

The Spectrum.

Published by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

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No. IV.

I Love You, Jack.

Into the garden went dark-eyed Kate,
The night was sweet and the hour was
late,

The dew was pearled on poppy and rose
And every flower that buds and blows.
She paused where the shade was soft
and deep,

And the clover-leaves had gone to sleep.
Now, who will believe that she whisp-
ered low,

"I love you, Jack; I love you so?"

The night-hawk knelt on the silent air
To breathe his one sweet note of prayer;
The moon came over the distant hill,
And the stars all twinkled—"Hush! Be
still!"

The roses lifted their sleepy heads
Out of their pale green satin beds,
To hear her whisper, soft and low,
"I love you, Jack; I love you so!"

The hour was late and the grass was
wet.

Yet still she lingered—shy coquette!--
To press her lips to crimson lips,
And thrill with joy to her finger-tips;
But you will forgive her, as did I,
When I heard her softly, tenderly sigh,
"I love you, oh, I love you so,
My dear, red, beautiful Jack-minot!"

—Ella Higginson.

Think not that strength lies in the big,
round world,

Or that the brief and plain must needs
be weak,

To whom can this be true who once has
heard

The cry for help, the tongue that all
men speak,

When want, or woe, or fear is in the
throat,

So that each word gasped out is like
a shriek

Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange
wild note

Sung by some fay or fiend? There is
a strength

Which dies if stretched too far or spun
too fine,

Which has more height than breadth,
more depth than length,

Let but this force of thought and speech
be mine,

And he that will may take the sleek,
fat phrase

Which glows and burns not, though it
gleam and shine—

Light, but not heat—a flash, but not
a blaze.

—Selected.

Odd.

There ain't a room in all the house
Ez int'restin' to me
Ez the kitchen—that's the place
A feller mustn't be!

There ain't a day in all the week,
A hull one, when a kid
Cu'd play, like Sunday—that's the day
Yer'd ketch it, if yer did!

And hev yer noticed now, I ask,
How things is never half
So roain', splittin' funny 'z when
Yer where yer dassn't laugh?

And did yer ever hear 'em tell
They'd had so big a blow,
Sech all unheard of larkin', ez
The time yer didn't go?

To an Ugly Woman With a Sweet Voice.

When first I met thee—in the dark,
alone,

And heard entranced thy voice's dulcet
tones,

My heart was pierced with love's deli-
cious pains,

But when I saw thee I was well again.
—Saxe.

A Plea for Athletics.

From time immemorial physical exercise has been of paramount interest to mankind. The earliest pages of profane history record the feats of great athletes in various games and on many fields. In ancient Greece a victor in the great athletic games was ranked with kings, and was welcomed back to his native city through a breach in the walls.

The ancient literature of Greece and Rome is filled with eulogics and songs of praise in commemoration of these events. The literature of today when treating of ancient times contains the same recital of great contests of strength. The feats of Ursus, the giant of Quo Vadis, give to that excellent portraiture of Roman times and Roman character the stamp of the author's genius.

In the middle ages physical perfection was exhibited on horseback. Great tournaments were held in which knights with lance and battle ax and massive warhorse met on the arena in a mighty test of physical strength and skill.

In all ages a powerful, vigorous athlete has excited the admiration and envy of mankind. So today many of our Christian educational institutions have a special department for the development and strengthening of the body. Not many years ago the idea was almost universal that a healthy, vigorous body was a sign of strong passions and a predisposition to wickedness, but time has proved that a boy or man with an abundance of physical exercise and no time for evil thoughts is better able to withstand temptation than is the weak, indolent boy with nothing but his idle thoughts to prey on his mind. Out of the idea that a robust boy can work, study or play to better advantage than can a physically weak one has grown our Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, and today nearly every college has its Christian organization whose members are prominent in athletic sports.

The biographical study of the greatest

men of all ages show that as a rule they have finely developed physical organization. Look, for example, at the physical power of such men as Alexander the Great, or, in more recent days, at that of Daniel Webster or Bismarck, all of them lovers of many athletic sports. So generally is this true that we have attained great physical power along with exalted genius and statesmanship.

It is true that there are exceptions to this rule, and occasionally men with deformed, enfeebled bodies are great, yet, when we examine their record carefully, we shall find that they are great only in some special line of work and have not minds broad enough to grasp such subjects as did Bismarck or Gladstone in the world-renowned feats of statesmanship.

