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The Cadet August 28 1885

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, AUGUST 28, 1885.

No. 1.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE
MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

| | |
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TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00,
Single Copy..... .15.

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, should notify the Business Editor at once.

Contributions from the Alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates can be obtained on application to the Business Editor, to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

EDITORIAL.

DURING the last few years the Maine State College has been making rapid progress in many directions and the present has seemed a fitting time for the establishment of a paper whose aim shall be to represent the college. It is in response to this that THE CADET makes its appearance. It is intended to be issued on the last Friday of every collegiate month. The preparation of this number has necessarily been hasty and many faults will undoubtedly appear, but the editors will endeavor to correct these as soon as possible and to present a paper which will be creditable alike to themselves and the college.

NEAR the close of last Spring term in response to a general feeling among the students that a college paper should be established, a publishing association consisting of the classes of eighty-six and eighty-seven were formed, a constitution adopted, and an editorial

board consisting of five from eighty-six and three from eighty-seven, chosen. These editors met, organized, and elected an editor from eighty-eight. It is planned to have in the future a board having the same class distribution as the present one but the editors instead of being elected by the Association are to be elected by their predecessors from those who contribute the most satisfactory articles during the year. Contributions are earnestly solicited from all students and a ready response to this request will render much lighter the work for which the editors have so little available time.

Our columns will also be open to contributions on suitable topics from alumni and friends of the College.

MOST of the members of the entering class will receive invitations to join one or more of the secret societies which exist in college and in many respects it is advisable to connect one's self with one of them. They all contain good men, but individuals differ in their tastes and natures, and before connecting himself with any one of them a student should be sure that its members are of like tastes and sympathies with himself and that he is making a choice which he will not regret during his college course or after his graduation.

WE print in another column a letter from President M. C. Fernald to the *Lewiston Journal*, which, although not intended for a lengthy description, yet contains interesting statements in regard to many points connected with the college which do not seem to be generally understood and it is with the hope of correcting some of these errors that we publish it.

The article entitled "A New Civilization" which appears elsewhere is the theme which was awarded the Prentiss Prize last Commencement. As it was not delivered at the Junior Exhibition at that time, the Editors have deemed it fitting that it should be published here.

SOME of the Freshmen class have entered college fully decided as to the course which they intend to take but a large number, probably a majority, are undecided. We wish to call the attention of the latter class to the importance of their choice for undoubtedly their whole future life will be influenced by it. In the present condition of affairs only those having a decided taste for those branches should take an engineering course with the expectation of following it as a profession in after life, for it is necessary for a man to succeed in engineering in the present crowded condition of these professions that he shall be of more than ordinary ability. The other courses are, in the main, very similar and individual tastes and circumstances will necessarily determine each individual's choice. It is a matter not to be decided hastily; and before the beginning of the Sophomore year, when the choice should be made, each man should give it much earnest thought.

DURING the past year the students have shown much interest in base ball matters, and the work done by the nine last spring has done much to excite in them a desire to support a first-class nine to represent the college.

Although they met with many defeats during the Maine Intercollegiate Contest, yet they did as well as ought to have been expected of them, all things considered.

Last Spring was the first time that this College ever put a nine in the field to contend for the Maine Intercollegiate championship. The nine had had but little experience in playing with other clubs, some of the members having never before played on any other diamond than our own, but they conducted themselves in a manner that did them much credit, and showed what they might be expected to do with a fair amount of practice. It is expected during the coming year that the nine will do excellent work on the diamond. Among the students who have just entered there is plenty of good material to select from; and the prospects are that the nine will be much stronger than last year.

Each student should consider it his duty to do all in his power to aid, both financially and otherwise, in supporting the nine for it is only by the co-operation of each and every student that a good base ball nine can be maintained.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES L. PHILLIPS.

THE closing of the last collegiate year severed the connection between Lieut. E. W. Howe, our late military instructor, and the Coburn Cadets. He left us with the best wishes of all. This year we begin our routine of duty under a new commander, Lieutenant C. L. Phillips, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Lieut. Phillips was born in Gardner, Ill., in 1856. In the year 1859, his parents moved to Waterville, Maine, where he received the most of his education prior to entering West Point. He attended two years and a half at Colby University, and in 1877 he entered West Point, where he maintained high rank both as a scholar and a soldier. In 1881, he graduated number 13 in a class of fifty-four, and since then he has served as Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, in different localities, among which are Fort Condly and Fort Warren.

He came to us highly recommended both by Prof. Smythe and by the professors who composed the Faculty during his attendance at Colby University.

He takes up the work which was so much improved by his predecessor, and which we trust, will still continue to improve under his guidance and direction.

On August 14th, Company A of the Coburn Cadets, which heretofore has remained one and inseparable, was divided into two companies by our Commandant Lieut. Phillips, and it is hoped that a better appearance and more interest will be the result.

The following are the officers of the respective companies:

Co. A.

R. K. JONES, JR., Captain.

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| B. J. ALLAN, | 1st Lieutenant. |
| I B. RAY, | 2d " |
| E. LENFEST, | 3d " |
| E. V. COFFIN, | 1st Sergeant. |
| A. R. SAUNDERS, | 2d " |
| J. D. LAZELL, | 3d " |
| B. E. CLARK, | 4th " |
| H. BUTLER, | 1st Corporal. |
| G. S. BACHELDER, | 2d " |
| A. H. BUKER, | 3d " |
| D. W. COLBY, | 4th " |

Co. B.

G. F. BLACK, Captain.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| J. D. BLAGDEN, | 1st Lieutenant. |
| C. A. SEARS, | 2d " |
| H. S. FRENCH, | 3d " |
| L. P. CILLEY, | 1st Sergeant. |
| C. T. VOSE, | 2d " |
| F. E. TRASK, | 3d " |
| J. S. WILLIAMS, | 4th " |
| C. L. HOWES, | 1st Corporal. |
| C. B. GOULD, | 2d " |
| T. B. LORD, | 3d " |
| J. S. TRUE, | 4th " |

A NEW CIVILIZATION.

ELECTRICITY, in the form of magnetic attraction, manifested itself to mankind six hundred years before Christ. Elusive, subtle, and powerful, yet submissive to man's will, it still baffles the comprehension of the human mind. The question "What is Electricity?" has rung for twenty-five centuries in the ears of philosophers, and yet we are as far from answering it, as was Thales, who, observing the action of a magnet, and seeking for the cause, concluded that it possessed a soul. Although, to-day, we know his idea to have been a creation of the imagination, has our modern "Theory of Electric Fluids," a much firmer basis? Our former conceptions regarding sound, heat, and light, that they were the work of imponderable matter associated with ordinary matter, have undergone profound modifications, and now we seem to see clearly the mechanical cause of each. Is it not probable then that our present ideas of electricity are destined to undergo modifications equally profound?

