

# The Spectrum.

*Published by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.*

Vol. IX.

JANUARY 15, 1904.

No. 4.

## Henrik Ibsen, the Dramatist.

### PART II.

*Continued from December Number.*

From Rome Ibsen sent home his "Brand." Like a huge ice breaker, this drama splintered the ice of prejudice which had gathered around Ibsen as a writer. From theater to theater the play went through Germany, Denmark, Sweden and finally also through Norway, everywhere creating a vociferous applause. The next year his "Peer Gynt," a work which, according to a prominent German writer, must be classed with "The Divine Comedy," "Odyssey" and "Faust," produced a wave of approbation throughout Europe, second only to that produced by "Brand" the previous year. These two works placed Ibsen in rank with the foremost writers of the nineteenth century.

The enormous sale of "Peer Gynt" and "Brand" enabled Ibsen to settle down in Dresden, and from this place he usually sent home a play each year. From Dresden, in 1878, he made a journey through some of the European countries and wherever he went he was received with the greatest respect. After an absence of ten years Ibsen, in 1874, made a short visit to Christiania. There had occurred many changes in that city since he had left it ten years earlier, but the most profound change had taken place in the estimate of himself by the

inhabitants. At that time they had literally driven him out of the city; now they spent much time in deciding in what manner they should receive him so as to make him understand how greatly they honored him.

All opposition against Ibsen had received its death blow when "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" were published, and for a number of years nothing but praise was heard from the critics. But, although no opposition was heard, it was not entirely dead, but only waiting for an opportunity to break out again in flames. This opportunity came when "A Doll's Home" was published. That Ibsen here let Nora leave her husband and their three children because the husband had ignored his wife's soul and always dealt with her as if his wife was a mere doll, was immediately characterized as being immoral. Ibsen answered the harpies by writing "Ghosts." Here he brings the short-sightedness and pettiness of those who called him immoral out in such a manner that no one could fail to see them. That his "shining axe struck home" was seen by the scandalized howl which the play aroused. Nothing like it had been heard since the time of "Love's Comedy." But the howl had a very different effect on Ibsen from

what it had when "Love's Comedy" was first published. In a shorter time than usual he published his next work, "An Enemy of the People," and in this work Ibsen, through the hero, let those who were finding faults with his morality know what he thought of them. "Although they had tried to stone him because of his telling the truth and of seeking to reform those that needed reform," Stockman says, "they have done him no harm by so doing. On the contrary, their ill-treatment has made him realize his own strength, for 'the strongest man is he who can stand the most alone.'" This work silenced all the critics, and from that day to the present none have dared to throw a "stone" at the author of "Peer Gynt."

During recent years Ibsen has lived partly abroad and partly in Christiania, and all his time has been spent writing works dealing with modern life, all of which are fully worthy of the great writer.

Now it may well be asked: What ideals has Ibsen advocated?, and how has he dealt with his ideals, that his works have created so much opposition and so much admiration; that so many have found him immoral, and so many in him see a champion of what ever is noble and good?

To all who begin to read Ibsen's plays it soon becomes apparent that Ibsen has three definite goals, and every sentence he has written points to one of these goals. As the reading is continued sometimes one and then another of these goals seems to be the one the author wants to emphasize the most. But if the study proceeds till a more complete view of the author is gained the three ideals approach each other and appear more and more co-ordinated till, when the last book is completed, they merge into a tri-colored light, the beams of which are truth, freedom and love. Never has a writer had nobler ideals, and few before him have advocated them with

more vigor, skill and zeal than has Henrik Ibsen.

Ibsen deals with these ideals in a manner very different from that of other writers. His genius consists largely in an exceptionally keen insight into the inner life of man, and in the force of his expressions. Ibsen is not satisfied with the surface appearance of things, he penetrates into the midst of that wonderland hidden in every person's breast; he discovers the hills and the valleys of this strange land and writes about them as he finds them. Thus Ibsen reaches the very fountain of evil; he analyzes the various vices and brings them forth in all their abjectness and vileness and in such a manner that he always hits his mark. This is why he has met such a severe opposition. As he deals with vice so does he deal with virtue. He has dissected the good qualities free from every particle of what is vile, and, thus freed, he holds them out into the light so that everybody can see a most striking contrast between good and evil. Strange and dazzling as the contrast at first appears, one can not but admire its depth and truth.

The psychological way in which Ibsen handles his subjects is new and so far ahead of our times that it is but partly understood. His "John Gabriel Borkman," for instance, is misty even to those best qualified to understand it. But the part which is comprehended is admired by all who at present read him.

Now, the ideas Ibsen fostered and the relations he saw existing between things, were as little fitted to be expressed in the old manner in which thoughts had been expressed as the clothes of a child are fitted for a grown up person. Hence it became necessary for Ibsen to invent a new style of writing, and this has been called the "realistic drama," a style now adopted by most writers that write about modern life.