But we are returning to the wisdom of the ancients. Today we see greater crowds gather to witness a great athletic contest than can be attracted by any other sort of amusement, and in these days when promptness, skill and will power are so essential to professional success, is it strange that no athletic game has developed as rapidly as football?

When the game was introduced into this country a few years no large crowds gathered to witness the exhibition, in fact few understood it, and even the players themselves were not wholly familiar with the strong and educational features of the game, but it has grown in favor in schools and colleges, until now the lack of a football team is almost a sign of inferiority. Football has grown in public interest until now even the newspaper discussions of a game are read and understood.

It is true that a respected and influential portion of our population is opposed to football, but they have been largely influenced by the exaggerated reports of newspapers in regard to its fatalities.

Last year, while there has been the usual number of accidents, but one has

been reported where its results will be felt in after life.

Why is it that so few have been opposed to such sports as bicycling, horse-back riding, fishing, swimming, or even hunting, although each has been productive of more deaths than football, and in either swimming or hunting more than a hundred times as many have been killed.

Again the argument is advanced that football is made the chief interest in college, and that it takes too much time from the regular studies. It is true that some time is taken which might be utilized in study, but the football player must be able to concentrate his mind on his studies much better for, as an average, he stands one-half per cent higher than all other students, and even if the football player did not have a higher mark in school, is not he better able to fight life's battles with a strong, healthy body to support his brain, and benefitted by the lessons in self-reliance and quickness of judgment obtained from football?

Is he not better able to stand the disappointments in life when, after a defeat, he observes the hopeful spirit of the coaches and his fellow players looking forward to the next game or to the next year?

The crying need, then, of the times, is not less athletics, but more and of a better quality. Such as will produce not only physical heroes, but men of purer thought, of firmer, quicker, broader mental grasp; men ready to step on the busy world's stage and successfully meet the demands of the hour; men not intellectually cold and inapproachable, but men whose veins run full of rich, warm blood tingling to the very fingertips in sympathy for all mankind.

—N. R. O'oo.

"No wonder that me darlin' is cross-eyed,"

Said love-sick young Pat to his mother,
"For both of her eyes is so pretty,
That each wants to look at the other."

Justin S. Morrill.

The Father of Agricultural Colleges.

On Dec. 29, 1898, there passed away one of the most notable men among American statesmen—Justin Smith Morrill, United States senator from Vermont, who was in his eighty-ninth year.

Senator Morrill had been continuously a member of congress for almost forty-four years, twelve years of which were spent in the house, and nearly thirty-two years in the senate. With one exception he was the only man in congress whose congressional career began before the civil war.

Mr. Morrill was a native of Vermont, and in his youth struggled hard in securing an academic education, and being a keen observer and a close student of all public affairs he early discerned the advantage that would come from a collegiate education and training.

Previous to entering congress he had been engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and he at once set himself to the task of seeing that the young people of industrial life everywhere in the United States should have opportunity for collegiate training equal to that furnished in the classical colleges for those in the higher intellectual and professional walks of life.

On becoming a member of the house of representatives, March 4, 1855, he began formulating his plans for the establishment of a collegiate institution for each state where the industrial classes might be properly educated in the higher branches. It was not his intention to found simply agricultural colleges, but rather institutions for "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." They were intended to be institutions where the farmers' or mechanics' sons and daughters could receive an education to fit them to become a doctor, a pharmacist, an engineer, a machinist, a farmer, or a

member of whatever other calling they chose to follow as their vocation.

Mr. Morrill introduced his first bill in the house for donating land for establishing these higher institutions of learning on Dec. 14, 1857, where it met with much opposition, but the bill finally passed both branches of congress in 1859, only to be vetoed by President Buchanan. Discouraged, but not defeated, Mr. Morrill introduced a new bill in the house in December, 1861, donating to the several states 30,000 acres of land for each member in congress for the establishment of colleges "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanics arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The bill became a law on receiving the signature of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862, the very day our army met its terrible defeat in attempting to take the capital of the confederacy.

Senator Morrill then may be called the father of the so-called agricultural colleges, more properly the industrial or state colleges, for it was never the intention of Senator Morrill or of his colleagues in congress that these institutions should be restricted to a single course in agriculture or mechanics, but rather that they should fulfill the demands placed upon them by the needs of the industrialists and that they should fit men for their vocations as well as educate them for the duties of higher citizenship. To fulfill this mission many independent courses are necessary, and are being maintained by those institutions approaching to the highest ideal of technological education. In him these institutions have always found a friend and champion, and it was always his expressed wish to see them become colleges or universities in the very broadest sense of the term, and the name of Senator Morrill should be intimately associated with every such institution in the land.

