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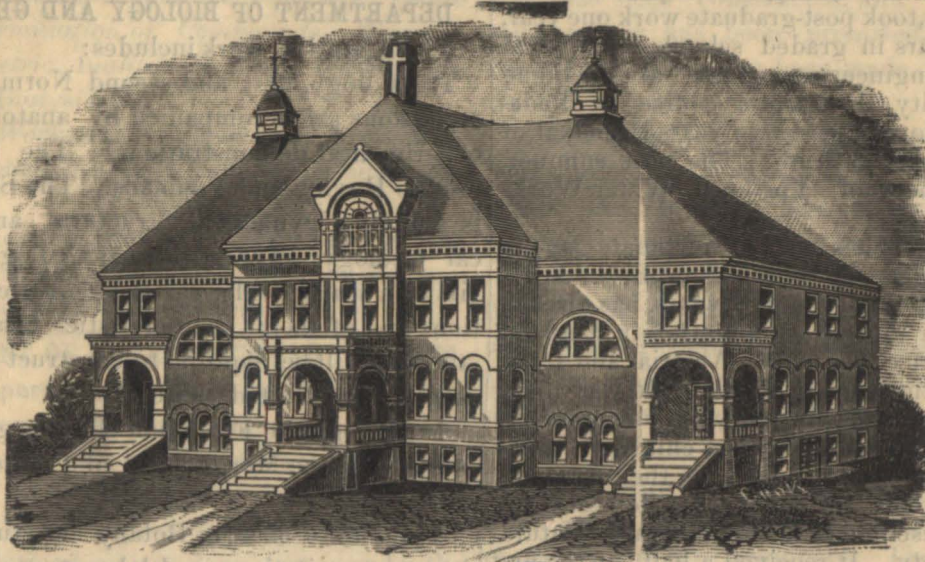
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THE STUDENT.

Vol. III.

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No. 1



LADIES' HALL, U. N. D.

THE STUDENT.

Published Monthly by the Students of the University of North Dakota.

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SALVETE OMNES.

With this issue "The Student" starts out on another year's work. In our short experience as a paper, we have met with success, and now as we enter, joyfully, upon a new year of labor in the sanctum, we heartily greet our old friends,—and new ones. Some of us are just entering upon our experience as editors, but we have among us, too, those who have successfully labored on the editorial staff at times during the past two

years. Knowing the importance of a good college paper, let us have the full support of all in our efforts to make "The Student" *the best*.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The University is now more thoroughly equipped, so far as professors and instructors are concerned, than at any time since its organization. Besides President Sprague, there are Professors Merrifield, Woodworth, Macnie, Estes and Patten, and instructors Allen, Hodge, Babcock and Froggat.

We give, in this connection, a brief sketch of the past life of some of the teachers who have received appointments this year in the University.

Mr. E. J. Babcock, B. S., who has charge of the department of Chemistry, spent his boyhood days in farm and village life. He prepared for college at the High School and at Carleton College; then removed to Minneapolis and entered the University of Minnesota. Taking the Science course he made a special study of Chemistry and Geology. Has also been engaged in conducting investigations on the U. S. Geological Survey.

Prof. A. T. Froggat, instructor in instrumental

music, is a graduate of the University of Dublin, and is at present organist in St. Paul's church of this city. His titles are Bac. Mus. and A. Mus.

The early life of Mr. Hodge, Assistant Principal of the Normal Department, was spent on a farm in Michigan. He finished his course in the High School in '77, graduated from Mich. State Normal School in '79, taught two years in ungraded schools, took post-graduate work one year, taught two years in graded schools, graduated from Civil Engineering course at Michigan State University, also from a course in Pedagogy in '87. For the past two years Principal of schools at Le Sueur, Minn. The past summer, assistant engineer of Ypsilanti Water-Works construction.

The University has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Wm. Patten, B. S., A. B., Ph. D., who, though young in years, has already established for himself a reputation in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as in the United States. He was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1861, the youngest boy of a family containing fourteen children. When 17 years old he wrote an essay on the "Anatomy and Life History," of one of our domestic animals, and presented it to the Harvard Natural History Society. It received a half of the first prize, the remainder going to a person who had written on the life history of a certain group of fungi. The judges were not able to agree; accordingly the prize was divided.

About this time he determined to go to college, and in 1879 entered the Scientific department of Harvard. Here he obtained four scholarship prizes, which, with money obtained from private teaching, enabled him to pay his college expenses. Just before graduating from Harvard, he wrote an essay on the "Development of Phryganids," this received the second "Walker Prize," offered by the Boston Society of Natural History.

He was then appointed "Fellow of Harvard University," the highest distinction that university can bestow on its students. His first year was spent in the University of Leipzig, where he took the degrees of Ph. D. and A. B., with high honors. The following year, on the invitation of Prof. C. Claus, of Vienna, he went to the Zoological Station in Trieste, Austria, where most of his time was spent in studying the anatomy and embryology of the Mollusca.

From Trieste he was invited to the celebrated Zoological Station at Naples, and afterwards held there the chair of Zoology supported by the University of Pennsylvania.

As many changes have been made in the

University since last June we try to give the readers of "The Student" some idea of a part of the work that is being done here. This brief review may not be tiresome even to those here, and we wish our former classmates and our absent friends to form some conception of our occupations.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

The Scientific work includes:

Physiology, first and second Normals. The recitations are accompanied by anatomical and experimental demonstrations. The text book used is Huxley and Youmans. The Senior class is studying Dynamical, Structural and Historical Geology. The Historical Geology will consist of a study of the various geological formations and of their characteristic fossils. The students will be required to construct geological maps of the United States.

In Biology the Freshman class is getting the outlines of the Morphology of Plants and animals.