At the entrance of the National Thea-



ter of Christiania stand two statues, one of Bjornson and the other of Henrik Ibsen. At last Ibsen's countrymen have begun fully to realize Ibsen's work. No Norwegian dreams at the present time of calling the author of "Ghosts" an enemy of the people. It must, indeed, be gratifying for the old man who has so many reasons for believing his work to have been all in vain, to see what an immense step his own people have taken forward. For now he knows that the time will come when they will appreciate fully and thus be able to reap all the benefits of the work he has been trying to do.

But Ibsen does not, like Bjornson, write exclusively for Norwegians. It is true that the faults and shortcomings he so severely and effectively satirizes can all be found in the Norwegian people. Nor is it less true that the virtues Ibsen has praised may be found in his country-

men. But these faults and virtues belong to Norway no more than they do to other countries. Take from his "Peer Gynt," which is always spoken of as the image of the Norwegian nation, its local color, and it may with equal right be said to be the image of any nation. Besides his dealing with cosmopolitan faults and virtues there are in Ibsen's plays many sentences that reveal the fact that Ibsen is looking forward to a time when there shall be one great brotherhood of men.

For these reasons, Ibsen is read by the great majority of the civilized world today, and as the people advance toward the goals Ibsen has so sharply defined and masterly illuminated, his popularity will doubtlessly increase. So that, while the Norwegians may not forget Bjornson, the civilized world will remember Henrik Ibsen.

DANIEL GLOMSET.

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

After having for the greater portion of a year withstood the combined assaults of the Japanese army and navy, Port Arthur has at last fallen, and the first chapter of the Russo-Japanese war ends. Attacked by shot and shell and bayonet from without, and disease and starvation from within, the brave General Stoessel has held out manfully till less than one-third of his army remained and all of the supporting fleet had been destroyed. The conditions within Port Arthur must have been terrible. Thousands of sick men in the trenches for want of a better place to put them; thousands of sick and wounded in the hospitals, with the Japanese shells tearing through them, carrying away the cots by the dozens; a few, a very few, able-bodied men left to fight night and day on scant rations and with certain failure staring them

in the face. Can it be possible that the end in view justified the enormous sacrifices made?

When will the war end? is a question that is asked by thousands. It is hard to tell. The enormous distance across Northern Europe and Siberia makes it impossible for Russia to bring all her resources forward to the protection of Manchuria and the invasion of Japan. On the other hand, Japan cannot invade Russia. The question then remains: How long can the Trans-Siberian railway transport enough supplies to carry on a defensive campaign in Manchuria? That Russia will fight to the last drop of blood is amply demonstrated by the siege of Port Arthur. Japan is equally stubborn, and it may be that the war will go on until some other nation intervenes to stop the slaughter.

## A Trip to "Jim" Hill's Stock Farm.

While in Minneapolis, our party had received a pressing invitation from the great railroad magnate, J. J. Hill, to visit his fine stock farm. As Mr. Hill has one of the largest and best equipped farms in Minnesota, we gladly availed ourselves of this privilege, and spent a whole day viewing the excellent buildings, together with the pure bred stock.

This farm is situated about ten miles from St. Paul and we found it necessary to take a street car to the latter city, and then board a train, which took us to a small station about eight miles from town. One of Mr. Hill's farm hands met us here with a team and wagon, and, climbing in, we were soon on our way to the farm.

After being used to level stretches of country on our Dakota prairies, it was quite a novelty to view the rough, irregular landscape which presented itself to our gaze. The members of our party were continually wondering how people could make a living off those hills and swamps. Everyone was positive that it was impossible to grow anything in red sand, and that was the only kind of soil visible here.

The roads were very muddy and our progress necessarily slow, but we soon arrived at the outskirts of the farm, entering by way of a great gate with massive stone columns on each side. A respectable looking farm house stood on one side of the road, and someone asked the driver if that was Mr. Hill's dwelling place. Our feelings received quite a shock when we were told this was the great railroad man's dog and chicken house. We all feebly wondered what kind of a mansion "Jim" Hill would condescend to live in when he kept his dogs and chickens in a house that would be a credit to any farm.

At the next turn of the road we were shown the real house, and a most beautiful and imposing edifice it proved to be. It is said that Mr. Hill has the finest country residence in Minnesota, and I have seen few city residences that came near equaling it in beauty. However, the owner of this palatial mansion can scarcely appreciate its magnificence, as he only visits the farm about once a year.

We were shown around the immense farm buildings and, what interested us particularly, was the large string of fast horses in the stables. Hill is not a racing man, but he loves a high stepper and always drives a fast team. Money could not buy some of the beauties which were shown us by the farm manager.