Indeed physicists are generally coming to the conclusion that they know very little about the *nature* of electricity. They simply retain the accepted theories of the day, as useful means of connecting and classifying its effects, and of deducing the phenomena due to its action, thus giving the mind conceptions, while releasing from belief.

Although Electron has baffled all investigators in this direction, what wonderful disclosures he has made of his ability and willingness to obey man's slightest wish! For twenty-four hundred years he held himself aloof, scorning the feeble attempt to pierce the mystery of his being, but

when ceasing to question his exact form of existence, bowing to his mighty power, man humbly asks his aid, then Electron responds. For the last hundred years, slowly perhaps at first, he has been showing the world how indispensable he is in the progress of civilization; playing his part in all the great changes of commerce and industry; penetrating with a subtle power, that entire mass of complexities and contradictions,—human society—; revolutionizing old processes; instilling new ideas and suggesting methods throughout all the trades and arts. When man stopped theorizing, and began putting to practical uses the applications of Electricity; when at the beginning of the present half century he commenced availing himself of Electron's proffered aid, and took him fully into his service,—yoking him with Steam,—he cast into fertile ground the seeds of a *new civilization*, a civilization to be more wonderful and incredible a thousand fold, than that which at the beginning of the nineteenth century so quickly sprung up at the conquest of Steam.

Steam, with his innumerable throng of loyal subjects,—the steam-engine, the steamship, the locomotive, and the grand hosts of machinery that have taken the place of human labor, built his dominions on firm foundations, but firm as they are, they are doomed to be overthrown; his domain to be occupied, and his power usurped, by Electron.

Yes, the twentieth century will usher in a marvelous era, for, on every hand, the wonderful illustrations of Electron's power are evident; on every side are scattered magical facts,—the prophecies of mighty changes—; the things completed, with the beginnings of more,—the seeds and embryos of our new civilization—, are springing up and growing, and in a golden harvest mankind will reap bountifully the fruits of this mysterious force.

The only obstacle that prevents the complete ascendancy of Electricity over Steam at present, is the fact that Steam gives the only means by which Electricity can be produced to any great extent, but solve the problem of the direct production of electrical energy from coal, which the next century surely will accomplish, and you have swept away every tie that binds us to the Civilization of Steam, and opened the

world's arena to the *New Civilization* of Electricity.

While an expectant world awaits the hour, and the man who is to solve that problem, the advancement of electrical science still pushes forward.

Let us look at the *present* condition, and conjecture for a moment the *future* possibilities of the most important applications of this impene-trable energy.

About the year 1853 were made the first experiments, in an attempt to transmit two or more sets of signals, simultaneously over one wire. Although no immediate results were attained at that time, the difficulties then presented have, at recent dates, been completely vanquished, until now we are able by means of automatic systems to send as many as three thousand words per minute through long circuits. To these systems, the duplex, quadraplex, and multiplex, the surprising growth of the telegraph is due. Telegraphy of to-day, the great nervous system of the world, is deficient in that, although each nerve and ganglion is perfect and transmits with the celerity of thought, its message is a cypher, and necessitates the intervention of skilled labor.

The system of the *future* will be fac-simile transmission. When that system shall have been made possible, which promises to be at no remote date, then will the sphere of Telegraphy become almost universal. Not only will a message as written by the sender produce a fac-simile at a distant station, by means of automatic machinery and with no human aid; not only will handwriting be transmitted, but criminals will be intercepted by simply telegraphing their portraits; generals telegraph their plans and maps, as well as their orders; correspondents furnish illustrations for their papers at the same time they send news; and again, there will be no distinction of language, Chinese and Arabic traversing the wire as readily as English or French.

If the *Telegraph* is to be supreme in the domain of business, then the *Telephone* is to be a great factor in all our domestic relations. It was but yesterday that the first successful trial of speaking telephones was made and to an astonished world the announcement came that the human voice could be audibly transmitted

over long distances by means of the electric current. The world, grown used to surprises along the line of technical discoveries, did not long delay accepting this new convenience, and *now*, scarcely a hamlet in this broad land but has a sounder; no large town that lacks a Central Office; no large city but has its Telephone Exchange connecting with the suburbs and adjoining towns. Yet in the opinion of experts, the development of the telephonic service is in its very infancy.

When the difficulties that now oppose long distance telephoning are overcome, towards which object is bent all the talent which money and interest can command, then will the dominion of the Telephone attain a magnitude beyond the wildest conjecture of modern enthusiasts. With the barriers that now confront investigators, leveled the slightest whisper could be conveyed to any distance, even around the globe if desired, or up to the moon if a wire could be stretched to that satellite. At that date *Telephony* will to a great extent, take the place of *Telegraphy*, in ordinary commercial and social circles, but the vast prosperity of the *Telegraph* will not be diminished, for the multiplex wires which will be able to transmit many times the number of words which could be uttered by the most rapid speaker, will render the *Telegraph* indispensable when the Telephone would be inadequate. Coincident with the growth of the Telephone, the Electric Light has made rapid advancement. Beginning with the first successful illumination in Paris in 1878, the electric light has gained a wonderful popularity, being now used nearly all over the world for lighting streets, railway stations, dwellings, steamers and light houses. Although until recently, it has been regarded as a marvellous scientific achievement, but of no great practical value owing to its cost, the world is gradually finding out that it can successfully compete with gas. The electric lighting of the future will attain a magnitude now undreamed of, and gas illumination,—one of our greatest commercial enterprises,—must eventually be completely superseded. Electricity as an universal lighting agent, will be supplied to consumers in some form similar to that now employed for gas, but will be measured by meters registering far more accurately than those now employed by gas companies.

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The minor applications of electricity are multitudinous. The "thousand and one" conveniences of to-day, the burglar and fire alarms, electric call bells, watchman inspectors, clocks and motors, all so indispensable, go to show how, in the future, man will be able by means of electricity to effect, at long distances, the many mechanical operations he is master of, just as perfectly as if he were on the spot—in a word, making his arm as long as the electric wire.

If fifty years ago, the prophecy had been made that to-day a man would be able, sitting in his study at his ease, to accomplish the modern marvels of electricity—steering torpedo boats in a distant harbor, skillfully and fatally, towards an enemy's ship, or blowing a Hell Gate to atoms;—ringing a chime of bells in a European capital, or starting the magnificent array of machinery of a "World's Exposition" a thousand miles or more away, (and we do as wonderful things as these) he would have been derided as a mere visionary. If the accomplishments already reached, would have dazzled the most daring mind of half a century ago, who can grasp the possibilities of the future, when the civilization of electricity shall have realized the tremendous probabilities of the next hundred years?

