COLLEGE EXPONENT

VOL. I. BOZEMAN, MONTANA, NOVEMBER, 1896. NO. 7.

ISSUED MONTHLY

DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR

BY

THE STUDENTS

OF THE

MONTANA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AND MECHANIC ARTS.

BOZEMAN CHRONICLE
PRINT.

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COLLEGE EXPONENT.

Issued Monthly During the College Year

By the Students of the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

EDITORIAL STAFF:

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There were a few typographical errors in the October number of the EXPONENT. We intend to correct the proofs more carefully in this issue, and not have such small mistakes to make note of to the readers of the EXPONENT. The greater the error the more force we can feel justified in giving the apology. We sincerely beg the pardon of Miss Cantwell because her name did not appear in the Faculty list. The names were taken from a revision of the list in the annual college catalogue and the printers thought that the name of Mrs. Owens was to be substituted for Miss Cantwell's.

Those who contemplate starting to college should make arrangements to commence as soon as possible. The stueent who begins after the classes have all been arranged, and have learned the first principles of the various studies, not only has the principles possibly of a new branch to learn, but a great amount of back work to make up. Though he may be ever so studious and be able to accomplish the extra work in a creditable manner, yet he is not doing justice to himself, because the possibilities are that he could have completed the work easier and in a manner that would be more easily retained, thereby

giving him a sounder foundation upon which to build a good education. It is better to start late than not commence at all, but the young man or the young woman who has the courage to take up school work can surely muster enough courage to make arrangements to commence college at the beginning of the school year.

Inter-Collegiate contests in athletics are not as frequent in the west in proportion to the number of colleges as they are in the east, owing partly to the fact that the colleges are situated many miles apart and the railroad fares are so exorbitant. One year ago last spring our college base ball team managed to meet the Livingston team a few times. Victories were about evenly divided and it appears that each team thought it a good policy to leave well enough alone, for last season there were very few efforts to secure another game. It is not as much pleasure for students to engage in debate or athletic contests with the city or county clubs as with other students, therefore inter-collegiate contests should be encouraged. According to the Delaware College Review, the University of Indiana, realizing the importance of athletic contests, bears all expenses incurred by its athletic ssaociation. This appears to be a large undertaking for an institution, but colleges can often afford to bear the expenses of their athletic associations when the students cannot. There are in the west many students who cannot afford to spend very much money in order to encourage inter-collegiate contests in debate and athletics; when they overcome the financial difficulties which arise to prevent them from continuing their course at college, they feel that it would be useless to think of spending money for other purposes. It is earnestly hoped that our college officials and the students will soon co-operate in a movement to encourage contests with other colleges and even with other teams of the adjacent cities and towns.

There was considerable talk about arranging a game of foot ball between the college team and a picked team of ex-players from the city of Bozeman. The game was to be played on Thanksgiving, but the day went by without anyone witnessing that important event, which would have been the first foot ball game that ever took place in the city. As there were many anxious people waiting to see that great game which did not take place, we feel that it would be some satisfaction to them if we make a prophecy as to how it would have been carried on. The majority of the ex-players of the city are 200-pound professional business men and a few of the city employes. It would have been a sight worth seeing to witness the heavy-weights of our professional ranks and police force taking their respective positions as quarter-back, right and left-tackle, center-rush, etc., and then watching patiently for the ball to be put in play, in order for them to make an exhibit of their present activity and past experience. We can imagine how hard these heavy-weights would have hit the ground whenever there chanced to be a fall thereon, and what a waste of energy whenever they attempted to kick the ball through a goal, missing it completely. If the city team expects to play the college eleven they had better practice how to fall easy, also how to kick a foot ball, unless they intend to use one as large as a whisky barrel. We further suggest that they

had better be careful and not select the most able men from the professional ranks and police force of the city, because there will be need of medical aid during the game, a coroner to hold inquests, able police to make arrests, and also some experienced lawyers to prosecute the winning players for their heartless action against the city foot ball team. We trust that the foot ball enthusiasm existing among the players of the proposed city team will not cease to such a degree that it cannot be rekindled some time in the near future.