It was now nearly dinner time and, on the invitation of the manager, we went over to the men's quarters and sat down to a table well loaded with good things. Of course, the size of our crowd made it necessary for us to eat thresher style, around long tables, and sitting on low benches. Whatever the faults of the president of the Great Northern are, that of underfeeding his farm employees is not one of them. The change from the Fargo boarding houses was rather sudden for some of the boys, but they proved well able to stand it. The recollection of that table heavily loaded with the weight of good substantial food makes my mouth water yet.

After dinner we finished our inspection of the different classes of stock, and then the manager took us down to a small lake at one end of the farm and showed us Hill's famous band of elk, which were roaming at will on a small island. We were unable to approach very close to the animals, as the ice was breaking up and it might have proved



dangerous to cross over. The elk were plainly seen, however, even from that distance, and were disporting themselves by jumping over bushes and playfully fighting with each other. On the other side of the lake is another small island with one of the few herds of American buffalo in existence, running wild over it. Our party was much disappointed

in not seeing these rare animals, but our time was limited and we were forced to leave. Our train was almost due, and we barely had time to catch it. We returned to the city that night, feeling that we had spent a pleasant as well as an instructive day, having been treated with the greatest courtesy by the management of Mr. Hill's great stock farm.

OLIVER DYNES.



## PURE FOOD LEGISLATION URGED.

*The Independent* of January 5 contains an address delivered before the United States senate at Washington, D. C., by Senator Porter J. McCumber from North Dakota. The address is entitled "The Alarming Adulteration of Food and Drugs." In this address, Mr. McCumber quotes from different authorities, showing to what an enormous extent our prepared foods and medicines are adulterated. Not only is deceit and fraud practiced, but often some of these ingredients which serve to preserve or beautify the product are found to be injurious to the system. That harmless substances should be compounded with our food is bad enough, but when unwholesome "fillers," preservatives or coloring matter is added, and medicines found to be substitution products, it is not only alarming but also dangerous.

Mr. McCumber is of the opinion that a national pure food law is necessary to exterminate this evil. The speaker gives some very convincing reasons why the government should protect the individual. I will quote one:

"The government of the United States, in order to protect the integrity of its currency and coin, has passed severe laws against counterfeiting. If one of its citizens takes \$20 in silver, whose composition is one-half lead, and purchases \$20 worth of strained honey with it,

his sentence would be at least ten years in the penitentiary. When he is called upon by the court and asked if he has anything to say why this sentence should not be passed upon him, he answers: 'Yes, it is true that the money which I traded for the strained honey contained only \$10 worth of real silver, but the honey which I received for this money was manufactured out of glucose, not to exceed \$1 in value, so I really lost \$9. If, therefore, I am to have ten years' sentence for defrauding the owner of the honey out of \$10, what should he receive for defrauding me out of \$19?'"

In regard to what a national pure food law should be, Mr. McCumber sums up as follows: "In my opinion, the law should not attempt to fix any standard in food products. It should content itself with compelling articles of food to be bought and sold for what they actually are. It should, by proper definitions, clearly and plainly indicate what shall be considered misbranded and what adulterated. After having determined this, it should exclude interstate commerce in such articles, leaving in all cases the question of whether there has been adulteration and misbranding to the sound judgment of the court or jury. Such a law could harm no legitimate business, while its effect upon the health and morals of the people would be beyond computation."

## Our Exchange Table.

THE SPECTRUM wishes its colleagues a happy new year.

A lazy student who wished to mark a half dozen shirts, marked the first "John Jones," the rest "do."

The December number of *The Cynosure* must be an edition *de luxe*, for it differs from the previous issues in that it has pink covers.

"A pair in a hammock  
Attempted to kiss,  
And in less than a jiffy,  
They landed like this."

—*Ex.*

*The Industrial Collegian* for December contains "The Use of Coloring Matter and Preservatives in Foods," a paper read before the International Pure Food Congress at St. Louis by Prof. James H. Shepard of the South Dakota Agricultural College.

The article entitled "The Practical Value of an Ideal" cites numerous examples from history to show that high ideals are essential to success and true greatness in any field of work. It illustrates, by pointing out to us the high ideals held by great men, and what Browning meant when he wrote: "A man's reach should exceed his grasp, Or what's a heaven for."

"Kings and Queens Uncrowned," in *The Sioux*, is a meritorious discourse based on the somewhat paradoxical statement that "Fame is not greatness." The author of the article, in direct contradiction to the "Hero worship of Carlyle," states that the common men and

women are the noblest, the real upholders of the nations, and constitute the fountain head of all greatness.

The December number of *The Phrenocosmian* is a good issue and contains no Christmas stories. A large part of the magazine is devoted to cuts of the different football teams of the institution, and to a general review of the past season in athletics.