The wildest flights of Eastern fancy springing from imaginations excited by the fascinating hasheesh, might perhaps, conceive the glowing possibilities of the coming age—the age of Electricity—an age when "farads" and "webbers," "volts" and "ohms" will be the synonyms of "quarts" and "inches," "feet per head" and "units of energy," when electricity furnished from some central station will carry light, heat, and power, to a whole community—an age when man will be borne with equal ease on the land, over the water, through the air—an age in which the most marvellous and magnificent feats, strange and unaccountable deeds ever accomplished by the Spirits of Light, Color, Odor, Sound and Motion, the Genii of the luxurious Syrian's dreams, or the Turk's dazzling illusions, will all be surpassed by this subtlest power of Nature, Electricity.

Salt Lake City has 28 base ball clubs and 20 brass bands. That's reason enough for not admitting Utah into the Union.—*Ex.*

THE STATE COLLEGE.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

In reply to an article in the *Lewiston Journal* President Fernald writes that paper as follows:

Some ten days ago my attention was called to an article published in the *Lewiston Journal* of July 17th, and signed S. F. Emerson, of Skowhegan.

I am inclined to regard the article as put forth as much for information as criticism, and hence am prompted to make a brief reply.

The red school house in which I attended school when a boy was not built for the direct benefit of the full grown men and women of the district, but for their boys and girls who should therein receive their early mental training.

Educational institutions are not established for the immediate benefit of those who are in middle age, or in advanced life, however much indirectly such persons may be benefited by them; but rather for the young, that they may be better equipped and prepared for the work of life than were their fathers before them. Such institutions can only be properly judged by what they do for the rising generation; not by what may incidentally result from them to those whose opportunity of sharing in full their advantages, has passed.

The act of Congress of 1862, providing for the establishment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, specifically states that "the 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 such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

If the endowment act means anything, it means that the real function of the State College is to teach what? "Such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." For what purpose? In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Is the college fulfilling this mission; is it

performing this function? If so, and the function be a worthy one, why should not the college receive the hearty encouragement and support of every good citizen in the State?

In regard to the first inquiry I answer most emphatically, the college is fulfilling in the spirit and to the letter the mission contemplated by the endowment act. Under its course in agriculture it is teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture, and under its course in civil and mechanical engineering it is teaching such branches of learning as are related to the mechanic arts. Hundreds of young men in the State have already found out the fact that the college is performing the real function required of it by law, and have profited and are profiting by it; and I desire that other hundreds of our earnest, hard-working and aspiring young men shall know that as God shall prosper it and good men sustain it, the college will seek to fulfil what has wisely been established by law as its real mission more and more perfectly as the years go by.

Your correspondent has based his argument on a side issue, not at all upon the real purpose and work of the institution. The argument is therefore not germane as regards the institution itself. On his own premise, however, I take issue with him, for I have abundant testimony from intelligent and progressive farmers in all sections of the State to the end that the college by its experiments, by its reports, by the aid it has rendered to agricultural meetings and institutes, by its graduates and non-graduates scattered over the State, has been and is an uplifting force in all that pertains to our great agricultural interests and, therefore, of value to every farmer.

This, be it remembered, is but a natural and incidental result, not the direct object sought in the establishment and maintenance of the college. So much space has already been taken that I must touch but lightly upon several remaining points which I hoped more fully to notice.

This is not only a college of agriculture, but also of the mechanic arts; not so by choice of the trustees or faculty, but so by law. The duty to provide for instruction in the mechanic arts is equally imperative with the obligation to provide for instruction in agriculture.

The expectation that all students will take a course in civil engineering would be equally valid with the expectation that all students will take a course in agriculture. They will do neither. The college provides the several courses. Some students from natural aptitude and perhaps from home or other influences select one course of study, and others from similar reasons select other courses.

After graduation the college has no control over the future vocation of its former pupils. They seek callings and homes just as other men seek them, where they can find work to do and the prospect is most inviting. If we lose some of our valuable young men well trained for the industries of life, because they fail to find such openings in this State as they find in other States, we should not forget that we also are receiving from other States of their trained young men as rapidly as we can present inviting fields for them. This interchange will go on. If we are wise we shall seek to so develop the resources of this best of States and so build up her institutions as to set the stronger current in this direction. This can never be done by placing trigs in the path of the wheels of progress.

They are not wealthy young men who come to this college, although wealth would be no objection. In the main, they are young men in limited circumstances, sons of farmers and mechanics and men in the ordinary callings of life, and are seeking through an education to better their condition. Many of them work their own way, earn every dollar, and in some instances that I can name, send money home at the same time to help a widowed mother. The man who claims that it is an institution where only wealthy men's sons can obtain an education, simply does not know what he is talking about.

The expenses are more than I wish they were, and were made larger each year by \$30, by a law of the State. Your correspondent is in error in implying, perhaps undesignedly, that the expenses of \$10 for filing, \$9 for forging and \$4 for wood working are annual charges. They occur but once in the course and are required only of students in mechanical engineering. Arrangements are made, however, so that students in agriculture can take the course

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in forging, and they are very sure to do it for its practical value.

He is also in error in stating that students living near the college, residing at home, pay fuel-rent and room-rent as though residing at the college.

Many other errors in his article can be easily pointed out, but I forbear to use more space for this purpose other than to say that his summary of expenses is too large, and that as I have endeavored to show, the impressions conveyed by the article are unjust toward the college.

I have not written for controversy, as I have no time to devote in this way, but simply in the hope of correcting to an extent the erroneous impressions which would be formed by the readers not conversant with the essential facts and with the history of the establishment of the college.

If Mr. Emerson will visit the institution, it will be my pleasure to extend to him every courtesy and to furnish him with all essential facilities of information regarding the same.

M. C. FERNALD,
President State College.

Orono, Me., July 28th, 1885.

THE GRASSES OF MAINE.

THIS is the title of a very interesting paper written by Prof. C. H. Fernald and published in the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

The work is much more complete and authentic than any previous work on the subject, as it is based upon the personal observation and knowledge of the author who has spent a long time in its preparation. An important department of the work is the "Synopsis of the Genera of Grasses," and it is one which has never before been attempted. Another feature of the paper which must find favor with those unfamiliar with the botanical nomenclature is the pronunciation of all the difficult technical words. The paper is of still greater value to the student, as it contains forty-two fine plates of the more important and common species of grasses, which in themselves form an almost complete key of analysis.

The author is well known as an intelligent observer of nature in all her forms and has written important portions of some of the most recent books on scientific subjects. His last

work cannot fail to be very useful to the student and farmer, for whom it is especially written, and by those who wish to know the history of the Grasses of Maine. Copies of the paper can be obtained by writing to Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement of '85 will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest in the College history. The various exercises were indicative of more than ordinary ability on the part of the students; the attendance of Alumni was much increased over that of former years and the large number of visitors and the fine condition of the weather combined to make it a most pleasant occasion. The exercises of Commencement week were opened by the Sophomore Prize Declamations on Saturday evening, June 20. The hall and stage decorations consisted of flowers, bunting, and evergreen, with a center piece representing the Temple of Fame. The music of the evening was furnished by the College Orchestra, and was very highly complimented.

