

The Spectrum.

Published by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

No. 2.

WRONGS DONE THE INDIANS.

Civilization has advanced slowly but steadily from a condition of chaos to that of domination and of supremacy. The advance along the line of certain activities is traceable in a great degree to pioneers of thought and action, while the masses have followed. The degrees of perfection attained by the different races are due mainly to the munificent gift of the Creator, who has endowed certain races with greater intellectuality, through his unwritten but unvariable laws, the "laws of nature." Thus heights of perfection have been attained by certain races of mankind through the development of the rich endowments of intellectuality by means of environment. Humanity, indeed, had a common origin, but in the course of evolution, a great difference has come to exist between people of different parts of the world in their intellectual, moral and physical natures. The white man is possessed of the faculty of progressiveness and of dominion, these qualities being but the offspring of their other qualities common to mankind, ambition, greed and selfishness. The white man has from the beginning been aggressive. Not content with his ability to preserve himself, he aspires to conquer and subdue others. He goes forth, as did Alexander Selkirk, saying: "I am monarch of all I survey; my rights there are none to dispute."

Man, therefore, was not satisfied to be passive. His investigating mind having convinced him that the earth was of greater magnitude than then known, he set sail upon a seemingly limitless expanse of

water, which resulted in the discovery of a new world. When Columbus landed in the West Indies the natives were a peaceful people. They looked upon the white man as an angel from heaven and worshipped him as a superior being, giving him as sacrifice practically what he desired of their possessions. The white man, filled with vanity, gratified by this adoration but to a slight extent, claimed these people and all their possessions as his own by right of discovery. Greed prompted them to seek for further treasures. Gold they sought and gold they would have. They thought the Indians had gold and other things of value secreted, and in their efforts to compel the poor Indians to reveal the hiding places of the treasure they did not have, they did not hesitate to commit atrocious crimes against them. The Indian consequently arose in defense of his home and his family, which gave the whites plausible excuse for wars of extermination, which they urged against the red-man. Was it right? What did DeSoto do when he marched across North America? He captured Indians and made them his slaves, and if they rebelled he cut off a hand or a foot and sent the unfortunate creatures adrift in the trackless forest, often killing them in abandoned wantonness. Is it a wonder the Indians rose up against him wherever he directed his course. The Indians were, as a rule, treated by our earlier explorers in the same manner as they were treated by DeSoto and Columbus. It is no wonder that most of the Indians learned to look upon the white man from

Europe as their most bitter enemy.

What of the treatment of the Indian since then? Everything the white man does is justified both by public opinion and by the government. If the Indian revolts and undertakes to defend himself, it is made an excuse for murder and robbery. In the early wars between the French and the English, the Indians committed some grievous crimes. But who were their advisors, and, in many cases, their abettors? The whites, whom the Indians made their models. The Indians, in some cases, were forced into war in order to protect themselves. They could not remain neutral, for, if they did, both sides attacked them, and thus they had two enemies instead of one.

When the government was organized, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, very rigid treaties were made with the Indians. But how long were these treaties kept? The first treaties designated boundaries for the Indian lands and gave them permission to punish any whites who might trespass upon their lands. But when the Indians undertook to exercise this right, the government stepped in and claimed that the Indians had committed crimes which could only be atoned for by their signing away a great tract of land to the government. This has been the policy of the government from the beginning down to the present time, until it has forced the few remaining tribes to dwell upon reservations set apart for them. And even these are being taken away one by one, as each succeeding year the white settlements encroach upon the reservations in the rapid extension of our national growth. No one denies that the Indians have committed some very great crimes against the whites, but who were the aggressors? The whites, who, without exception, trespassed upon the lands which the

government had set apart for the Indian as a sacred and everlasting heritage. The white man's greed and selfishness has led him to disregard the natural right of the Indian to his land and to take from him, foot by foot, the only gift with which his beneficent creator had endowed him. The Indian has no other method of self protection. He is not a diplomatist, he is a warrior; and even diplomacy is uneffectual without the stronger aim of military power. As an example of the white man's atrocity take the "Sand Creek Massacre" in 1879, in which hundreds of defenseless Indians were surrounded by a regiment of infantry and shot down in cold blood. Some of these Indians had, to be sure, committed crime; but their crime would not justify the indiscriminate slaughter of the many who were innocent. This is only one example out of the innumerable cases of slaughter in which great atrocities have been committed by the whites. We do not mean to say that the Indian is entirely innocent or that he should not be held responsible for his acts. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the white man has, when we consider his superior enlightenment, committed far greater crimes than the red man.