Our exchanges for the past month were brim-full of Christmas stories. We have a constitutional aversion to Christmas stories, because they are all alike, and almost without exception express the same elevating thoughts as the nursery rhyme:

"Little Jack Horner  
Sat in the corner,  
Eating his Christmas pie, etc."

The succession to the editorship of *The Carletonia* is not hereditary, nor is it open to every Tom, Dick and Harry whom a thoughtless student organization may see fit to select. No one whose abilities have not been duly proven has a right to pose even as a candidate for election, those only being eligible who by several good contributions (criticised by a committee) have shown inherent capabilities as writers of editorials and news items. We heartily concur with this plan. It promotes rivalry among the contributors, fills the magazine with superior contributions, and, most of all, tends to bring out dormant qualities in persons least expected to possess them. We don't see, however, the reason for the last statement in the article, that the positions of editor-in-chief and associate editor can not both be held by persons of the same sex.



## Agricultural Notes.

The Hon. John Dryden, Ontario's minister of agriculture, in his address before the American Federation of Students of Agriculture, advanced the following reasons for farmer boys taking an agricultural course:

First. The college will fill the young man with enthusiasm for his calling. The enthusiasm of the educated man never fails.

Second. Gives him accurate information about things that he has to work with daily.

Third. The general knowledge of live stock which it will give him, enables him to plan wisely and make selections suitable to his location and circumstances.

Fourth. The college course provides a general culture that enables the farmer to take his place as a well-informed all-around man.

Fifth. It encourages and develops the gift of public speaking. When called upon to explain or express his views he does it with ease to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors.

Sixth. The college course gives definiteness of purpose. This makes a man stable and has much to do with his success in life.

Seventh. A college course is certain to give the young man proper ideals. It emphasizes the value of originality of thought, according to his environment.

Eighth. This college course gives the young man an all-around equipment for his life work.

Ninth. It often saves the young man from following a mere fad for years, only to find in the end that it is a fire-fly.

Tenth. His college course will, when necessary, take the surplus conceit right out of the student.

Eleventh. It brings him in touch with the farming fraternity. He sees how

much he must rely on his neighbor for success, and is thus taught the need of co-operation among the farmers. The college cannot inspire the student with a love for a calling which he at heart despises, it does not teach him the royal road to success without intelligent, earnest labor, but it does broaden his mind, develop him mentally and morally, and thus helps him to become a modest, helpful, studious man.

---

The animal husbandry department is carrying on some very interesting experiments in live stock feeding. For example, the digestibility of corn fodder, planted in rows at varying distances apart, is being tested by feeding the fodder to two separate lots of steers. In this test careful weighings are made, both of the fodder eaten and the gains of each animal. A feeding trial with hogs is also being carried on in which barley and rejected wheat is fed in opposition to corn and rejected wheat. At the present stage of the latter experiment, the barley fed hogs have made the largest gains, and if they should continue to do so, this trial would go a long way towards proving that successful swine raising in North Dakota is not dependent upon the production of corn.

---

Mr. Lanxon, the college herdsman, gave a short talk on a few phases of the exhibit of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at the World's Fair. Having been connected with the working staff of the association for several weeks, Mr. Lanxon was well qualified to speak on this subject.

---

If you want to be in line get a big red ear that Jack Frost bit.

# The Spectrum

Published Monthly by the Students of the  
North Dakota Agricultural College.

Entered at the Postoffice at Agricultural  
College, N. D., as second-class mail matter.

## TERMS.

One year, prepaid, - - - - - \$ .75  
Single copies, - - - - - .10

Subscribers are requested to give prompt  
notice of any non-delivery or delay in deliv-  
ery of magazines. All communications to be  
addressed to

Business Department, "THE SPECTRUM,"  
Agricultural College, N. D.

## EDITORIAL STAFF.

A. M. Mikkelson, '05, - - - Editor-in-Chief  
Norman Ellison, '07, - - - Business Manager  
Chas. W. Van Horn, '07, Ass't Business Mgr.

## ASSISTANT EDITORS

Chas. W. Van Horn, '07.....Literary  
Daniel Glomset, '08.....Literary  
Emily May, '06.....Science  
John T. Weaver, '07.....Science  
Genevieve Holkesvig, '08.....Local  
John A. Swenson, '06.....Local  
Christian Gunness, '07.....Local  
Oliver W. Dynes, '07.....Agriculture  
Elmer M. May, '05.....Mechanical Notes  
Rufus B. Lee, '06.....Athletics  
Prof. L. R. Waldron, '99.....Alumni Notes  
Robert M. Dolve, '05.....Exchanges

## Editorial.

We wish to call the attention of those students who are here now for the first time to a few things, that, although they are not included in the college curriculum, still constitute a large portion of a student's life. It has been well said that what is learned from text-books is but a small percentage of what a college education does for a man. The largest part of a college education consists of the knowledge gained from the inter-course between individuals, of the experience and general information acquired in the social and club life of the institution, and the bond of fellowship that results from striving for a common purpose—the welfare of the institution.

## COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

### AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

Earl Matteson .....President  
John Thysel.....Secretary

### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A. Wambem.....President  
R. A. Froemke.....Secretary

### GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Emily May .....President  
Karla Van Horn.....Secretary

### ATHENIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Genevieve Holkesvig .....President  
Daniel Glomset .....Secretary

### PHILOMATHEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Emily May .....President  
J. T. Weaver.....Secretary

### Y. M. C. A.

A. M. Mikkelson.....President  
R. A. Froemke.....Secretary

To many of the short-course students it may seem that but little profit can result to them from these things. To be sure, they do not get the advantage that the regular attendants enjoy, but they can, at least, make a good beginning. Everyone ought to be interested in the welfare of the institution he is attending. For this reason he should support the college paper and the Athletic Association, since the estimation of outsiders is, to a large extent, based upon these external indications of internal activity. Then, for the development of the social and mental functions, we are in possession of several very good organizations. The Agricultural Club will give you an opportunity for practice in parliamentary rules and the discussion of topics of interest to the prospective farmer. If he wishes to go still farther and combine social and educational features, we have two literary societies where he may still further improve his literary abilities. In the Young Men's Christian Association he will find opportunity for work along Christian lines, such as Bible study, etc. Every student should join at least one of these societies and take advantage of the opportunities they offer. Do not draw back for fear that you are not far enough advanced. They are organized for the purpose of giving



you help and experience that you can acquire in no other way.

While the large attendance of the winter term will make it somewhat unpleasant for the old students, we should all do the best we can to help the new student feel at home among us and spend a profitable winter. Although the short courses may work a hardship to the regular students, it is the means of making the college useful to the largest number possible. The best advertisement the college gets is from the short-course students. They go home and tell their friends and neighbors about what the college has done for them and many of them come back again and again. It is quite certain that this must in some measure raise the number of regular students.

Again, the crowded condition during the winter term may awaken the legislature to a realization of our needs and result in a large appropriation for new buildings. If the members of our legislative assembly could come here on a winter day and see our seven or eight hundred students, old and young, the boy

or girl just out of the common school, who is taking advantage of the opportunity for getting a better education; the young and middle-aged farmer, who, during his boyhood, has been deprived of the blessings of culture, and is now doing his best to catch up with the procession; if they could see our class-rooms, designed for thirty or forty students, made to do service for twice that number, there is no question but that they would—to use the slang phrase—“do something handsome for us.”

On account of the delayed return of some of the associate editors, this issue is rather late. We regret very much that we are unable to appear with our usual promptitude, and shall endeavor to be on time next month again. We therefore hope that our momentary lapse from grace will be pardoned. Christmas vacations and Santa Claus are not very friendly to the editorial chair, which, by the way, has a new bottom, so that the editor is no longer troubled by sudden transitions from the lofty regions of mind to where he makes intimate acquaintance with matter.



## WIT AND HUMOR.

Though they affirm  
A deadly germ

Lurks in the sweetest kiss,  
Let's hope the day  
Is far away

Of antiseptic bliss.  
To sterilize  
A lady's sighs

Would simply be outrageous—  
I'd much prefer  
To humor her

And let her be contagious.

Cæsar sic dicat an de cur, egessilictum.  
Freshman (translating) — “Cæsar

sicked the cat on the cur; I guess he licked him.”—*Ex.*

Professor—“Have you been through calculus?”

New Student—“Not unless I came through it on my way out here. You see, I came from Missouri, and was asleep part of the time.”

S. S. Teacher—“Why is it wicked to cut off a cat's tail?”

Boy—“Because the Bible says that what God has joined together let no man put asunder.”—*High School World.*

## Musical Department.

The opening of the winter term has brought the usual augmented work to the department. There have been large accessions to each and every branch of music taught. Dr. Putnam has a goodly number of voice pupils; there is a large class in piano study; several new violin and mandolin pupils have enrolled; the chorus of the Choral Association has been augmented by some good voices, and the band has grown to concert band proportions.

A change has been made in the teaching staff of the department, Miss Edna Spence being secured as teacher of piano-forte in place of Professor Arsenault, resigned. Miss Spence comes to us from the world renowned New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and was a special pupil of Stasney, a noted teacher of the Hub City. Miss Spence has taken high rank among the pianists of the city, and the college is indeed fortunate in securing so accomplished a teacher. The best is none too good for A. C. students, and we hope our students will appreciate this fact and give Miss Spence hearty support and liberal patronage. Miss Spence may be found in Science Hall Tuesday and Fridays.