That the United States is the possessor of the splendid Congressional Li-

brary building at Washington is due to the foresight and untiring energies of Senator Morrill, who was the real father of the idea that devolved into this splendid structure. He was also the author of the tariff law of 1861, which formed the base of all tariff legislation during the war. He was also for a long time member and chairman of the finance committee, in which matters he was highly versed, and possessed a wonderful fund of information to draw upon.

Mr. Morrill's last appearance before the senate was on Dec. 19, just nine days previous to his death, when he spoke for one half hour on the needs of a judiciary building for the supreme court, and although the bill had been previously strongly opposed, it was immediately passed without a dissenting voice. In the life of Senator Morrill we find exemplified the highest type of man. Unselfish, untiring, always courteous and ever seeking to advance the interest of a worthy cause for the betterment of his fellow man, and Vermont showed her appreciation of his ability by keeping him continuously in his place for nearly forty-four years, thus securing the benefits that come from long and mature experience, an example other states might profitably follow.

—E. F. L.

We stood beneath the mistletoe,
Her hand I clasped in mine,
Her red lips pouted temptingly,
Her breath was sweet as wine.
O, rapture! then, O bitterness.
I knew not what to do;
For I was barely five feet high
And she was six feet two.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.—Sir M. Hale.

Glass.

Glass, like other things which science has to deal with, became abundant only after all its scientific and practical values were known, and a strong demand both for scientific and everyday use had been developed. We find in life, that things are discovered and become plentiful as man's researches have grown to demand the same. In the early history of glass, man had learned to use that article only for a few special purposes. Its use became broader and less limited as the practical purposes to which it could be put were discovered. The earliest record we find of the manufacture of glass takes us back to the time of the early Phoenicians and Egyptians.

You have probably heard the story of the discovery of glass by some Phoenician merchants, who, having landed on the coast of Palestine, near the mouth of the River Belus, were preparing for their repast, and not finding any stones on which to place their cooking utensils, took some cakes of nitre from their cargo for that purpose. The nitre being thus submitted to the action of fire, with the sand on the shore, they together produced transparent streams of an unknown fluid, and such was the discovery of glass.

It matters little whether this story of the discovery of glass is true or not, it is a known fact, that the early history of glass is very obscure.

Man delights in the finding of the beginning of everything, but in the above story of the discovery, he has given a very improbable case, as it is almost impossible to fuse the constituents of glass in open air.

Another story which places the date of the discovery earlier, is that the heat of forest fires kindled by the Israelites became so intense that nitre and sand were caused to melt and run down the slopes of the hills; and that henceforth they sought to produce artificially what had been effected by accident in making glass. This story also seems improbable, for the same reasons as the first.

To melt the constituents of glass it requires a temperature of from 1,000 degrees to 1,500 degrees centigrade.

With our present knowledge it is impossible to know how far back glass-making dates; however, there are indications which show that the discovery must have been made over 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. On the tomb of Beni-Hassan are found the engravings of Theban glassmakers, some before glass furnaces, others using the blow-pipes, and still others making glass jars.

Another proof of an early date is that a necklace of glass beads has been found which bears the name of a queen and the date of its fabrication.

The early uses of glass were confined chiefly to drinking vessels, bottles for wine and vases.

The use of glass as windows was thought at one time to date back not farther than 500 years, but this was proven false, when the excavations of Pompeii were begun. It was there found that glass had been in use for windows as far as the beginning of the first century A. D.

During the Dark Ages and the Age of Revival, the use of glass for windows seems to have been forgotten. However, it came into use again at the end of the fifteenth century.

The use of glass for mirrors dates away back to the time of Aristotle. He speaks of it in one of his writings as follows:

"If metals and stones are to be polished to serve as mirrors, glass and crystals have to be lined with a sheet of metal to give back the image presented

In the manufacture of glass, according to composition, there are really three kinds. First—The common bottle glass, which differs from windows and crown glass only by the addition of a little oxide of iron. Second—The window or crown glass, and third, flint glass.

The common window glass is made from the following constituents in the

given proportions: Silicon dioxide, 70 per cent; calcium carbonate, 13 per cent, and sodium carbonate, $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with the addition of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of alumina. This glass is used in the manufacture of windows, clear bottles, and crown glass, and with the addition of oxide of iron the common bottle glass is formed.

