

Fall 4-30-1886

The Cadet April 30 1886

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL 30, 1886.

No. 7.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

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Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00.
Single Copy..... .15.
Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, 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.

ENTERED AT THE ORONO POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

EDITORIAL.

NOW that it has been decided that the nine shall again enter the inter-collegiate league it becomes incumbent upon those who are to represent us on the diamond, to practice faithfully. If they will all do their best we shall have a nine of which we can feel proud and in whose hands the reputation of the college will be safe. If on the contrary the work is slighted the end is only too clear. Any man who will not work constantly should be displaced and some one substituted. A good nine

will be a benefit to the college but a poor one would make us the laughing stock of the State. We have good material and with good work a creditable position can be won.

A CUSTOM in most of the western States is that of having inter-collegiate oratorical contests. We remember seeing a few years ago in the papers of one of the colleges in this State a proposition to start something of the kind here. We would like to see this done. There is plenty of time to discuss such a question and we would like to learn the opinions of the Bowdoin Orient, Colby Echo, and Bates Student on the advisability of attempting to adopt the plan in Maine.

LAST fall we stated that in our opinion a Field Day should be observed some time this spring. We believe so still, and would urge the students to consider the matter. The gymnasium committee should make out a programme and get those of the students who show ability to train for the events. The faculty would probably give a day some time in June, and Maplewood Park, Bangor, would be a fine place to have the exercises. Although no remarkable records would be made, there is every reason to believe that they would be creditable and after the custom has once been inaugurated it will prove a source of amusement and benefit to all.

THERE are a few students rooming at Brick Hall who seem to be utterly regardless of everybody and everything except their own

amusement. They are constantly making a disturbance. In the discharge of its duties the council has incurred the displeasure of these, not men, children, and they seek to insult and abuse its members by every means in their power. The good sense of the student body is in favor of order and decency and the councillors should not let the attacks of these persons interfere with the exercises of the functions which belong to them.

THE question of holding a convention of representatives of New England college papers and forming an inter-collegiate Press Association is being discussed. The project meets with our hearty approval. We believe it would result in much benefit to all concerned. Associations of persons interested in the same objects, and working in the same lines and for the same ends, invariably benefit their members. In this case it would result in the better acquaintance of college editors and more of an *esprit-du-corps* among them. It would also cause a better acquaintance with the advantages and workings of the institutions represented and would do away with many of the petty jealousies and misunderstandings that at present exist. In connection with this a bureau of matters of interest to the different colleges might well be established and in a small way the advantages of the associated press would be gained. We trust the proposition will meet with general approval and the success which it deserves.

WE understand that the executors of the will of Ex. Governor Coburn expect to pay all the bequests next February. We also have heard that the trustees mean to try to have the State take the money and guarantee the interest. The present endowment is about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, with the additional one hundred thousand the income will barely cover the necessary running expenses of the college. At the meeting of the alumni association in June we hope steps will be taken which will lead to the raising of enough to make the total endowment a quarter of a million. Although this sum is very moderate still it would give a firm foundation, and with the additions which ought to come with the in-

creased age and reputation of the college, one that would add much to the usefulness of the institution.

A year ago considerable interest was taken in tennis, an association was formed and a court laid out. Last fall the sport languished but now is a good time for the interest to be renewed. We hope that there will enough of the students take hold of the matter to give it a boom and revive the game here.

FEW appreciate the value of good reading. The advantages given us by the Library and Reading Room should be made the most of, for at no other period in life does one have the same privileges in this direction, as during his college course. Our text books, no matter how practical, can not give us all we need in our different lines of work and study:—but much of practical good can be derived from the various scientific and technical periodicals that we have access to, and also by means of the various works of reference in the library much fuller knowledge can be had than can be imparted by the text book alone. If the time wasted by the average student during his course, could be spent in judicious reading, he would have laid the foundation of a broader culture than the dig who scarcely takes time to skim the dailies. The dig may by confining himself wholly to his books, become completely the master of his chosen branch, but at what a cost! His midnight oil burns at the expense of his nervous system, and although his learning be exhaustive, how often he sadly lacks knowledge of human nature and ordinary business affairs. As some one has said, "The student who is also something of a man of the world, will go further than the man who shuts out the light of day that he may give himself wholly to his folio and his lamp." Now the dig, as a college character, here at least, is an exception, while the boy with more or less spare time is the general rule. This spare time is worse than wasted when spent in cigarette smoking, card playing, and the thousand and one ways in which the idle kill time. It is a matter of regret that more do not see until too late the chance they have to gain a good general knowledge of the world's affairs, to be acquainted with the

