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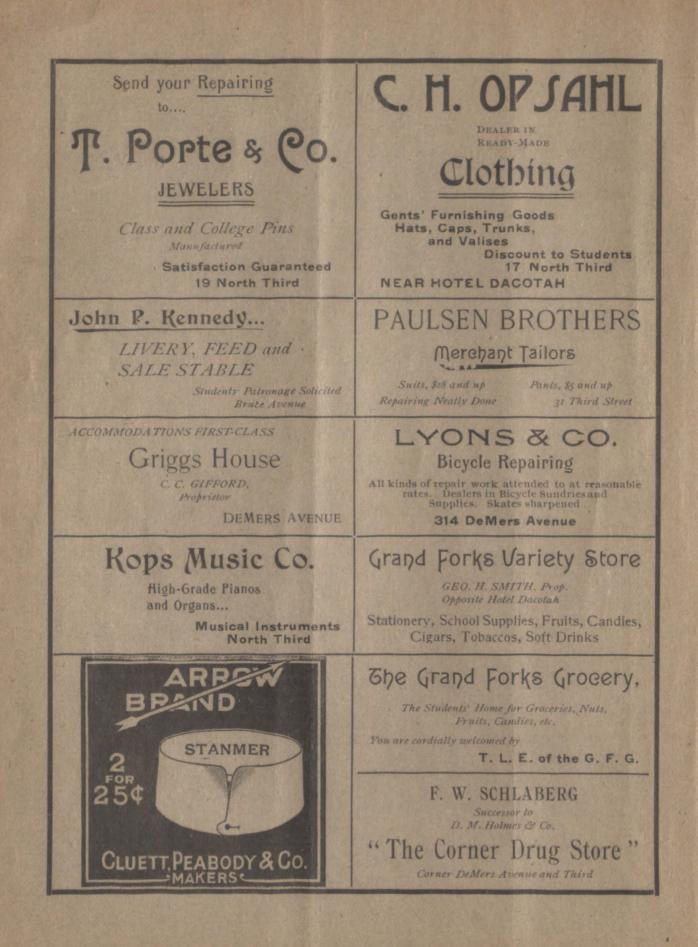
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DUNIVERSITY, N.D.C.





The Student

UNIVERSITY, NORTH DAKOTA Volume XIII - Number Four FI

Literary

Old and Young.

A gray haired man sat in his easy chair And stroked the silken locks which freely flowed Down from a head divinely, purely fair,

His face with tender love and spirit glowed,

And as he stroked his words came soft yet clear, Much like the chiming of wee tiny bells,

And down his check there strayed a lonely tear, Much like a man who wanders through the dells

And sorely feels the loss of all the flowers Which, during summer's brief yet blissful stay Enjoy the breezes and the kindly showers,

But losing these too quickly fade away.

So strayed the tear along his careworn cheek, Where time and toil had left their lasting mark. His spirit, once most strong, was now most weak,

His fire of youth had left him but a spark,

Which faintly glowed and soon would glow no more, For soon his thread of life, now weak, would break, And soon his soul would seek the distant shore,

The thought of which makes sturdy mortals shake

"My child," he said, "I soon must pass away And leave you here alone, reluctantly. Then for yourself you'll have to find the way

Though free from care and pinching poverty.

"I say you'll have to find your way alone Until someone has proved an honest friend. Some friendships leave a pang, a painful groan;

There live but few on whom you can depend. "The smiles of fashion are but snares, my child,

The words of many are but empty play. The foulest scoundrel often may look mild.

A thief is often lurking by the way.

"You still are young and somewhat ignorant Of things of which you'll later better know. You'll find that sometbings even God won't grant,

Before your hair, like mine, is white as snow, "So, when I'm gone remember what I say,

Trust only few, nor be one soon beguiled; Be calm, be honest, and you'll win the day,

Thou only daughter of my only child."

Omar Khayyam.

FEBRUARY, 1900

It is a common belief that a knowledge of science prejudices the mind against poetic feeling. Even so great an athority as Charles Darwin is adduced to prove the proposition. But the fact is overlooked that Darwin was a hardworking specialist who had discovered a theory, to establish which before the world required the entire effort of his life. All his energy and time were devoted to the accumulation of the proof of his theory. Such concentration of mind usually brings great results. But even such minds should have their relaxation, and they can be as sensitive to the beautiful, as easily warmed by poetic fire as any in the world, The waves that roll in from the outer sea can also laugh and bubble on the shore. Tyudall, the greatest physicist of this century, wrote poems in his prose. Clifford, the mathematician, the scientist, yoked fact and fancy as gently together as "Venus yokes her doves." The Herschels, who read the hieroglyphics of the stars, knew, too, the world of feeling that can float in music's notes. Spencer, the greatest philosophic genius of the world, finds peace and rest in melody. So we might add to the list indefinitely; but there is one who is unsurpassed in this happy combination of scientific knowledge and poetic inspiration, Omar Khayyam.

It is only within a few years that a general appreciation of Omar has spread throughout the west, although he has been known to scholars for a hundred years or more. Now we know that Omar Khayyam represents, at once, the hightide of Oriental knowledge and poetic insight in a word, its culture.

Omar was born in the latter part of the eleventh century and died about 1123 A. D. at Nishapur, Persia. In many ways he was like our own Franklin. They were both born in poverty. Omar's father was a tent maker as the name shows. Like Franklin, Omar rose by study and effort to be an important attache of the government, being astronomer aud calendarian to the Sultan. He had Franklin's love of facts and science. Franklin, too, wrote verses but none, however, that compare with those of Omar. Then, too, Franklin and Omar both believed in enjoying the pleasures of this life.