The parts were of marked interest and ability and were well received by the audience who heartily applauded the speakers. The following is the programme:

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| Eulogy on Lafayette, | <i>Sprague.</i> |
| *Frank Ellsworth Trask, Bethel. | |
| Speech on War with England, | <i>Henry.</i> |
| Henry Allen McNally, Fort Fairfield. | |
| King Robert of Sicily, | <i>Longfellow.</i> |
| Charles Thatcher Vose, Milltown, N. B. | |

MUSIC.

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| Angels of Buena Vista, | <i>Whittier.</i> |
| James Draper Lazell, Rockland. | |
| Jennie McNeal's Ride, | <i>Carleton.</i> |
| Alice Albur Hicks, Hampden. | |
| Edinburgh after Flodden, | <i>Aytum.</i> |
| Bertrand Elmer Clark, W. Tremont. | |

MUSIC.

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| Life Saving, | <i>Cox.</i> |
| Addison Robert Saunders, Hanover. | |
| Events Great Because of their Results, | <i>Webster..</i> |
| Charles Ayers Mason, Bethel. | |
| High Tide, | <i>Ingelow.</i> |
| Alice Benjamin, Oakland. | |

*Excused.

MUSIC.

- The Mountains, *Morse.*
Howard Scott Webb, Skowhegan.
The Victor of Marengo, *Anon.*
John Sumner Williams, Guilford.
Eulogy on Garfield, *Blaine.*
David Wilder Colby, Skowhegan.

MUSIC.

The first prize was awarded by the committee, which consisted of Rev. Dr. Torsey, of Kent's Hill, and Rev. Mr. Ladd and Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Bangor, to Addison Robert Saunders, Bethel; the second prize to Henry Allen McNally, of Fort Fairfield, and honorable mention was made of Howard Scott Webb, of Skowhegan.

Sunday evening the Baccalaureate Address was delivered before the students by the Rev. Mr. Small, of Portland. His sermon was a scholarly production and was generally praised by the students. The Junior exhibition of Monday evening, fully came up to the high standard of the previous exercises and was attentively listened to by a large number of spectators. The hall decorations were the same with the exception of a slight change in the center-piece.

The music was furnished by Andrews', of Bangor, and therefore speaks for itself as regards excellence.

The full programme followed as below :

MUSIC.

- American Citizenship,
Bert John Allan, Pembroke.
Music and Musical Expression,
Edwin Dwight Graves, Orono.
England,
Ralph Kneeland Jones, Jr., Bangor.
The Civil War,
*George Fuller Black, Palermo.

MUSIC.

- Hindrances of Political Science,
*Josiah Murch Ayer, Freedom.
Decline of American Shipping,
Elmer Lenfest, Bradley.
The American Revolution and its Results,
John Decker Blagden, Carmel.
The Washington Monument,
*George Greenleaf Barker, Rockland.
Mind as a Measure of Nature,
Willis Henry Merriman, Houlton.

MUSIC.

- Wasted Forces,
Heywood Sanford French, Bangor.
State Education,
Arthur Dean Page, Orono.
The Navy,
*Irving Burton Ray, Harrington.
The Acadians,
Cassius Almon Sears, Fort Kent.
A New Civilization,
*James Frederick Lockwood, Brewer.

MUSIC.

The prize was awarded to James Frederick Lockwood, Brewer, and the honorable mention to Arthur Dean Page, Orono.

The committee to award the prize consisted of the Hon. C. A. Boutelle and Rev. Mr. Cressey, of Bangor, and Mr. Powell, of Orono.

On Tuesday afternoon occurred the annual drill of the Coburn Cadets. Gen. R. B. Shepard of Skowhegan, lately appointed Trustee of the College, acted as reviewing officer. The appointment of officers for the ensuing year by Lieut. E. W. Howe followed the drill. In the evening President and Mrs. Fernald assisted by their daughter Miss Fernald, and Mrs. R. K. Jones, of Bangor, received the students and invited guests at the President's residence. After the President's reception the Annual Reunions of the Beta Eta, of Beta Theta Pi, and the Q. T. V. Society took place, and were largely attended by the alumni of the societies.

The graduating exercises of the class of '85, occurring Wednesday, were of merited interest, and showed unusual ability in the preparation of the parts which were chosen and written in reference to the course pursued by the students. The exercises were followed by the Commencement Dinner, which was partaken of by many of the Alumni and friends of the College, who made the Post-prandial exercises very interesting, and oftentimes amusing.

Wednesday evening occurred the musical treat of the week, the concert given by the Philomela Quartette, of Boston, assisted by Signor Buitrago the famous and accomplished violinist. Never have the citizens of Orono listened to such magnificent music, and they testified their appreciation of its excellence by the continued applause which greeted the musicians. The members of the class of '85, deserve many

*Excused.

thanks for their successful efforts in securing the quartette to complete their programme.

On Thursday occurred the concluding exercises of the term. Class day passed very pleasantly, although necessarily sadly to those so soon to leave their Alma Mata. The exercises were as follows :

OVERTURE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Oration, | GEO. L. HANSCOM. |
| | MUSIC. |
| Poem, | W. A. LIBBEY. |
| | MUSIC. |
| Prophecy, | F. E. MANTER. |
| | MUSIC. |
| Address to Under Graduates, | A. H. KEYES. |
| | MUSIC. |
| Valedictory, | G. W. CHAMBERLAIN. |
| | MUSIC. |
| Class Ode. | |
| Smoking Pipe of Peace. | |
| Shake. | |
| | MUSIC. |

Thus ended the exercises of the Commencement of '85, and the exodus of students on Friday, left the Campus lonely and deserted until Autumn.

A STUDY FROM NATURE.

The robin plucks the berry red,
And tastes its spicy flavor ;
The dainty bee the floweret woos,
And sips its honied flavor.

'Tis Nature's universal law
Her sweets should not be wasted.
If fruit and flower a lover find,
Should ripe lips pout untasted?

—Century.

CAMPUS.

The fleeting August days have come,
The hottest of the year
When Freshmen, wandering far from home,
Have congregated here :
And wily Sophs, so full of cheek,
And unrelenting gall,
Contrive to keep their spirits meek,
By plenteous water-fall.

Freshman class numbers 23.

Small, Elwell, and Campbell, who entered with '89, have joined '88.

Ich bin Dry, said the '87 man after he swallowed his fourth glass.

There are three young ladies in the Freshman class. The cause of co-education is still advancing.

Scene in chapel. Prex : (praying) Bless, O Lord, the students now studying here. (commotion.)