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best authors, and to be "up with the times" in the advance of Science and Industry. Most happy is he who has not been alone a close student, but has by general reading occupied most of his spare time.

TO nearly every student very early comes the temptation to avoid by cribbing an inevitable flunk. But to our minds a square flunk is always far better than a recitation, however perfect, if made by equine aid, or by the assistance of the Professor. A good clear "I do not know" commands respect, but hesitation and evident aid from a crib, not only causes one to fall in self-respect, but in the respect of fellow students and instructors. Besides this it nearly always follows that if one once avoids by cribbing the consequences incident to his negligence, he does not stop there but forms a fixed habit which can lead to nothing but regret later on in his course. Moreover the attempt to deceive others which rarely is successful, results in self-deception, so that in final review before examination, one finds that the consequence of carrying his knowledge at his finger's ends rather than at his tongue's end, are disastrous to his hopes of passing, so unless he is a phenomenal plugger, he will resort to horsemanship, and owing to the demoralizing influence of cribbing will unscrupulously ride through. This habit may not at first seem dangerous, but no student in the light of four years experience would care to take the risk incident to the forming of this too common practice.

THE reports of the Board of Trustees for 1885 have at length been received. That of Mr. Oak mentions the slight changes that have been made in the Board and in the Faculty, notices the expenditure of the money appropriated by the last Legislature for needed apparatus, commends the management of the farm, speaks of the establishment of the experiment station and the course in Agriculture, forcibly tells of the need of better accommodations for the departments of Natural History and Agriculture and for the Library, and very pleasantly mentions THE CADET. His report closes as follows. "The present *morale* of the College is in high degree encouraging. Unabated zeal, riper

experience, a disposition to make the best use of the means at command, the inspiration of past success and unwavering faith in the future, are the characteristics that give to the institution each year increased power of usefulness and a stronger hold upon the confidence of the people.

President Fernald notices the death of Ex-Governor Coburn and his legacy to the College, details the new apparatus that has been provided and the slight changes in instructors, contains a list of the Prentiss prizes awarded last Commencement and of the degrees conferred and of the titles of the parts, notices the convention in Washington of representatives of the "land grant colleges", speaks of the experiment station and its benefits, urges the need of new buildings, and speaks of various small matters.

Professor Rogers urges the necessity of better library accommodations. "They are indispensable * * * the present arrangement is entirely inadequate. Professors Benjamin and Ballentine give facts of interest relating to their courses. Professor Balentine generously turned over to the college authorities the pay he received as temporary director of the Experiment Station. Mr. Gowell's report contains much that will interest those interested in the farm and its work. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts and disbursements for the year past. It shows a balance on hand of over three thousand dollars.

A summary of meteorological observations from January, 1869, to January, 1886, by President Fernald is also given.

The catalogue is like that of previous years. It contains the names of ninety-two students. The appendix contains an able paper on "The Sphingidae of New England," by Professor C. H. Fernald. This interesting work is reviewed in another place.

A point to which we have referred before is changing the studies for the Freshman year. We realize the fact that we are fallible and our opinions are liable to be wrong. We know also that our professors are already overworked, that the income of the college is even at present not equal to the necessities of the institution, nevertheless we do believe that the present condition of affairs might, and should be improved. As the studies are arranged at present the Freshmen have no afternoon work,

or not enough to count for much, and we believe this has a tendency to give habits of wasting time which will be a hindrance through the other years of the course.