Professor Nerhaugen still has charge of the violin and mandolin pupils, and has a large class. He is at the college Tuesday afternoon of each week in room No. 1, Science Hall.

The N. D. A. C. Cadet Band now numbers thirty-two pieces, with the following instrumentation: Eleven clarinets, six cornets, four horns, four trombones, baritone, three basses and two drums; with drum major and director the total number is thirty-four.

The second band numbers twenty-three as follows: Two piccolos, four clarinets, five cornets, two horns, baritone, three

trombones, two tenors, two basses and drums.

The third band is small, being only a squad of six.

Several changes have recently been made in the non-commissioned staff of the band: Principal Musician Van Horn has been promoted to second lieutenant, and the balance of the staff is as follows:

Chief Musician—Hanson.

Principal Musician—Allen.

Drum Major—Swenson.

First Sergeant—Weaver.

Sergeants—Clark, Atten and Mainwaring.

Corporals—Thompson, Babcock, Sattre and Brown.

Director Putnam is also conducting a school for band leaders, having placed Lieutenant Van Horn in charge of band No. 2, and Principal Musician Allen in charge of band No. 3. The doctor has general oversight of the work and coaches the young leaders in the art of directing.

Some very fine instruments have recently been added to the equipment of the Cadet Band. A French horn and four-valve euphonium from the celebrated factory of Frank Holton & Co., Chicago, have recently been purchased by the college. The instruments are of silver and are indeed beauties, besides possessing an exceptionally fine quality of tone.

The rehearsals for the cantata, "The Rose Maiden," which the Choral Association will soon render in public, are progressing finely. The association numbers about fifty voices. One drawback to the best possible results in the work of the association is the irregular attendance of some of the members. For the sake of the college this should be remedied.



## Local

Santa Claus!

Christmas vacation!

The exams are over.

Query—Who translated Miss S—'s German?

Mr. Oshwald has lofty aspirations now-a-days.

There are 676 students registered for the winter term.

If you have lost the address, ask Dolve; he knows.

Board meeting postponed from Wednesday to Friday.

The Y. M. C. A. has organized a Bible class with Professor Minard as teacher.

The new combine of Weavers and Milers promises to be of mutual advantage to both.

It is rumored that our domestic economy teacher took her Xmas dinner at Aneta. Where is the connection? We don't see it.

Oshwald—"Is somebody knocking at the door?"

Dolve—"No, it is only your conscience bothering you."

Miss V— got desperate as the year drew to a close—lying on her back she proposed to a Senior at 11:57 Year's eve. But that lofty individual could not condescend to accept a Senior. So the poor thing must wait

other four years before she can propose again.

Martindale (in Chem. class)—"Are all rocks made of petrified wood?"

Senior—"I wish I had a neck like a giraffe so I could taste this pudding for six rods."

Miss S. (in physics class)—"Say, Prof., is there no heat at absolute zero (-273 oC)?"

Miss Bessie (discussing Xmas present)—"I bet Roy paid a dollar for my perfume bottle."

How did Miss Aamodt get that big red ear? Never mind, Wambem, you couldn't help it.

Prof. K. (talking in 'phone)—"I don't know Ole O. Knap, I only know Ole Omargerine."

The trustees of the R. R. V. U. have sold the university buildings and will rebuild at Fargo or at Grand Forks next summer.

Mrs. C.—"You were out after ten last night?"

Jack—"No, ma, I was only after

## F R U M

y of labor and made a strong plea  
r a more general study of the science  
of agriculture.

e of Fargo has b  
gag teacher of pianoforte in the  
musical department.

Over fifty students are in the penman-  
ship class, making it necessary to divide  
the class into two sections.

Ernie Scholander has resumed his stud-  
ies at the college, with the intention of  
graduating with the class of '06.

Mr. Marshall was displaying consid-  
erable alarm one evening because the  
penmanship classes were held so late.

Weaver (reading)—“The Lady Mac-  
cabees invite Mr. John Weaver—”

Dolve—“Do they really stoop that  
low?”

First Senior—“What is solar plexus?”

Second Senior—“We will first look up  
'solar' and then 'plexus,' because we  
can't find compound words in our dic-  
tionary.”

Weaver (referring to Miss Oleson's  
ribbons)—“They are rather green aren't  
they?”

Miss M.—“Not any greener than most  
bows (beaus).

Mr. Owen (rushing up to Major Ulio)  
—“Say, I don't have to drill any more,  
I am taking singing.”

Major—

Mr. Cook—“They shouldn't admit  
“knee-panters;” I wore long pants a  
whole year before I came down here.

Mr. Schollander is back and one of our  
domestics can frequently be heard sing-  
ing: “Now I am happy all the day.”

Hulberg—“I am glad now, she is  
back.”

(Two days later)—“It's a d— lie.”