Hash is now called, "mosaic" but we call ours "mystery."

Adam enjoyed a great many blessings in his day, but he never roomed next door to a man who was trying to learn to play on the accordeon.

The Juniors are contemplating an Ivy Day.

A "Cadie" appeared on the pinicle of White Hall a short time ago.

The Freshman, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor the other day, "stood the hour out" for the Prof. to put in his appearance and then silently departed.

Two sophs at a table were seated,

Whose habits of punning were great,
Said one, with this meat what's the matter,
—For there's something the matter I'll state.
Said the other, as he set down the platter
And reached forth his hand for the cake,
Why, the meat itself is the *martyr*,
You see it was *burned at the steak*.

Professor Fernald lately learned from a member of the Freshman class that cows of Stillwater had teeth on both upper and lower jaws. Prof. C. H. is now busily engaged in investigating the matter.

A number of the students went to hear the concert of the Hanoverian Family, Monday evening, August 16, and pronounced it excellent.

Prof. C. H.—to youthful Soph. "Mr. B;—If I should take the virus from a cow that was sick with the "Cow Pox" and vaccinate a human being with it, what disease would that person have?" Youthful Soph. (with great enthusiasm) "Cow Pox!!!" (C. H. faints.)

The following are the assignments for the editors during the ensuing year.

J. D. Blagden, '86, Editor-in-Chief.

R. K. Jones, Jr., '86, Asst. Editor-in-Chief.

A. D. Page, '86, Exchange Editor.

G. F. Black, '86, } Literary Editors.
H. S. French, '86, }

F. S. Brick, '87, Campus Editor.

H. S. Webb, '87, Personal Editor.

D. W. Colby, '87, Melange Editor.

J. R. Boardman, '88, Assistant Personal and Campus Editor.

The game of Base Ball that was played on the Diamond, Saturday, August 14th, between the Sophomore and Junior nines, was the most exciting played here for some time. '88 was first at bat, and kept the lead until the end of the fourth inning, when '87 began to gain rapidly, and at the end of the sixth inning, held the lead by one score. Then a desperate struggle ensued for the lead, which was at length gained by '88. Both nines played a good game notwithstanding the lack of practice among the players. The score stood 20 to 17 in favor of '88. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding we are unable to furnish the detailed score.

THE elections for the fall term have all been attended to, and the students may now devote the whole of their time to their studies. The contest for the offices were in many instances very spirited and created no little excitement.

The Reading Room Association held its election Tuesday, August 11, with the following result,—B. J. Allan, '86, President; D. W. Colby, '87, Vice President; B. E. Clark, '87, Secretary; J. S. True, '88, Treasurer and Collector; R. K. Jones Jr., '86, S. F. Miller, '88, T. G. Lord, '88, Executive Committee.

The Base Ball Association held its election on Wednesday, August 12, and elected the following officers;—President and Manager, R. K. Jones, Jr., '86; Vice President, J. S. Williams, '87; Secretary, J. M. Ayer, '86; Treasurer, S. F. Miller, '88; Collector, L. V. P. Cilley, '87. The following were appointed as Directors;—I. B. Ray, '86, A. S. Ruth, '87, J. H. Burleigh, '87, F. L. Small, '88.

The election of officers for the Gymnasium Association was held Friday, August 14, with the following result;—President, I. B. Ray, '86; Vice President, J. H. Burleigh, '87; Secretary, C. A. Mason, '87; Treasurer, F. L. Thompson, '89; Collector, W. J. Hancock, '88.

MAINE INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

WE give below a list of the games played last season by the Maine Inter-Collegiate League. Although, as will be seen, our nine has won but a small percentage, the games played show that we have good material and that with a sufficient amount of practice they will do honor to themselves and to the college.

| Date. | Opposing Clubs. | | Where Played. | Winning Club. | Score. |
|---------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| May 9. | Bates. | Colby. | Lewiston. | Colby. | 15-9 |
| " 13. | Bowdoin. | " | Waterville | Bowdoin. | 6-3 |
| " 14. | " | M. S. C. | Orono. | " | 8-7 |
| " 16. | " | Bates. | Brunsw'k | " | 26-4 |
| " 16. | M. S. C. | Colby. | Orono. | Colby. | 9-8 |
| " 20. | Bowdoin. | " | Brunsw'k | " | 14-13 |
| " 22. | " | M. S. C. | " | Bowdoin. | 10-6 |
| " 23. | Bates. | " | Lewiston. | Bates. | 9-8 |
| " 27. | " | Colby. | Waterville | Colby. | 24-3 |
| " 30. | " | M. S. C. | Orono. | M. S. C. | 9-5 |
| " 30. | Bowdoin. | Colby. | Lewiston. | Bowdoin. | 6-5* |
| June 3. | " | Bates. | " | " | 14-4 |
| " 3. | Colby. | M. S. C. | Waterville | Colby. | 9-2 |
| " 6. | Bowdoin. | " | Bangor. | Bowdoin. | 3-1 |
| " 6. | Colby. | Bates. | Brunsw'k | Colby. | 9-0† |
| " 10. | Bowdoin. | " | Waterville | Bowdoin. | 9-0 |
| " 13. | M. S. C. | " | " | M. S. C. | 9-0‡ |
| " 20. | " | Colby. | Bangor. | Colby. | 14-7 |

*Thirteen innings.

†Forfeited by Bates.

‡Forfeited by Bates.

§Protested by us and protest allowed.

Last spring considerable interest in lawn tennis was manifested among the students, but this fall the courts have not been put in good condition and no interest has been shown. We hope this state of affairs will be remedied immediately.

Saturday afternoon, August 22nd, witnessed quite an interesting game between the Maine State College and Orono nines. The game was called at the commencement of the seventh innings on account of a heavy shower with the following score by innings:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total. |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| M. S. C. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Orono | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 |

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McNab
Mason
Vose,
Elwell

Tota

Small and Rogers formed the battery for the college nine and Page and Budway, that of the Orono Club. Both batteries did excellent work. The interesting features of the game were the 3 base hit of Small, M. S. C., who got a heavy fly to left field, the fly catch of Williams and double play of Williams and Mason, M. S. C.

Errors, M. S. C.—8; Orono, 8.

Assists, M. S. C.—15; Orono—8. Base hits, M. S. C.—10; Orono,—13. Time, 2 hours. Scorers, Coffin and Clark.

The game was very creditably umpired by C. L. Howes, M. S. C., '88.

M. S. C. VERSUS QUEEN CITYS.

The game of ball between our nine and the Queen Citys in Bangor, Saturday Aug. 29th, was a surprise to the friends of both nines. The Queen Citys had expected an easy victory and their astonishment at the result was very amusing. They do not know how to account for it but as the detailed score will show they were outfielded and badly outbatted. This is the more remarkable when the fact is known that our pitcher, catcher, second and third bases had never played in those positions before and the nine had never played together. The battery work of Small and Rogers and the playing of Mason, Burleigh and Ray were features of the game. Elwell made a fine catch of a fowl fly for which he had to run into the crowd.