The literary style and even the grammatical construction in most college papers are not as presentable as they would be had students taken more time to rearrange their material for publication. The masterpieces in literature are those which gave their authore many hours of hard study; possibly they were copied and retouched many times before they were allowed to be published. The famous authors were those who had a natural ability to write and were not disturbed by matters foreign to their composition work. Writers cannot present their work in an acceptable manner unless they have something to say and know how to say it. The student who lays aside for a few moments the subjects of astronomy, biology, logic, and geology, in order to write editorials, locals, etc., should be expected to do work that would compare favorably, in form, at least, with that done by the newspaper man of average equipment.

Carefully read the advertisements in the EXPONENT, so that you may learn who are the most liberal men in the city to trade with.

EDUCATION.

The obtaining of an education at the present day is a task of a life time. The subjects to be mastered in a thorough education are so many and so extensive that no mind of any capacity can ever learn and retain all that is to be learned.

The student of the present era must study in subjects far above those required in a college training only fifty years ago, if he hopes to cope with educated men of his own day. A few years after the student gives up the study of geography, spelling and arithmetic, he has forgotten the most important points; some school boy of the sixth or eighth grade may solve a problem which he could not, or tell of some seaport that he could not call to mind.

The separate branches of study have been broadened to such a degree that there are very few professional men who become thorough in them. Some of our foremost lawyers cannot inform you immediately when questioned in regard to certain points in law, though if you will give them a few moments to refer to their library, they can give you the information sought. When subjects become so broad that men cannot master them, then men can only serve as an index to knowledge.

The ordinary child, ten years old, at the present time kuows more about a great many sciences than did Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle. Socrates was the most learned man of his day, though he found out only enough to know and make the assertion, "I know not anything".

Reason.

PETER SIEH.

Though at first thought, it may seem that a discussion of the subject of this article is not interesting, upon a little further consideration, it will be seen that no subject is so interesting and vital to the human race. It is the faculty of reasoning that has made man what he is today. Man is distinguished from all other animals in the fact that he is a "reasonable creature". Why then should not the discussion of "reason" be of interest to the public? It is the only thing which distinguishes man from the other members of the animal kingdom. If man does not make use of the power, he lowers himself to the level of the dumb brute.

Now every man possesses the reasoning power, and uses it to some extent, but it is surprising how this power is neglected by a great number of people. Reason should govern every action and thought of man, but such is far from being the case. The great mass of people will gladly accept, without further consideration, any law or theory laid down by persons in whom they are accustomed to have faith. This trait of human character must always be a great barrier to the general progress and welfare of the civilized world.

In earlier times, this faculty was much neglected, especially in its application to the natural sciences. Tradition kept the mental powers in subjection, and whenever anyone would venture to suggest some theory other than the generally accepted ones, he was ridiculed and persecuted. Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher, who said "Reason rules the world," was sent into exile. In exile, he very truthfully said, "It is not I who have lost the Athenians, but the Athenians who have lost me." Socrates, that great thinker of early days, and whose favorite maxim was, "know thyself," was condemned to death by the people whose paths he lighted. Galileo of a later age was sent into exile.

We should be thankful that those conditions exist no more. Still there are clouds hovering over perfect freedom, Yet the philosophers of today and their work are the product of free thought. Without freedom of reasoning and the exercise thereof, the stock of knowledge would have been very meagre, compared with what it is. Darwin, Huxley, Agassiz, Tyndall, Spencer, and a host of others, are all examples of unhampered reason.

Reason should be not only the tool of the naturalist and philosopher, but should govern every action of our daily life. Whenever any question arises in the mind, we should ask ourselves the question, "Is it consistent with reason?" If it does not stand the test of reason, it should be discarded. If this method were employed, and not so much "blind advance" indulged in, many mistakes would be avoided. There is a reason for everything, or it would not be. Let everyone use this great faculty as his guide in his life work. Let each do his share towards the general enlightenment of the world, to make man capable of his great errand upon this earth—to rule, or at least to comprehend all things thereon.

The Faculty surprised the students by announcing that a resolution had been passed compelling all students to take part in some kind of literary work. Any student who refuses to take part in this kind of work will be summoned to appear and give reasons for non-performance of duty.

Lack of Motive.