In 1063, three years before the battle of Senlac on Hastings, Omar, by a stroke of good fortune, was given an annual stipend by the government. This gave him leisure to pursue his studies in mathematics and astronomy. He published an algebra and a work on cube roots.. In 1074 he was appointed by the Sultan to take astronomical observations and to reform the calendar. This calendar marked the beginning of the Seljuk era which reckons from March 15, 1079. His mathematics have been translated into several languages and gave a strong impulse to mathematical study in Europe.

In his philosophy Omar is completely agnostic. He becomes almost dogmatic in his assertion that the universe cannot be solved, that the riddle of existence can not be answered. He says:

"You want to know the secret—so did I. Low in the dust I sought it and on high Sought it in awful flight from star to star,

Clear-eyed I looked-and laughed-and climbed no more,

" Of all my seeking this is all my gain— No agony of any mortal brain Shall wrest the secret of the life of man; The search has taught me that the search is vain."

He is deeply stirred by the sorrow and patho of life, in the very midst of joys he still remembers the dead :

"Yea, love, this very ground you lightly thread, Who knows! is pillow to some fair one's head. Ah! tread upon it lightly, lest you wake The sacred slumber of the happy dead."

Thus like Mohammed, Omar had his dreams. He saw the mystery of human life but unlike Mohammed he did not form ambitious schemes that covered the world with blood. He, too, looked afar into space and where Mohammed saw or thought he saw the abode of beings saved or damned, Omar saw the rythmic movement of the "marching orbs." And all he saw and all he heard, and all he dreamed he wrote in words as pure and sweet as notes that issue from the bulbul's throat. The quatrains are the product of a heart that has felt the yearnings that can come only to a man who has striven long to get to the fountain-head of things--to find some means to account for the mystery that surrounds us on every hand, in everything and thought.

The quatrains or rubayyat, as they are called, represent the highest development of Persian poetry. The style is epigrammatic and in all there are about five hundred quatrains or epigrams. They are stanzas of four iambic lines, the first two of which rime with the fourth, while the third is rimeless but acts as an intensifier to the others. This scheme adapts itself admirably to the expression of the kind of thought and feeling found in the poetry of Omar. Omar was not the inventor of this form of verse; it was introduced into Persian literature by Abu Sahid, a waiter on Sufic mysticism. It was against this very mysticism

[&]quot; Up, up where Parrius' hoofs stamp heaven's floor, My soul went knocking at each starry door, Till on the stilly top of heaven's stair,

that Omar directed the shafts of his rationalistic poetry.

To us who cannot read the original, the translations are important. The best is that of Fitzgerald produced in London between the years 1859 and 1879. Another by Whinfield is more complete. Lately there has appeared another translation by LeGallienne. These latter, however do not equal Fitzgerald's in the interpretation of Omar's thought and feeling.

The Rubayyat is the Les Miserables of poetry. It has no unity of subject. It sings the praise of love and wine, it glories in the flowers, it lays homage at woman's feet, and yet it remembers the dead. It breathes the breath of passion, and bitterly regrets the inevitable fate of all the beauty in the world. It enters the field polemics in theology and philosophy. It does not stop with its subject but strongly bodies forth the man. It shows a soul with the scorn of Byron, the delicate touch of Shelley, the pessimism of Schopenhauer combined with the withering satire of Voltaire, but along with this a world of gladness overflowing with the joy of life. A. E. M.

The Siege of Londonderry:

Among the many thrilling tales connected with English history, few are more interesting than the siege of Londonderry in 1692. King James II had been forced to abdicate his throne. But he had many sympathizers in Ireland, and aided by these loyal subjects he hoped to win back his power. In the north of Ireland, however, the city of Londonderry was hostile to him. This prosperous and attractive city was settled mainly by Englishmen who were devoted to King William. The buildings of this city covered the summit and slope of a hill which overlooked the river Foyle. The climate was delightful. Here the sunbeams would make their first visit and would linger till the country around was wrapped in shadow. Looking down upon the river one could see vast flocks of wild swans floating gracefully upon its waters.

But it was not to enjoy its peace and comfort long. Ealy in the spring of 1692 the Irish army moved against it and it was confidently predicted that the mere sight of the antagonists would terrify the garrison into surrender. Indeed to a military eye the defenses of Londonderry seemed contemptible. The fortifications consisted of a simple wall overgrown with grass and weeds. Indeed it was never meant to be able to stand a regular siege. To add to their dismay, Lundy, the governor of the colony had turned traitor and was in secret communication with the enemy. He dissuaded the English from sending re-enforcements to the city. "The place," he said, "could not hold out and to land more troops would only be to offer more prisoners to the Irish.

The Irish had now reached the city and King James, who confident of success had approached within a hundred yards from the gate, was met with a shout of, "no surrender," and with a fire from the nearest bastions. The treachery of Governor Lundy was now discovered and for a time he was in danger of being torn limb from limb by those whom he had deceived. He managed, however to escape in the disguise of a porter.

And now Londonderry was destitute of all military and civil government. A tyrant with a savage army lay at their gate. The defences were weak and provisions scanty. The number of men capable of bearing arms was only seven thousand. But the whole world could not have furnished seven thousand men better fitted for the terrible emergency. Though betrayed, deserted, disorganized and unprovided with resources the noble city was yet no easy conquest. Within an incredibly short time provisions for the defense of the city were made. In a few hours every man knew his place and was ready to take it at the beat of a drum.

The operations now began in earnest. The besiegers began by battering the city. Roofs and top stories were shattered. Chimneys and towers fell with a deafening crash and the heap. of ruins were mingled with the mutilated corpses of citizens. Thus week after week passed away and still Londonderry had not surrendered. Nothing was left to the besiegers but to try the effects of hunger. It was known that the supply of food in the city was small.