The Junior class in Botany is studying by lectures, recitations and laboratory work, the Cryptogams. Etiology, of contagion and non-recurrent diseases. Histology and Physiology and Embryology are the studies the Seniors are pursuing in Zoology this year. The leading principles will be illustrated by anatomical preparations, by dissection and comparison of typical forms and also by a study of the development of organs.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The instruction in Chemistry begins with the Second Normal and Third Preparatory classes—the work of the two classes being nearly the same.

The student is introduced into the elements of the Science by experiments, recitations and talks on general chemistry, accompanied by sufficient practical laboratory work to familiarize him thoroughly with the peculiar chemical action of the elements and their compounds, especial direction being given to those of most common occurrence and general use. The work continues throughout the year.

The Freshman class, after a short review in *Inorganic Chemistry*, goes on, from the work of

the previous year, with a limited course in *Organic Chemistry*, during the first part of the year. The latter part will be devoted to systematic *Qualitative Analysis*.

Analytical work may be given to the Junior and Senior classes.

This work should embrace *Complete Qualitative Determination of Compounds, Minerals, etc., Volumetric Analysis, Sanitary Water Analysis, Air Analysis, etc.*

Special Work may be given in *Determinative Mineralogy* and in a brief course in *Assaying of Ores*.

With a few changes and additions to the laboratory and apparatus, it is thought that any of the above work may be carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

In the department of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, the work now doing is wholly in the first and last of the subjects named. The Seniors are taking Descriptive Astronomy with some direct observation and study of the stars and constellations, as was done last year by the same class. The need of a telescope, though it were but a small one, costing \$100 or even less, is greatly felt in this connection. The scientific section of the class is doing as much work in Practical Astronomy as can be done with such home-made instruments as are available. The "gnomon" made last year by De Groat still serves the purpose of finding the instant of apparent noon, by using the meridian line established by the aid of last year's class. A small supply of instruments, such as a sextant or a portable transit, would be of great service here also. If the money already spent on our "observatory" could be thus utilized, the department would be in a great deal better shape to teach Astronomy.

The Junior class is engaged in Conic Sections. A little more competition among the members of the class would probably make the subject more interesting, though perhaps at the expense of the harmony of sentiment now prevailing.

The Sophomore mathematical work has not yet been taken up.

By consent and direction of the Trustees

the southwest room in the basement, formerly occupied by Miss Smith, has been taken for a physical laboratory. Though rather small, its situation is admirably adapted to that purpose, having the sunlight on two sides. A case, long needed for the proper protection of the apparatus, has been constructed, and a sink with water supply has been promised. Blinds of thick paper have also been made for darkening the windows.

A new supply of apparatus, in addition to the well selected lot now on hand, has been promised by the Trustees. The list has been made out and the apparatus, it is hoped, will be here in a few weeks. The new supply will be largely devoted to voltaic electricity, a subject the scientific and commercial importance of which claim, at present, about the largest share of attention in our physical laboratories.

The Freshmen work in Physics, which will probably begin as soon as the new laboratory is fitted up, will be necessarily of the elementary character suited to beginners. The aim will be to make it, as fully as possible, experimental, consisting of physical manipulation; in order that, as has been said, the training and information may come in at the ends of the fingers more than through the ears.

Owing to the changes made in the arrangement of the courses of study, the work of the Seniors in this department will be considerably modified this year, in order to allow them both to complete the work assigned to them under the former arrangement, and also to conform as much as possible to the new arrangement. As contemplated under the latter, their work in Physics will be mainly theoretical, but there will probably be some opportunity for laboratory practice in some things which they could not get last year, particularly in electricity.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

"The grave and reverend Seniors" are trying hard to solve some of the difficult problems of Psychology with such help as they are able to get from Hill, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Haven, and lectures by the Prof. in charge. Some light is thrown upon the special subject of Ontology,

by Shakespeare, for does he not say "To be or not to be, that is the question." No use is made in the class room of the old catechism, which runs thus:

Ques.—What is Mind? Ans.—No Matter.

Ques.—What is Matter? Ans.—Never Mind.

Occasionally a doubt may be expressed whether all knowledge is a posteriori, or whether it is in part a priori, possibly a doubt exists in the sub-consciousness, whether any knowledge is possible, by any process of introspection. Certain it is that some of the questions create sensations, through the inciting power of the Prof.'s externality on the "sensorium" of the students. When these sensations are "unified and objectified," there is the completed product, which is a conjunctivity of single "precepts" and is a "non-ego." There is some interaction of ideas when the students fall to asking questions, and those ideas by reason of their opposition and intensity, chase one another across the "threshold of consciousness," according to the Herbartian theory.

The subject of Psychology is not so attractive or popular as many others. It may not "lead to glory or to fame," but it is conducive to mental discipline, is a severe test of mental power, and is of practical value in methods and systems of education. It may be hard to take, but it has curative properties.

LANGUAGES, ETC.

The Third Preparatory class and Third Year Normal are reading Milton's Minor Poems.

The Junior Science and Junior Arts students are reading Shakespeare's King Henry VIII. The Junior Letters, King Henry VIII, Chaucer's Knight's Tale, and are studying the History of Literature.

The Senior Science and Arts students are studying critically Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet.

The Third Preparatory class in Latin has read the first book of Virgil's Aeneid this term and is now beginning the second.

The Freshman class has sight reading in Latin one hour a week.

The Arts section of the Junior class reads Homer's Odyssey. The class has read the ninth book this term. The Juniors are also reading the Odes of Horace.

The Senior class is just finishing the study of the Constitution of the United States and, in the

course of a few weeks will take up Political Economy.

The Freshman class has been engaged since Oct. 1st in the study of Rhetoric, which they will continue during the rest of the term.

The same class also began French this year, have made rapid progress, and will probably begin the French reader with the next term. This study continues during the whole academic year.