It is true that many of the students who come here are imperfectly fitted but we believe that if the requirements for admission were raised, say by the addition of Algebra to logarithms instead of the present amount, Physical Geography, and that the fifth book of Geometry be required in fact as well as on paper, it would be of material benefit and result eventually in better preparation. These studies are all required to be taught in the country schools, when wished. Book-keeping is an elementary study, and should not enter into a college curriculum. Not but that it is a good thing for every man to have a knowledge of this subject, but one can readily acquire by himself all that is necessary for most men, and every business firm has a method of its own, so that general methods are of but little value.

We would then have the studies for the Freshman year somewhat as follows:

FALL TERM—A. M.

Algebra and Geometry; Physiology; Chemistry; Botany.

P. M.

Drawing—free hand and mechanical.

A. M. SPRING TERM.

French; Botany; Rhetoric; Trigonometry.

P. M.

Laboratory Work; Mechanical Drawing.

This would give a whole year's more work in the laboratory to the chemists, and an addition of more than a term's draughting to the engineers. It would be of direct practical benefit to the students at the time and throughout their college course. Under the present management but few of those now in college would advise a friend to enter the first term and many would not the first year.

Of course arrangements could not be made for next year, but the one following the financial condition of the college will be much improved and we hope the authorities will at least consider the matter carefully.

LITERARY.

THE SENIOR'S REVERIE.

THE curtains are drawn, Brick Hall now is silent save the fitful click of a random dumb-bell. The studious are at their tasks, the non-studious for the time being, quiet; but 'tis the lull preceding the storm. There yet is to come our nocturnal pandemonium. Meanwhile with book thrown aside and lounging in an easy chair, lured on by the fumes of a "straight-web" we gradually fall into a reverie.

Oh! will those castles whose graceful arches the smoke wreath builds melt away like a vanishing dream when exposed to the harsh winds of the world? Away with the dampening idea! Let Fancy build her lofty minarets, and whether or not they will crumble to-morrow, let to-morrow decide.

See! Fair Success is now setting her pennons on each slender turret, while in the lower dungeon lies Grim Failure, chained and crouching. Her fair banners float calmly on the breeze with apparently no possibility of being rudely plucked down by his rough hand. Look! the Genius of the palace is beckoning us to enter. The heavy doors swing back and disclose to view the marble hall, along whose sides are ranged beautiful statues and marvelous paintings. We wander on through the ever changing and endless maze, until at length we reach a lofty watch-tower, where our gaze, shifting from the blue vault overhead, finally settles on the ground stretched beneath us. It is our fair domain, the title deed of which is to be handed to us next Commencement. Yes! Nature is to be our slave; for see yonder babbling brook rushing on to join the deep and silent stream whose strong arm drives the thousand spindles in that distant factory, its rippling music is hardly sweeter than the subdued hum that reaches us of the mingled harmony of Labor's clanging hammers and rattling shuttles, while for a milder accompaniment comes the indistinct murmur from the golden harvest field. Anon, the shrill whistle of a locomotive, startles us betokening that active trade is abroad and forming a fitting crescendo in the grand anthem of human industry. Let us descend and approach the factory. It is a massive building and of

vast proportions of shafting invisible power, however, within our loom. the last four years, starting on the first of the year, it is rolled double shutters start. Ah! but the circumstances are ready figure! We not foresee shuttles will must stand

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PROFIT

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vast proportions. We enter—the line upon line of shafting, the inter-winding belts, and the invisible power, are at first confusing. At last however, we stand before an imposing structure, our loom. Yes, there is the woof which we for the last four years have been spinning and putting on the loom. The mechanism is about to start, it is waiting the signal to be given by a rolled diploma. The Future with her winged shutters stands there ready to furnish the warp. Ah! but that web is not to be plain, for “Circumstances the messengers of veiled Chance,” are ready to weave in the varied figure—that figure! What is it to be? But no! We can not foresee; can only follow as those fleeting shuttles will ceaselessly furnish the web. We must stand there then as effortless

— “as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them blue.”

