

The Spectrum.

Published by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

VOL. III.

MARCH 15, 1899.

No. VI.

The Theological Spirit.

The range of phenomena of which the human mind is capable of taking cognizance, though great, is limited. Over the area of this vast field the mind of man is ceaselessly working; sifting, sorting, viewing the just relations of things, comparing the like, contrasting the unlike, searching out truth, developing laws—in short, organizing science and philosophy.

Because of the vastness of the field and the complexity of the phenomena presenting themselves, as well as the natural conservatism which seems inherent in man, the progress has necessarily been hesitating and slow. Advance has been more rapid along certain lines, and, in consequence, the effect of the super-developed factors has been greater than their importance would warrant. The race has often developed in a disproportionate manner.

Reading history aright and generalizing therefrom, we may roughly determine when a certain set of factors becomes detrimental to the highest welfare; which set of factors should naturally be encouraged and which should be repressed.

It is the object of this discussion to show some of the effects of the theological spirit upon civilization, when it has aided and when it has retarded.

We would not confuse the idea of a theological spirit with those noble religious feelings and sentiments which nearly all mankind, to a greater or less degree, hold in common. We hold the two to be entirely separate. Theology is an intellectual structure, consisting of certain arbitrary beliefs and dogmas concerning things beyond the grasp of

man's mind and proposed for human guidance.

It then necessarily follows that a factor of such a nature would have its greatest influence when the intellects of the masses are held in control by the intellects of the few. This factor, this theological spirit, fixes the beliefs and controls the action of a large portion of the race; and, if judiciously used, it serves as a political element of untold power for good or evil.

From the beginning, mankind has, at intervals, passed through great crises. At times the thread of civilization seemed broken, lost—never to be recovered. But because of the innate tendency of life, man, though impeded at times by force of circumstances, has ever striven onward and upward toward the goal which, at present can be but dimly described.

When man was issuing from the gloom of a barbarous age, he progressed slowly for his working materials were scanty, his sphere of action limited. When the glare of the lightning or the roar of the cataract struck terror to his simple heart, he was wont to serve and appease the spirits who, as he supposed, held such fearful sway. By slow degrees a class arose which attended to the worship of the people, received sacrifices, and performed other religious duties. The priestly class thus became more and more defined. As early as the eighth century in Europe the theological factor became prominent above all others. The priests gained immense influence over the common people, acquiring wealth in abundance. With wealth came leisure, hence many of the priests gave learning their attention.

There, within the monasteries of Europe, were kept the seeds of civilization; glorious, permanent, and abiding. Little did these friars realize, as they patiently copied and embellished the ancient manuscripts, as they heated the unknown chemicals in their crucibles, as they gazed with thoughtful mind upon the stars, that posterity would owe them a debt of gratitude that could never be repaid. They labored patiently and nobly, safely protected from the tumult and intrigues of camp and court. But the Christian church has not always worked so silently for the cause of man. When necessary, she has girded on the armor of battle to fight for the rights and liberties, nay, for the very life of herself and the common people.

With heroism and fortitude beyond parallel, she battled for hundreds of years the Moors in Old Spain, and had it not been for her courageous action we might today have turned our faces toward Mecca, where Allah receives prayers. For centuries the clergy of Scotland repelled the advance of the Scottish nobles and kings upon their lawful rights. With thrills of emotion and sympathy we read of the awful privations and sufferings that the ministers of the Lowlands underwent in defending the rights that were so dear to them. But nobles and king were at length defeated, and Scotland's political liberty was finally obtained.

It is a striking attribute of man that he seeks dominion over his fellows. In the low stages of civilization, selfishness chiefly influences the operations of man—his power is so applied as to suit his supposed self interest. When man segregated into communities, definite laws and forms of government influenced him. Then, selfishness was not centered in mere physical force, the intellect helped to guide and rule it. Knowledge was slightly dispersed, influencing but a few. Selfishness, the chief factor, prompted the ruling powers. It centered in the political arenas, and the early centuries found entangling political alliances between church and state. So

closely were the two connected that a history of the one must include that of the other.

When the church began her struggle with the different states of Europe for political preferment, she lost sight of her high and holy calling, only to prostitute herself for the sake of wealth and power. To secure the maximum of power it was necessary that she obtain a following of the masses. From them, troops and money would be forthcoming wherewith she might make further advances. The temporal potentates of Europe relied upon loyalty and patriotism to fill their ranks. That spiritual ruler, the pope, was peculiarly fortunate in possessing influence which his contemporaries might well envy; and, indeed, influence to which even they were forced to submit. His means were potent; for man, sunk in ignorance, acknowledged the supremacy of the church over his intelligence in this world and his soul in the next.