The Literary Division of the Junior class have, since the opening of the term, read one play of Lessing's, on which they are being examined at the date of writing. They now take up Hodge's Scientific German.

The Third Preps and Third Normals since the beginning of the term, have been struggling with quadratics and radicals, and have come off victors; that is most of the class. The combined classes have just begun Geometry, a study to continue the remainder of the year.

PEDAGOGY.

In this subject, generally known as "The Theory and Practice of Teaching," the aim is to give the pupils in the normal course the very best preparation possible for the work before them.

We believe that the day, when "Methods of Teaching" was considered the *prime* requisite for successful teaching, is entirely past, and that now the first and chief qualification of an enterprising and successful leader of the young is a thorough knowledge of the laws, principles and science of education.

With this as a foundation teachers are able to *adapt* the "methods" they may get in their course to their own work rather than to *adopt* them. As far as possible, actual practice in teaching will be given the advanced normal students under the supervision of the critic teacher. The work will then be in order something like the following:

First. Elementary Psychology as a proper preparation for any kind of work intelligently done in the "Science and Art of Teaching."

Second. Application of the above principles in a general manner to all branches and as fully as time permits to individual branches.

Third. The work is to be supplemented with a study of "School organization," School

Government, School Economy, etc.; also some practice work.

Fourth. Critic Teaching, History of Education, Educational Doctrines, School Supervision etc.

VOCAL MUSIC.

The aim in this branch is to give each pupil a knowledge of the theory of music and the ability to sing at sight ordinary music, also the ability to teach the same in the schools. Attempts are being made to increase the length of time given to music, so as to include the elements of harmony and voice culture.

DRAWING.

For the pupils in the normal course the work is designed to meet their needs as much as possible in giving them ability to represent objects and forms in their work of teaching, also fitting them to teach the subject in the common schools.

BOOK-KEEPING.

This work embraces a knowledge of business forms, notes, drafts, etc. Single and double entry are both treated, the former however but slightly.

The students are required to write up various sets of transactions illustrating the different uses of the Day-book, Journal, Ledger, Cash and Sale books.

THE FIRE AT SEATTLE:

"I don't hope she will be killed, but if she is, I hope I'll see it," was the remark made by an elderly lady, on seeing a young girl pass by, driving a spirited horse; and I think these words expressed our sentiments somewhat correctly with regard to the Seattle fire.

We had reached Tacoma, about twenty-three miles from Seattle, the day before the great fire, and, when the telegrams came asking for aid to subdue the fire, had, without much pride, seen the ready response given by the Tacoma fire companies.

The great cloud of smoke which rolled up from the burning city was distinctly visible from Tacoma. In the evening we took a sail-

boat and went out on Commencement Bay. It seemed impossible that the beautiful tints in the sky were given to it not by the sun, but by the flames. At short intervals as long as we could distinguish the night noises of the city, we could hear the newsboys crying "Extras, containing the latest news about the fire."

The next afternoon an excursion to Seattle by steamer was formed, which we joined. On reaching the city, we found that of all its miles of docks, only one small wharf remained fit for use, and even this was charred in places. A large portion of the business blocks of the city had been built out on piers over the water, and all that remained of these buildings was the tin roofs which had fallen in such a way that they were spread over the piers like a floor, very old and much warped.

Of the beautiful hotel, the Occidental, which had been completed but a short time before, all that remained was a part of two of the brick walls. The only business block left standing was, fortunately, the one which contained the post-office.

Scattered about the streets and vacant lots were articles of household furniture hobnobbing in the most sociable way with office furniture, and counters and shelves peacably leaning against fences as if lounging had always been their business. One of the most saddening things we saw was the charred frame of a parlor organ, the key-bank and front all gone, and only the back and sides remaining. It seemed symbolical of the lost harmony of some home. One would think that under such circumstances property would be held sacred, but it was found that articles were constantly disappearing and the town was put under martial law, and the militia had orders to shoot on sight any one who disturbed property not his own.

Even then the hopefulness of these western Micawbers began to get the upper hand of their misfortunes, and under small canvas tents the remnants of their stock might be seen offered for sale. Their signs were highly original and quite suited to the occasion. One tent bore the legend "Slightly disfigured, but still in the

ring." Another in which a scant supply of liquor remained to be disposed of was labeled "Plenty of water last night. Come in and get something stronger." Another, "Burnt but not busted."

When the boat started back to Tacoma, its passenger list numbered several of the victims of the fire. One poor woman with three children had lost nearly everything. Her little boy had saved his express cart, and played contentedly with it, quite unconscious of the pity lavished on him by the kind hearted passengers, or that anything had occurred which should call forth such a demonstration. A traveling man with whom we were acquainted related his experience of the night before. He had hauled his three large trunks from the third story of his hotel and had paid a drayman ten dollars to move them four blocks up hill. There a lady offered him the use of her front yard to store them in, while another, who had saved a few things from the wreck of her home, kindly lent him a carpet to sleep on. It had been dragged off the floor and the tacks left in it, so that at every movement he was reminded of their presence; but so many unfortunates were wandering about the streets, unable to secure any sort of a lodging for love or money, that he contentedly hugged his overcoat pillow and thanked the fates for his comfort. "But then, as he philosophically remarked, "It wasn't very hard to keep one eye open to watch my trunks under those circumstances, and over those tacks."

fire raged for about thirty hours, and when, through some accident, the water supply gave out, the people had to stand by and watch their property destroyed, unable to do anything in its defence.

Although thirty-six blocks of business property were burnt, and millions of dollars would not cover the loss, only three people were killed, and comparatively few injured. And, as is often the case in our western cities, the fire may prove a blessing in disguise, if it results in the city being rebuilt with firmer foundations and the improvements suggested by experience.

A. D. S.

HALLOWE'EN.

[BY A FRESHMAN.]