Miss Wilson has about twelve pros-  
pective artists in her class. She is plan-  
ning to organize an Art Club in the  
near future.

If you are looking for sympathy after  
having flunked your examinations, you  
will find it in the new Century dictionary  
in the library.

Three bands are now in full running  
order. Charles Van Horn and Walter  
Allen have charge of the second and  
third bands respectively. They are now  
called “professors.”

The coach of the high school girls'  
basketball team is named Henn, while  
our own worthy Dr. Parrott performs the  
same duty for the young ladies of this  
institution. What will happen if a par-  
rot and a hen get to ruffling each other's  
feathers?

Vere you to step into Dolve's room,  
would think yourself transferred to  
e fair room at Northwestern. Every  
is adorned with banners, trophies  
trinkets from Northwestern. The  
e thing indicates a great loyalty to  
institution. To one uninitiated in-  
e secret, the whole display has no  
ng, but to the initiated it is the



outer sign of what he fosters in his mind—deep, unbounded reverence and love.

Many of the students were favored with invitations to the Lady Maccabees' dance at Stone's Music Hall, Friday, January 13.

Professor Parrott is so busy registering new students these days that he hasn't got time to walk down the steps—he slides down!

Arthur Irle, who was a member of the class of '06 in 1902, has started a circulating letter among the members of that class. Arthur is now at Tacoma, Wash., where he has been engaged in Uncle Sam's service as mail carrier.

It is recommended to the members of the Junior faculty that hereafter when they purchase diamond scarf pins they must be careful of their purchase slips, lest an immediate exchange should become necessary.

Miss Nichol and Miss Reid have about fifty pupils in their respective classes. They say that not nearly as many new girls are taking cooking and sewing as took it last year, but that there are more in the advanced classes.

Wm. R. Porter, a member of the Junior class, has returned to complete his college course, after an absence of two terms. William has just proved up his claim at Voltaire, and now owns 160 acres of Uncle Sam's dirt.

On Friday, January 6, the Y. M. C. A. organization gave a reception to the new students. About 150 were entertained with games and various sports till a late hour. Secretary Allen of the city Y. M. C. A. was present and spoke a few en-

couraging words to the boys who are trying to uphold the Y. M. C. A. work at the institution.

Hans—"Have you dose mittens for me already sewed?"

Gretchen—"Nein, Hans, for you I have dese mittens, knitt.—*Ex.*

She—"I wonder where those clouds are going?"

He—"I think they are going to thunder."—*Ex.*

A member of the mathematical department has recently manifested great interest in agricultural subjects, especially along the lines of dairying.

Norman Ellison has severed his connection with *The Morning Call*, and joined the force of janitors. Norm. makes a first-class janitor, as he has had lots of experience in dusting—(editorials).

The board of the State Oratorical League, comprising the Agricultural College, Fargo College, U. N. D. and the R. R. V. U., met at the Waldorf Tuesday, January 10, to select judges and make other preparation for the inter-collegiate oratorical contest.

New Student—"Are you taking engineering?"

Old Student—"No."

N. S.—"Are you taking forging?"

O. S.—"No."

N. S.—"Then what in the world are you going to school for?"

On December 28 a coroner's inquest was held over the remains of the gasoline engines. The autopsy implicated Jack Frost, and a charge of cold murder was preferred against him. The case, however, was dismissed as Mr. Wambem

succeeded in resurrecting the engines which are now running overtime in the shop.

Resolution: We, the boys of the N. D. A. C., regret very much that so few new girls entered our college at the beginning of this term. We pledge the girls our gallant escort and protection against Jack Frost, or any other Jack, who may be tempted to kiss a maiden's ear.

It is a noticeable fact that a better lot of new short-course students comes in each year. This is an ample proof that the common schools and social conditions of the rural districts are fast coming up to the standard of the cities where better schools and better social advantages have been offered.

Dr. Batt attended a convention of the teachers of modern languages at Chicago during the Christmas holidays. While there he gave a lecture on the subject, "Annotation of German Texts in America." He also mentions having met Mrs. C. M. Hall, who is studying music and is giving special attention to oratorio work.

Professor Bolley gave the first chapel talk of December. He spoke helpfully on the "Value of Nature Study in Schools." The next Monday, Mr. Ennis of the Fargo Unitarian church gave a very interesting talk on "Friendships." He spoke of the value of it, both between persons and between people and dumb animals. At our last meeting the Rev. Mr. Vermilya of the Methodist church gave what he called a practical message to the students. He spoke first of the college curriculum and suggested that, besides the subjects which seem of a practical value, other studies which would broaden the mind should be also

taken up by as many as possible. Next he talked of personal habits, showing that a person should endeavor to be neat and not unique. The last point he made was that students should be intellectually honest, not cheat nor slide through their classes. His talk was both interesting and helpful, and was much appreciated by the students.