"Nothing," said the mother of Miss Willard, "makes life dreary, but lack of motive." We may add that nothing makes life a failure but lack of motive. Even if we should fail, indeed, of doing anything in itself of lasting worth, yet the discipline of the effort to realize a high ideal will redeem a life from failure. We need to be reminded, over and over again, that it is not alone, nor chiefly what we do, but what we become, that marks the success of life.

But with a definite and high motive power in our lives, we shall almost certainly succeed in every view of the case. We may not succeed as our fond dreams of youth would have it. They are very sweet, and doubtless serve a good purpose, but it should be the part of the resolute will to hold these well under control; not to crush them with rude, unsympathetic hand; to retain their enthusiasm, but to turn it to more practical account.

We may not succeed as our little, over partial community imagines that its hero must succeed. Dickens tells us of what great expectations were cherished of the boy, who stood first in his school; what a stir he would make in the great world; what a name he would win. But the great world moved on just the same after he entered it as before, and he only took his place among earth's millions of honest toilers. And so it is. It will not be as we and our friends expect; and, unless we are wise, sad disappointment is ahead of us. We believe that many a one is seriously injured by this neighborhood applause. His halting verses are gladly welcomed as a Tennyson in promise. He is puffed by the local paper as the "silver-tongued orator," of Hickory Flat. Poor fellow! Right worthy he is, well deserving a word of cheer and a helping hand; but such mistaken kindness is too severe a test. Rudely will he fall to earth when he tries his wings beneath other skies. We can only hope that he may have sound sense enough and manhood enough to survive it all.

Once more, we may not succeed as our parents hoped for and suggested to us. Recently I read, from the pen of a leading and appreciative spirit, nearing middle life, the following confession:

"I have found out my limitations. Once I pictured to myself all kinds and degrees of greatness. But I have learned better. I am quite sure, without egotism, that I am the equal almost of any man on some lines. On other lines I am sure that I am deficient, and others far excel me. I find that there are some things I can do well, and others that have been expected of me, I am unable to do. I feel that I have disappointed friends in this. At the same time I am satisfied that I have found the true key to life—that is, to know one's self, to find out one's mission, and to set about it's fulfillment most resolutely. I hope, too, that I have reached that point where I simply desire recognition and appreciation of what I am and do. For fame as fame I do not care. As sincerely as I depreciate under-estimation do I depreciate over-estimation. I only wish to do my duty, to be faithful to my God-given talents, to be useful in my day and generation, while, as is natural, I desire the appreciation of all right-minded and right-hearted people."

And is not this life's true philosophy? And could one have healthier, more practical, more powerful motive in his life work than this? Such motive a will not let life become dreary. Youth's dreams may pass, and the fond flattery no longer sound in our ears; but this sober, matter-of-fact motive will abide with us, giving steadiness of purpose, helping us to the achievment of the best results, and solacing us even when we may miss the kind words of appreciation and fellowship for which we long. For while such a life is not stoical nor indifferent to the approval of men, yet it holds itself responsible, first of all to God, and rejoices in his unfailing approval as beyond all others. Such a life, indeed, will not be dreary, nor will it be a failure.

C. B.

The students of the art department have organized an Art Club.

The commercial law class is still increasing. At present there are twenty-six members.

Some of the Arena members debated quite well in their first attempt to engage in such work.

War has been declared upon Turkey annually since the Americans first thought of giving thanks for favors.

Mrs. Marshall has just received a large supply of art material, which is to be used by her pupils to draw from.

Many of the students went home on Thanksgiving Day, to partake of fattened gobblers, which were waiting for them.

Students and professors, if you believe in reciprocity, then trade with those who advertise in the official organ of your institution.

Wyatt Jones was quite polite at the Arena meeting the other evening, when he said, "I thank the honorable judges for their wise and just decision".

E. J. Moore joined the Arena debating society on the 21st; he rode the goat to perfection. Several names have been presented and voted upon, favorably.

There have been two literary societies organized during the past month, one by the young ladies, the other by the young men who were not members of the Arena. There are three literary societies in college at the present time. The action of the Faculty created quite a commotion among students who have been slighting their literary duty.

The high school pupils should organize a literary society. It was proven at their recent debate that they have the talent to form a good society.

The cold weather stopped the work on the college buildings, though there may be enough good weather to permit the contractors to finish the chemical building, so that it may be occupied by the first of the Spring term.