Years ago, in the Old World, All Hallows' or All Saints' Day was celebrated by peculiar rites in remembrance of the saints.

The eve, preceding that day, however, had nothing churchly about it. It seems to have been a relic of antique superstitions which regarded it as the time of all others, when supernatural influences prevail, and which set apart the night for a universal walking abroad of spirits both of the visible and invisible world.

Strange tales are told by those who seem to believe in the myths of old-time Hallowe'ens. It was supposed that fairies and ghosts lurked about prying into people's pantries, frightening timid young ladies, fastening doors to keep the inmates of their rooms within, hitching young victims of the butcher's knife to the pillars of the college portico, and performing numerous other deeds of favor, courtesy and remembrance. And it was believed that even one's spirit on that night would leave the body and go wandering about in the culinary regions in search of apple-pie and fruit-cake.

It is told that on that night, in far-off mythical regions, a party of ghosts appeared at the windows of a kitchen from which came the sounds of the hip-hop, pip-pop of pop corn, and the delicious odor of well-cooked taffy. The manufacturers of that fragrant candy were the lovely, amiable and generous fairies from Fairyland. Generous, did I say? Well, perhaps they were; but not generous enough to put the taffy out of doors to cool, or to set the pail of snowy pop corn near the half open door handy to anyone—or some one—standing within in the darkness.

No, not that magnanimous. However, those ghosts managed in some way or other, to get possession of the pop corn, and the way in which they devoured it would lead one to conjecture that their country was not one of full and plenty. The hunger of evil spirits on Hallowe'en is amazing! At length, when the fairies began to feel that more of that delicious candy would not be conducive to their good health; when they had lowered the amount of sweet

stuff to the line that marked half gone, like true fairies stricken by conscience for their former selfishness, they actually fed those ghosts on pop corn and taffy. And the snowy victims, in their turn, beginning to feel their equilibrium giving way, and fearing that ere long under the evil influences of that candy they will not be able to find their way back to their peaceful abode, with difficulty, retired, upon the whole, somewhat "taffified."

Other stories of a similar character are believed by the superstitious of some of the Old World countries; and even in our own country that night seems occasionally to be dedicated to the evil spirits.

In Scotland, where the youth are noted for gayety and light-heartedness, the games of olden times are revived every Hallowe'en. Then nuts and apples are in requisition; the former, in the south of England, giving to that night the name Nutcrack Night. They are not only cracked and eaten, but are made the means of prediction in love affairs. In Burns's poem entitled "Hallowe'en," we find these lines:

"The auld guidwife's well-hoordit nits,
Are round and round divided,
And mony lads' and lassies' fates,
Are there that night decided."

The nuts are thrown into the fire, and, as they roast quietly side by side or start apart with a bang, good or evil is prefigured for the courtship.

The Scottish game of "bobbing" for apples floating in a tub of water is amusing.

The game was played at one of our eastern seminaries. A young (?) lady teacher was bobbing for the amusement of the company,—and also for an apple. Their amusement reached its height, but at the discomfiture of the lady, when her artificial teeth fell out into the water. That little accident forever ended her youth.

In "bonnie Scotland" the "lads and lassies" assemble in merry companies, on Hallowe'en, to celebrate. After participating in turn, in their numerous mirthful games, all join hands forming a circle and end the merriment by singing "Auld Lang Syne." The young ladies are

safely escorted home, and then it is that the evil spirits are seen prowling around and getting into mischief.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

In speaking of the life of Victor Hugo we shall have to go back to the time of Napoleon. It was at that time that Victor Hugo, with his mother and two brothers, lived in the convent of the Feuillantines, so well described in "Les Miserables."

His father, General Hugo, who seems to have been one of the greatest soldiers of the day, was off with the Grand Army at some distant point, and Napoleon placed him in many positions of trust and responsibility, as well as danger. It was he who conducted the retreat from Spain just before the fall of Napoleon.

Madame Hugo had always been a royalist, though her husband would not allow her to influence the minds of the children in that direction; But after the fall of the Emperor she openly and enthusiastically sided with royalists, and it was this which led to the estrangement between herself and her husband.

As a boy, Victor sided with his mother, but after he became a man he went over to his father's views. He passed a very playful and happy childhood in an almost deserted part of Paris. The grounds were very large but wild; almost like a forest. Here General Lahorie, his godfather, came to hide from the authorities, and Madame Hugo hid him for two years. Victor afterwards pictured him as Jean Valjean concealed in the old garden. Lahorie was implicated in a plot against Napoleon, and was being sought after all the while he was hiding. At last it was announced that he would receive pardon if he came forward to receive it; so he came out of his hiding place; but as soon as he did he was arrested, and cast into prison, and afterwards he was shot.

This base betrayal did not fail to impress the mind of young Hugo, and made him hate tyrants and their doings worse than ever.

All through his eventful career he always sang his loftiest song, and struck the strongest blow of which he was capable, for liberty.

Although the lives of the children were very solitary there was one visitor who was always heartily welcomed, that was a little girl named Adile Foucher. She occasionally visited them and it was not long before Victor felt a great regard for her. He describes this himself in "Les Miserables;" for Marius is but himself, and Cosette, little Adile.

In 1821, Madame Hugo, his mother, died.

This was a great blow to her son. It seemed as if he could no longer remain away from the one who he felt could give him comfort; so he went to the home of Adile and asked her hand in marriage. Her parents did not refuse, but, as they were both young, asked that there be no thought of marriage at present.

The verses of the poet now began to receive attention, and the king gave him a pension of one thousand francs. This enabled him to consummate his marriage with Adile Foucher, which was done in October, 1822.