The composition of crown glass is 63 per cent sand, 18 per cent potassium, 10 per cent salt of soda, 8 per cent of chalk, and 1 per cent of white arsenic.

The composition of flint glass is: Sand, $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; oxide of lead, $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; potassium, 13 per cent.

The first process in the manufacture of all glass is the same. Before taking up the manufacture of glass it will be well for us to learn a few of its technical terms.

Annealing is a process of making glass less breakable, by putting it while red hot in a furnace, where it is allowed to gradually cool.

Blowing-iron—A hollow iron tube from 6 to 9 feet in length, one end having a wooden mouth-piece.

It is with this tool that the manufacture of all ordinary glass bottles are made.

Colcons are furnaces for annealing plate glass.

Fritting is the first process, and means the burning off of vapors and any combustible substances.

Shears are large instruments like our ordinary shears, and are used to cut the glass while it is still malleable.

Skimming—The act of removing all foreign matter floating on the surface of the glass.

The furnaces are entirely constructed of fire-proof bricks, made of infusible clay and cement obtained from the pulverization of old crucibles, which are themselves manufactured from the same clay. The vitrifiable materials are melted in fire-proof pots. There are from eight to ten pots in each furnace.

The fire in the furnace is not allowed to go out until the furnace is worn

A furnace will last from one to two years at the longest.

In the manufacture of common window glass the constituents are first melted and skimmed, then taken out of the furnace, and by means of the blow-pipe are made into long cylindrical forms, the ends of which are closed. They then cut off the ends, afterwards cutting it down the center. Then the glass is spread out while yet malleable.

In the manufacture of ordinary bottles the process of blowing on pipes is the same, only when the bottle is partly formed it is placed in a mould.

In the manufacture of plate glass the blow-pipes are not used. The melted glass is taken out in pots and poured into a great square mold; after cooling it is polished by sand and emery and then is taken to the furnace and annealed.

In the manufacture of crown and flint glass for optical instruments the greatest care is taken. Why is it necessary in making complex optical instruments, that we use two different kinds of glass, each having a different density?

This is due to the fact of what is known as chromatic aberration. Since the homogeneous colors of white light have different indices of refraction, a single lens of the same density throughout acts like a prism, and tends to separate the white light into its constituents, producing peculiar colors around objects looked at. Therefore to overcome this effect, two layers of glass of different refractory properties must be so arranged in the lens as to unite again the separated colors. This power is known as achromatism.

Although the casting of flint glass is similar to that of other glass, yet it is upon a much smaller scale, and requires a good deal of extra care. The furnaces are smaller than for those of ordinary glass. The materials used are a good deal purer, and it requires much more stirring to get it free from bubbles.

Eight days after all the bubbles are out of it, the crucibles are taken out of

the furnaces and allowed to cool. They are then broken and separated from the glass. The glass is then sawed into parallel sheets, and all defective parts are taken out. It is then ready to be ground into lens.

The manufacture of crown glass is very similar to that of common window glass, only it is not made into cylinders, but by a rotary of the blow-pipe, it is

made into large circular crown sheets, and is then taken to the annealing furnace.

After removing glass from the furnace the processes of manufacture is much varied.

Glass has been and probably always will be one of the greatest aids to man, both scientifically and practically.

—T. M.

Exchanges.

The motto of one of our exchanges, The Lidgerwood Broadaxe, is: "Hew to the line, let chips fall where they may." This should be emblematic of our college papers, but we have noticed that, as a rule, only commendable things are said and praises given, leaving out what really should be criticised or corrected, as though we were afraid to "knock the chip off some one's shoulder," and would rather feed them on "taffy." Let us all criticise in a kindly way, not as an irritating fault-finder, but rather as a brother would correct a brother, and such criticism will be kindly taken. Give honor only to whom honor is due.

The Ariel maintains the high standard of its previous issues, with that of Jan. 7.

We are pleased to acknowledge the December number of The Comenian. It is a well edited paper, containing an excellent production on "Robert Burns," portraying the beautiful character of Scotland's peasant poet.

The Blue and Gold for December is on our table, and we welcome this "embryo" to our exchange. While the articles are fairly good, we would expect more from students of a college where practically nothing but literary subjects are taught.

We notice from The Kansas University Weekly that their orators have made good preparation for their local contest. What is the matter with "our" orator (?) we have heard nothing of orations or contest either, and it appears we shall be left unrepresented in the inter-collegiate contest as last year.

University of Michigan has 25,000 alumni.