Miss Travis, one of the college teachers, received a telegram from Portland, Oregon, Nov. 24th, stating that her sister was very low, and that she should come at once. She left the following night, receiving word before she started of her sister's death. She has returned after an absence of a little more than a week.

The officers of the Zethegathean Literary society are Chas. Patterson, Pres.; James Cameron, Vice Pres.; Ernest Edsall, Sec.; H. C. Patterson, Treas. The members of the society are energetic students of literary ambition. There may be some very interesting joint debates between the members of the Arena and the Zethegathean societies.

One of the professors noticed that some of the members of the literary society keep one eye on the high school girls and the other on their books. The professor suggests that the young men should keep both eyes on their books, for one-eyed work doesn't go well, especially when it comes to examinations.

A student has discovered a substance 300 times sweeter than sugar. It weighs about one hundred and fifteen pounds and has a liking for ice cream.

The class in Mineralogy is making rapid progress. Each student is furnished with a set of one hundred and seventy-five mineral specimens, which are samples of almost all varieties of minerals and ores. When the members become thoroughly familiar with each specimen of this collection, they will be able to identify almost any sample of rock placed in their hands.

The college is in receipt of a collection of fifty-eight valuable mineral specimens from the California Mining Bureau. The varieties are from different parts of the United States and Canada, and add greatly to the already valuable collection of the college. They were secured in exchange for specimens which are more common in mineral collections of our own state.

The class in geology, with the instructors, contemplate making an extended trip through the Yellowstone National Park next summer. The Park affords one of the best fields in the United States for geological investigation. The party will start from Bozeman some time in June. Geologists and chemists from any part of the United States are invited to join this party. For information concerning the proposed trip, address the editor-in-chief of THE COLLEGE EXPONENT.

The young ladies of the college met on Nov. 23rd and completed the organization of the Chiolian Literary society. They have a charter membership of thirty-nine and two honorary members. President Reid says that they have the most complete constitution and by-laws for a literary society that he has seen for some time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Hattie Street, Pres.; Mattie Gardner, Vice Pres.; Eva Eckenbeck. Sec.; Gertrude Brandley, Treas.; Esther Butler, Chaplain; Mary Lewis and Maude Wisner, Ushers.

The "Black Cat society" enjoyed a pleasant evening with Mrs. Marshall in the parlors of the Bozeman on the second Monday evening of the month. Some important investigations in regard to the athletic qualifications of the feline tribe were practically demonstrated, while music and repartee formed the social part of the programme.

Prof. and Mrs. Williams entertained a number of friends at their cozy home on Black Street on Thanksgiving Day.

The hospitality of Mrs. Emery and her son, Roe, was enjoyed by Prof. and Mrs. Beach on Nov. 26th.

When the thermometer registers below zero, it would be very much appreciated by the students if a hot air draught was turned into the academy refrigerator, i. e. The Hallway.

A strong-armed student was engaged in throwing a snow ball at a barn a few days ago. His aim being poor, the ball pierced a hole through a two dollar window in a residence near by. Caution: The next time that you wish to practice throwing snow balls at a barn, get inside and shut the door.

EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES.

Two self-registering water level instruments have been ordered from Paris for the use of the irrigation engineering department, the coming season, in determining the amount of water required to bring the various farm crops to maturity.

For the purpose of ascertaining the most profitable sheep-fattening ration in Montana, one hundred fine wethers have been purchased. They will be fed through the winter on several varieties of rations, and the gain in weight, and the expense of material noted.

A pig-feeding experiment is also being conducted with the expectation that a neat profit will be netted for the Station.

A report of the departments of agriculture and irrigation engineering, with a brief outline of work for the coming year, has been prepared for the board of education.

Prof. Beach has been measuring the head waters of the Missouri, and constructing rating tables to determine the discharge of the streams. He has also made numerous gagings of the tributaries to discover the amount of return waters due to seepage.

Director Emery left Saturday, Nov. 21st, for a two week's hunting trip up Hell Roaring Creek. He is an expert marksman and will doubtless bring home some big game.

A few members of the Faculty dined with Prof. and Mrs. Beach on Wednesday, Nov. 16th.

The Potato Scab.