The band furnished four concerts for the Grain Growers' Convention, January 17, 18, 19 and 20, playing four numbers each evening. They are to play before the Fargo Musical Club February 2, playing the Andante movement from Beethoven's 1st Symphony, and one movement from the "rathetique Sonata" by the same composer.

The Freshman class gave a very good program in chapel Friday evening, December 19. A large number were present and were delightfully entertained by the following program:

Piano Solo.....	Fred Grant
Essay—"College Spirit".....	
.....	Miss Holkesvig
Reading—"A Child's Letter".....	
.....	Miss Ueland
Solo.....	Charles Clark
Original Story—"A Night's Torture"	
.....	Daniel Glomset
Essay—"Some Tennessee People".....	
.....	Ross Babcock
Cornet Solo.....	Dr. Putnam
Recitation...."The Reconsidered Verdict"	
.....	Miss Thompson
Original Story...."Blundering Ben".....	
.....	Charles Clark
Quartet—"The Orange and the Black"	
Miss Ueland, Miss Seneco, Mr. Clark and Mr. Babcock	

The Freshman class contains some of the brightest students at the college, and, if it keeps on as it has started, will make some of the other classes look to their laurels.



ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT.

Indoor baseball is giving the boys lots of fun at the Gym. It requires speed and quickness, and gives the players lots of exercise.

The basketball schedule, as far as completed, is as follows:

Jan. 13—A. C. vs. Fargo Athletic Club.

Jan. 20—A. C. vs. V. C. N. at Valley City. (The girls also play the same date).

Jan. 27—A. C. vs. F. H. S.

Feb. 3—A. C. vs. U. N. D. (probably at Grand Forks).

Feb. 10—A. C. vs. F. C.

Feb. 17 has been kept open by all members of the Fargo League and will

be filled by the two leading teams who will play for the championship. An effort will be made to arrange the girls' local championship game for the same date.

The basketball men are practicing daily. None of last year's team are in school, but a good many new men are trying for the team, and from these a good, fast team will undoubtedly be rounded out.

The winter league games began January 13, and in addition to these games, the team expects to make trips to Valley City, Grand Forks and Winnipeg.

FARGO TAILORING CO.

SKOOG & RYDSTROM, Props

CLEANING and PRESSING  
DONE TO SATISFY YOU

All Work Will Receive Prompt and Strict Attention

615 N. P. Ave., Fargo, N. D.

GABEL'S A. P. GABEL, Prop.  
RESTAURANT

Meals Served at All Hours  
Game & Fish in Season. Cigars & Tobacco

510 Front St. FARGO, N. D.

Walker Bros. & Hardy

General Printers

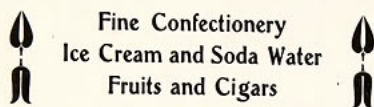
BOOK BINDERS, STATIONERS  
and LAW BLANK PUBLISHERS



The Largest Office Supply  
... House in the Northwest ...

Walker Block, First Ave. N., FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

## Clem Probert



Fine Confectionery  
Ice Cream and Soda Water  
Fruits and Cigars

414 Broadway, Fargo, No. Dak.

### C. E. GREEN,

Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats

POULTRY, FISH and  
OYSTERS in Season

'Phone 51.

No. 105 Broadway,

Fargo, N. D.

## Great Northern Hotel

MARTIN O. THORSON, Prop.

First-class accommodations for  
students & Rates reasonable  
Restaurant in connecton

On BROADWAY  
across from the Great Northern depot.

## Fargo Plumbing and Heating Co.

INSTALLED THE

Central Heating  
Plant at the  
N. D. A. C.

Plans and Estimates Furnished for  
HEATING AND PLUMBING

112 Broadway, Fargo, N. D.

A glance at the daily record should convince the most optimistic of the value of Accident and Health Insurance

## Continental Casualty Co.'s

policies are liberal—benefits large—premiums small. Our \$1 per month plan is very popular. Write or apply To A. G. FEHRING, Dist. Mgr., Fargo



Graduate  
University  
of Pennsylvania

TELEPHONE: Office 165-M

Suite 19 and 20,  
deLendrecie Block

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.

FARGO, N. D.

## S. J. HILL Dentist

deLendrecie Block,

FARGO, = = N. DAK.

DR. F. E. BALL  
DR. J. L. GRAVES

DENTISTS

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 5.  
'Phone 363.

Rooms 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, J. W. Smith Block  
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

627 N. P. Ave.

'Phone 997-L.

## Allen's Bicycle Hospital AND TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

NOVELTY REPAIR SHOP.

Bicycles and  
Typewriters

{ NEW, SECOND HAND,  
SOLD, RENTED,  
REPAIRED, EXCHANGED

"New Visible Shoes" Typewriters.