We, at least have now but a short time to wait: Ah! the signal has been given, the loom is in motion: see upon that silver woof a golden warp is being laid. Watch the figure! Does not that beautiful scroll look like the initial of Success? But suddenly the vision is gone. I hear a tap at the door followed by the entrance of the mail carrier who little knows of the havoc and ruin he has wrought among my “castles in the air”. This sudden awakening, together with some *not* indistinct sounds from the fourth floor which forcibly brings me back to Brick Hall, announces that it is bed time, so no more reverie to-night.

PROFITS OF A WINTER VACATION.

FEW institutions are there that allow so little time for reading as does ours at the present time. Each course is so laid out as to command nearly all our time hardly allowing us the necessary time for proper recreation.

In comparison with other colleges we stand far above the average in our specialities, yet, as students, we lack one important factor of a higher education, the knowledge of literature. When I speak of the knowledge of Literature, I do not mean the reading of many books for a general knowledge of authors. I mean that knowledge that comes from a well planned and adapted course of reading, and that mental culture and refinement that necessarily follows such a course.

The question naturally comes up, “Can it be otherwise?” In a great measure it can. We are not wholly without time for such training during our course here. On the contrary the arrangements of our terms afford us such a period of time that is well fitted for the pursuit of a course of reading:—Our Winter Vacations.

The time is past when the study of Latin and Greek were considered essential to a liberal education; institutions have sprung up within the last two or three decades which prove this; and I even go as far as to say that for a “liberal” education it is not necessary to “go to college.” Time and space will not allow me to demonstrate this statement, but for a proof of it I will point to the Chatauquan Society, an institution that today is educating the mass of the people in our cities, from master mechanic down to the common laborer. With all this before us then why can we not educate ourselves in a similar way? Why can not we take up such a course of study in the same way during our winter vacation? By a little thought upon the subject now we can decide what different lines of study would be best adapted to our individual tastes and training. If you lack imagination read Shakespeare; if you lack practical ideas read Franklin; for political training read Webster and Calhoun. These are but few of the authors whose writings are necessary to satisfy the wants of the student of literature. This is only one of the many ways by which we may make the winter vacation profitable. Too often our vacation is wasted and we get nothing only what our text books afford us here.

What we need most to lift us up to a higher scale of culture and refinement can only be obtained in this way. Life means a great deal to many of us and one truth of life is that it is worth all we pay for it; and he who puts little into life will find its value little when the time for appraisal comes.

“Life is not an idle ore,
But iron dug from central gloom;
Heated hot in burning fears,
And dipped in baths of scalding fears,
To shape and use.”

Cornell men are debarred from examination in any study from which they have been absent 15 per cent. of the recitations.

RACE PERSECUTION AND PREJUDICE.

IN the benevolent light of the 19th century, with our moral natures quickened into sensitive perception of right and wrong through the teaching of the past hundred years of civil and religious advancement, we can look back to criticise and condemn the various antipathies of our sturdy ancestors, and to simulate a shudder at their cold-blooded practicalness in showing their dislikes. The luckless victims of their disfavor did not endure social ostracism for a time only, with scores of philanthropists to moderate and bridge the gulf of separation, but were packed man and race summarily from the human stage to mingle with the brute herd. In fact a brute had several conditions to make his lot enviable compared with these objects of popular antipathy, for then the vigorous business-like disposal of the *human* outcasts produced good appetites, and a beast might have at least the redeeming feature of fatness, and further his poor memory would receive rest after earthly trials, neither of which were vouchsafed to his human counterpart.

When an offender to the public eye became too obnoxious, or his humble sphere was considered better if empty, he speedily disappeared and the world never troubling its head about the procedure so long as the end was accomplished. A notable instance of unremitting race prejudice and proscription is furnished by the history of the *Cagots*, a people of northern France. Indeed so persistent had been their disaster as a race that they were popularly known as the Accursed Race. Of their origin all traces are lost, as is also their national distinction. Back in the Middle Ages they existed as a race in the greatest number. But even then their origin was a mystery. No country would claim them, the protection of no people was their birth-right, the blood of a *Cagot* was enough to outlaw him from all relationship with other members of the human family, and fix his doom of cruelest oppression. The reason of their alienation was as much a mystery as their origin, but unlike the indifference manifested towards the last, the first was by no means neglected but kindled and fanned by all the dark superstitions and prejudices of those ages.