E. V. WILCOX.

The disease of the potato commonly known as scab has been studied by various workers for many years. In France, Germany, Norway, and in this country it has been the subject of numerous articles in the publications of Experiment Stations, and many theories have been suggested to explain its primary cause. In Germany the disease is known as Schorf, and in Norway as Skurv. American writers have distinguished two sorts of scab, the "surface" form, and the "deep" form. The theories formulated to explain the origin of the disease may be briefly stated as follows:

1. Vegetable parasite theories. Dr. Wallroth in 1842 attributed the disease to the action of a fungus which he called Erisybe subterranea. This fungus has since been shown to have no connection with the disease. Dr. Bromchorst of Bergen, Norway, claims that the disease is caused by one of the Myxomycetes or slime fungi. But his "skurv" is a disease quite different from the American form. Prof. Bolley, of North Dakota, at first maintained a bacterial origin for the scab, but in a second paper seems to abandon this theory for that of Dr. Thaxter, of Harvard, who ascribes the disease to the action of a fungus which he has described as Oospora scabies.

2. Animal parasite theories. Prof. Hopkins, of West Virginia, makes a fly larvæ of the family Mycetophylidæ responsible for a large portion of the damage. Various other insect larvæ, worms and mites have been thought to cause the scab.

3. The excessive moisture theory. This is, in brief, that too much moisture in the soil causes an exaggerated growth of the tissue of the lenticels or

breathing pores of the epidermis and a consequent attempt of the potato tuber to heal the rift which this growth has occasioned, by the production of cork cells, thus causing the scab-pustules.

4. The mechanical irritation theory. Foreign substances in the soil are supposed to act as irritants upon the tuber, or to cause an actual rupture of the epidermis, which would lead to a formation of cork cells.

5. The chemical action theory. Chemical substances in the soil might bring about similar results by an irritation set up upon the tubers.

6. The fertilization theory. The use of stable manure has been definitely observed to influence the prevalence of the disease; a fact which has been explained by supposing that it may furnish conditions favorable for the operation for one or more of the supposed causes already mentioned.

My attention has been called to a crop of potatoes which was very scabby, and I have therefore undertaken, at the suggestion of our director, Mr. Emery, an investigation of the disease in Montana. One can not help feeling, in reading the account of Thaxter's work, that his explanation is conclusive for the form of the disease which he investigated. But the question naturally arises whether potato scab has always and everywhere the same cause. It seems to me that this question must be provisionally answered in the negative. In the case of the potatoes upon which I have worked, I am fully satisfied that the scab was not caused by any animal. Several species of mites, insect larvæ, and worms are usually present in the crevices of the scabby tissue during the advanced stages of the disease, but in the incipient stages these animals are invariably absent. This is, in my opinion, a crucial test. The primary cause of a disease must, of course, be present at the beginning of the disease. The animals found in the cracks of the scab were evidently only scavengers. They had taken advantage of the protection afforded by the cracks and of the opportunity for easily obtaining food.

On my material the gross external appearance of the scab in its first stage is simply a pinkish area in the region of the lenticel. This area increases in size and becomes darker in color. The central part of the colored area becomes elevated, presenting a convexity outwards. The pink color disappears except at the periphery of the area. The epidermis is finally ruptured at the apex of the cone. The projecting tissue has at first a yellowish white color which changes to a brown during the gradual extension and deepening of the scab. Up to the time when decomposition of the ruptured tissue sets in, the scab may easily be removed entire, leaving a concavity where the scab was located. Microscopical examination has thus far given no evidence of any bacterial or fungal parasite. The protuberance is caused by the increased growth of the lenticel tissue, all of which is changed into cork after the rupture of the epidermis. The tuber now tries to heal the wound by formation of other cork cells beneath the lenticel. This is accomplished by the production of tangential walls through cells which were previously filled with starch. The walls of these cells are thickened and infiltrated with cork substance and assume the characteristic brownish color of cork.

I shall apply culture methods for bacteria and fungi as soon as apparatus is secured. If by this means no

vegetable parasites are discovered, then the treatment of seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate, Bordeaux mixture, or formol will be of no avail, and the only remedy will be to plant in dry, loose, sandy or gravelly soil.

Beets are affected with what appears to be the same form of scab as that upon the potato, but they are probably not so seriously injured by it as is the potato.

