kept in its present good condition throughout the winter. The old committee deserves a vote of thanks for the good work it has done.

Speaking of skating rinks brings to mind another matter which has always been intimately connected with athletics here. There are quite a number of students in the institution who take a wonderful interest in various sports, who skate, play foot-ball and baseball, use the gymnasium, etc., but who, when asked to pay their share of the expenses incurred, refuse to contribute a cent. They will not join the Athletic Association for, "What good will it do me?" No, they can't spare the money to pay the fees of the Association, but they are ready and willing to use the baseballs belonging to that organization, or skate on a rink built and maintained at its expense. It is barely possible that, having used the scraper five minutes or watched the hose ten, they have a right to use the rink for the rest of the winter, but that is not the state of affairs in most cases.



The greater number are as sparing of their labor as they are of their money. Of course we like to see them enjoying themselves, but at the same time it doesn't seem exactly right to see those who have spent time and money in building a rink compelled to skate on ice cut to pieces by these enterprising and economical people. If remonstrated with and asked to help bear the burdens of the rink committee, they take it as a personal insult, and leave in a hurry—but they soon come back. It is rather strange that young men studying in the highest institution of learning in the state should choose rather to beat their way in athletics than to do the honorable thing by shouldering their share of the burden. There might be some excuse if the Association fees were excessive, but they are within easy reach of all, and there is no good reason for refusing to join.

In the last issue of THE STUDENT the matter of regaining our membership in the State Athletic Association was mentioned, but nothing has yet been done. If we intend to take part in the inter-collegiate contests next spring, we should not put off entering the Association until too late.

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## Alumni et Alumnae

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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.

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J. U. Hemmey, Normal, '93, is a law student at the Minnesota U.

Miss Elizabeth Angier spent the holiday season at her Cavalier home.

J. D. Campbell, Normal, '90, was among the speakers at the State Educational Association, at Grand Forks.

Dr. L. O. Fiset has been appointed to the chairmanship of the Alumni committee of arrangement to succeed J. F. Douglas, resigned.

Dr. W. J. Marcle, '91, has gone from Buffalo, N. Y., to take charge temporarily of a practice in Portsmouth, N. H. It is probable that Mr. Marcle will locate permanently in the latter city, as he has had a desirable business offer. Success to "Milord."

The University Benefit fund received a material addition from the Dr. Cora Smith-Eaton entertainment. To the doctor's many warm friends her appearance was in the nature of a farewell, since she leaves Grand Forks the first of the year to locate in Minneapolis. The University certainly has reason to feel proud of the already brilliant career of this one of her first-born. Graduated in '89, she went to the Boston Medical College where she took her degree after three years' work. During the subsequent three years she established a large and remunerative practice in Grand Forks, her home town. Her admirers predicted that "The little doctor" would soon outgrow her home field, and look forward with confidence to her success and popularity in the larger practice Minneapolis will afford.

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## Normal Notes

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A goodly number of Normals and pedagogical students were attentive listeners at the Teachers' Association meeting.

Alex. Haroldson, one of last year's students, was seen in the halls as a visitor recently. He is expected to join the ranks of the Normals soon.

A. E. Morrison, who attended the "U" last year and is at present one of the leading teachers in Polk County, Minnesota, visited with us Dec. 13th. Mr. Morrison will not be back this year but expects to return next year and remain till he finishes his course.

The following members of the Alumni who are now actively engaged in teaching were in attendance at the State Teachers' Association: The Misses Paulson, Johnstone, Arnold and Kellogg, and the Messrs. Hawthorne, Skulason, Engebretson and Hempstead.