Every precaution was now taken against the introduction of provisions. All the avenues leading to the city were carefully guarded by infantry and cavalry. The river was fringed with forts and batteries which no vessel could pass without great danger. To make the security still more complete a boom was stretched accross the river and fastened by cables a foot thick. Several boats filled with stone were sunk and a row of posts driven into the bottom of the river.

On the fifteenth of June a gleam of hope appeared. The sentinels on the top of the cathedral counted thirty English ships in the bay of Lough Foyle. The people of Londonderry were wild with joy, but a few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery.

The commander of the fleet thought it unsafe to make an attack on the lines of the besiegers and lay inactive for nearly fifty days. Meantime, the famine in the city rapidly increased.

A strict search for food was made in all the recesses of the city and everything discovered was brought to the magazines. Pestilence, hunger and the fire of the enemy seemed every day to do more deadly work. One of the gates was beaten in, one of the bastions laid in ruins,

but the breaches made by day were repaired by night. Every attack was still repelled, but the fighting men were so exhausted that many of them, in the act of striking at an enemy, fell from sheer weakness. The supply of grain had given out and the rage of hunger was appeased by gnawing salted hides. Dogs fattened on the blood of the slain, who lay unburied round the town were luxuries which but few could afford to buy. There was scarcely a cellar in which some corpse was not decaying, and the famine was so great that the rats which came to feast in these hideous dens were eagerly hunted and greedily devoured. The men with haggard faces and tottering steps looked more like skeletons than living beings. But their spirit was unsubdued. The cry was still, "no surrender." Just at this moment the English fleet came to their rescue. It succeeded after a terrible conflict in entering the harbor with provisions for the famished city. Thus the awful gloom was suddenly changed to triumph and glory. The city of famine and distress became a place of joy and abundance. All night the bells were rung in joyous. defiance of the Irish guns. Londonderry was unconquered!

Thus ended this great siege; the most memorable in the annals of the British Isles. Six generations have since passed, but on the left bank of the Foyle is still the wall of Londonderry. The city has grown and extends far beyond the wall, but no plea of health or convenience could ever induce its inhabitants to demolish that sacred enclosure.

Science

The subject of "Drinking Water and its Relation to Bacteria" was taken up at the meeting of the Biological Club on Jan. 13th. The importance of the subject and the instructive presentation of it by Professor Brannon made the meeting not only beneficial but very interesting.

After the talk by Prof. Brannon the discussion became general. Some interesting facts were brought out regarding modes of infection and filteration of drinking water and bacteriological analysis. The fact that thirty thousand people die in the United States annually from typhoid fever, and that infection occurs almost entirely from drinking water, makes it an important subject for investigation.

In the meeting previous to this one, Malarial Fever was the subject of discussion. Mr. Morrison gave an interesting presentation of the latest discoveries of Bacteriological science on the question. It is probabiy not generally known that mosquitoes are largely the agents of infection of the malaria bacterium. Some authorities believe this to be the exclusive mode of infection.

For the benefit of those who are not members, it should be known that the Club desires the membership of every student interested in any branch of the study of Biology, whether it be Botany, Zoology, Physiology or Bacteriology.

The Club meets in the Biological Laboratory every Saturday afternoon. It would be difficult to spend three quarters of an hour more profitably than at the Biological Club.

Among the new apparatus in the Physical Laboratory are: a four-horse power gasoline engine, an induction coil which gives a twelveinch spark, an arc light attachment for the stereoptican, and a four-plate mica Toepler-Holtz machine. This machine is tested to two thousand revolutions per minute and gives a twelve-inch spark when run at that speed. It is a handsome piece of apparatus, standing on an oak table and enclosed in a glass case. A large-sized dynamo also will soon be added to the list.

Moral Actions.

A moral action is one that in its final effect will procure the greatest good to the greatest number of people. A thing is right or wrong as its effect is helpful or injurious.

A physician is fully justified in deceiving a dying patient if that deception will add to the happiness of the patient while he lives.

In the case of a friend whose life is in danger if his whereabouts are known, deception would be justifiable. This is further exemplified in the story of the Younger brothers, which is familiar to all. Certainly if the captured man had kept his forced oath much injury would have resulted to several people by such a band of desperadoes being at large.

Even in the case of slavery, we can see that it was morally right when the slaves were in such an uncivilized condition that slavery advanced their standard of living, and resulted in their ultimate good.

The Indian mother did not do right in throwing her babe into the Ganges because she thought it her duty. Her sacrifice in no way brought good to anybody but was an action to wound the finer feelings of any mother.

According to the idea contained in a moral action, it would not be right to take twenty per cent interest even if the law allowed it.

Such a rate of interest must result fatally to the borrower. It would reduce his standard of living and as he descended in this scale, he would necessarily degenerate in morals, and ultimate harm would come of this high rate of interest. L. J. B.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her deafness and noises in the head by Dr. Nicholson's Articificial Ear Drum, gave \$10,000 to his institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 7855, The Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York.

The Student

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE UNIVERSITY YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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UNIVERSITY, N. D.