Electricity in Agriculture.

Mr. Flemming, an experienced gardener and electrician, is the owner of the first real electric farm on the Jersey coast, about fifty miles from New York city. He has been making some investigations as to the effect of electricity upon plant life. It was found that a powerful electric current instantly killed every weed that the electric wires touched. A lighter current stimulated the plants and gave them a rapid growth. The effect of the electric light on plants in the green house was very curious. The light proved very injurious to many blossoms at first. The color of tulips for a few days was deeper and richer, but they lost their brilliancy when exposed to sunlight. Scarlet blossoms turned grayish white, and while all bloomed earlier and produced larger blossoms, they soon faded. The injury to their quality was lessened by reducing the intensity of light and covering them with opal glass globes. The explanation of the increased growth of plants under the influence of electricity was thought to be the extension of the working season for them—the continuous light preventing them from resting at night, but it is now generally conceded by scientists that electricity helps the plants to assimilate the nitrogen of the atmosphere and aids them in taking up certain mineral salts of the earth.

A point of great importance which Mr. Flemming expects to prove is that the cost of producing fruits, flowers and vegetables stimulated by electricity will be less than when cultivated in the ordinary way. He is a practical man as well as a theorist, and utilizes power in every available way in order to produce the greatest results with the least possible expense.

The public will watch with interest the progress of Mr. Flemming's work. It may be found that we are just at the beginning of a new era in agriculture and that the farmer is no longer to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow as he has done since the primal curse. Under the influence of electricity the lost eden may be restored and thorns and thistles no longer burden the ground.—*Industrialist.*

It is a question whether or not the new discoveries in electrical science will be beneficial to the people of the world as a whole. The use of electricity has facilitated gains to corporations, deprived laborers of work, reduced the usefulness and value of horses, and lessened the demand for the products of the farm necessary for the feeding of horses used in various lines.

The destruction of noxious weeds by applying electricity to them will be of great advantage to the tillers of the soil. There are many varieties of destructive weeds which human efforts have so far failed to kill out, if some electrical process proves to be sufficient to destroy the vegetable pests of the farm, then agricultural experiments with electricity will have proved of great importance to the agricultural industry of the world.

EXCHANGE.

And thou, my country, write it on thy heart.
Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood to thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.
—Rev. Dr. Henry VanDyke.

From the poem read at the Princeton Anniversary.

Owing to the age of the EXPONENT, the exchange list has not obtained gigantic proportions. We hope, however, that the near future will find it increased, and that inter-collegiate news may become an important feature of our paper.

The Delaware College Review is to be congratulated on the efficiency of its local editor. The success of a college paper depends fully as much on its "Locals" as on any other department.

The Delaware College Review for November contains a very entertaining short story of the war of 1812, "The Heroines of Georgetown". It is not wholly wanting in originality. This suggests a remark. There are probably in our own college, students who are ambitious to become writers of fiction. Why may not some of these furnish something for our next issue.

The Sequoia, a weekly college paper edited by the students of Stanford University. will be received in exchange for the EXPONENT and placed in our library.

The November number of the Colorado Collegian contains an article on "The Rights of Others," referring to the practice that the professors have of holding the students over time during recitations, then censuring them for tardiness. Professors who are given to this practice should read the article and abide by its instructions.

Puer—"Say, Pa, was there more than one Peter the Great?"

Pater—"No, my son, that was a case where history failed to re-Pete itself."—*Colorado Collegian.*

After a row with his wife, who violently expressed a wish that he were dead, an Irishman said: "Oh, it's a widow you're wanting to be, is it? Bedad, I'll take good care you're no widow as long as I live."

"Do you consider marriage a failure?" asked a summer boarder of a farmer who had taken him in.

"Young feller," he replied, impressively, "I've been married four times, an' every time to a woman who owned a farm jinin' mine."

Love-Song.

Music flies, spirit-wise,
Through the sunny afternoon;
Love defies all disguise,
Clinging, swinging with the tune:

Dear love, true love,
You are far away;
Come love, sweet love,
Why do you stay?

Lover's sighs fall and rise,
While the music ebbs and flows:
Slumber lies on mine eyes,—
Still in dreams it goes:

Dear love, true love,
You are far away;
Come, love, sweet love,
Why do you stay?