It was a novel sight to see Hull, last years catcher and captain of the M. S. C's. playing on the opposing side. For the Queen Citys the catching of Donovan and the playing of Casey, Dearth and Hull, are worthy of special mention.

Following is the detailed score:

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

| | A. B. | R. | 1 B. | T. B. | P. O. | A. | E. |
|----------------|-------|----|------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Rogers, c. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Burleigh, 2 b. | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Ray, s. s. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Small, p. | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Page, c. f. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McNally, r. f. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mason, 1 b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Vose, l. f. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Elwell, 3 b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals, | 44 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 27 | 19 | 9 |

QUEEN CITYS.

| | A. B. | R. | 1 B. | T. B. | P. O. | A. | E. |
|-----------------|-------|----|------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Donahue, 1 b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Donovan, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| Riley, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Hull, 3 b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Dearth, c. f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Casey, 2 b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Davis, s. s. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kelly, r. f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Mulvaney, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 34 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 18 | 10 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total. |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| M. S. C. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 12 |
| Queen Citys | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |

Earned runs—M. S. C., 4; Passed balls—Rogers, 2; Donovan, 2. First base on balls—Queen Citys, 2. First base on errors—M. S. C. 4; Queen Citys 4. Struck out by Small, 3; by Riley, 6. Called balls—Small, 61; Riley, 24. Called strikes—Small, 3; Riley, 5. Umpire—C. L. Howes, M. S. C. '88. Time—1 hour 45 minutes.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE VERSUS YARMOUTH.

The third game of the season was played at Maplewood Park, Bangor, Thursday, September 3d, with the Yarmouths. It resulted in a victory for the college nine by a score of ten to five. Hull, '85, caught for the M. S. C's. The Yarmouth's have a good reputation and the students have every reason to feel proud of the record our team is making this fall. The battery work of Ruth and Hull, and the fielding of Ray, Rogers and Small were particularly fine.

For the Yarmouths, the catching of Moulton and the playing of Gooding at first were the noteworthy points. Boyd of Colby and Dearth of Bowdoin who played with the Yarmouths both took all the chances offered them.

Following is the detailed score:

M. S. C.

| Pos. | A. B. | R. | 1 B. | T. B. | P. O. | A. | E. |
|-----------------|-------|----|------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Burleigh, c. f. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Small, 3 b. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ray, s. s. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Ruth, p. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Rogers, 2 b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Hull, c. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Page, 1 b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| McNally, r. f. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vose, l. f. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, | 44 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 5 |

YARMOUTH.

| Pos. | A. B. | R. | 1 B. | T. B. | P. O. | A. | E. |
|----------------|-------|----|------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Gooding, 1 b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| Moulton, c. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Merrill, r. f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Soule, p. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Boyd, 3 b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Wilson, s. s. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Dearth, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns, 2 b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Wadding, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, | 38 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 16 | 8 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total. |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| M. S. C. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Yarmouths | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |

Earned runs—M. S. C., 5; Yarmouth, 1.
 Home runs—Ray and Soule. Three base hits—
 Small (2.) First base on balls—M. S. C. 1.
 First base on errors—M. S. C., 7; Yarmouth,
 5; Struck out—M. S. C., 0; Yarmouth, 8.
 Umpire—Donovan, Queen Citys. Time 2
 hours.

The following are the names, residences and
 courses as far as known of the members of this
 year's entering class:

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | COURSE. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Briggs, Fred Percy, | Hudson, | Science and Literature |
| Campbell, Dupley Elmer, | No. Harpswell, | Civil Engineering. |
| Coffin, Alphonso John, | Harrington, | " " |
| Conant, Eddie A. | Oldtown, | " " |
| Edgerly, Joseph Willard, | Princeton, | Civil Engineering. |
| Elwell, Edward Henry, Jr. | Deering, | " " |
| Fernald, George Gardner, | Wilton, | Mechanical " |
| Freeman, George Gifford, | Cherryfield, | Civil " |
| Gay, George Melville, | Damariscotta, | Mechanical " |
| Gleason, Charles Edward, | Bridgton, | " " |
| Johnson, Lewis Fuller, | LaGrange, | Chemistry. |
| Lyford, Albert Lewis, | Corinna, | Civil Engineering. |
| Mathews, Maud Arnold, | Stillwater, | Science and Literature. |
| McKechnie, Willard E. | Princeton, | " " |
| Reed, Nellie Waterhouse, | Stillwater, | Science and Literature |
| Rogers, Clara M. | Hampden, | " " |
| Small, Frank Lewellyn, | Freeport, | Mechanical Engineering |
| Staples, John Neptune, | Stockton, | " " |
| Stevens, Fred, | Gouldsboro, | Mechanical Engineering |
| Thompson, Frederick L. | Augusta, | " " |
| Tripp, Norman, | Unity, | Civil " |
| Vickery, Gilbert Scoville, | Bangor, | " " |
| Wilson, Mottie Frank, | Orono, | " " |
| Reed, John | Benton, | " " |
| Leavitt, Cora A. | Noridgewock, | Science and Literature. |
| SPECIAL. | | |
| Collins, Frank Percy, | Ft. Fairfield, | Chemistry. |
| Marsh, Alphonso Trask, | Bradley, | " " |
| Adams, Alton Demont, | Biddeford, | Civil Engineering. |

OBITUARY.

IT is with sorrow that we have to write that
 one of our alumnae has passed away.

On Monday, August 17th, Miss Nellie M.
 Holt, died at the home of her parents, in Orono.

She had been very sick for some time and
 her death was not unexpected, though it was,
 as death always is, a sudden blow to her friends.

Miss Holt was twenty-four years of age and
 graduated in the class of '79. During her col-
 lege life, she was ranked among the best, and
 was highly esteemed by instructors and stu-
 dents.

She was a very promising young teacher and
 taught in the public schools until ill health
 compelled her to resign. Miss Holt was a
 member of the Methodist choir, having a fine
 cultivated voice. The last time that she sang
 in public was at the Baccalaureate sermon, June
 25, 1885. She was a general favorite and none
 of her associates were more highly regarded.
 The Funeral services which took place Tues-
 day afternoon at 2 o'clock, were conducted by
 Rev. L. L. Hanscom, a former pastor, who was
 called to see her before her death. Miss Holt
 leaves a large number of friends who sincerely
 mourn her death and sympathize with the fami-
 ly in their great affliction.

PERSONALS.

Edwin J. Haskell, '72, is at the head of the
 silk manufacturing establishment of the Haskell
 Silk Company, Saccarappa.