Victor now began his literary work in earnest, and soon published his first novel "Han d'Islande." Soon after he wrote his plays, "Marion Delorme," and "Hernani." The first representation of "Hernani" was an event long remembered in Paris. It was thought the classical school would not receive it favorably, so the friends of the new movement were bound to defend it. They formed themselves into companies and appeared before the theater early in the afternoon. Among them was Captain Theophile Gautier, then a youth nineteen years old. He determined to dress fitly for the occasion, and demanded of his tailor such a suit as that worthy had never before made for a human being. The waistcoat was of scarlet satin, and was made to open behind by his express order. The trousers were of a pale green tint with a stripe of black velvet down the sides; the coat was black with broad velvet facings, and a voluminous gray overcoat, turned up with green satin, covered all. A piece of watered ribbon did service for both collar and necktie, and, although it was fashionable to have the hair closely shaven, he wore his streaming down his back. With this remarkable costume he must have presented quite a striking appearance. The companies waited for a number of hours in the street, and the moment the doors were opened rushed in and took possession. The first part of the evening they were greeted with hisses but towards the latter part these were, for the most part, turned into shouts of acclamation, and Victor Hugo was the great star of Paris from that day.

Meantime the poet lived very happily with his wife. She was very beautiful, and performed her duties as hostess with infinite grace.

It is said that Madame Drouet, an actress, came between him and his wife in later years. However, it is true she shared his banishment, assisted him in his literary work, and finally, after his wife's death, presided over his home.

As there was a price of twenty-five thousand francs put upon his head, he endeavored to get

away from Paris. With Madame Drouet's help he was enabled to do this. After running the most terrible risks, he was sheltered under the roof of a distant relative for five days, and when describing Jean Valjean he did not have to draw very strongly on his imagination.

His two sons were in prison, and this added to his anxiety. At last, he escaped to Brussels and managed to communicate with his wife. She soon joined him, and he immediately set to work writing "L' Histoire d' un Crime," which he finished in five months. In this book he describes the scenes he has gone through, and it will tell a shameful period of French history to the remotest time.

After writing his "Napoleon the Little," he was asked by the Belgian government to leave the country. He now went to the island of Jersey, where he was joined by his sons. Here they lived for a short time, very poor, but comparatively happy.

But Napoleon soon took measures to drive him from this retreat. Hugo, hearing of this, defied Napoleon, and was ordered to leave the island. He and his friends received a warm welcome at Guernsey where they had retreated, and they soon made quite a comfortable home. Here he remained during all the years of his exile. He finished "Les Miserables" which had been begun in Royal Palace, and produced the magnificent essay on Shakespeare.

The wonderful success of "Les Miserables" called the attention of the whole world to the lonely exile, and after this he was counted one of the greatest men of his time. Madame Hugo died in 1868, and it was a great blow to her husband that she could not have lived to return to her native land with him, which event took place in 1870. He was received with every token of joy in his native land, and remained there until his death.

To close, it is safe to say, that few men have been so honored while living, or held in such sacred remembrance after death.

LIZZIE ANGIER.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

[By H. B. S.]

Translations into Japanese, or, rather, more or less complete explanatory paraphrases in that language, have recently been made of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Romeo and Juliet*.

In *Poet-Lore* for October, Mr. Rolfe has a brief but very interesting essay on *Blue Eyes and*

Other in Shakespeare.

New Shakespeare societies are starting up in many places. Why have we none in Grand Forks?

All lovers of Shakespeare will be glad to learn that *As You Like it*, the next in the series of Furness's magnificent Variorum edition is soon to be issued.

Norfolk. Surely, Sir,

There's in him stuff that puts him to these ends;
For, being not propp'd by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way; nor call'd upon
For high feats done to the crown; neither allied
To eminent assistants; but spider-like
Out of his self-drawing web O gives us note,
The force of his own merit makes his way.

King Henry VIII. I, i, 57-64.

In the next to the last line in the above quotation, Capell [in 1766] suggested that O was for he, and that the preceding period should be a comma. He believed that O was a misprint for A or 'a, and that A or 'a stood for he.

Steevens, Collier, Dyce, White, Rolfe, Hudson, and others, have adopted Capell's "correction."

We venture to prefer the original reading of the folios as above given, and for the following reasons:

1. *Henry VIII* is printed in the earliest folios with remarkable accuracy, and it is quite unlikely that a printer could have mistaken A, or a, or 'a, for O.

2. It is not well to explain one difficulty by raising another almost equally in need of explanation.

3. The use of a, or 'a, for he, is colloquial; whereas this dialogue, though earnest, is rather stately and dignified.

4. The substitution does not help the meaning, which is clear enough without it.

5. The change, which is made solely for the sake of smoothing the syntactical structure, while it does not better the sentence much, does mar the dramatic effect. The language remains tangled, and the duke's vexation does not find adequate expression.

May not a feeling of the involved and slightly disjointed sentential structure have added to

the speaker's impatience, and made him cut short the matter by the anacoluthon introduced with the half disgusted ejaculation O! If we put ourselves in his place, we shall feel that the easiest way out of the syntactical snarl, as well as the most forcible expression of contemptuous irritation, is to break off the sentence in just that way. Punctuate, then, as follows:

----- spider-like
Out of his self-drawing web—O!—gives us note
The force of his own merit makes his way!

PERSONALS AND LOCALS

Why is a student like a fish?

Because he is liable to get pulled up.

Professors and students, Attention! List of words often mispronounced at the University of N. D.: Idea, interesting, illustrate, ally, discourse. How should they be pronounced?

Lieut. Jenks is the Nimrod of our University. He goes home every Friday, and when he returns on Sunday, the boys gather around him eager to hear him relate his wonderful hunting exploits. One day he shot seventeen geese at one shot, killed three brant with a club, and lamed a prairie chicken.

October 30th, we had a visit from our former fellow student Ben. E. Ingwaldson, now one of our Alumni.