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No change made by the faculty has brought more satisfaction, more genuine satisfaction, satisfaction general and particular, than the remission of one term of rhetoricals on the part of Seniors. It speaks much for the altruistic instincts and feelings of our faculty. Perhaps it came as an inspiration brought down by angel hands, or perhaps it came as a reaction from the barbarism of a year ago. Yet on afterthought it seems rather to be in obedience to a universal law : that of the rythm of motion and of equilibration. In ye olden time each con-

testant in the race, after having passed the last spina of his four years' course, had to appear before the assembled throng and deliver a final burst of eloquence. The reaction came. A speaker for commencement gave an address, but the graduate had to make amends by giving his three orations in rhetoricals as before. The pendulum swung again and the best speakers in rhetoricals were the speakers at graduation. Let us hope that at last the happy medium has been reached, the equilibration attained, and that the Senior from now on will be satisfied with two orations in rhetoricals and an appearance at commencement if he is fortunate or unfortunate enough to have the eloquence to deserve it.

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To every one interested in foot ball (and who among is is not?) the question of a coach for next year should be a live issue. We should have a coach. As it stands the matter is one of a financial nature. Can we raise the money? Coaches cost, but the season past showed us that they pay. Doubtless we shall have greater enthusiasm next year than this. We may expect larger crowds at the games, and that is an element in settling the money question. The treasury of the U. A. A. was never better at the end of a season. The management cleared all expenses. The coming year may see a considerable margin to be turned into the treasury. Then it might be possible to develop a coachsystem of our own. We may have men here retiring from play who would make good coaches. The main value of a coach is in the greater regularity in practice. The members of the Athletic Association should be prepared to take a decisive vote on the matter at the next semi-annual meeting in March. A definite course should be decided on then, a committee appointed or the Board of Control directed to

begin negotiations for a coach, so that the matter may be concluded early.

It is to the ranks of college students that society looks to find its leaders in important movements and reforms. And should it not be so? The true aim of a student's training should not be so much the ability to read Greek and work out problems in algebra as the ability to reason intelligently, form clear ideas of what is to be and should be done, and then carry out the conviction thus formed. In return for the education that a state gives to the students of state institutions, it is their duty to use their best and greatest influence for the advancement of the state and the betterment of society in general.

The overcoming of the evil of intemperance is one of the most vital questions confronting society today, and one that requires a decided stand and constant effort. It is in realization of these facts that a "Y." was organized among our students January 14th. We hope to see the membership of this society greatly increased, and feel sure that untold good will be accomplished by its members while here and more especially in their home towns, after leaving here.

In the matter of management for the coming season we can learn a few lessons from the season past. One thing is evident, that there is little use trying to practice foot ball during the first week of the fall term. So many of our players are unable to be here the first and second week, so many are unsettled and unable to give the time, and others have not the necessary suits and protection, that it is a waste of money to keep a coach here before the beginning of the third week. It is very discouraging for any coach to try to get up practice during the early part of the term. Everybody should be on hand, everybody should be prepared with the necessary parapharnalia, everything should be in the best condition for practice, so that when the coach comes a rousing start can be made.

One of the moral forces of the cities and colleges is the Y. M. C. A. It forms a legitimate field for the exercise of the social interests and for the better understanding of religion. We hope the recent reorganization here will be more successful than heretofore, and a strong means for the diffusion of the noble sentiment of duty.

The recent addition of valuable apparatus and the new gasoline electric plant for experimental purposes, will help greatly in the scientific work done here. It is to be hoped that in a few years these may occupy prominent places in a new Science Hall. The success of every state university in the twentieth century will most probably be measured by that of its scientific work.

Athletics

Football at the U. N. D.

There was a time when foot ball was not played at the University of North Dakota. For records of that time we do not have to go back many years. Then the students did not take any such violent exercise. We do not mean to say that the present generation of students is in any way sturdier than former ones whose minds did not run in the line of carrying and kicking inflated pigskins. It is not long since we started foot ball playing. Hence we have not played many games, have not often felt the keen pleasure of victory and have seldom suffered from the stinging mortification of de-

feat. Naturally our playing has not secured for us a wide-spread fame. We have that yet to win.

1892-The first team of the U. N. D. was organized in 1892. It was coached by Professor Bechdolt and captained by John S. Macnie. Captain Macnie led a band of hardy boys. They were not like the foot-ball players of today who pad carefully shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. They scorned to admit that the ground was hard to fall upon and disdained to wear padded suits. These boys played no outside games. They did what was more valuable, what we are very thankful for : they organized the foot ball team of the U. N. D. While it was the first team it was the team of the "U" because since that time the team of each succeeding year has had for its backbone old trained material from the teams of preceding years. The season of '92 closed without any games with outside teams, but football was established at the "U" forever.

1893 and 1894 were uneventful years because it was a matter of great difficulty to get any games. The most faithful practicing was carried on. The trouble was that no worthy antagonist could be found. The only sorrow of the football playar of that day was that he had no chance to show his skill, speed, strength and endurance. How different with the athlete of today who so often meets one who is more than his match in all the above-named qualities.

1895—In 1895 our team was very much strengthened. Joe Flanagan, the man who has won for us at every turn, who has been our star, our example, never touched a Rugby football until the year 1895, when he joined us and started the good work which he has kept up ever since. We played two games against the A. C. of Fargo and won one but lost the other. We noticed then what has been evident ever since, that our team won by speed and grit more than by weight. Up to this time there had not been any team work worthy of being mentioned. Now Flanagan, Davis, Fitzmaurice, Johnson, Fairchild, Nuessle, Ray and others combined their forces at every play. The season of 1895 closed with brighter prospects than had been enjoyed at any previous time.

1896—Next fall saw most of the old men back and the work was taken up with vigor. During that season we again played two games against the A. C. and won both. Arrangements were made with Carleton and they came and beat us. Then we first got an idea of what football playing was. Our opponents had been coached, we had not. Our boys did not have full confidence in themselves and let Carleton beat them. We have often tried to get another game with Carleton but in vain. Still we have not given up all hope.