The State Teachers' Association meeting held in Grand Forks, January 1st to 3d, was most successful in every way. It is not the writer's intention to attempt a full report of the work done or good accomplished by an assemblage of the ablest educators of the state, but a few features of the meeting may be of interest. The value of such a meeting can hardly be overestimated. It is here that questions of the highest importance to education come up for discussion and if possible for settlement. It is in these meetings that necessary school legislation is decided upon and ideas exchanged upon topics of vital interest to the whole system of education in the state. But perhaps of even more benefit is the inspiration derived from contact with fellow workers. The teacher plodding on alone is apt to lose sight of the great importance of his work, but when he finds that more able men have been vexed by the same questions with which he is troubled it inspires him with the importance of his work, showing it to be worthy of the best efforts he can put forth. On the first day the two departments of the Association, the High School Council and Department of Superintendents met in separate sessions. The latter devoted the time to hearing the reports of county superintendents, and to the consideration of needed school legislation. The High School Council listened to several valuable papers, among which we note that of Pres. Merrifield on "The Preparatory Department of the State University." He showed conclusively that as yet this department was the stronghold of the University and could not be abolished until a good high school system was established. The desire for a closer connection between the high schools and University, for making the latter the objective point for high school graduates, was expressed by many of the school principals. On the evening of January 1st, the annual State High School oratorical contest was held at the Metropolitan Opera House before a large and enthusiastic audience. Bruce Jackson of Grafton, whose subject was "The New South" was awarded first prize, the Gansl Medal. Miss Katie VanCamp of St. Thomas, and Miss Bertha Ritter of Casselton, were awarded second and third places respectively by the judges. Other contestants were Miss Mabel VanVranken, Grand Forks; Miss

Beatrice Honey, Park River; Stephen Cowley, Larimore; Miss L. R. Bennett, Devils Lake; Miss Ethel Winslow, Buffalo. The program for the first day of the general association opened with the address of welcome by Mayor Anderson, Miss Bates responded in behalf of the Association. Then followed Prof. Kennedy's annual address after which several papers were read,—"What Are Your Pupils Reading?" by C. C. Schmidt, of Jamestown; "Ethics and Good Citizenship," Prof. Woodworth; "School Life in Relation to Life Work," J. E. McCartney, of Valley City. The paper of W. L. Stockwell, "The School-masters' Political Club," called forth a warm discussion in which the appropriation veto was again adverted to. The afternoon of the last day was spent at the University. The buildings were inspected and a session held in chapel hall. The growth of the Association was shown by the organization of two new departments, one for college men, known as the College Council with Webster Merrifield as president, and one for graded schools and district teachers with C. A. Engbretson as president.

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## • Local •

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Rain! December 12th.

Two weeks vacation this year.

Auster Austin is now a town student.

Mr. Odney has resumed his studies at the "U."

Willie O'Connor, '96, is now a town student.

The Prep. class in Pedagogy meets at 8:45 A. M.

Miss Mary Pettitt visited her home in Fisher Dec. 7th.

Mr. Rinde, of Dundee, was a visitor at the "U," Dec. 12th.

Mr. Upson and Mr. Sarles were visitors at the "U," Dec. 13th.

Alex. Haraldson, of Northwood, visited the "U" Dec. 17th.

Clarence Fairchild, '97, visited his home in Drayton, Dec. 7th.



Misses Glass and Angier attended the reception December 7th.

W. L. Stockwell was a visitor at the "U" the fore part of the month.

The Biological Club met Friday, Dec. 13th; the subject was Pasteur.

Mr. Morrison, a former student, visited at the "U" Sunday, Dec. 15th.

Rhetoricals were postponed Dec. 19th, on account of examinations.

Misses Maud Parker and Parsons were callers at the "U," December 4th.

Messrs. Thoren and Hansen, of Merrifield, inspected the "U," Dec. 15th.

The high pile of wood around the ice rink makes an excellent wind-break.

Miss Daley paid a short visit to friends in Fargo the early part of the month.

Miss Lulu Kingsland was the guest of Miss Daley, Saturday evening, Dec. 14.

Mr. Frank Adams accompanied Hall's Orchestra to Thompson, Dec. 12th.

There will be seven recitation periods instead of six as at present, after vacation.