"There are hundreds of pages of incontestable testimony on the side of the Indian, but testimony on the red man's side is set down as sentimentalism or it is ascribed to political partisanship, tossed aside and forgotten. However great perplexity and difficulty there may be in the details of any and every plan possible for doing at this late date anything like justice to the Indian, however hard it may be for able statesmen and good men to agree on something that ought to be done, there certainly is or ought to be no trouble whatever in agreeing upon certain things that ought not to be done, and which must cease to be

done before the first steps can be taken towards righting the wrongs and wiping out the disgrace of the present condition of our Indians."

In most instances the government has desired to be just; but the government representative, who by modern political methods is appointed to attend to the details of Indian

affairs, is seeking wealth for himself rather than justice for the Indians. Nor will the results in this or any other branch of the government service be put upon a humane footing until merit and not political preferment shall be the basis of our civil service, both in state and in national affairs. F. O. '00.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE IRISH-AMERICAN.

The advances of science which most intimately concern mankind are those which are purely economic in their character, and more particularly those that deal directly with the preservation of health. Man, in a perfectly natural state, is the embodiment of health. Disease is due to some violation of nature's laws. And if we follow the course of man through the stages of what is called civilization, we find that in modifying his conditions to conform to the demands of his habitat, he has many times violated nature's edicts at the expense of his own health.

The value of a knowledge of these changes and their effects upon the physical, mental and moral life of man is at the present time recognized as invaluable, and one of the most important questions with which scientific men have to deal. In the treatment of diseases, physicians have in many cases almost reversed their treatment. They recognize the fact that at least 90 per cent. of our sickness is directly traceable to improper food that in most cases is taken through ignorance of the results, though in some cases persons of apparent knowledge of the value and effects of foods seem to prefer the life of an epicure to one of health. It is strange in a measure to state that the persons with the most imperfect physical organisms are those that possess the highest mental ability. Whether this is the fault of their

educational system or whether it is a natural sequence of improper food is the question with which we have to deal. The Americans as a people, possess on an average as great, if not the greatest, mental ability of any known people; yet it is doubtful whether their physical development on the average would compare favorably with that of the other great civilized nations. On the other hand, the Irish as a race have the best physical form and development, yet statistics gathered in this country show that they are among the most illiterate that come to our shores. From these facts are we to assume that mental training and physical development are incompatible, or are we to say that it is our educational methods that are at fault, or is it because of the kind of food that the Americans as a people consume? We know that Americans live better than almost any other people, yet is this better living better in reality, or is it simply a paradox? With a view to solving the problem, can we not gather data by observing the Irishman in his native land, and the changes which he undergoes when placed in American conditions? Statistics show that he is the first of aliens to become naturalized and assimilated in the national organization. It is a matter of a short time—the second generation at most—until he loses his identity, and changes his fiery characteristic Celtic temperament to an almost Teutonic compos-

ure, and at the same time fails somewhat in his physical bearing.

Now what brings about these changes, and particularly, what part does food play in the transformation?

There are many things to be considered in such changes. Buckle tells us that the physical agents that most powerfully influence the human race are climate, food, soil, and the general aspect of nature. The last named, working chiefly through the sight and appealing to the imagination, has directed the association of ideas and given rise to marked national traits and characteristics. Climate, food and soil are so intimately related in their effects on man, that for our present purpose they may be considered as one. Climate and soil produce the food, and the number of people in a country is commensurate with the kind and quality of the food produced. At the present time, however, when the products of one part of the world are carried so cheaply and quickly to any other part thereof, the question of the kind of produce raised in a country is not so important as it was in former times. It is the question of what is eaten that intimately concerns us. In comparing the diets of the above mentioned people, it is not necessary to give a strictly accurate statement of the different classes of foods eaten by each, but simply a relative view will suffice. It has been proven that in order to sustain a perfectly healthy body for any length of time, a food made up of protein carbohydrates and fat is necessary, the relative amount of these differing for different persons, and for the same person under different conditions. Just how to balance these and at the same time constitute a wholesome and nutritious food is a question of more real than apparent difficulty. It is self-evident in most cases a relative balance

is not sought, and in a great many cases too great an amount of animal protein matter is eaten. Such a violation of natural law cannot escape punishment. It is universally known that the Irish as a race are obliged to consume a large amount of carbohydrate food in the form of potatoes, oatmeal, etc. Consequently the amount of protein taken is much smaller than that consumed by the average American. But the fact is evident, judging from the results, that even though they are obliged to thus balance their diet, they are nearer to a perfectly healthful standard than we who are not so compelled.