1897—Nothing of marked importance took place during the season of '97. We played the A. C. as usual and beat them twice in the same old way. A great deal of practicing was done and team work was greatly improved. Many of the players graduated that year and those left in the team feared the taking in of new material for the next season.

We had practiced only a week in the fall of '98 when West Superior came down to play. Our new men did not any more than know their places. Our team work was poor and the visitors played tricks and everything else on us and won the game. The next thing we did was to go to the "U" of Minnesota. Many considered that a foolish move. It was not. We learned a great deal, though at the cost of many bumps and bruises. Of course they beat us, but we could afford that, for we came home and by 15 to o wiser men. On the way home we played the A. C. once more and beat them again. No

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more playing was done that season. It was a good season, for it taught us more than any previous one had done.

This takes us up to the present, up to the season which has just passed. Our readers are familiar with it and hence we will not say anything about it.

This is but a brief resume of all the games which the U. N. D. has played. Many names might be mentioned in connection with the different years and games. Lieutenant Farnsworth and Professor Brannon always did all they could to help, and that has been so much that we cannot find appropriate words by which to express our thanks to them.

Our captains deserve praise for their grit, dash, daring and good judgment. A man who can well manage a football team in a closely contested game is equal to many emergencies in life, for he has a cool, clear head. During later years our captains have been Clarence Fairchild, Ben Wright, Elzy Davis and Lynn Frazier, our present captain and center.

Had we time and space it would be a most pleasant task to write up all we know of all who have played on our teams.

We feel flattered to know that Minnesota tried to get one of our men this fall. Our man is so good that they wanted him and he is so good that he did not go, and he will not go from the U. N. D. until he graduates. That man is our full back, Joe Flanagan.

Our teams have been made up as follows :

1895—C. Fairchild (Capt.) h. b.; N. Johnson, c.; O. Bolestad, r. g.; M. Bickford, l. g.; W. Nuessle, r. t.; B. Wright, l. t.; P. Norton, r. e.; J. E. Davis, l. e.; R. Ray, q. b.; L. Bickford, f. b.; J. J. Flanagan, r. h. b.; Lieut. Farnsworth, manager.

1896-C. Fairchild (Capt.), f. b.; N. Johnson, c.; O. Bolestad, r. g.; R. Widmayer, l. g.; Wm. Nuessle, r. t.; B. Wright, l. t.; P. Norton, r. e.; J. E. Davis, l. e.; M. Bickford, l. h.; J. J. Flanagan, r. h.; R. Ray, q. b.; Lieut. Farnsworth, manager.

1897—B. Wright (Capt.), l. t.; N. Johnson, r. g.; W. Wilkinson, c.; L. Wehe, l. g.; Wm. Nuessle, r. t.; J. Baptie, r. e.; J. E. Davis, l. e.; Ed Fitzmaurice, l. h.; L. Frazier, f. b.; J. J. Flanagan, r. h.; Professor Brannon, manager.

1898—J. E. Davis (Capt.), l. e.; L. Frazier, c.; Wm. Robinson, r. g.; L. Wehe, l. t.; Wm. Nuessle, r. t.; S. Hocking, l. g.; C. Carpenter, r. e.; S. G. Skulason, q. b.; J. McIntyre, r. h.; G. K. Fitzmaurice, l. h.; J. J. Flanagau, f. b.; Professor Braunon, manager.

1899-L. Frazier, (Capt.), c.; Wm. Robinson, l. g.; Wm. Lemke, r. g.; Wm. Nuessle, r. t.; V. Wardrope, l. t.; Chas. Carpenter, r. e.; Chas. Currier, l. e.; S. G. Skulason, q. b.; G. K. Fitzmauric, l. h.; L. Wilcox, r. h.; J. J. Flanagan, f. b.; Professor, Brannon, manager.

Normal Items

Miss Emma Weiss, class of '99, has accepted a position in the Inkster school.

Miss Ruby Rutledge, who is teaching at Cando, visited the "U." on January sixth.

Miss Helen Schell, a former student here, joined the Senior Normal class at the beginning of the term.

Miss Jean Forster, of last year's graduating class, spent a few days in the early part of January, with friends in Grand Forks, and at the "U."

Miss Anna Peterson, who attended here during the fall term, has dropped her studies in order to accept a position as principal of the Harvey school.

Many of the new students, and a few of those who were here in the fall term, are taking up review work under our Senior Normal teachers, with a view to taking the examination to be held in March.

Those who entered the class in vocal music this term are taking up the work done by the other class in the fall term. The two classes will be joined when the new class has advanced as far as the old class.

The Teachers' Reception.

A pleasant stir of excitement pervaded our halls when on the evening of December twenty seventh, the doors of the U. N. D. were thrown open to welcome the teachers of the state.

The guests arrived at eight o'clock and were conducted to Budge Hall where officers of the Battalion Staff were waiting to show them to the different rooms. They then proceeded to the main building visiting the library, laboratories, and museum and thence to Davis Hall where a musical program was rendered in the ladies parlar.

The program although short, was most delightfull in every respect. Miss Amadon's sweet voice was greeted with hearty applause; Prof. Rollefson charmed his hearers with the low soulful strains of his violin: and Prof. Stockwell sung Little Boy Blue and Pitty Pat in his most captivating manner.

After the program refreshments were served in the dining hall. Miss Reynolds Mrs. Babcock, and Mrs. Kennedy, presiding. The students who were spending their vacation at the "U." hurried here and there eager to contribute to the enjoyment of the visitors.

The young ladies rooms were then viaited.