Owing to the pleasant weather many of our town students still use their wheels.

Lillian Boyes has taken up her residence in ladies' hall, on account of the cold weather.

Mr. Ed. Wallace, of Minneapolis, visited the "U" while the guest of H. L. Kingsland.

The entertainment by the Glee Club has been postponed till some time during the winter term.

Mrs. Carothers and Mrs. Boyes were the guests of their daughters, Wednesday, Dec. 11th.

Misses Berta Carothers, Allen and Arnold were visitors from town at the reception Dec. 14th.

Our professors have been quite busy of late preparing state examinations for the high schools.

Prof. Estes now has charge of the main building and even college boys must feel the pressure of the law.

Mr. Wilkinson remained at his post during vacation.

Sam Walter spent Dec. 3d at the "U," en-route to Ohio.

All of the professors remained at the "U" during vacation.

Miss Hogan, of Hillsboro, paid her sister a short visit Thanksgiving week.

Miss Abbie Carpenter, of Forest River, visited Miss Eastman a few days last month.

Miss Kildahl was a guest of her brother in Minneapolis, during the last two weeks.

The University bus has been discontinued, but it will make special trips when necessary.

Those who heard Dr. Thomas' speak in chapel on the 18th, speak very favorably of it.

Miss Bisbee spent part of her vacation with Miss Frances Robinson, at her home at Walshville.

Miss Emma Robinson visited Miss Olson, at her home at Fisher, during the latter part of the vacation.

Miss Lanterman was the guest of Mrs. Davis while attending the Teachers' Association in Grand Forks.

President Merrifield and Professors Thomas and Kennedy are among the victims of the skating craze.

Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Billings, of Devils Lake, spent Thursday, Dec. 12th, with Miss Hoover at the "U."

The Adelphi Society has decided to hold an open meeting on Washington's Birthday. Full particulars in next issue.

The following sign will probably soon appear on the dining-room door, "Breakfast served between 7:30 and 7:45 A. M."

Mrs. Brannon entertained the students in chapel, Dec. 12th, with a very pleasing sketch of Eugene Field and selections from his works.

Adj. Gen. Miller, of the State Militia, inspected the University Battalion, Dec. 4th. He was accompanied by ex-Adjutant Gen. Topping.



Misses Hovland, Gwyther and Lottie Robinson were among the number who remained at the "U" during Xmas vacation.

Several of the Prep. boys were over to the ladies' dormitory one day last month getting ideas on room decorations.

While the students were home Christmas, our faithful janitor "Joseph," was kept busy house-cleaning. The buildings all have a much better appearance for his trouble.

Prof. T. (to class at final recitation)—"I hope you will all have a Merry Christmas, and return and do better work next term."

Prep. (who means well)—"The same to you, professor."

Mr. Hawthorne, '95, made his headquarters at the "U" during vacation. He is now teaching at Pembina, where he has been very successful.

On December 17th, the Athletic Association met and the following were appointed to take charge of the rink, F. Douglas, B. Wright and F. Flanagan.

Many of our students attended the University Benefit Concert given by Dr. Cora Eaton at the opera house in Grand Forks, Thursday, Dec. 19. The entertainment was one of the finest ever given in the city by home talent. The house was crowded, and the proceeds considerable. Dr. Eaton deserves great credit for the excellent production, which must have required a great amount of work on her part. She could have left no better gift to her *Alma Mater* and she will long be remembered as a University benefactor.

The main feature of the reception Saturday, Dec. 14th, was a progressive guessing match which occupied the early part of the evening. Mr. Norton was awarded first prize, Mr. Francis second. Miss Wallace entertained the company with a charming instrumental solo, Mr. Adams and Miss Burnham followed with a piano and violin duet which received much applause. The program was concluded by a recitation by Miss Baptie, very ably delivered. After the program skating and conversation completed a very enjoyable evening.

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Mr. Radcliffe, one of last year's graduates, made a flying visit at the "U" one day last November.