The amount of protein necessary in the economy of a healthy individual has been much disputed of late, and at the present time many prominent hygienic students advocate an all-vegetable diet even for athletes, and it must be confessed that their statements are founded on facts that will bear investigation. Again, Americans as a people indulge to a most indiscreet degree in pastries, candies, etc., and as a result the dentists reap a rich harvest. There is an immense demand for patent medicines and other worthless drugs that are absolutely detrimental to everything that is good. After following such a life of real dissipation for a period of time there is nothing on earth to save the victim from physical degeneration. This is one of the American advantages that has been misused. Food turned to a poison by concentrating it and discarding a part that is essential as a carrier of the other parts that are in themselves too rich and indigestible.

The Irishman, on the other hand, not through any exercise of foresight on his part, is not tempted by such injurious concoctions. His menu must of necessity be extremely plain, and as a result his health remains unimpaired in many cases

where it would otherwise break down. It must also be added that the water of the Emerald Isle may have some medicinal advantages over that of many parts of America, but this is a small matter in comparison with the solid food taken. In summing up the factors most active on the Irish of America, we must state from observation assisted by scientific facts, that foods play no part to speak of, and if any, in a retroactive way, because, everything being equal, the mental and moral growth is commensurate with physical health, and consider-

ing the fact that the Irishman in America partakes of the same amount of proteid food as the American, it follows from what has already been stated that he eats too much of concentrated food and takes too large a proportion of his nitrogenous food from the animal kingdom instead of from the vegetable world, to preserve the best health, and consequently must resist to a certain degree the best influences of civilization. This being so, any advancement that he makes must be ascribed to the general aspect of nature.

H. M.

MECHANICAL.

Our new engine has been placed in the Mechanical building.

The new forge shop is nearly completed. The old forges have been moved into the new room, and will be used until the new forges

Harold Standwold, with 'or, has gained quite a reputation in the vicinity of Georgetown as an expert machinist.

The University of California is erecting a new building for the department of mining engineering.

Mr. Chas. F. Brush has presented the University of Michigan with a machine for manufacturing and experimenting with liquid air.

Armor plate for modern war vessels costs from \$450 to \$500 per ton.

The Calumet and Hecla copper mine has a shaft 4,900 feet deep. The daily output from this one shaft is 5,000 tons, and the lode of rock from which the most ore is taken is 13 feet wide. The company uses two 2,000-horse-power and one 7,000-horse-power plants, solely for the purpose of supplying the mines with air, and employs 6,700 men.

The largest locomotive in the world is the one ordered last spring of the Brooks Locomotive Works by the Illinois Central railroad. Its total weight upon the drivers is 232,200 pounds, which is about 2000 pounds more than the heaviest engine yet built.

The world's output of iron ore has advanced from 58,354,000 tons in 1890 to 78,000,000 tons in 1898, and the estimated output for 1899 is 85,500,000 tons. The United States is credited with 13,000,000 tons of pig iron. It is thought, according to contracts already made for delivery, that next year the upper lake iron district alone will turn out 20,000,000 tons of ore.

The Russian government is attempting to place an order for 700 locomotives for its Siberian railway, among European and American manufacturers, but has been unable to do so on account of the limited time given the manufacturers for completing the contract.

The city of Buffalo uses nearly 270 gallons of water per capita per day. Washington is next with 240 gallons, and Philadelphia third with 220.

ATHLETICS.

Beef-eaters (?)

Tackle low boys.

The cup first and the oyster stew follows.

What's the matter with the third team? In a few more years they will be defending the trophy.

The tackling bag is a new addition to the foot ball apparatus. It is giving the right kind of work to the boys for developing good tackling.

It is pleasing to note that the fracture that Mr. Fowler sustained in the game with the Henley Athletic Association is now nicely grown together.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Clayton Worst is again able to be out, having recovered from the severe sprain which he received in practice work about two weeks ago.

The ladies of the college are enthusiastic over the showing made by our team in the games with the Twin City teams.

Our Coach, Dr. Grass, was absent about a week looking after his practice at Wimbledon, but was present for the Macalester game.

The foot ball practice and systematic work shows to advantage. The interference is stronger than in previous years and the players seem able to break the opponents plays, and the line does excellent work. The boys are just a little slow in getting started and their fumbles have been costly.

The appearance of Henley Athletic Association and Macalester teams gave Fargo people an opportunity to see some good foot-ball. The attendance was small though the weather was perfect. The foot-ball spirit must grow a great deal before we can feel sure of paying

out on the games. The large number of visitors who come to see President McKinley and saw our game with Alexandria was all that saved us financially this season.