"How pretty! how cozy! what a pleasure it must be to study here!" were the remarks heard on all sides, as every where were seen evidences of the students busy, happy life. The guests departed at eleven o'clock, and all agreed that they had spent a very enjoyable evening. All were filled with enthusiasm for our University and our faculty. We hope their influence will be the means of letting others know as we do that the U. N. D. is the best place in all the world.

Local

NOTICE-Don't mail your letter in the telephone. It might interfere with other communications.

Mr. Duggan, class of '99, called on friends at the "U" Dec. 21.

Miss Clara Olsen visited with friends at the "U" on Dec. 21.

President Merrifield left on Thursday, Jan, 11, for Minneapolis, to act as judge in the debating contest between the Northwestern University and the University of Minnesota, at that place.

Mr. Rose, traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spent some time at the University during the early part of January. Mr. Rose gave an address to the young men Monday evening, Jan. 8, and also gave an earnest talk in chapel on the following morning. He is certainly an active worker in this line.

Less love and more music will be the order at the "U" hereafter.

The French Club is progressing nicely under Professor Macnie's instruction. It consists of six young ladies and "un pauvre garcon." An hour of Tuesday and Friday evenings is devoted to French conversation in this club.

The oratorical contest will take place Jan. 27. Its results will be published in the next issue.

President Merrifield lectured in Buxton on on Monday evening, Jan. 15. His subject was "The Happy Life."

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Miss Clara Forrest spent her Christmas vacation at Park River with Miss Evelyn Mc-Murray.

Miss Cora W. Larimore, state secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U., addressed the students of the University in the parlor of Davis Hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 14. Her subject was "The Mission of the Y." Later in the evening Miss Larimore organized a Y. W. C. T. U. of twentyfive members. The following officers were elected : Miss Margaret Cravath, president; Miss Edith Fiero, recording secretary; Miss Nellie Johnson, corresponding secretary; Miss Marcia Bisbee, treasurer.

A class in physical culture, consisting of all the young ladies residing at Davis Hall, is under the instruction of Miss Wilcox. The class drills from five to six o'clock p.'m. on Tuesdays,' Thursdays and Fridays. The new armory is admirably adapted for this work, and it is evident that this drill will go far toward reducing the sick list of the University.

Carl Nerhaugen, instructor on banjo, mandolin and guitar, has organized a class at the "U" and will be in attendance every Monday.

Miss Wilcox's painting class is progressing very nicely and signs of decided talent are evident among the workers.

At the State Association of Teachers, held Dec. 27-30, the following members of the University lectured : Professor Squires spoke on "Teaching of English in the High School;" Miss Bratt spoke on "School Libraries;" Miss Reynolds address was on "Art in Education."

Not the least of the conveniences of the University for this season is the U. N. D. 'bus. The young ladies have now a further inducement for going to town on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Miss Hattie Wicks was the guest of the Misses Johnson, Jan. 6. Miss Clara Olsen, class of '99, has been engaged as teacher in the Gibby school for the coming year.

The University faculty gave a dinner party on Dec. 28, and the following guests were present : President Worst, of the Agricultural College; Miss Senn, lady principal of the Agricultural College; Miss Kent, princlpal of Fargo High School; President Robertson, of the Wahpeton University; Miss Amidon, instructress in music at the Valley City Normal; President McFarland, of Valley City Normal, and Dr. Bede, dean of Fargo College.

A series of lectures will be given in the parlor of Davis Hall on several Saturday evenings dur. ing this term. The members of the Faculty will give the lectures, and will probably be assisted by lecturers from other colleges.

Miss Helen Schell has re-entered the University and is taking up Normal work this year. Miss Schell has been teaching at Colgate for some time past.

Major Muir informs us that the Battalion of Cadets will give another of those interesting entertainments, for which they are famous, some time in March. In addition to the entertainment as presented the last time some new features will be added, such as the Mandolin and Guitar Club, Glee Club, etc.

The armory in Eudge Hall from 10:45 till 11 p. m. is the scene of the wildest gaiety. Nightgowns of all kinds and colors mingle in the giddy whirl of the dance or scamper about making mischief. Many thanks for that piano.

A boxing match took place in Budge Hall a few days ago to determine the featherweight championship of the University. The contestants were Messrs. Platky and Doherty. Budge Hall claims that Platky won, but the prep. building thinks different.

Who would go to California to spend such a winter? Why, the railroad track is doing business like the red-lemonade man at a circus, and we all turn up our noses at the nicest 'bus in the Northwest.

The class in Political Economy I. was visibly affected by the news that, owing to the absence of President Merrifield, it would have two extra days off.

We were all ready to grumble because there was nothing being done in regard to a rink, when the news reached us that Mr. Skulason, with his customary activity, had succeeded at last in getting the Athletic Association to appoint a committee to wait on the President for the purpose of getting permission to start a rink. Let the good work go on.

The boys are discussing the advisability of starting a long-distance telephone up to the ear of one of the new comers. The exertion which is required by ordinary lungs to make themselves heard at such a distance is too great.

A "Y. M. C. A." has been organized at the "U" by Mr. Rose, the traveling secretary. The association met Sunday, Jan. 14, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Steenberg; vice-president, Don McDonald; secretary and treasurer, Laverne Fairchild.

On Saturday, Jan. 13, Mr. Elson gave a highly interesting and instructive lecture in the Presbyterian church. The subject of his lecture was "The Growth of National Music." Mr. Elson, in the progress of his discussion, sang the national hymns of many nations. The Faculty and others from the University who were in attendance, report a pleasant evening.