President of "Per Gradus":—If you wish to resign, or want something, don't go to the faculty; come to me.—The Programme committee tendered their resignations to the society instead of to the president.

Chas. O'Keefe is rapidly convalescing. That cure for love, so kindly sent, works like a charm.

There is now a 'bus running daily between Grand Forks and the University. This is a great convenience to all.

The Freshman class has organized. The first step was to try to change the colors; the next will be to reorganize the University.

Prof. in Chemistry:—"What are the constituents of paris-green?"

Freshman:—"It's a bug poisoner."

Miss Patti left, Oct. 29th for her home in Devils Lake, owing to the severe illness of her sister.

On Saturday afternoon Nov. 2, the young ladies assembled in the Dormitory parlor to make childrens' garments for the destitute of Ramsey and Nelson counties. The goods were kindly donated by Mrs. Sprague.

Look at our Ads.

Critic in Adelphi:—"Apologies are more harmful than injurious."

Dame Rumor says that two of our former favorites, lassies from Traill county, contemplate exchanging names.

The military companies have elected their officers.

FIRST COMPANY.

Captain—Peter Sharpe.

First Lieut.—H. G. Vick.

Second Lieut.—C. O. Jenks.

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain—G. S. Sprague

First Lieut.—L. O. Fiset.

Second Lieut.—Fred Fiset.

Student in Chemistry (not a Freshman)—
"Ammonia is a colorless, tasteless, odorless gas."

Prof. in Greek History:—"Who was the Goddess Athene?"

Bright Student:—"Goddess of Liberty."

Miss Anna Smith spent from the 8th to the 14th in Crookston. While there she was engaged in business in the land office.

Now is the time the learned Senior goeth forth and singeth his morning carol in Latin.

We heard a few feeble squeaks Hallowe'en, but we fear the poor little mice got under the cat's paw next morning.

Some one asked one of our young ladies, "What has become of your anti-slang society?" She replied: "It's in the 'soup.'"

Student in Chemistry: "Have they any idea who felled the trees in the Carboniferous age, professor?" Perhaps some of our seniors can

shed some light on the subject.

The difficulty which one of our students found in pronouncing "three-legged," was that he gave it too many joints.

An order heard while watching one of our military companies: "Forward—Get there Johnson—Parch!"

Ben is decidedly political and inclined to be democratic. Strange coincidence—on the same day our Professor of Rhetoric gave this as an example of hyperbole (?):

"Some are born to wield the sword, and some to wield the pen;

And some to turn out democrats, like jolly Uncle Ben."

Prof. says he made it up as he went along.

The boys find it too cold, generally, to play base ball. Our captain, however, is busy organizing a foot ball team.

Bjornson claims that he saved the University not long ago, at the expense of his Sunday overcoat.

At the beginning of this year nearly 200 volumes were added to the Library. Most of these were works on Teaching, Science, and Political Economy. More books will be received during the year. The number is rapidly increasing, and at the end of this year will probably reach 3000 volumes.

We should like to know who has so much leisure as to find amusement in sending buttons around to friends. Also where the funny point comes in.

Mr. Froggat, formerly of Dublin, has been engaged as instructor in Instrumental Music. He is spoken of very highly by his pupils. He will shortly make out a course in music covering several years.

Washington crossed the Delaware amidst floating ice; so did a student cross the coulee amidst the ice. Washington had a boat; the student had none. Washington kept dry; the student got in to his chin. Washington had in view the destruction of an army; the student looked forward to the prize of one dime. Wash-

ington got there; so did the student.

At the reception, Nov. 8, Miss Crans took the prize, a copy of Pres. Sprague's new edition of "Macbeth," as the best speller.

The Olympic Athletic Association held their first regular meeting of the year, November 1st, and elected the following officers to serve for the remainder of the year:

President—Jno. D. Campbell.

Vice Pres.—H. G. Vick.

Sec.—Treas.—G. F. Robertson.

President Campbell has appointed Peter Sharpe and G. S. Sprague as additional members of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Scholars have recently found a poem of 23,000 lines—the National Epic of the Finns. Max Muller pronounces it the fifth great epic of the world. We have received a copy, translated by John Martin Crawford. It can be found in the Library.

At the first regular meeting of the Per Gradus Literary Society, November 2nd, the following ticket was elected for November:

President—G. F. Robertson.

Vice-Pres.—G. W. Young.

Secretary—Jno. Hempstead.

Sergeant at Arms—Peter Sharpe.

Critic—H. G. Vick.

The corps of "Student" editors have chosen as President, Mr. Marcle; Sec'y, Geo. Robertson; Treas., L. O. Fiset; Editor-in-Chief, Prof. Babcock.

Motto of some students: "Shun the appearance of evil."

President Sprague lectured at Ellendale, Oct. 11th, at Jamestown, the 8th, and at Lakota, the 25th. Subject—"Shakespeare."

Our steam pipes teach us how it sounded when Vulcan forged his thunderbolts.

On walk from train: He—"Seems like as though it's summer all winter."

She—"Ye-es!" And that was all they said.

"Resolved that ladies are more successful as teachers in our common schools than gentlemen," was debated in the Normal Society,

Nov. 9. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative, to the everlasting condemnation of our boys as district school teachers.

Clinton S. De Groat, president of last year's graduating class, decided that matrimony, as well as the pursuit of knowledge, is necessary to earthly felicity. So we chronicle the following:

Clinton S. De Groat,

Anna Prendergast,

Married at Bartlett, N. D., Oct. 28, 1889.

The "Student" sends congratulations.

The officers for the present term of the Adelphi Society are:

Pres.—Peter Sharpe.

Vice-Pres.—Miss Mary Crans.

Treas.—G. F. Robertson.

Sec.—Miss Mattie R. Glass.

1st Marshal—G. S. Sprague.

2nd " —Miss Nellie Hamilton.