Frank L. Scribner, '73, is now assistant
 Botanist in the United States Department of
 Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is in
 charge of that division of work relating to rust
 and all fungoid diseases of the cereals.

George M. Shaw '75 was admitted to the Bar
 at Oraville, Cal. a year ago. He is now assist-
 ant Clerk of Courts for Butts County, Cal.

Wm. H. Jordan, '75, is at the head of the
 Agricultural Experimental Station, which has
 been established here. Previous to coming
 here Mr. Jordan occupied the position of Prof-
 essor of Agricultural chemistry at the State
 College, Penn.

Arthur M. Farrington, '76, is Director of the
 Government Quarantine Station, at Garfield,
 N. J. His services are so valuable and of so
 expert a nature, that he will probably be re-

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tained in his position under the present Democratic administration.

William T. Haines, '76, resides at Waterville, and is County Attorney for Kennebec County. He is popular with all classes and never loses an opportunity to say a good word for his Alma Mata.

Nelson H. Martin, '76, has taught at Fort Fairfield, since shortly after his graduation. Mr. Martin makes teaching his life work, and is regarded as a fine instructor.

Robert B. Burns, '77, is living at Attica, Kansas, and is engaged in business there. He received his degree as Civil Engineer last spring.

Daniel S. Jones, '80, is engaged in the jewelry business at Caribou. He was chosen as Representative to the State Legislature from his district last winter.

James H. Bartlett, '80, is assistant in the Experimental Station here. Before accepting his present situation, Mr. Bartlett held the position of Analytical Chemist at the Pennsylvania State College.

J. E. Hill, '84, is employed in the U. S. Signal Service at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Fred L. Stevens, is to be the principal of the free high school of the town of Manchester. The school commences August 31.

A. H. Keyes and William Morey, '85, have positions on the Coast Survey.

F. E. Manter, '85, who was obliged to leave college during the last term, on account of sickness, has returned to his home in Milo, from Mass., where he has been treated. It is thought that he is some better. It was hard for Mr. Manter to be obliged to leave but a few weeks before his graduation and he has the sincere sympathy of his many friends.

Asher Dole, '85, is going to Wisconsin, the last of the month.

F. E. Hull, '85, who caught on the College Nine last Spring, is playing in the Queen Citys.

He plays third base and change catcher, and is making a good record.

Mr. E. O. Goodridge, '85, is at present at work in Bangor, draughting etc., for Baldwin & Coombs, City Engineers. He also does some draughting for J. R. Mason, Solicitor of Patents.

I. B. Ray, '86, short stop in the M. S. C. Nine, has been playing in the Queen Citys, this summer, in his old position, where he has made a splendid record. He now attends College, but plays regularly with the Queen Citys.

Frank L. Tucker, '87, is now at his home in Norway. He was taken sick at the end of his freshman year, with nervous prostration, and has not been able to study since. He is now improved in health and is able to work to some extent, but will probably not return to College.

Charles Wentworth, '87, is studying law in Portland with the firm of Gage & Co. Mr. Wentworth left college at the end of the first term of his Freshman year.

Prof. W. S. Chaplin, formerly of the M. S. C., now of Harvard College, was in town on the 16th inst.

It is expected that the general drill will begin about the first week of September.

Prof. W. A. Pike, of the University of Minnesota, formerly of the M. S. C., was at the college a few days since.

MELANGE.

Who is that man whom all respect?

Whom all treat so polite?

They pass him with uplifted hats,

And watch him out of sight.

He's a base ball pitcher who twirls the sphere,

(Not one of the "upper ten.")

And he has a record of striking out

Twenty consecutive men.

Boston Times.

"One High Jene and Fizzleology" was a North Carolina School teacher's requisition for a new manual just published by the State.—*Ex.*

Things one would rather have left unsaid: She—"Would you mind putting my lawn-tennis shoes in your pockets, Mr. Green?" He—"I'm afraid my pockets are hardly big enough Miss Gladys; but I shall be delighted to carry them for you."

On the Boston and Bangor Steamer. Little girl (who has been gazing wonderingly at the walking-beam); "Mamma, what is that thing up there?"

Mamma (in some doubt); "I am not sure my dear, but I think it is the bowsprit."

From the French exam., English into French, Junior perplexed for a word, asks the instructor: "Have we ever had 'beer,' Sir?" Instructor promptly replies, "Repeatedly!" "In class, Sir?" Instructor disdains to answer—*Yale Record*.

A Pontiac little five-year-old was told at Sunday School that when he died he would leave his body here. After his return home he was much troubled in regard to it and questioned his parents. His mother explained by saying: "You will take all the good with you, but leave all that's naughty here below." He thought a moment, and then looking up, said: "Well I guess I'll be awfully thin when I get there."—*Detroit Post*.

There was a young lady from Vassar,
Who allowed no young fellow to sassar,
When she met any beaux
She would turn up her neaux
And thereby allow them to passar.

"I wish, mamma," said little Johnnie Fizzle-tok, "that I lived in South Africa."

"Why, my son, do you wish you lived in South Africa?"

"Why, the mammas down there don't wear any slippers, you know."

"Yes, my son; but you also must remember that little boys in South Africa don't wear any pants, either."

"That's so," said Johnnie, "it's queer I never thought of that."—*Texas Siftings*.

Scene—English primary school. Mistress teaching her class the alphabet. To Johnny (aged 5)—Now Johnny, let's hear how well you can say your letters right through."

Johnny—"Ha, bi, se, de, he, hef, ge,

haitch—" School ma'am—"Can't you say aitch, Johnny? Johnny—"Yessem—haitch, hi, ja, ka, sheol—"

Schoolma'am—"What? there's no such letter as that, you mean L."

Johnny—"Yessem, hi know, but my ma says we mustn't say hell any more, coz they call it sheol now."—*Peck's Sun*.

Along the beach he walketh
With the maid he doth adore;
And the softest gush he talketh,
As the surf rolls on the shore.
And so rapt is he in wooing
That no prudent thoughts he casts
On the harm the salt water's doing
To his brand-new Wauken phasts.
—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

An incident at the Colby M. S. C. game in Bangor last June:—Base runner starts from first to second, but becomes frightened and goes back. The Colby captain indignantly calls out, "Oh, you had ought to went!" Crowd applaud.

THE SONG OF RANKINE.

AIR—VILKINS AND HIS DINAH.

Come all ye close students and listen and hear.
I will sing of a man and bold engineer,
Who wrote large red volumes of many a ream,
And went by the memorable name of Rankine.

CHORUS.

Singing, fulcrum and lever connections and joints
Resultant and motion with the dead working points.
His text book of mill-work was worst of its kind,
Containing hard chapters, good drill for the mind,
On cog-wheels and cycloids he talked a great deal;
But what struck us most was his skew-bevel wheel.