Basket ball will soon be the order. In this the ladies may take an active part, and they expect to have a team that will "win everything."

Undoubtedly the accident to Fowler was all that permitted Henley to score and thus win the game.

The foot-ball rally at Co. B Armory, on the 27th of October, was an interesting affair. It was the first one of its kind in Fargo, and was well worth attending by any one interested in the advancement of Athletics. A number of business men and between two or three hundred students were present, representing the different educational institutions of Fargo and Moorhead. Short addresses were given on the following subjects: "The Value of Athletics," "The History of Rugby Foot-Ball," "How Foot-Ball is Played" and "The Introduction of Foot-Ball into the United States." College songs were sung by the different institutions represented, and the yells of each institution were enthusiastically rendered.

It is with interest that the editor of this department has observed the growth of foot-ball in our institution. Three years ago it was almost impossible to gather up a team with "subs" enough to last through a good hard game. Two years ago the first team was somewhat stronger and we had material enough to make up a second team, which was capable of giving fair practice to the first team, besides furnishing good substitute material. Last year, although a large number of our players enlisted and departed for the Philippines, both teams had increased in strength. This year

more good material has appeared than ever before. The first team is composed of as good material as could be desired, and needs only time and experience to make them one of the strongest teams of the west. The second team has proven itself capable of combating with other teams of the city, and a third team has been organized to train succeeding teams.

Again our annual game of football with the University has resulted in defeat for us. While our boys put up a good game, they showed the lack of experience and team work in which the "U" boys showed up so well. Both teams played clean ball, but the A. C.'s seemed unable to resist the trick plays which were worked on them time and again for long gains. While our team made good gains while carrying the ball, yet a costly fumble would always prevent the much coveted touchdown. Although defeated, we feel all the more determined to win next time. We have the material for a winning team; all that it needs is development, and with the prospects of having them nearly all

back next year, we will come out second best to no other team.

The "preachers" came over October 18 to play a game of foot-ball. While the first team were getting dressed the second team lined up to give the visitors some practice, and had little difficulty in finding holes in their line and getting through for touch downs. When the first team put in an appearance it was decided to play simply for practice and our team was given some good practice in defensive plays.

Captain Muma, of the University of California foot-ball eleven, expects to play the crack team from Wisconsin state university, Christmas Day, though a settlement of the financial question has delayed a definite arrangement for a game.

From the showing made by Wisconsin against Yale, it seems she will be a worthy opponent for either of California's universities. Wisconsin has proposed sending a debating team with her foot-ball eleven to try conclusions in forensics with Stanford and Berkley.

—Minneapolis Journal.

EXCHANGES.

The Volante comes to us in an attractive form, but the dearth of literary matter scarcely makes up for the abundance of material that may be found in other departments.

The Comenian finds few superiors on our exchange table as an all-around college paper. The article "Human Destiny" shows more continuity of thought than is found in the average oration.

The Student and The Blue and Gold are conspicuous by their absence up to the hour of our going to press. Is foot-ball taking up too much of their time?

The college papers which neglect to publish one or more articles a month on "Spain's Downfall," "The Departed Glory of a Once Famous Nation," etc., are certainly behind the times.‡

The Sanitary Home, published by Professor Ladd, of this college, while not strictly a student paper, has in it many articles of interest to students. In the November number an article appears from the pen of Professor W. W. Hastings, of the University of Nebraska, on Hygienic Adaptation in Student Life, which is of interest and value to every student.

The editor of the Phrenocosmian gives us in the October number an idea of the all-around idea. It is perhaps lamentable that so few ideal students are to be found, yet the fact may easily be accounted for. The average student, pursuing a regular college course, who gives the necessary preparation to his studies, has not strength or time to excel in all other lines of work incident to college life. He may succeed unusually well in rhetorical lines, be the best all-around athlete or an enthusiastic worker along society lines; but it is out of all reason to expect him to be everything at once.

College students should be abreast with the advanced thought of the age. The results of scientific investigation should aid him in the many affairs of life. In using analogies from nature, the student should seek facts rather than tradition and mythology. In the October *Georgetownian*, a writer on moral invertebracy cites the serpent as once having a different structure than now, its present prostrate form resulting

The recent numbers of "Bookman," "Literature" and "Book Reviews" teem with matter interesting to the literary student. They are on file in Prof. Bottenfield's room.

The English Department lately addressed a letter to each of the publishers of recent works of fiction asking information concerning living authors. These publishers have nearly all responded and the information is on file in room M.