The officers of the Normal Society are:

Pres.—Miss Madge Cocks.

Vice-Pres.—Miss Lizzie Angier.

Sec. and Treas.—Miss Nora Niles.

The boys want to know where all those chrysanthemums, sported by a favored few, come from.

The 'bus of the Dacotah hotel has been engaged for the transportation of town students. It will also run Saturday and Sunday for the convenience of students living at the University.

There has been some talk of uniting the Per Gradus and Normal societies. But the girls decided the blow would fall too heavily upon the poor boys when they compared the talent of the Per Gradus to that of the Normal.

Miss Allen has organized a Greek Testament class which meets Sunday afternoons. Great interest is shown by the members of the class.

Miss Bangs' lost lizard has not yet put in an appearance in the peaceful atmosphere of Prof. Patten's dissecting room.

The room in the basement, formerly occupied by Miss Smith as a class room, is fitted up for a Physical Laboratory.

• Charlie Jenks was thrown from a moving

freight train and sprained his wrist. Only those who know of his great love for school can fully sympathize with him for the loss of time while recovering from the accident.

The Freshmen are considering the subject of a College Yell, and other important matters which they expect to decide for the college classes.

Secretary Hamilton, and Trustees Roach, Twamley, Prouty, and Hanson dined at the dormitory Oct. 22nd.

The train of events attached to a fallen meteor are not always enlivening.

At the irrigation convention Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Grand Forks, President Sprague advocated the construction of a canal for the double purpose of irrigation and navigation, starting at some convenient point to be determined by surveys, and extending from the Missouri River to Devils Lake, which would become one of a large number of storage reservoirs; thence to some suitable point on the Red River, or even to Lake Traverse, and thence to the Mississippi. Also the construction of a suitable canal, with locks, around the Falls of St. Anthony. From the upper waters of the Mississippi, if the engineering difficulties were not too great to be overcome, he favored the construction of a canal to the Western end of Lake Superior. These canals he thought should be constructed, and in the main controlled, by the U. S. Government.

A distinguished member of the faculty, an ardent lover of science, being informed that a meteor had fallen at Merrifield, "two thousand feet south and east of the first elevator," started on the first train for the place. Arriving there near sunset, he spent some time measuring the distance, and finally walked home without the meteor.

At the reception held Nov. 21st, the programme was entirely musical, excepting "Bobolink," recited by Miss Simmons. The selections rendered were "Cricket on the Hearth," by the following quintette: Miss Anna Smith, tenor; Misses Kops and Higgins, sopranos; Miss Anna

Miller, alto; Miss Ruth Anderson, bass. "Scotch Lassie Jean," by Miss Anna Miller, with a banjo and violin accompaniment. Instrumental solo, by Miss Anna Smith. "Spanish Cavalier," whistled by Miss Blanche Percival. A pronouncing match was a part of the evening's entertainment. Mr. George Young, of '93, carried off the prize offered by Pres. Sprague, it being a copy of his just published edition of the *Merchant of Venice*.

At one of our debates the following remark was made: "A father has scarcely time to eat, much less instruct a child."

The young ladies and four of the gentlemen enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Oct. 12th. By the efforts of the girls, assisted by many kind contributions from Mrs. Sprague, quite an elaborate spread was prepared to celebrate the birthday of Miss Helen Bangs. When the young ladies and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and Miss Allen, were about to partake of the good things provided, some peculiar sounds arose outside. We finally decided we were honored by a serenade. This explains the presence of the four boys at our virgin banquet. About 9:15 Mrs. Sprague decided it was time for the boys to seek the land of Nod, so they had to withdraw. The girls repaired to the Dormitory parlor and spent a merry time in dancing. The grand march was led by President and Mrs. Sprague. Mrs. Sprague had provided a handsome birthday cake for the occasion, and the one guessing its weight was to be awarded a prize. Mr. Geo. Robertson was the proud winner. President Sprague's lecture on "Helen" was a pleasant feature of the evening.

The first entertainment given by the boys was an occasion on which they did themselves proud. As the girls had charge of the literary part at former receptions, the sense of justice lying dormant in boy nature was aroused; and aroused to such a pitch that we had the privilege of enjoying a remarkably well rendered programme. The oration by Dr. Fiset on the University of North Dakota was a combination of Demosthenes and Daniel Webster in its deep

and fiery eloquence. Comment on Mr. Vick's is almost superfluous, as he stands without a peer among our orators. The music by the quartette was of the finest order.

PERSONALS.

We learn that our "only and original Edmund Burke" is teaching in Cass county. Edmund holds a first grade.

J. W. Hemmy, a prominent teacher of Traill county, and chairman of the East End Traill County Teacher's Association, has been enrolled among our Normals.

Our champion athlete and ladies' man, W. J. Graham, is now heard from at Beloit College, Wis., where he is studying medicine. We wish him success.

F. J. Matthie is teaching near Inkster. We expect him back soon.

J. I. Evanson is now a druggist. We will ask him for a discourse on pharmacodynamics when he returns after Christmas.

Anton Engebretson is registered at St. Olaf's School, Northfield, Minn.

This year three of our old-time students, Clinton DeGroat, Ben Ingwaldson and Horace Arnold, were aspirants for legislative honors.

Harrison G. Freeman is travelling on the coast for one of the largest grocery firms in San Francisco. His headquarters are at Tacoma.

Miss Roxie Todd, one of our last year belles, is attending college at Valparaiso, Ind.

Miss Genevieve Arnold, of the class of '89, spent the summer at her home in Roswell.

It is rumored that Miss Irene Mares, of the last year Normal class, will return to the U. N. D. to complete a college course.

We are sorry to learn that Fred Fiset, of '93, had his ankle sprained on the 12th, while skating.

Carl Engebretson has charge of the school at Manvel, N. D. He is expected to return to the University this winter.