Having secured his entire homage, it was possible for her to wield an almost unlimited power for good, by promoting and encouraging intellectual pursuits. But such a course, it seems, was thought to be suicidal to her own welfare, nay, to her own existence. Let her attain and keep to an integral whole and then there was nothing that she might not do. Essential was it to her that all knowledge and all thought and all belief should come from one source. When this idea became shattered her power was shaken, and her glory dimmed. But have not all theological bodies adhered to the same principle of action? and have not their subjects broken away more and more from creeds and dogmas only as they have become enlightened? Infuse knowledge into man and he will think aright, his feelings will be more highly sensitive, he will construct his own theology, and may he not then be a nobler type of manhood?

Take from the shelves the history of any nation, and, scanning its pages, see instances innumerable, how, with relentless hand, the church has held back

the best intellects of the age; yea, more, she has slain even the bodies which have nurtured those intellects. Note the unnumbered times she has sanctioned and even participated in pillage and spoliation. Murder has put a bloody finger upon every page of history and, as the days of reckoning come, can the different churches say: "We are innocent?"

The results of theological sway are easily seen, the causes are no more recondite. The conditions which make such a factor possible should not be deplored, for it is characteristic of all peoples that they pass through a stage where faith is the guide of all actions. The race, as a whole, did the best it could, and it cannot be censured for its ignorance or for its lack of action. We forget that half barbarous people adopted a religion which long centuries had evolved among a people pre-eminently spiritual. That they could assimilate what was above their standard, of necessity could not follow. As they had but lately emerged from barbarism, it was but natural that their thinkers walked in the valleys of superstition and ignorance—only rarely making slight ascents of the mountains around whose summits plays the pure, cold air of truth. But science has advanced with no faltering step. Has the history of the last two thousand years shown that any such advance has harmed mankind in the least? No, for every advance in truth has promoted true religion and not irreligion. True, the parapets of theology have been battered down under its resistless assaults, but have we not bettered by the change? All advances have but broadened and ennobled man's idea of Christ and God; and though the onward march of truth has been met by bigotry and perverseness coupled with a conservatism almost overwhelming, yet we cannot say that the result has been wholly bad, for it compelled truth to protect herself so valiantly and to bear herself so nobly that, perhaps, nothing was lost thereby.

Man's deep religious nature will ever react upon his thirst for knowledge, and

these two forces, balancing each other, will produce a creation which prophets, in their divine moments, have pictured. I see before me a noble race arising, clothed in power majestic—the forces of nature yield themselves to its touch; still dependent upon the infinite, its spiritual nature holds ever sweeter and diviner communion with God.

L. R. W.

The First Magician.

Webster defines a magician as one who performs things by enchantment. Who was the first magician? Whence came he? What were the wonders he performed? and whence came the enchantment with which he performed them? The first magician of whom history speaks came from Paradise, when God drove Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden, saying, "go forth and earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." His name is Work, he has been upon earth for more than five thousand years and is as young today as when at God's command he went forth the guardian angel of the children of men.

No one but him has ever bathed in the fountain of youth, sought for so long and so unsuccessfully by the people of past ages. The years that have passed have neither silvered his brow nor sapped his strength. He stands today in the prime of his manhood, as noble and majestic as when he stood outside of the gates of Paradise, an unseen force that was to transform the whole wide world into a delightful habitation for the human race. No great or noble deed has ever been accomplished except through his agency. No nation has ever risen without his help, nor yet been overthrown without his aid. His name is a synonym of power and endurance and yet of beauty and sweetness.

Let us trace his deeds from antiquity to the present. We find him in the great cities of the past. When Babylon and Ninevah were built he was there His epitaph still stands by Egypt's sacred river in the pyramids. We can trace his hand in the events that made

Greece the greatest nation of the world socially, morally and politically, and find his name stamped upon Roman power and splendor when Rome led the world, and later, when the name of Rome became but an empty title. He is seen in every step from Charlemagne down to the present time. He took passage with Christopher Columbus when that adventurer sailed from Palos, Spain, rode side by side with Napoleon when that hero conquered the world, was with Washington in the fight for liberty and with Lincoln during the long struggle for universal freedom, and has spent many a midnight vigil with Edison poring over inventions and the application of inventions. His autograph permeates from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the wires of the telegraph and telephone.