"The Story of France," by the Hon. Thomas Watson, of Populistic fame, was viciously pounced upon by some partisan critics, presumably because no good thing could come out of Nazereth, as it were. But unbiased judgment is now declaring

from a curse of God. We doubt if science will bear him out in his statements, and if not his argument is worthless. A little more of Darwin and of Huxley would be a benefit to that college.

The author of "Southern Patriotism" in *The Erskinian*, displays a spirit of true patriotism. It does not have the feeling of resentment toward the north so commonly noticed in our southern exchanges.

The *Baylor Literary* contains an unusually interesting article on Dante, which gives the readers an idea of the life and passions of this great poet, and the circumstances which led to the production of his immortal *Divine Comedy*. Either our sense of humor is not acute, or "The Turn of a Joke" is not as amusing as the author intended it should be. It is decidedly overdrawn, as is also "Robert Lancerre's Graduation Day," but would be less objectionable if not so replete with rhetorical blunders. "An Experience" is worthy of special mention.

that the Hon. Hayseeds-in-his-hair has really produced a monumental work.

Just now Rudyard Kipling seems to have a worthy competitor in Maurice Hewlett, whose "Forest Lovers" and, more recently, whose "Little Novels of Italy" are attracting so much attention from those who delight in nature out of doors.

"Richard Carvel" has reached a sale of 200,000—a close second to "David Harum."

Leland Stanford University, California, has lately received \$11,000,000 more moneo from Mrs. Stanford. This institution is destined to be one of the greatest in the world.

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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, \$.50
Single copies,10

Subscribers are requested to give prompt notice of any non-delivery or delay in delivery of magazines. All communications to be addressed to Business department, "THE SPECTRUM," Agricultural College, N. D.

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To those interested in college work, President Hadley, of Yale, in his inaugural address, said many things worth remembering.

He pointed out the influence the period spent in college has in after years, hence the necessity of cultivating the habits of integrity and fair dealing while there.

The new president showed himself strongly opposed to the present idea of scholarships, which is an

attempt to get something without giving value in return. They should be given only for distinguished work, or in payment for services rendered. His idea of college athletics is that they should be for the creation of unity among the students, and the creation of common interests and traditions, and should be entirely devoid of the taint of professionalism which is often found in our great institutions of learning. A strong plea was made for a more democratic student body. In a land with a government of the people by the people, there is no better time to learn the principles of true democracy than while in college.

There has been quite a demand this term for instruction in stenography and typewriting. These are becoming necessary qualifications for modern business methods, and why should not a college whose aim is "to fit men for citizenship, and the industrial pursuits of life" include these subjects in its curriculum? Surely the instructor in book-keeping has ample time for a class in this line, and such an addition will increase the utility of the institution without additional expense. In fact, there are several subjects of vital importance to the farmer and mechanic which are not provided for in our present course. True, some of them may be included in the list of electives, but THE SPECTRUM believes that students in this school should be offered a "business course," including a thorough discussion of mortgages, contracts, notes, deeds, and other business papers. It is not essential that a farmer should be a lawyer, but he should know enough of law to transact such business as commonly arises in his vocation. He should know not only how to secure the best results from the soil, but he should be trained to do business on business principles.

During the past month the greatest sporting event of the year has again been won by the Americans. Sir Thomas Lipton brought to this country one of the fleetest yachts that has ever competed for the cup, and has shown himself a thorough sportsman. He won the admiration of his competitors and returns to England satisfied that he lost the race to a superior boat. For days they waited patiently for favorable weather, and on the preliminary trials the results seemed to indicate that the Shamrock would carry home the long coveted prize, but in the final test the Columbia won three straight "heats." The Shamrock is the only boat for several years that has given the Americans any cause for alarm, and she was beaten by only a few yards. It is quite probable that Major E. Jameson, M. P., will be the next to challenge. He is a warm friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, and witnessed the recent race. He, of course, will have the Shamrock for a pattern and to test his new boat. People who ought to know say the name of the new boat will be "Hibernia."

Probably there is no better index to a student's character than the degree of loyalty he gives to his college. Just as a good citizen is always ready to defend his country, so a good student is always ready to support his college. If he feels that he is under no obligations to it, he either considers himself too good for the institution or the institution is too good for him, and the sooner connections are severed the better it will be for both.

His loyalty can be shown in various ways, by thorough application to studies or by good deportment. An institution is judged by its students. If they show themselves to be manly and intelligent, a good impression will be formed; if on the other hand they do not show any

indications of refinement, and do not care to support their college by either word or action, anything but a good impression will be formed. The games or entertainments conducted by the students reflect credit upon the college according to their success. When students are seen going over the fence to a foot-ball game instead of entering by the front gate, or performing equally contemptible acts to avoid the payment of a few cents, it can be assumed that the principles of those students are just as small as the amount they are trying to get out of paying.