Albert Norton paid us a pleasant visit on Saturday, Nov. 9.

B. E. Ingwaldson came down to see us October 30th, and spent some time greeting former fellow students. Ben goes to Minneapolis to study law this winter.

M. A. Johnson has been heard from; he is teaching near Hillsboro.

Walter Clayton has been teaching near Golden Lake during the past summer.

R. H. Moffat is teaching at Glasston.

H. H. Simpson writes us that he has had a pleasant time this summer visiting Sitting Bull

and other "Big Injuns."

W. A. McBain is working at the Ontario Store.

Miss Cora E. Smith, who last year was so popular as a teacher, is studying medicine in Boston.

Miss Emma Arnold is boarding at the Dacotah, and comes out as a day student.

Mr. Heyland, one of our Juniors, is not only doing the regular college work, but preaches every Sunday at Hamilton, N. D.

Miss Fanny Allen, of '89, is visiting in New York City.

Miss May Travis, of '89, is teaching in Fairfield district, Grand Forks county. Occasionally we hear her praises as a teacher sung in a most gratifying manner.

Misses Marion Wellington and Fanny Ferguson are attending Hamline University.

Will S. Henry has a position in the office of the Register of Deeds at Sherbrooke, Steele county, North Dakota.

We are glad to learn that J. J. Armstrong will soon join us again.

After spending a year in teaching, and in proving up his claim, George W. Young has joined us again. George will stay with us, this time, until he graduates.

We note the following on our visitors list: Dr. Rutledge, of Ills; Mr. Percival, of Devils Lake; Mr. Marshall, of Hamilton; Mrs. L. E. Booker, of Pembina; Mr. Peek, of Fort Totten; Miss Emma Allen, of Thompson; Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Eastman and Wm. Budge, of Grand Forks.

Miss Florence Bosard stayed at the University two weeks while her home in the city was being repaired after the fire.

EXCHANGES.

The *Volante*, with its usual number of appropriate editorials, is again on our table. The editorial "Health is Wealth" is particularly timely, as too many of our students come from the farm with constitutions hardened by manual labor, believing that they are in a condition for incessant study, therefore neglecting physical exercise.

The *Oracle*, published by the students of Hamline University, is as neat a college paper as comes to our table.

The *Earlhamite* is again with us as a representative from Indiana.

College Chips, from Luther College, is as en-

terprising as ever, notwithstanding the many drawbacks the college has had to contend with. We are pleased to note that the location is at last decided upon, and *The Student* hopes that the buildings will soon assume their usual appearance.

We echo a thought of *The Stylus*:—The students should patronize those who advertise with us.

We are pleased to see *The Censor* again. Many worthy students have come to us from Ontario, and its enterprising magazine is always welcome.

It is apparent, from the St. Paul *High School World*, that a second Julius Caesar is being trained at the saintly institution. His history of the Gallic war is amusing. We hope he will continue it.

The Common School, with its columns filled with contributions from the best educators in our state, should make our normal students feel they have, in it, a practical helper.

The Prairie Breezes again smiles upon us with its appropriate motto "There is no wheat without some chaff." A high school, with such an enterprising sheet and its good school library ought soon to show its effects in our University.

The Stylus for October is at hand and contains some meritorious literary productions. "The Unwritten Law" is an article deserving notice. Its editorial columns contain some timely suggestions. One we wish to emphasize: "A college paper should reflect the thoughts of the whole school and not of the editors alone. Probably no one is so busy that he can not write an article during the month, if he economizes his time and systematizes his work."

The following is the poem of the class of '89, written by Miss Cora E. Smith, and read by her at the class-day exercises:

CLASS OF '89.

Pansies of North Dakota,
Eight modest pansies we,
Grown in the college garden
Here on the prairie lea.

First of the flowers in the garden
Gathered, as gifts to the land—
First of the blossoming faces
Leaving the college band.

Dewdrops of youth are upon us
Trembling in summer's sun,
Fragrance of high aspirations
Floats from the heart of each one.

Roots of affection, growing
Deep in our College home,
Make us lament the parting,
Now we are sent to roam.

Green are the leaves of our memories,
Memories of college days,
Tender and fresh will they ever
Cluster about our ways.

Memories of class-room airy,
Faces of teacher and friend,
Careless, gay hours on the campus,
Books and our work without end.

"Pansies—for thoughts," said Ophelia,
Thoughts of our class-mates, to me
Each of the sweet flower faces
Seemeth a friend's face to be.

First of the eight as their leader,
Clinton, our President, stands;
Pansy of royal purple,
Since royal is he who commands.

Frances, our thoughtful one, poet,
High browed and quiet and shy;
Frances our fair, white pansy,
Hidden in leaves close and high.

May next, our blue eyed one, laughing,
Bright as the month of her name,
Strong-hearted, brave little woman—
Blue and white pansy, we claim.

Then our Marie, with her dainty,
Exquisite, sensitive face;
Yellow, canary-like pansy,
Soaring in songs airy grace.

Cora, with dark eyes and tresses
Brown pansy she is, it seems;
Yellow, perhaps in the border—
(Suffrage for woman she deems.)

Benjamin, tall, from the Northland,
Fair-haired, deliberate, wise;
Warm heart makes pansy of crimson,
Bordered with white to our eyes.

"Lady" Irine, ever stately,
Womanly, kind and discreet;
She is our richly hued pansy—
Gold and maroon as is meet.

Genevieve, willowly, slender,
Genevieve lovely and tall;
She is the pale azure pansy,
Blessing with smiles one and all.

Eight of us, all of us pansies,
Blooming our fairest tonight,
Hope none were "plucked" in the budding,
All left to blossom outright.

We of the year that is closing
Leave for you blessings benign.
All hail to the new class of ninety!
Exit good old eighty-nine.