The sound of his voice may be heard six days each week in the shops, factories, mills, farms and homes of every land; and on the seventh in the sweet tone of the organ as they echo through the hall of worship.

In fact he is everywhere present concurring forth by his magic word, unseen strength and beauty, calling into being all things needful for life and happiness and spreading over them all the enchantment which he received from God; on being sent forth as the guardian angel of each and every one who is willing to sit with him in the bowers from which idleness has been expelled; for, in the mystic realm of the magician, Work, as nowhere else, is found to be health, wealth, happiness and knowledge.

C. B. C. 'or.

The Geological Distribution of Animals.

There are two known kinds of animal life, viz., extinct and living forms. What the future has in store for the living animals we do not know, as that will depend upon the existing environments.

Of these two kinds of animal life, one may be spoken of as existing in geological time, the other, in present time. Our sole means of obtaining information in regard to the former is from their fossil remains. To understand the depositing of these fossils and to appreciate the enormous lengths of time that have elapsed since they were laid down, it is necessary to know something of the composition of the earth's crust.

The firm crust of the earth is composed of numerous heavy rock strata. Of the rocks which form these strata there are three general classes, viz.: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary. The first is melted rock from the interior of the earth; the second, includes those rocks which have been changed or metamorphosed by heat, pressure or some chemical action; and the third group is made up of those rocks which have been deposited by water. It is this

last group which chiefly contains the fossils so eagerly sought by scientists. These fossils indicate that during certain periods of time certain animal types predominated, so we are perhaps correct in the assumption that each period has been favorable for the development of a particular type of animals. Geology makes use of these in the naming of the several stages of the earth's development.

We learn also that certain fauna and flora existed at the time when each individual deposit was being formed, and the deeper down in the natural strata they occur, just so much earlier must they have appeared in the history of the earth.

Geological time is divided into three great divisions, as follows: Paleozoic, or primary period; Mesozoic, or secondary period, and Cenozoic, Tertiary, or recent period. When we take into consideration the hundreds of years required to deposit a few feet of sedimentary rock, and then think how many thousands of feet deep these rocks are, we can begin to appreciate the great length of time animals have been upon

the earth. Working upon this basis, Dana has given us the following comparative figures of geological time: Cenozoic, 3,000,000 years; Mesozoic, 9,000,000 years; Paleozoic, 36,000,000 years, making a total of 48,000,000 years since animals first left remains upon the earth.

This geological record is by no means a perfect one; many gaps occur in it, and transitional forms are wanting in the strata where they should have occurred. But, as we know that only a small part of the extinct animal and vegetable world could have been preserved in a fossil state, and that of this we may as yet have found only a small part, we cannot conclude, that, because the fossil remains of intermediate stages are missing, they never existed. Sometimes a species suddenly appears in the middle of a stratum, and then as suddenly disappears; even whole groups of species may make their appearance and quickly vanish; but this argument against the theory of selection is diminished by the circumstance that in certain cases series of transitional forms between more or less remotely related organisms have been found, and that many species have been developed in course of time as links between other species and genera. Such positive facts have a higher value when we consider the incompleteness of fossil remains. The close relationship of plants and animals of the present time to the fossil remains of recent formation is a fact of great importance. If we compare the animal and the vegetable life of the most ancient formation with that of the succeeding periods of the earth's development, it is evident that there has been on the whole a continued progress from a lower to a higher condition.

We find by microscopic investigation that there are imbedded in the lowest layers of sedimentary rock many small plants and animals, such as Algae and Protozoans. Next above these we find sea animals of very different groups, such as zoophytes, molluscs, crustaceans and fishes of a low state of

organization. Then come the remains of amphibia, reptiles and mammals of low forms, followed by insects, birds, and mammals of higher forms. Lastly, in very recent strata, indeed, as compared with the strata in which the first animal remains were found, we discover the remains of man. Thus we may reason that we are continually advancing toward greater perfection, the possibilities of which lie in the environments of the future. L. B. G., '01.

If you ever should happen
From cares and studies free,
To think of recreation,
The first thing you would see
As you stroll across the campus,
Your sister (?) by your side,—
A green and yellow banner,
The N. D. A. C.'s pride.

As its silken folds are lifted
By the wooing, winning breeze,
Your heart dictates the sentence:
"I tell you, we'er the cheese!"
What though we were defeated
In last year's football game,
We'll play them again next summer
And pack them home in a frame.