Independence is an excellent thing. Who shall say that students who gaze longingly at a locked library door and then go away to some vacant room rather than to chapel, are not independent?

There are certain goods that one doesn't care to run any risks with when purchasing. One wants, for instance, in buying a guitar, a mandolin or banjo, to be certain that the instrument will last—and retain its tone. Naturally to be able to have such assurance one must pay a little more. The Washburn banjos, mandolins and guitars, advertised in another column, can be trusted to last in every case. In fact, they improve with age.

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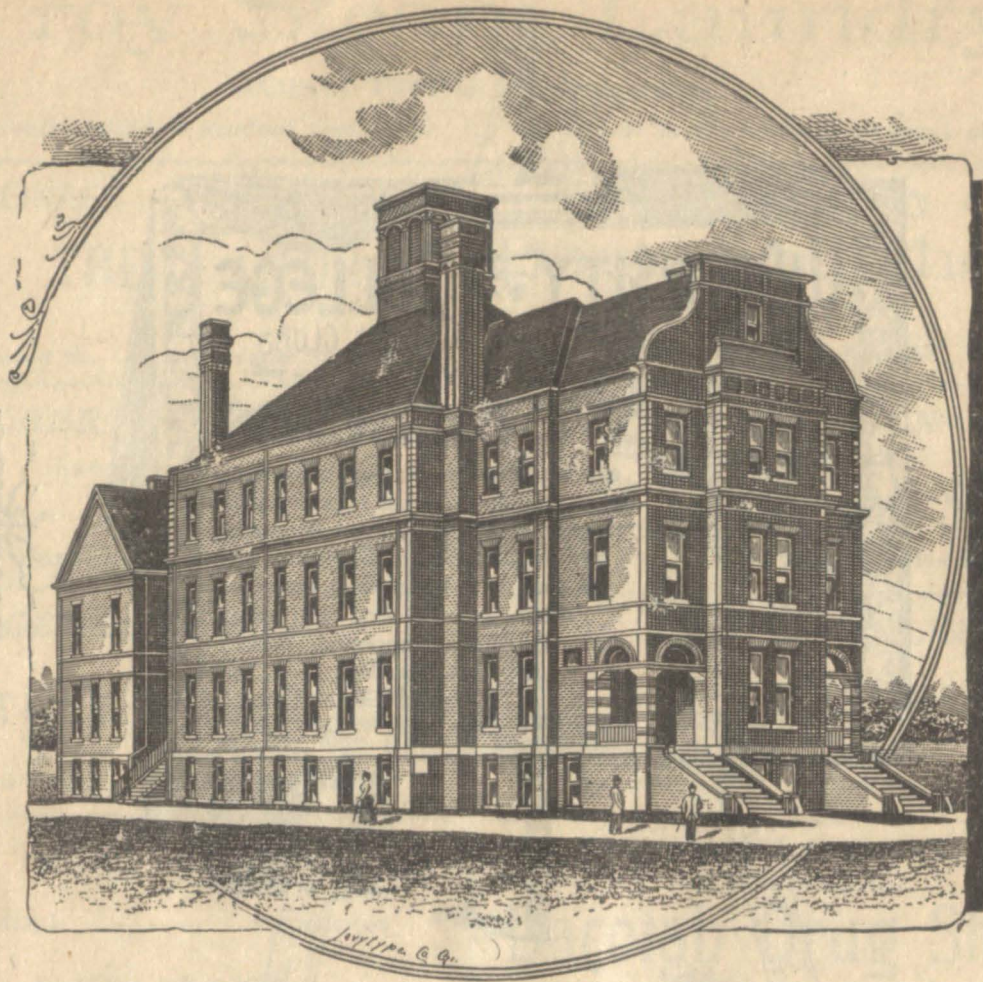
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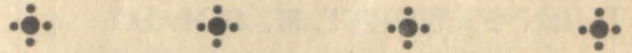
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To continue . . . . .

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