The Cadet comes to us as it has in the past, a carefully edited paper.

seems to be absorbed mainly with athletics, locals and personals. While athletic honors are something to be proud of we should not forget our literary efforts.

The National Educational Association favor a reform in spelling and have voted to adopt the following: Program, tho, altho, thoro, thoro fare, thru, thru-out, catalog, prolog, decalog, demagog, pedagog. There are several other words which should be placed on the list.

A local in The Student for December says: "The college men are getting anxious to compete in the social whirl," etc. This is a "timely and righteous" move, college men should no longer imitate Diogenes in the barrel but should become educated socially as well as mentally, and take their place as leaders in social functions.

Michigan Agricultural College has doubled its enrollment in three years.

Students at the University of Michigan are offered 500 different courses in fifty different subjects in the literary department. It would require forty-four years to take all of the work; add to this the time necessary to do the work in the other departments, and, in order to do it all, the student would have to spend sixty-six years.—The Moderator.

He (to her in window): "Ah, there! 's pa there?"

She: "You bet! You'd better get!"

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In response to the many inquiries regarding the tardy appearance of the last two issues of THE SPECTRUM we wish to exonerate the entire staff and management from all blame, as it was not due to their negligence, but lay entirely with the printers, who, to use the vernacular, were "slower than tar in January." The delay was caused by "tax lists," "over rush of business," "broken presses," etc., and we dare not prophecy what new excuse may be offered to our readers should the present issue suffer the "overtimely" fate of its predecessors. Should the students feel inclined to complain

that the locals have been somewhat passe, we beg leave to remind them that the old saying—"there is nothing new under the sun"—is particularly applicable to locals that, for three weeks, have peacefully reposed in the hands of the printers.

Although we do not consider the local department of paramount importance when compared with some of the others, we do think that the idea of promptness should be maintained in the punctual appearance of a college paper as well as in the performance of regular school duties. We sincerely hope that this is the last time THE SPECTRUM will be called upon to apologize for unavoidable delays, particularly those for which we are not responsible.

With the opening of the new year and the commencement of the winter term we welcome many new faces, and with the prophet of old we say to one and all, "come thou with us and we will do thee good."

It is generally conceded that more and a better quality of work is accomplished by students during the winter than at any other time of the year, and while exerting greater efforts upon studies, we wish to remind students that increased zeal should also be shown regarding the coming contests—athletic, oratorical and declamatory. From the spirit shown in practice games our boys bid fair to win their share of laurels in the games to be played this winter by the Basket Ball League.

Our fears are greater, however, in regard to the oratorical work, and we wish to urge a stronger interest in the approaching local contest, because, on the degree of excellence displayed then, depends not only our rank in the inter-collegiate contest, but also in the interstate.

We feel confident that any apparent lack of interest is due to a non-realization of what the outcome means to our College, rather than to an indifference concerning its welfare. The outlook

now is certainly more promising than at this time a year ago, but in order to attain a standard in oratorical lines which will be a credit to our College, we must have a greater effort from all the contestants and a greater interest from the students in general.

The Yale Review publishes some interesting figures touching the professions chosen by Yale graduates during the past century. About one-third have uniformly chosen the law. At the beginning of the century another third chose the ministry, but this proportion has gradually decreased to 7 per cent at the present time. But the almost exact reverse of this is true of those who have chosen a business career. The other third have chosen engineering, farming, teaching, government service, and medicine, in a slightly varying rate, from year to year. Only the profession of teaching shows a small but regular increase. From this it is quite evident that Yale theological students have gradually become business men, a recognition of the fact that a college education is as necessary for the business man as for the professional man. This fact our College is also teaching—that a college education not only dignifies but renders more effective any calling however humble.

A notable example of the political spoils system as affecting education is shown in the case of Supt. Andrews vs. the Chicago school board.

Last summer Prof. Andrews was asked to give up the presidency of the college which he had so successfully managed for years, and to take control of the Chicago schools, which had grown so large as to demand the guidance of a person of rare executive ability.

Soon after his installation the question arose of the division of authority between himself and the board. He was asked to formulate some rules expressing his idea of the scope of his authority.

Among the powers claimed for himself was the appointment of some persons from his corps of principals to conduct the several night schools supported by the city. This authority the board denied, wishing to retain those places as political plums to be distributed among their party friends for party services.

The issue was hotly joined, but Supt. Andrews promptly tendered his resignation upon the ground that the best interests of the public required him to demand this right. The taxpayers quickly rallied to his support, and the board asked him to continue in charge of the schools, and to exercise this right of appointment. Here is another case of many in which the Chicagoan has shown his hand in municipal government.