And then about our basket ball,
In fever heat are we,
Players and watchers, as we note,
The ball that flies so free.
And then, there there are our fair ones,
Who make the dust fly round,
And get a hurry on themselves,
That fairly shakes the ground.

Last, but not least, to speak of,—
The tasks that are assigned,
And the profs. that try to help us
To fix them in our minds.
From junior preps to senior
Is a good, long, mighty stride,
And it can be accomplished, too,
If working hard is tried.

Then 'rah for the "Green and Yellow,"
As it floats in the wind so free.
And people coming by inquire:
Who are We? With one voice
Comes quick and clear, the answer:
Why, the N. D. A. C.

J. C. L.

What is the World?

And if the world is but a sleeping room,
 And if our life is but a dreaming,
 Then I wish it to happen that my few
 years, too,
 Shall pass in agreeable visions.

I want my own visions of freedom and
 joy,
 Like those of the fine people yonder;
 I want in my slumber one glimpse of
 delight;
 Of tears I am tired of dreaming.

And if our world is a fair banquet, a
 ball,
 Where we all as guests are invited,
 Then I wish to sit, too, at my ease in
 the hall,
 And have my own share in the feasting.

I, too, can digest a thing that is good,
 I can very well manage a dainty;
 I have in my body the very same blood
 As those who have treasure uncounted.

And if our world is but a garden fair,
 Where roses on all sides are blooming,
 Then I wish to stray through its paths
 as I please,
 And not as the rich shall allow me.

I, too, wish to wear my garland of flow-
 ers,
 I seek not for thorns to adorn me;
 I want to roam there with my love at
 my side,
 In the glow of the myrtles and laurels.

And now if our world is a red battle-
 field,
 Where the strong with the weak are
 contending,
 Then I care not for storm, for wife, or
 for child,
 I stand not aloof from the struggle.

I plunge under fire; a hero I grow;
 Like a lion I fight for the weaker;
 And if a ball strike, and I fall on the
 field,
 I can also greet death with laughter.
 —Songs from the Ghetto.

The Yiddish Dialect.

A volume of songs of labor by Morris Rosenfeld, under the title, "Songs from the Ghetto" (Jewish quarter), has lately been published, and calls attention to a German-Jewish dialect existing in this country, and called the Yiddish. It is oftener printed in Hebrew character, and is read from right to left, which make it unintelligible to almost all American readers; but printed in German characters, as is Mr. Rosenfeld's book, it is as easily read as Pennsylvania Dutch.

The Yiddish is a Lower Rhine dialect, but contains a few Hebrew, Polish and French words, as it is the speech of the Austrian, Polish and Russian Jews.

It is somewhat surprising that a dialect so foreign to America should blossom out into such literary excellence. Mr. Rosenfeld worked as a tailor for many years in the sweat-shops of New York City. There he learned the hard conditions with which much labor contends. In his poems is the "Song of the Shirt," by one that made the shirt, not by one that looked on in pity while the shirt was making.

What do these poems promise for the dialect in which they are written? Is it to become a factor in the complexity of American life and letters? or like the Scotch in which Burns and Scott wrote, has it bloomed only to die?

One from the volume, "Was is' die Welt?" by title, has been translated by Howells, and is reproduced in this number of THE SPECTRUM from "Literature".

In the Philippines.

Fire!
 Murder!!
 Blood!!!
 Rapine!!!!
 Destruction!!!!!!
 Assassination!!!!!!
 Gore!
 More Gore!
 Much More Gore!!!

And our own brand of Peaceful and Benevolent Assimilation goes on.—Ex.

Exchanges.

We perused with considerable pleasure *The Blue and Gold* of last month. It is a decided improvement over the two issues preceding it, and we sincerely hope the good work may go on.

The presence of a college paper at any institution is an indication of general activity and the advent of one in any school marks the beginning of such activity. We welcome *The Geomp* to our table and wish the managers and editors success in their venture.

We read with great amusement the attempts of some amateur poets in juggling words to make them rhyme, and thus intruding on the sacred realms of poetry. While our great poets perhaps commenced their career in this way, we cannot entirely justify the action of various exchanges in publishing such silly, little more than nursery, rhymes.

The Carletonia for February makes no attempt at criticism under its exchange column. It could not have required much effort on the part of the exchange editor to make the few clippings and call them exchanges. It would seem to us that this column should contain primarily comment and criticism in which real literary ability may be displayed, leaving the often silly clippings for secondary considerations.