The Saturday evening receptions are fast becoming an enjoyable feature of University life. Instead of the usual "spooning" around, all are now requested to move about. The result

is a much more enjoyable evening and fewer complaints of the tediousness of University receptions. Special notice may be taken of the reception of Saturday, Jan. 13. When the parlor was thrown open at 8 o'clock, all were confronted by a mazy network of twine-a veritable labyrinth. Green and pink strings were passed all over the parlor, twisted around each other, chairs and chandeliers. Each guest, after being presented to the reception committee, was given the end of a string which he followed up, unravelling as he went, till he found a young lady at the other end. A musical program, consisting of instrumental selections by Misses Brennan and Skunberg, and a vocal solo by Miss Anna McGlinch was then rendered. The remainder of the evening was devoted to pleasant conversation. Great credit is due to the reception committee, consisting of Misses Cravath and Wallace, and Messrs. Selby and Nuessle, for their labor in making the evening a success.

We wish to call attention to the conveniences and improvements in our library. Probably in no other department of the "U" has there been so much care expended. It has been enlarged since last year and additional chairs and reading tables have been procured. The library is well lighted and furnishes a most agreeable place for study-particularly so, as all conversation among the readers is strictly prohibited. The card system has been introduced, and at the present writing one hundred and eleven cards have been issued. Over one hundred dollars has been expended on magazines for 1900. Among these may be found Munsey, McClure, The Critic, The Bookman, and Scientific Reviews. An order of forty-two books of fiction, history, etc., has been sent. Some of the books are: David Harum, Richard Carvel, Janice Meredith, When Knighthood was in Flower.

etc. Newspapers from all parts of the state are donated to the library, and several daily papers are also found there. Not the least addition to the library is Poole's Index. Two new volumes have been received, which makes four in all now at the command of the students. Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Long have loaned several pictures to this room, which greatly add to its attractiveness. The library is open from 9 to 5 every day, and that its privileges are taken advantage of is shown by the number of students there present during those hours.

A joint debate has been arranged between the rival, or would-be rival, societies of Adelphi and the A. D. T. It will take place Saturday, February 3. The question is, "Resolved, That the adoption of the referendum would be beneficial to the U. S." The Adelphians uphold the afirmative and the A. D. T. have the negative. A report of the debate will appear in our next issue.

Our worthy janitor, Mr. Guyot, hardly knows what to do with himself now. He is counting the days till his wife gets back.

Our attendance at the University is rapidly increasing, as may be seen by the following list of students who registered here Jan. 2: Auster Austin, McVille; Iver M. Brandjord, Bottineau; Grace M. Bride, Glasston; Gertrude Brown, Knox; Bessie Butterwick, Milton; Jannie Campbell, Milton; Matilda Conway, Leeds; Russell R. Craig, Neche; Gracy Cravath, Audubon, Minn.; O. G. Dahl, Grand Forks; Daniel Danielsen, Wig, Minn.; Ignatius Doherty, Michigan City; Annie Ferguson, Drayton; Lois O. Fisher, Kempton; Arnelia Gougstad, Milton; Lotta Griffin, Grand Forks; Sigvant Grondahl, Viking; Warren Hart, Grand Forks; Carl Hulburg, Aneta; Juanita Humphreys, Milton; Thorum J. Johnson, Milton; Olga Larsen, Reynolds; Nels

A. Levang, Vista; Emma Lindees, East Grand Forks; Albert McCallum, Gilby; Lila McGlinch, Minto; Severin Mandt, Grafton; Wm. J. Mercer, Langdon; Mabel Metzger, Williston; Celia Nicholson, Bowesmont; Bessie Oakland, Lee; Elmo P. Orner, Steele; Emma Olson, Church's Ferry; Tilda Osmundson, Mallory, Helen Ratcliffe, Inkster; Joseph Remertson, Torney; Mary Ringdahl, Sogn; Leatha Robbins, Minot, Ludvig Rockne, Hillsboro; Agnes B. Scott, Acton; Byron Van Slycke, Walhalla; Edna Spencer, Oberon; Mabel Spencer, Oberon; Kate Stewart, Le Roy; John Swenson, Oneta; Burt G. Wagar, Grand Forks; Rosetta Wagner, Grafton; Eusebia Walker, Devils Lake; W. J. Walper, Cavalier.

The Biological Club met Saturday, Jan. 13, and listened to a very entertaining talk on the subject of "Filtration," by Professor Brannon,

Whenever Mr. L—ke sees a stalwart new man enter the "U" he says to himself: "Another man for the football team."

A German member of a Minnesota school board remarked : "The vorst teacher vot we nefer hat vas that Mees So and So. She vas too, lazy to hear the kits excite their lessons."

Miss Nellie Rukke and Miss Emma Walsh were visitors at the "U" Thursday, Jan. 14.

Thos. Radcliffe, a former "U" student, was renewing old acquaintances last week.

Hamilton Rinde resumed his studies Monday, Jan. 8. Mr. Samuel Rinde is attending the High School in Grafton.

Mr. McNeil, a former "U" boy, resumed his studies at the "U" Wednesday, Jan. 10. It does us good to see the old faces back.

S. B. Lowe, of the Law Department, and Miss Janet Woods, of Forest River, attended the reception of January 13. Messrs. Baker and Nuessle drove to Emerado Saturday, Jan. 13, returning the following Sunday.

. Cecil Mahon enjoyed a visit from his father Saturday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Moran spent January 14 and 15 at his home in Minto.

Mr. Hulburg, an inmate of the Prep. Dormitory, is the inventor of an improved gopher trap. Who knows but North Dakota may yet produce a Maxim or an Edison?

Allan McDonald, of Grafton, visited with his brother at the "U" January 15.

Devils Lake High School Gazette: "Roy (Roberts) has become a cadet at the 'U,' and looked very becoming in his new uniform. Roy, no doubt, will be a colonel before he gets through." Why not a general?