We are glad there are but a few of this class here, and we hope they will entirely disappear. With a college that is doing so much for its students as this is, every student worthy of the name will do his utmost to show his appreciation.

Dr. Mallarian lectured in the Congregational Church, Sunday, October 22, on "Social and Economic Conditions in Turkey." Of his lecture a hearer said: "Dr. Mallarian is an eloquent speaker of power and originality. His utterances in the discussion of the problem in its various phases, were energetic and forceful, bearing the stamp of deep conviction. He manifested a strong individuality in his speech, which was a scholarly effort throughout.

A class of girls have chosen English Literature as a special study for the year. They have been reveling in the romantic verse of Chaucer, and have enthusiastically championed some one, some the other, of his two heroes in *The Knight's Tale*. The weird rhythm and the Teutonic strength of *Beowulf* have also much interested the class.

What preparation is being made for the declamation contest?

PHILOSOPHY OF WAR.

Once more the white winged dove of peace has been the victim of the murderous arrow. Once again the screech of the ravenous war vulture penetrates the ear of civilization. The horizon of the world's politics has not been so dismal and threatening since the time of the great Napoleon as it is at the present time. The human mind can not conceive of a more hideous sight than the present aspect of Europe, as with covetous eyes she looks upon the weak peoples of the Orient. The atrocities of the Sultan are as a feather in the balance when compared with the ravages of nations that are accredited with civilization, and Christianity and a higher ideal of life. We are filled with horror when we read of the Indian massacres of pioneer times. The thoughts of the war-whoop of the Iroquois or the Sioux raise in our imagination visions of regions infernal; but what are these in comparison with the boom of the Maxims and Gattlings, which pour out death in South Africa and in the Philippines. Every day brings reports of hundreds killed and wounded, and yet beyond a casual remark. There is no interest taken by those who are not in some way connected with the contending parties. But behind the gloomy sights and the cries of the dying, is there not a philosophical cause for all this sacrifice of human life? Is it all to pass and be considered as a matter of circumstance, something that has come to pass through the incompetency of political leaders, or is it the natural solution of the problem of progress? We believe that the latter will be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and within the life of many of our college students of today. Through the mists and gloom of the clouds of the present war can we not in some measure foresee the

the world's changes, and the philosophy of the present sacrifice of life? If we study history, and especially the history of civilization, we cannot fail to see that some of the greatest boons to men were the direct offspring of apparent disaster, and if we go to nature and endeavor to learn her mode of progress, we cannot fail to be impressed with her apparently cruel yet sublime laws. The birth of individuals is, in many cases, brought about through the death of others; and with the merest stretch of the imagination, we may apply this law to nations. The great nations of the earth, the Assyrian, the Greek and the Roman, fell in turn and from their ruins sprang nobler and better successors. And so it is both with individuals and nations. It is simply a survival of the fittest. While the moral worlds stand aghast waiting for the results of the war in South Africa, may we not venture to predict the ultimate outcome? It matters little whether the Boers are beaten or are recognized as an independent republic, they have some day to help England subdue if not annihilate the Egyptian in his native haunts. If we look back upon the utter destruction of the American red man we can, with propriety, ascribe it to nothing but the triumph of nature, and so it will be with the black man of Africa and probably with his Mongolian brethren. The time is coming when those inferior races must fall before the advance of the white man. The present war is hastening that time. These sentiments may appear cruel and unbecoming to present day civilization.

We are reaching a stage when effeminate sympathy cannot be allowed to overrule reason, and a time when nature says to rule or be ruled, and a time when the fittest must rule. The "exclusion act" of this

country is probably the first step towards this end. The Philippine war is another and the war now raging in South Africa also points in this direction. The sacrifice in each case is great but the ultimate end is worthy of all, and something governed by causes outside of our present horizon.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Be men.

Be loyal.

Be earnest.

Fine weather.

Strong adjectives.

Henleys won, 6-0.

Macallester too, 21-11.

Dor Tucker, one of our ex-football players, came down from Sanborn to see the Henley-Aggie football game.

Miss Ollie Worst has gone to St. Paul for treatment for throat trouble.

The choir rendered an anthem in chapel Monday, Oct. 30, and were heartily applauded by the "preps."

Professors McArdle and Warren went to Dawson Saturday, October 28, for a goose hunt. They report a good time and lots of game.