We cannot see any excuse for the display of rowdyism between the representatives of Kansas colleges at their last oratorical meet, as reported in *The Kansas City University Weekly*. Clean, strong college spirit is desirable; but when it finds outlet in the form of hurling four pound bricks at one another, it seems the administration of the law by means of the policeman's club is necessary. While we of North Dakota pride ourselves on college spirit, we are thankful to say it has never grown into rowdyism.

The author of "Youthful Ambitions" in *Harvard Collegian* for February, presents to us in a clear cut style this popular theme, on which we are so frequently addressed in chapel talks, by

visiting gentlemen. "The ambitious youth of today needs the encouragement of some experienced person, rather than ridicule for his lofty aspirations. The youth's struggle of life at best has enough disappointments, and sailing will be sufficiently difficult without obstructions that experience may place in his way. But an ambitious youth will surmount all obstacles if possessed with determination to dare, and will make his name known and felt in the world."

The long contested question, between seniors and faculty at the University of Minnesota, of members of the class delivering orations at commencement, has practically been settled and the seniors have scored a touchdown. The faculty has approved the petition, of substituting for these orations an address by some able speaker; the board of regents concurring, the seniors will carry their point.

The students of Dartmouth college at a recent mass meeting adopted a resolution to abolish hazing, it being considered against the best interest of the college. It seems to us a heathenish custom having no principle for a foundation, and we hope to see it exterminated from all institutions which supply higher education.

In the article "The Silver Streak" of *The Cadet* we cannot see what the author really intended to describe. There is no connection between the first and the last part of the article. A young man has his hand examined by some palmist, then goes out, and in the evening visits the observatory, here he observes the moon through the large telescope for some time, and suddenly awakes—has he been dreaming all this? The article was written perhaps to fill up space. *

Went to college.
 Joined the eleven
 Played one game
 Went to heaven.

—Ex.

Often when engaged upon a certain line of work a thought upon an entirely different subject may present itself and if properly labeled and deposited in the proper shelf of our memory, may, at some time in the future, prove useful in a manner little thought of at the time it was stowed away. One of our most noted congressmen, after completely silencing his opponent by a quick retort, confessed later that the answer given, apparently without deliberation, had been suggested to him many years before and had been treasured, waiting for the moment which finally came. Occasionally we are conscious of having read or heard what at that moment we would give a great deal to recall, but, try as we may, we can see only its shadow floating on the margin of memory, crowded back by a throng of worthless thoughts which puzzle us to know why they were ever retained. Not that plagiarism should be encouraged but rather that a closer attention be urged to the wisest and best sayings of great writers and thinkers, and that more interest be manifested in retaining them. It is an excellent plan in reading to memorize choice bits of literature, both prose and poetry, as a few such selections are of more practical and intellectual value than the superficial perusal of much material of a lower grade. An old time friend of Senator Davis of Minnesota tells us that one of Mr. Davis' life long habits has been to stop and commit passages in his extensive reading which impressed him as peculiarly elegant or striking in language; and doubtless to this habit is due much of his success and popularity as a public speaker. As he who would draw rich treasures from his storehouse must first place them therein, so students wishing to acquire correct and choice expressions of thought, should store their memories with the best material at their command instead of making them lumber rooms for matter which can be of no possible use in the future.

A new course of study has been adopt-

ed by the faculty, and so far as possible will be put into effect at once. The present junior preparatory work is put into the farm school, and enough new work added to retain a two years' preparatory course. Some of the college subjects were moved down and new ones introduced. German will begin in the sophomore year and opportunity will be given for a wider range of electives in the junior and senior years. Students from the city schools must be graduates from the eighth grade before they will be admitted to the preparatory department. One pleasing feature of the course is the fact that so many of the two-term subjects begin in the winter instead of the fall. A thesis will be required in special courses but each junior and senior will present one oration each term.

The legislature amended and passed appropriation bills and gave us \$27,700. This will permit the college to carry on its regular work, but will not provide for new buildings or permit much growth. It seems to us unwise to establish new institutions to do exactly the line of work being done here, and thereby cripple both institutions for lack of funds for support. A separate industrial school would be excellent had the state sufficient funds to maintain the schools already in operation, and enough more to provide for the new one. All the appropriations were scaled to the minimum. Each institution had asked for just what it needed. They have received enough to live on but all will be laboring under great disadvantages. We are glad to see that the University is placed on a sound foundation by regular taxation.

The will of the late J. Q. Adams of Chicago bequeathes to the Fargo College and the Red River Valley University each the sum of \$10,000. We congratulate our sister institutions on their good fortune.