Mechanical Notes.

Prof. Keene has a large class of short course students in engineering.

The two engines under construction are to be completed before long.

Mr. Meinecke is about to conduct a series of boiler tests as a part of his thesis work.

Prof. McArdle looks lonesome in his office since Mr. Hall has moved to his new quarters.

The junior engineers are designing some engines that are going to revolutionize modern steam engine building.

With the new lens in the camera, Prof. Keene is taking some fine pictures of the different departments for the catalog that is to be published shortly.

The carpenter shop is a very busy place these days, as Mr. Morgan, with a large corps of assistants, is busy making several combination tables for Miss Senn, and geological specimen cases for Mr. Hall.

Mr. Heath expects the responsible—and yet, desirable—position of running the electric stove for the class in Household Economics, but Meinecke declares that he studied electricity before Heath, and is therefore entitled to the position.

Whichever Way.

Which ever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is
best.

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
And what for me were favoring breeze
Might dash another, with shock
Of doom, upon some hidden rock.
And so I do not dare to pray,
For winds that waft me on my way,
But leave it to a Higher Will
To stay or speed me—trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with
me

Thro' storm and calm and will not fail
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me—every peril past—
Within his sheltering haven at last.

Then whatsoever wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
—Woman's Record.

Nature as We See Her.

During the Omaha Exposition a company of Indians from Minnesota visited the city. While there they passed by the great works in the sciences and arts—took little notice of the architecture of the buildings or the beauty of the grounds, but spent their time watching the acrobatic performances of a man in a little side show that happened to be there. This very same principle holds with highly civilized people. They go long distances to see some cunning work in art performed by the hands of man, and every day pass by Nature's science and art exhibits in which all the laws of nature are applied more beautifully than human hands can apply them. Notice carefully the structure of an ordinary blade of grass—one

of the most common of nature's productions. See the delicate tracings of the veins; notice the cellular structure; see how delicate are the walls of these cells; consider how they are made up. The laws by which this blade is formed are wonderful; it brings into play chemical and physical laws in the arrangement and placing of the elements of which it is made up. The same thing is true of a leaf, a piece of wood, or any product from nature's workshop.

The reason that the wonders of nature are not appreciated more than they are is because people have become so accustomed to seeing these things that the grandeur is unappreciated. People in general, never stop to consider why these beauties exist, how they exist, or why they are in this particular place. If we see a machine we do not understand its construction, it is of very little interest—nothing but a lot of wheels and shafts and screws; but if it is understood, all these have a different meaning; we understand what this wheel is for, why that shaft is there, appreciate all its good points, and enjoy looking at it. This same thing is true in nature. If we do not understand her, her works are nothing but uninteresting facts—things that we take but little pleasure in looking at. On the other hand, if we understand her, we can appreciate her works, enjoy watching her; and things that we meet daily are transformed from a lot of uninteresting facts to things of interest, things wonderful and beautiful.

So let us not, like the Indians, pass by nature's exhibits to see things less wonderful, but see and understand her, causing everything we see to be a source of constant pleasure.

T. H.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
You who are weary of sorrow and sin-
ning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.
—Susan Coolidge.

Local Happenings.

1899.

Clubs?

Which kind?

Resolutions?

Happy New Year.

Who is "Hank," anyway?

She's all "(W)right," Jay.

Did you flunk in anything?

Ask Heath what perpetual motion is.

Plummer "is not so 'Worst'", is he?

Colonel Stark spent his vacation at Oakes with Mr. Gorder.

Query: Why does it take some people so long to see the point of—a joke?

The juniors are carrying out numerous experiments illustrating plant growth.

The class in General History are taking lectures upon the "General Continuity of the World's Progress."

Miss Taylor's cheerful countenance is missed very much this term. She is kept out on account of her eyes.

Mr. Lawrence Waldron spent a part of his Christmas vacation "out of town" — and reports a very pleasant time.

The discipline noticed in the lower hall since the ladies have been stationed there is something surprising.

For some unaccountable reason a few of our College boys have received the reputation of being deceitful. Why?

A certain young lady received a potato-masher for Christmas. Oh, how she mashes potatoes—and plums, too!

Why is it that, during exercises, some eyes constantly roam over the Chapel as though searching for a lost brother(?)

The class in geometry are enjoying the artistic attempts of some of the preps. at blackboard decoration—"New faces greet each passing day."