The Moorhead Normals gave an entertainment Tuesday, Oct. 31, at Fraternity Hall, Moorhead.

The advanced class in sewing are making garments for exhibition in the department rooms.

A piano has been placed in Francis Hall for those who are musically inclined.

Miss Larson wears a kissing bug. Boys, beware!

The English class have finished reading Chaucer and are now beginning on Beowulf.

The rhetoric class are quite proficient in using the phrase, you know.

A bevy of Fargo College girls paid our institution a visit Monday, November 6.

Have you seen our canes?

Red Pop!

9:50 a. m. Come on Art, let's go to chapel.

Dr. Hinebach visited the college October 23.

The Minneapolis papers contain accounts of our foot ball games.

Gilbert Hannan, with '04, is one of the live teachers in Cass County.

The drives on the campus have been graded and are in good condition for the coming winter.

Professor Keene's house is enclosed, and the fine weather has made possible its early completion.

Did the applause for that anthem discourage the choir for future efforts?

The game between Harvard and Pennsylvania ended in a free fight. Each wanted the ball as a trophy.

Camera Club.

A new German Club.

C. B. Chacey has resumed his studies at this institution instead of at Fargo College as noted in the Forum.

Dr. Mallarian has offered a prize for the best essay handed in by the members of his rhetoric class.

The Moorhead Normal has been trying to arrange a game of football with our second team.

"Modjeska" and her company rendered "Mary Stuart" at the opera house Monday, Oct. 30. In some of the public schools of the state a holiday was given that the teachers might attend the play. The Normal girls came over in a body, and occupied the "heaven."

Dr. Mallarian will deliver a lecture on "The Novel in Literature," at the Valley City Normal, November 17, and the University at Grand Forks, November 25.

W. W. Paulson, with '00, has been working at Cando for two years. He expects to return to college this fall and continue his studies in the mechanical course.

At the regular meeting of the Athenian Society, Saturday, October 21, Prof. McArdle gave a talk on the Yellowstone Park and illustrated it with fifty stereopticon views.

The Philos gave one of their entertaining public programs, Saturday, October 28. After the literary program light refreshments were served. Dr. Mallarian acted as critic.

Minnesota U. glories in a new athletic field named for its honored president, Northrop field. It was dedicated Nov. 4 by a game with the Northwestern.

The books which have been used for chapel singing have been exchanged for books containing a greater variety of music, and soon the students will be familiar with all the popular college songs.

Since the last edition of THE SPECTRUM we have not heard our editor-in-chief sing his favorite song, "How Would You Like to Be the Ice Man?"

The difference between a foot ball game and a prize fight is that in a prize fight you know who is going to hit you and in a foot ball game you do not.

Elections in Kentucky must be very exciting. About a score of fights are chronicled as the out-growth and many of them resulted fatally. One man was stoned to death.

Louis Fredrick, '04, is one of the

last to give up his studies and enlist in the regular army for service in the Philippines.

S. Draggee, with '03, was married in October and will continue to put into practice the science of agriculture. THE SPECTRUM extends congratulations.

The speeches given at the faculty reception by Miss Brittin and Mr. Heath were appreciated by all listeners. Many were heard to remark on the wonderful oratorical ability of the two.

"Rooting" as a fine art has largely given away before the assaults of the leather-lunged, tallow-brained fraternity who rank in athletics on about the same plane of intellect as a boiler factory does in the fine arts.

The Domestic Economy Department has purchased a refrigerator in which to place the necessities of life. The doors all have locks and the teacher carries the key. Alas! for the hopes of Mienecke's followers.

Since one of our young gentleman was hurt on the gridiron, a certain young lady of this institution has given up appearing in college society. We hope, when the gentleman has recovered, to see her smiling face once more in our midst.

Prof. Waldron took his son Max to the twin cities for medical treatment. While there he saw the foot ball game between the U. of M. and Grinnel. He thinks that our team would stand a good show against the U. of M.

The young gentlemen of this institution are very fond of angel food. A party of them made a tour of Francis Hall the morning after the reception, to see that all cake had been properly taken care of.

The walls of our chapel have been greatly beautified by a number of pictures of celebrated authors and

statesmen. They are truly works of art and not only an adornment but will give all an opportunity to become familiar with the faces of those we so often hear quoted.

Rumor says that one of our girls will clerk in one of the stores after Christmas, but does not state whether she will be a drug clerk or a dry goods clerk.

Hallowe'en was not observed by the boys in their usual manner, but the girls made up for the deficiency of their co-laborers. They turned out and serenaded the different members of the faculty. Sad to relate the faculty failed to appreciate their musical ability.