Dr. Hinebaugh visited the college last Friday.

Basket Ball.

Our Basket Ball teams have done some good work this year, but we have been laboring under a disadvantage. We are not in the same circumstances as our worthy opponents. We have not the time to devote to any one game that they have. We have our foot ball in the fall leaving us only the winter months for basket ball; whereas both Fargo college and the Y. M. C. A. have and do devote the major part of the fall and all the winter months to this one game. Thus they have more practice than we.

When we began practicing this year we had screen backstops and used the ball of last year. Now the screen backstop is not so firm as one of board; consequently when we played in the Armory we were not as sure of the throws. The old ball with which we practiced was badly stretched, and playing with the League ball of regulation size, was difficult. Since we had the board stops put in and received our new ball, marked improvement has been noticed.

In our game with Fargo college on Feb. 17, we had things our own way, making 10 points in the first half, the game ending with a score of 10 to 8 in our favor. It was a surprise to nearly all who attended the game as the general opinion was, that the F. C. team was a much stronger one than our own. The team work was excellent. The work of Milner and Piper was something superb.

The next game on the 22nd between F. C. and Y. M. C. A. resulted in a victory for the latter. The game was a closely contested one throughout and was, probably, one of the best in the series.

In our game with the Ys. on March 2 we were badly handicapped on account of Milner's illness. Had he been able to play, the score would surely been different and in all probability reversed. As it was we were only beaten 5 points. There was considerable dissatisfaction as to one of the decisions of

the referee and a good deal of doubt expressed as to many more. The dissatisfaction was caused by a free throw awarded to the Y. M. C. A. on account of hooting and jeering the person throwing. This particular rule had not been enforced at any time previous during the season, and to commence at this late date was a mistake. I refused to allow the team to continue to play under the circumstances, holding that if one rule was to be so rigidly enforced, all other rules should be equally well enforced. Opinions differed as to the advisability of this move, but be that as it may, we have just cause for complaint. That was not the only decision which met with disapproval.

In The Fargo Forum of March 6, Manager Simmons of Fargo college, undertakes to defend the referee of this particular game. In his article he says that it was time we had officials that would enforce the rules. We infer from his article that heretofore, we have not had such officials, but if this be true how does he account for the fact that so far all decisions had been satisfactory?

It is to be deplored that there is always a class of people who attend the games to hoot and jeer particular players. This is true, not only as regards our own boys, but both the other teams suffer the same indignity. I am glad to say, however, that our students cannot be classed in this particular category.
P. C. G.

President Worst and Professors Shep-
perd and Waldron attended a farmers' institute at Park River on the 13th and 14th, where they gave several talks on various topics to a large and enthusiastic gathering of farmers.

Wanted--An editor who can read, write and argue politics, and at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historical; write to please everybody, know all that is going on without seeing or being told, also having something good to say about somebody else; live on wind and make more money than enemies. For such a man a good opening will be made--in the graveyard.--Ex.

Local Happenings.

Guns!

Flags!

Feb. 22!

Crack shots!

Spanish gunners!!

Only one lady!!

"Boys, hold that rope still so the juniors can hit it."

If the sophomores take after you, tell pa on them.

The few days of warm weather started the baseball enthusiasts.

Professor Shepperd gave a very interesting illustrated lecture before the Farmers' Club, Feb. 12.

Have the members of the College choir lost their voices or the music for their anthems—which—?

THE SPECTRUM will pay 10 cents per copy for a limited number of copies of the November issue of THE SPECTRUM, Vol. III., No. 2.

It has been suggested that a certain member of the faculty learn the little rhyme about the number of days in each month, so that he make no appointments for the "31st" of February.

Members of the advanced class in physical training are giving before the B class, on Tuesdays, a series of papers relating to personal hygiene and physical development.

Miss Elita Olsen and Miss Elizabeth Clark, assisted by Miss Ten Eyck and Miss Anna Fevold, prepared and served a dinner to invited members of the faculty in the Household Economic's Department on Wednesday, March 8.

The dance given Feb. 22, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, was one of the most enjoyable of the social events that have so far occurred. About thirty couples were in attendance, and greatly enjoyed dancing to the music of Schirrmann's orchestra.

Meinecke, studying the language of flowers: "Yes, a daisy means innocence and a blue-bell means I love you. I

guess I'll send her a daisy and a blue-bell."

Art Fowler: "Cooking soda? Why, that is calcium hydroxide."