George Conolly, of Minto, visited with Fred Traynor during vacation week.

Miss Ethelsteen was the guest of Mr. Bell at the reception, Saturday, Jan. 13.

A new literary society called the "Arena" was organized in the latter part of last term. The membership is limited to twelve, with a present membership of nine. It is solely a boys' society and any male student is eligible. Here's hoping they may have a good time and work some.

Exchanges

She was walking with my rival, And they chanced to homeward roam; It was 'rom my garret window I was seeing Nellie home. -Ex.

A Vassar girl, on being asked if she liked codfish balls, said she had never attended any.— The Oracle.

The only high school paper of this state upon our exchange list is the semi-monthly High School Gazette of Devils Lake. It is a bright, enterprising little thing, and does the school and its editors credit. "We cannot resist the temptation" of quoting from a column of specimen answers to examination questions the following definition, which combines a remarkable degree of scientific exactness with a certain delicate sense of humor: "Latitude is the difference between length of time, north or south."

We congratulate Minnesota upon her victory over Northwestern in their recent debate. This evens the score for the defeat this fall upon the gridiron.

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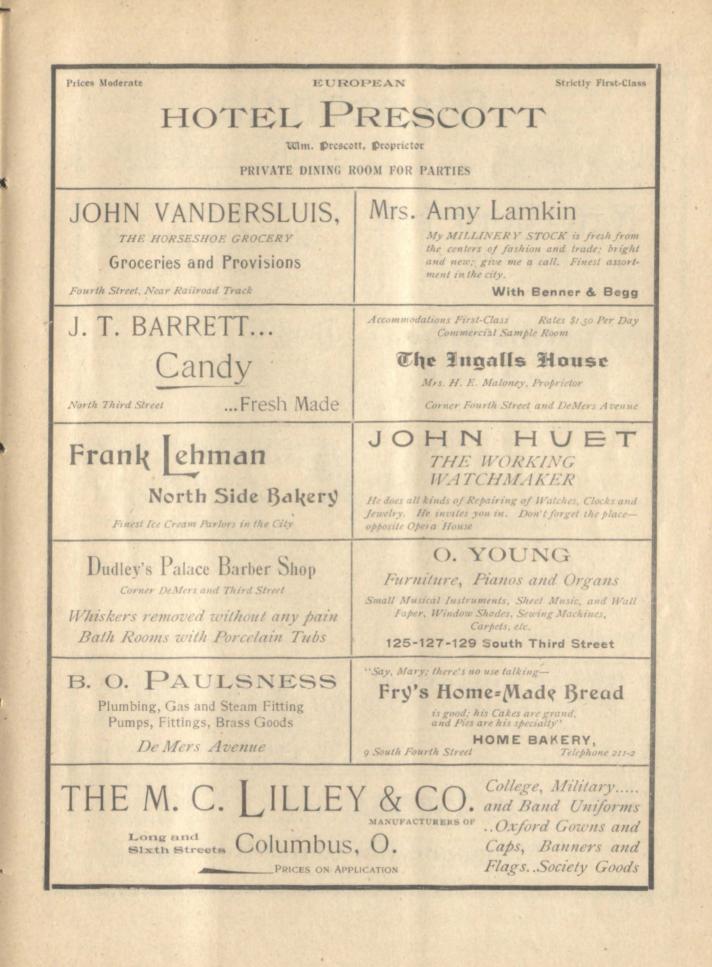
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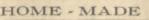
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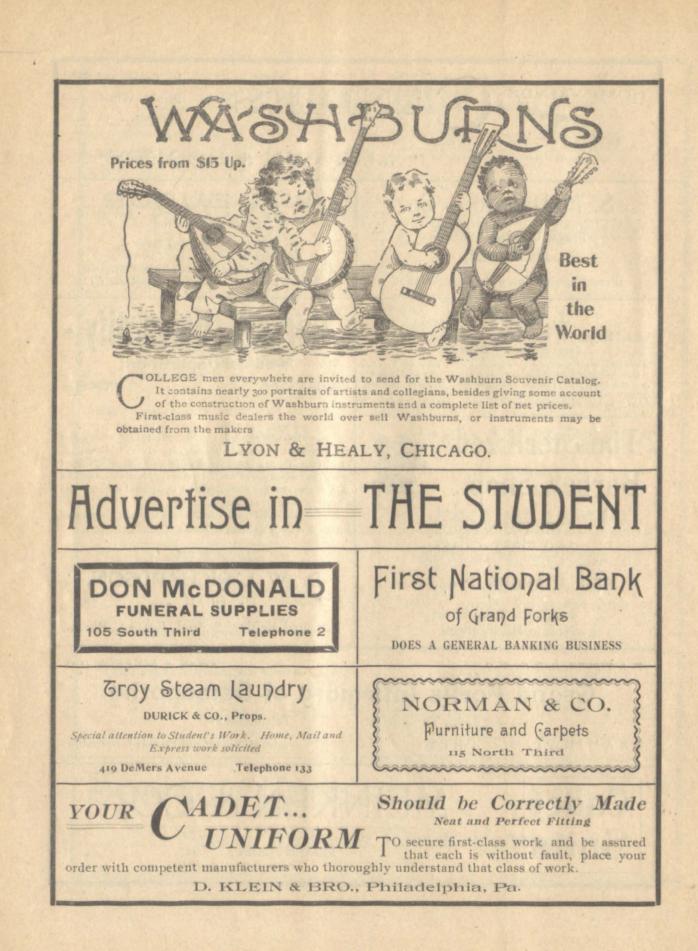
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