—W. F. B.

Teacher—"What was the recent St. Louis disaster?"

Bright Boy—"McKinley's election."

The Federal Endowment and What it Involves.

PRESIDENT JAMES REID.

THE FIRST MORRILL ACT.

It was in 1862 that Senator Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill for the endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It was passed by congress, and signed by President Lincoln while the nation was in the throes of civil war. This is now known as the first Morrill Bill. It provides that 30,000 acres of land, in place of scrip, shall be apportioned to each state, for each senator and member of congress, the proceeds from the sale of which shall form a permanant fund for the support and maintenance of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

The act requires that the fund shall remain forever undimished, and that the interest shall be appropriated "to the endowmen, support and maintenance of a college whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

THE SECOND MORRILL ACT.

The second Morrill Act provides that, "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts there shall be annually appropriated the sum of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase thereafter for ten years, by an additional sum of $1,000, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to e ch state and territory shall be $25,000. Thus each of these colleges will receive in 1899, from the Second Morrill Act $25,000, and a similar amount each succeeding year thereafter.

THE ENABLING ACT GAVE 50,000 ACRES.

The Enabling Act, admitting Montana to the Union, gives an additional $50,000 acres for the establishment and maintenance of the college, to be disposed of as the state legislature may see fit. The legislature of 1895 authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000, pledging as security the proceeds arising from the sale and lease of said land, requiring that the money from the sale of bonds should be used for the erection and equipment of suitable buildings. These buildings are now in course of construction, and will be completed, ready for occupancy, in 1897.

None of these funds can be used for the erection of buildings, or for repairs, improvements, fuel, or furnishings, but only for payment of salaries, apparatus and equipment.

We are dependent upon the state for the former, and the U. S. Commissioner holds that, having accepted the endowment provided by the Morrill Bills, a state also accepts the conditions, and is in duty bound to provide suitable buildings, and a sufficient yearly appropriation, so that the federal appropriation may be properly used.

Alumni.

O. P. Morgan, '96, is teaching school, in the Rea district, about three miles west of the city.

Wm. T. Shaw, '96, ex-editor in chief of the EXPONENT, is in Butte City, at present.

Miss Florence Foster, '96, is in Logan, Utah, where her father has charge of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

Some Literary Curiosities.

Edgar Allan Poe's famous poem, "The Raven," has been the unfortunate subject of all kinds of criticism and depreciption as well as praise and appreciation, but one rather curious blunder in his use of his machinery (as he might have called it) has never

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been pointed out, so far as known to the present writer. The last stanza is as follows:

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamplight o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore.

Where did Poe have the lamp? Compare the first, second and fourth lines.

The difficulty of writing correct English is illustrated by the errors which sometimes escape the vigilance of the most careful writers and the most diligent proof readers. The following passage is taken verbatim from a volume entitled "Corrected Impressions" by the English critic, Mr. George Saintsbury, published last year by Dodd, Meade & Company. Some of the essays in this volume are reprints, though perhaps not the one on Browning, from which we quote, pages 111–112. The puzzle is to find the subject and predicate:

Hence what he himself has rather damagingly called in a probably unintentional satire and caricature of himself the "monstr 'in form' ingens-horrendous demoniaco-seraphic penman's latest pieee of graphic" which occurs so often in his work, which the admirers take for something very obscure but very precious, requiring the aid of Browning dictionaries and so forth, which the honest public gapes at, from which the primmer kind of academic critic turns away disgusted, and which more catholic and tolerant appreciation regards, if not exactly with disgust, certainly with regret and disapproval.

If you were to tell others of your troubles it is very likely they would remind you of the fact that they have troubles of their own, and would in a roundabout way, have you to understand that your troubles are nothing to them, and that they would not give your case thought enough to even suggest a remedy. On the other hand, for every one of your shortcomings, there are two or there who are not only willing, but apparently very anxious to spread the news concerning your faults. There are people whose only ambition is to ruin the good names of others; to destroy confidence and cause distrust; and to do this they will use any means possible. We should remember that each and every one of us is not without faults, and rather than stay awake nights plotting another's downfall, how much better it would be to devote half as much time to correcting and overcoming our own faults. C. P.

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