J. P. Beaton, with '00, has been appointed treasurer of Barnes township.

Fred Jensen: "Sulphur is most extensively raised in Sicily."

Several of the professors will address the wheat growers convention that is to meet in Fargo on the 23rd.

Students in the short course in sewing are finishing some very creditable model books and neat summer dresses, preparatory to closing their term's work.

Mr. F. G. Benn, '98, of Alexandria, Minn., visited the College Friday and remained over for the contest. Mr. Benn won the gold medal in the contest last year.

"Dry goods clerks who are called upon to show every piece of goods on the shelves to the ladies who finally buy a spool of thread and have it delivered, will be pleased to note that 'practical lessons in selecting and purchasing in the shops' are taught the girls at the Agricultural College."—Morning Call.

Many of our students were shocked at one of our last dances to see a senior and a sophomore down on their knees anxiously watching a spinning penny. But when the coin stopped, tails up, and Meinecke, to Fowler's chagrin, waltzed off with Miss _____ on his arm, they understood, and felt relieved.

Miss Berrygan thinks that it was a mean and cowardly trick for a "pack" of great big sophomores, about Greene's size, to pick on her Jay and take away the piece of flag which he had promised her for a muffler. However, there seems to be some difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of sophs. who took part in the assault upon Mr. Brand's person; but the reports run all the way from five to fifty, according to whether it is a sophomore or Brand that's telling the story.

The chorus class in singing will be discontinued.

President Worst was at the capital February 19.

Professor Kaufman was in Bismarck February 18, to assist in law-making.

Mr. Milner, who has gone home, will be much missed by the basket ball players and—others.

Fowler: "Can the age of a potato be ascertained by the number of eccentric rings on its starch grains?"

The preps do hate to miss anything going, but just ask some of the prep girls about that train.

The winter course closed February 25, and many of the students returned home. Others have entered the regular classes and will remain until the close of the year.

One of the bright (?) sophomore girls has learned through sad experience that it is dangerous to pour alcohol in a burning alcohol lamp.

Young ladies of the College choir have requested that the curtain placed before them to hide their dainty feet, be left where it belongs, at all times.

The Ciceronian Club is progressing finely. This society is for the purpose of promoting extemporaneous speaking on the prominent questions of the day, and the object is certainly a good one.

Mr. M. C. Henry, with 'or, writes Manila, renewing his subscription for THE SPECTRUM. He reports the A. C. boys all in good health and anxious to return.

Prof. Henry L. Bolley, after continuous study upon the subject of the water supply of the state, has concluded that much disease and ill-health may be avoided if water can be distilled upon the ordinary kitchen range in sufficient quantities for drinking purposes. To do this work of distillation the condenser must have large capacity, and the evaporator a large steam producing capacity in small space. Prof. Bolley thinks he has contrived such a household appar-

atus and has given a full description as to the construction of the same in The Sunday Argus, date of Feb. 26. The apparatus is cheap and can be made by any tinsmith.

He: "I guess I'll go home."

She: "I wish I had a home to go to."

He: "Come to mine."

She (aside): "I came near getting the 'Worst' of it."

We are glad to welcome among our exchanges The Sanitary Home, Volume 1, No. 1. It is a paper devoted to sanitary and scientific subjects and should find a place in every home. It is the only paper of its kind in the Northwest, and its object is a worthy one. It seems to be an orphan.

The board for the next biennial period will remain the same as for the past year except that Mr. L. R. Casey will be succeeded by Mr. R. S. Lewis of Fargo. Mr. Lewis is a man of large experience in agricultural affairs and is deeply interested in the live stock interests of the state.

It has been found necessary to select a committee to obtain food for hungry students, as the supplies from many lunch baskets mysteriously disappear. The committee wish to notify the public that they will receive supplies in classroom A, and the food will be distributed to worthy persons between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock p. m.

Another one of the many strange and mysterious things which have been happening of late occurred in a dark recess of the lower story of the main building. There, without any previous warning, one of our seniors was suddenly waylaid and subjected to a hasty and somewhat unceremonious inventory of personal effects. The sophs sent him their regrets, in the form of a set of resolutions, that he should not be in the dark; as to the reason for such treatment; for a few moments after the attack complications arose which seemed to show that he had been in utter (?) ignorance as to their reason for the assault.

The concert given Tuesday, Feb. 14th, under the auspices of the Athletic Association was a decided success and was one of the best ever given at the college. The association well deserved the success accorded it as the audience was large and enthusiastic. Several of the numbers were encored.