October 19, Professor Brosche and his class of young pupils gave a recital before a large audience in the college chapel. The class included four mandolins and two violins, and for young performers the parts were well rendered and received hearty applause.

The athletic board of the Chicago U. have ruled that no special student will be permitted to compete for a place on any athletic team until he has been in attendance three months, and no special student may become captain of any athletic team.

The English Department has a large list of good books which any student may draw from at any time they are not needed by the English classes.

The Athletic Association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: F. O. Olsen, president; E. D. Stewart, vice-president; C. K. Stark, secretary; T. F. Manns, treasurer; L. B. Greene, custodian; T. H. Heath member on state board; Jas. McGuigan, member at large.

Manns and Jensen, two of our foot-ball players, went to the Forks with the Normal team, but the U's

wisely refused to let them play. Playing with another team savors too much of professionalism, and is not approved by the Association. Let us have clean athletics.

R. B. Reed, '95, a member of the Grand Jury, now in session at Fargo, paid the College a visit Nov. 8. He thinks the foot-ball team has some good material but it needs development. Suggestions and criticisms from alumni are gladly received. Mr. Reed was a member of our first team and that team won everything.

The senior preps. were much divided in their classification by the introduction of new studies into their year of the curriculum; consequently none of the classes of that year are as full as they would otherwise be. Only two members received the assignment of elocution, and they have been organized into an American Literature class, with the hope that next terms assignment to elocution will be larger.

Wisconsin made such a good showing with Yale that Chicago is quite anxious to meet her on the gridiron. All the western universities had boycotted Chicago because she insisted that all games be played in Chicago, and was not willing to give the visitors half of the receipts. If Chicago will yield to the demands a game will probably be arranged, as Wisconsin is anxious to measure strength with Chicago.

Friday evening, November 3, the faculty gave an informal reception to the students. About eight o'clock the guests assembled in Francis Hall, which had been appropriately decorated, and all took advantage of the opportunity to get acquainted with the new students and new members of the teaching force. Mr. Simpson, of Fergus Falls, was a guest and demonstrated his ability as a mandolin soloist. Mrs. R. A. Shattuck favored the company with

some excellent vocal and piano solos, and several of the young ladies contributed to the enjoyment by responding with piano selections. Later in the evening the college Mandolin and Guitar Club made its debut and furnished several pleasing numbers. The faculty propose to hold similar receptions at least once each term. They certainly add much to college life.

The following table contains a list of the representative colleges of the United States, their attendance for last year and the minimum and average cost of attendance.

INSTITUTION	Average	Minimum	Attendance
Williams College...	\$700	\$250	\$305
Bowdoin College...	340	250	234
Univ. of Kansas....	200	75	1100
Northwestern Univ.	319	219	2942
Univ. of Michigan...	300-400	250	3100
Beloit College.....	300	200	417
Univ. of Vermont...	300	200	554
Oberlin College.....	195-309		1034
Indiana Univ.....	150-300		1049
Univ. of Penn.....	400	335	2834
Boston University..		300	1500
Harvard University.		300	3900
Univ. of California..	200	160	2300
Princeton Univ....	250-1000		1100
Georgetown Univ...	500	400	700
Washingt'n & Lee U.	225-250		160
Univ. of Nebraska..	225	100	1915
Univ. of Tennessee.	260	140	598
Purdue University..	150-200		750
Syracuse University	250-350		1200
Univ. of Illinois.....		200	1750
Cornell Univ. N.Y..	400-500	150	2324
Univ. of Wisconsin.	320	125	1920
Brown Univ.....	265-890		925
N. D. Agr'l College.	175	125	240
Univ. of Iowa.....	224		1200
Minnesota State U..		200	2900
Ohio State U.....		200	1100
Leland Stanford U..	300	150	1200
Univ. N. Carolina...	203	160	487
Dartmouth College.	203	250	694
Yale University....	545	350	2500
—U. of M. Daily.			

Smith College has 400 freshmen this year.

Brown has a smaller freshman class than last year.

University of Illinois professors have organized a golf club.

Williams began its 106th year with a freshman class of 110.

Reports from the University of Minnesota indicate that its total number of students will this year reach, or even pass, 3,000.

The Princeton flag was at the masthead of the Perry relief ship, along with the stars and stripes, and was carried farther north than any American flag since 1871.

Athletes on the University of Michigan foot-ball team will likely be taken to the Paris exposition. Trainer Fitzpatrick has broached the idea, and it is popular among the students.

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