The annual election of officers of the Athletic Association resulted as follows: President, P. C. Gorder; vice-president, C. K. Stark; secretary, C. J. Phelan;

treasurer, N. R. Olsen; delegate to the N. D. I. C. A. A., B. F. Meinecke.

Mr. R. Reed, '95, visited the College, Jan. 9, and shook hands with old friends.

Rattled Sophomore—"Chlorine is an inodorous, colorless gas with a very penetrating smell."

Mr. Schollander, one of our last year students, recently returned to the College, is a most welcome addition to the junior German class.

Miss Mabel Boucher, the daughter of the warden of the state penitentiary at Bismarck, visited several classes of the institution on Jan. 6.

Friday, Jan. 13, Dr. Wear brought a child to the physical laboratory to have an x-ray photograph made. He was endeavoring to locate a needle.

One of the volunteers informs us that when some of the government pork was laid in the sun for a few minutes the trichina would crawl out on top to bask its warm rays.

Some of the boys are evidently very poor readers, as a few of them have been known to take at least five minutes to read the polite notice posted on the door of the ladies' cloak room.

We are surprised to learn that one of our fair ones, who is a very enthusiastic basket ball player herself, does not attend the games played by the boys in the armory.

The young ladies find their new apartments very comfortable, the study room being particularly pleasant, but they can't understand why their old couch has been given to the boys—unless a new one is to be forthcoming in place of the old.

Later reports.—Three of our fellows who returned from a practice game in the drill hall completely exhausted, managed to muster enough strength to rescue the aforesaid article of furniture from the boys room and return it to its proper place.

Fifty new students.

Stamp photographs!

How many potatoes in a barrel?

Dr. Langdon attended Chapel Jan. 9.

The Phreno-Cosmian for December

Ask the Colonel about his New Year resolutions.

Mr. Chasey, a former student of Fargo College, has entered the A. C.

Dec. 15 the mechanical juniors were testing their new prony brake.

Professor Kaufman and family are rejoicing in the presence of a baby girl

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association it was decided to buy padded suits for the basket ball players.

Rev. Mr. Rood, from Moorhead, gave the students a short talk, Dec. 15, on "Some Famous People I Have Met and Heard."

E. H. Elwin, one of the soldier boys in Manila, has a Spanish grammar ready for publication. Surely he does not own a game cock.

A student who was caught loafing in the lower hall remarked that it was so dark there that he couldn't read the president's notice.

Thos. Manns has been confined to his room for several days with the chicken pox. Several of the students were victims of this disease last term.

We are glad to welcome back one of our old students, A. W. Fowler. He was in attendance two years ago, but spent last year at the Valparaiso Normal School.

It is understood that Mr. Heath has charge of the Fourth "Ward" of the A. C., but from the way things are going lately, we fear that he is getting the "Worst" of it.

A large class is taking book-keeping this term and seems to be progressing as some have already gotten as far as "Double Entry"—two at a table comparing books.

Mr. Field brought back from Bismarck a large wolf skin as a trophy of

the chase. It measures about five feet from tip to tip. Wolves are numerous and very troublesome in the western part of the state.

The Philos have decided to give bi-weekly programs Saturday nights in the large sewing room of Francis Hall. The performances of both societies coming on the same night will inevitably cause more or less competition for an audience, which is not large at best during the winter months.

On Dec. 14 Director E. M. Warren attended Chapel exercises. In a happy manner and a few well chosen words he urged the students to continue their courses of study until they had mastered at least part of the problems of the present. We wish we might have more frequent visits from members of the board.

The work our basket ball teams are now doing is very encouraging. They have improved greatly since last season's games, and are steadily growing stronger. The practice game with Fargo College, Jan. 6, which resulted in a score of 5-7, our favor, showed our boys up well on the defensive. We can now hope for something better than third place in the league games with Fargo College and the Y. M. C. A., the first of which is to take place Jan. 15. The second team have already decided where they will keep the cup, which they expect to win.

Our professors were quite prominent in the State Teachers' Association which met at Fargo during the holidays. Professor Bolley read a paper before the college section of that body; Professor McArdle was elected vice-president of the General Association, was leader of the high school section round table in the discussion of mathematics, and was elected vice-president of the college section for next year; Professor Bottenfield was elected secretary of the same section, which place he has already held for three years, and President Worst gave a carefully prepared speech on "Are We Teaching a True Patriotism?"

Innocence Abroad—freshman.