The program rendered was:

- "We Meet Again Tonight".....Anon
Male Quartet.
- Solo—Piano—"Air de Ballet"——
.....Chaminade
Fredricka Thams.
- "Annie Laurie" ——...—Thurston
Ladies' Quartet.
- Recitation—"My First Recital".....Eaton
Dorothy Berry.
- Orchestra Selection—"Ben Hur March"
.....Paul
- Solo-Soprana—"The Messenger".....
.....Blumenthal
Jessie E. Taylor.
- "Come Where the Lilies Bloom"....
.....Thompson
College Choir.
- Reading—"John Burns of Gettysburg"
.....Brete Harte
L. S. Bottenfield.
- Solo—Basso—"I am King o'er the
Land and the Sea"Thompson
H. W. McArdle.
- Orchestra Selection—"Pride of the
Ball Waltz"Verner
- "Beautiful Starlight".....Stillman
A. C. Quartet.

The inter-collegiate debate between the Agricultural College and the Normal school of Moorhead took place in the assembly room of the latter school Friday evening, March 3. The question, Resolved, "That the Philippines Should be Annexed to the United States," was evidently one of vital interest, as the seating capacity of the large room was taxed to the utmost.

Mr. Erickson of the Normal led off in the affirmative with a carefully prepared speech, in which he set forth the propositions which his side intended proving. By analysis of what the different races have done in past history,

he endeavored to show that the Teutonic race was the one which was best fitted to colonize and civilize the world.

Mr. Fowler of the College opened the negative, and stated the position of the negative side, taking from United States history reasons why the policy of the United States should remain the same.

Mr. Parkhead then defined the functions and relations of the states and territories of this country.

Mr. Meinecke of the College then argued the subject from a civilizing standpoint.

Mr. Lewis of the Normal treated the subject in a commercial way, as did Mr. Heath.

Mr. Erickson closed the affirmative with a five minutes' reading, and Mr. Fowler, in a fine burst of eloquence, closed the negative side of the question. Each speaker was given fifteen minutes, and each side five minutes for closing. The methods of debate were markedly different, the Normal using scarcely a minute in extemporaneous talk, while the College students did not rely at all upon written articles. Because of this the general effect of the Normal's debate was better than that of our students, yet the ability displayed by each side was about equal. The promptings which the Normal debaters found necessary seemed somewhat peculiar in a debate; but these were not serious faults. The decision was against us by a vote of two to one. The judges were Attorneys Peterson of Moorhead and E. H. Smith and Judge Pollock of this city.

Washington's birthday was celebrated this year in a way that will not soon be forgotten. The sophomores decided to pre-empt the college flag-staff for that occasion and fully victualled for a twenty-four hours siege, took possession of the approaches thereto on the night of the 21st. The other classmen, being off their guard, offered no resistance, so the sophomores slept behind their fortifications in the little tower room in peace.

The morning of the 22nd was cold and windy, but by 8 o'clock a. m., the colors

of 1901 were to be seen proudly floating beneath "Old Glory" from the top of the flag-staff. As soon as it was espied by the other classmen a hurried preparation for the assault began. A senior acted in the capacity of generalissimo, the junior and freshmen classes furnished the sinews of war, and the preps served as orderlies.

The largest member of the sophomore class had been stationed in the chapel as guard but as soon as the enemies arrived he was seized and taken to the basement, where he was bound by several yards of clothes line and left until rescued later by his friends. As the remaining sophomores were few in number and small in stature they decided to defend only the last approach to their flag. Although this approach, commonly called a ladder is steep and narrow, the assailants planned to force an entrance one at a time. A tall and muscular junior led the van but as soon as his head and hands appeared through the trap-door he was vigorously prevented from going any farther by the heels of his opponents.

When the flags were raised "Old Glory" had been placed on the rope wrong side up, and as they were lowered to correct this mistake one of the assailants reached from a window below and, much to his satisfaction and the chagrin of the sophs succeeded in tearing off about one fourth of the flag. Encouraged by their success, the besiegers, from a position on the college roof, endeavored to shoot the flag down. Armed with Springfields and thirty rounds of ammunition each they opened a vigorous fusillade of musketry. The only result of this experiment were the numerous bullet holes which both flags received. Neither side will own to having been beaten, and the sophs are still endeavoring to recover small scraps of their ensign which the other students have in their possession.

He: "Have you ever had your ears pierced?"

She: "No; but I've had them bored.—

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