Singing, fulcrum, etc.

On side valves and pistons he had a queer notion,
As well as a chapter in parallel motion,
And he'd muddle you so with a demonstration,
That you'd wish yourself at the end of creation.

Singing, fulcrum, etc.,

He wrote a big volume, which is labeled mechanics,
On the transfer of motion with a glance at dyna-
mics,

And the vehicle motion with its normal and pitch,
Either crazes or blinds you, it is hard telling which.

Singing, fulcrum, etc.

His books for the civils is a solid old thing,
The way he made figures was a shame and a sin,

With stringers and trusses and their relative relation,

And arches and piers with their solid foundation.

Singing, fulcrum, etc.

The last thing ever written by Mr. Rankine,
Was a book on engines to be driven by steam,
With a crank and crank arm which made it manœuvre
And steady old piston he called the prime mover.

Singing, fulcrum, etc.

Mr. Rankine is dead and we will see him no more,
But his name is engraved on the Engineer's door,
So we'll put him away in an old shady nook
And set for a tombstone a red covered book.

CHORUS.

Singing, fulcrum and lever, connections and joints,
Resultants of motion with dead working points.

—*The College Reporter.*

SUMMER VACATION.

Manly Student,—

No false pride,—

Cares not if his

Chums deride—

Seeks the Mountains,—

Labors there

While enjoying

Healthful air,—

Spends the Summer

Slinging hash,

Home returns with

Lots of cash.

—*New York Tribune.*

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Gen. McClellan is climbing the rugged steep slopes of Pikes Peak.

One would not suspect it, but really there is one sport which Mr. William Black prefers to yatching; namely grouse-shooting.

Helen Hunt Jackson, who wrote under the signature of H. H. and who has recently died, received a reveuue from her pen of \$3,000 a year.

Thackeray's correspondence which is to be shortly published is said to be enriched with numerous little pen-and-ink sketches, which will be faithfully reproduced.

Miss Mary Murfree, of St. Louis,—whose serial story, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain" is now running in the *Atlantic*—for the past six years, completely veiled her personality, under the *nom de plume* of Charles

Egbert Craddock. That the striking stories from her pen, were written by a lady, was a great surprise to literary critics and the reading public.

Henry M. Stanley, has given another remarkable book of travel and adventure to the world. His narrative of the discovery of the sources of the Congo and the founding of its free state is most interesting, and at times encroaches on the romantic. The reading of this extraordinary record, not only affords rich entertainment, but gives food for much thought, involving political problems which are fraught with momentous but hopeful possibilities for Africa, and the world at large.

Mary Anderson's brother is just over from London. His facial likeness to his famous sister is wonderful. He is as tall and thin as she. But she is a woman and what is fascinating enough in her is curious in a man. It is his costume, however, with which he voluntarily fixes the gaze of every one he meets. His hat is a soft black felt, adjusted with all the rakishness of a cavalier's bonnet. His coat is one of those loose raglans which were in fashion twenty-five years ago, but are extreme rarities now; and he gathers the folds of its sleeveless sides on his arms, after the stage manner of managing a Roman toga. His trousers match the rest of his suit in blackness. He walks with a four foot stride, and he poses like a tragedian. The public cannot love him as they do the divine Mary, but they will be sure to regard him with wonder whenever they see him.

Thomas Allan Reed, one of England's swiftest short hand writers, undertook to report *verbatim* some of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks' sermons. "I have never" he says, "in a long and varied experience, listened to a public orator, whether in the pulpit, on the platform, or even in a law court, where perhaps the fastest speaking is heard, who kept up such a continuous uninterrupted flow of rapid articulation. However large the building, the speed of delivering is the same. Even the opening sentences, which many habitually rapid speakers will utter quite deliberately, are jerked out with the most provoking glibness, and the reporter no sooner puts pen to paper

than he finds himself dashing forward helter-skelter, his energies taxed to the utmost, to get up and maintain the necessary speed. He is eagerly expecting the end of the first sentence where he naturally expects a pause. Vain expectation! The full stop is a grammatical expression; it has no reality to the speaker or the writer. One sermon preached at Caterham, lasted thirty-five minutes, and the average rate of speed came out at one hundred and ninety-four words per minute. But in a sermon preached in West Minister Abbey, Mr. Brooks exceeded even the rate of the Caterham sermon, notwithstanding the size of the Abbey, and the effort needed to articulate with sufficient distinction to be heard, the sermon which lasted thirty minutes, came out at two hundred and thirteen words a minute."

PRACTICABILITY.

They were snugly ensconced before the first grate fire of the season, safe from the chilling frost of these August nights.

"How nice it will be, when the new ten-cent immediate delivery goes into effect at the post office" said he as the conversation lagged.

"Yes I suppose so replied she with a smile."

"Because then you know I can write you a letter, and you will get it at once."

"Oh, is that all? I didn't know but it was a new idea to send ice cream around before it melts."

Such intense practicability had its reward. He proposed to some other girl next evening.

—*Hartford Post.*

THE PENALTY OF PUNNING.

Chicago is losing her lumber—She will not pine away, she was board with it. The statement may be an 'oax, however.—*Chicago Current.*

The announcement of the suspension of the *Current* and the disappearance of its editor and his probable suicide does not surprise us now. His readers would no doubt have blown up the office any way after reading the atrocity we have quoted. The editor however may be only hiding in the woods until the rage of his subscribers subsides.—*Norristown Herald.*

DISCOURAGING A JOKER.

"He might schoost as vell be deaf. I heard you say that Gilhooly was over his ears in debt, and ven dot was so how will he hear mit dose ears?"

"Mr. Silverstone, I bay you vages to sell goots, and ven you comes dot pishness, I dakes your vages right away. Mr. Pookgeeper, schoost charge Mr. Silverstone up mit five dollars his vages off for von second-hand joke.

—*Texas Siftings.*

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION.

"Your studies are costing me a great deal" said a father to his son as he reached in his pocket for money to buy more books with.

"I know it father" replied the son with some emotion, as he pocketed a \$10 bill "and I don't study very hard either.—*New York Sun.*

Teacher—"What is velocity?"

Pupil—"Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with."

—*Lowell New Moon.*

TETLOW'S "GOSSAMER."

Tetlow's "Lily White."

Tetlow's "Swan Down."

Shand's "Fancy Lily White."

Shand's "Perfumed Chalk."

TAPPAN'S "ROSE BUD."

French Creams & Cream of Roses.

All the Choice Toilet Soaps.

Also Fine Line Combs & Brushes.

CHOATE'S CELEBRATED "ODONTO."

(FOR THE TEETH.)

All Pure Tooth Powders.

And every other Standard Preparation for the Toilet can be found at the Drug Store on Warren's Corner.

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