The Alpha Social Club held the first of a series of social gatherings Friday evening and report a very pleasant time.

One of our sophomore boys has been deeply interested in the poultry show. We cannot understand why he is taking the scientific course instead of the agricultural.

Any one wishing to know the meaning of the word "dilemma" need not consult Webster's Unabridged as any of the students in logic would be able to give the desired information.

Miss Senn was absent from her classes for several days last week on account of a slight attack of the "grippe." We are glad that she has sufficiently recovered to return to her work.

Those boys who are so envious of Meinecke might also get a chance to sing in the choir and,—if they would take advantage of Miss Foster's music lessons on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The improvements about the buildings are still going on. All the floors have been oiled and many changes made to add to the comfort of the students. The extension of the Chapel platform has been a long-felt need.

A new bible now adorns the chapel table and piously inclined pupils are requested to "handle with care" as the delapidated condition of the old one was due largely to rough usage from the students.

It is not difficult to understand why good overshoes are carried off by "mistake", but one of our college girls was greatly puzzled several days ago to find a worn out pair missing. Some one must have been exceedingly "hard up."

Data which have been collected during the past few years in the Department of Bacteriology show quite conclusively that that which has been held as a theory, viz.: that, whereas, the typhoid germs cannot live for any considerable length of time in the alkaline waters of the state, the continued use

of such waters for dietetic purposes renders one very susceptible to typhoid fever is borne out by much evidence.

What the American girl needs is summed up by a contemporary journal as follows:

A lower voice.

Quieter manners.

A longer girlhood.

Greater steadiness.

More modesty in dress.

An ignoring of "nerves."

Less admiration for show.

Better manners in public places.

Thorough drill in home-making.

Instruction in the value and use of money.

If she is presumably within ten points of perfection, and would therefore grade 90, what, by a careful computation, is the grade of her brother? Does he stand as high? Will some one put an estimate on him?

New Year Resolutions.

"Have you kept your good resolutions,"

I said,

"That you made for the New Year a month ago?"

And Tommy gravely nodded his head,
And brought a very blank book to show.

"There're all I wrote in my diary there,"

Said he, "so I've kept 'em clean and bright,

But I'm afraid," and he paused with a doubtful air,

"That I haven't used them as much as I might!"

The other day a wise one spoke,

So the word of wisdom ran:

Woman—she's always working

Embroidery or a man. —Ex.

The following conversation was heard between a gentleman and his young son on Chatam street:

"Father, give me a quarter."

"Vot for, mine son?"

"I want to take a bath."

"Vot, in winter time?"

Although the following list may not be complete, it contains, as far as we can learn, the names of those who were students at the Agricultural College either at the time war was declared or previously.

- Albert Almen, Co. C, First N. D. V., '95-'96.
 Edward McIntyre Andrews, Co. B, First N. D. V., '96-'08.
 Ralph Emmerson Bradley, sergeant, Co. B, First N. D. V., '93-'94.
 Herbert Brand, corporal, Co. I, First N. D. V., '96-'98.
 Walter Church, Co. G, First N. D. P., '96-'98.
 Elmer Harrison Elwin, Co. B, First N. D. V., '93-'96.
 Melvin Carlyle Henry, Co. B, First N. D. V., '95-'98.
 Chris. Hansen, Co. K, First N. D. V., '97-'98.
 Charles Hughes, Co. B, First N. D. V., '96-'98.
 James McGuigan, Co. B, First N. D. V., '95-'98.
 John Wallace Murphy, Co. G, First N. D. V., '95-'97.
 Frank Julian Newman, Co. B, First N. D. V., '96-'98.
 Arthur Neyhart, Co. L, Thirteenth Minnesota, '92-'94.
 Frank Pryor, Co. C, Second Oregon, '95-'96.
 Ernest David Palmer, sergeant, Co. B, First N. D. V., '91-'92.
 Carl Rustad, Co. F, Thirteenth Minnesota, '95-'97.
 Leo Ryan, Co. B, First N. D. V., '96-'97.
 Fred Sell, Co. B, First N. D. V., '97-'98.
 Dan Wallace, corporal, Co. H, First N. D. V., '97-'98.
 Ross Gilbert Will, Co. G, First N. D. V., '93-'94-'95.
 Clayton L. Worst, sergeant, Troop G, Third U. S. V. Cavalry, '95-'98.
 Jesse Langdon, Troop K, First U. S. V. Cavalry, '97-'98.
 Roy Yeater, Fourteenth Regiment, '96-'98.

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