The *Cagots* lived apart in communities of

themselves, not for strength in numbers, but isolated as a pestiferous animal, whose contact was pollution. Even their individual names were ignored by the people who spoke of them as *Cagots* as we would speak of a beast by its generic name. Although the brand of Cain was not impressed in a *Cagot's* countenance or person by his Creator, his fellow-man must needs supply it, and for many years if one of the despised race was found without his badge, a piece of yellow cloth cut in imitation of a duck's foot, sown in his clothes, he was fined and stripped of his entire dress. They were expected to shrink from all passers-by; to walk only in unfrequented ways; liable to be flogged if found at market on any day except Monday; and even forbidden to drink from the fountains of towns and villages lest the water should become contaminated to others. His possessions were limited to a certain number of animals, and any excess was promptly confiscated. Did his unlucky sheep chance to stray beyond its limits it was forfeited and promptly killed, the poor owner holding himself fortunate at such an escape of flagrant violation of the public rights. Zealous Catholics in their workings they were allowed the liberty of certain limits in church beyond which it was forbidden them to pass, and a low door through which no others except *Cagots* should pass was allowed them for entrance.

Nor did the end of life furnish any diminution in the severity of persecution, for the victim's poor dust must be interred on the north side of the burying-place that answered to Potter's Field, and entirely apart by himself. Superstition forbade any emigration, and any change of their location was looked upon with distrust. Thus indignities without number or cessation were heaped upon the poor, miserable, uncomplaining race, who had doubtless learned a lesson of patient forbearance through long-suffering. But with the more enlightened days of toleration investigations were instituted into various prejudices against them. Each *Cagot* was popularly charged with being a leper, a descendant of Gehazi, hence his curse. Also they were believed to be possessed of an infectious odor, a direct proof of their alienation, and unfitness to mingle with the clean. In Brittany they were regarded as of Jewish descent, and as practising all the magic and sorcery of that infamous race.

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But in their defence it was found that they were a most robust and frugal class; free from any disease or hereditary taint; of an industrious nature and unknown to the jugglery of which they had been accused. In the light of such results edicts were declared allowing many privileges and rights before withheld, but popular superstition and custom were stronger than the law, and for a few years previous to the French Revolution they were held in greater detestation than ever, and an unpunished lawlessness for a few years existed against them. But the tide of justice having set in their favor, gradually their disabilities were removed and in the eighteenth century a Cagot was eligible to office of church, and slowly his claims as a part of the human family have been recognized, although even at the present time the name and past associations hold a reproach and a prejudice kept keenly alive.

The sorrows of Acadia furnish another chapter of "man's inhumanity to man." The Acadians could claim nationality from France, and were so regarded as a dependency until the English conquest, when driven from the barren land their industry had made fertile, they were granted the protection of no country, and being oppressed and driven from place to place they found peace only in losing their identity by being incorporated with other races. Says Bancroft in his history of Acadia, "I know not if the annals of the human race keep the record of sorrows so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia."

Another people who have been the object of popular distrust are the Gypsies, who like the Cagots can claim refuge in no land. Nothing is known of their origin and the cause of their proscription. In the fourteenth century they were regarded as tribes doomed to an exile for a limited period when they would again be restored to a country and themselves be in a happier state because of their exile. Such was the romantic superstition that they attached to themselves, and for a time they were treated with respect amounting to almost reverence by all countries and classes with which their normal lives brought them. But the passing of years brought no fulfillment of their claimed promises, the popular tide turned vehemently against them and both Church and State vied in

banishing, outlawing and destroying the "heathen" they had so shortly before sought to honor. Even edicts threatening dire punishment to those who should give shelter or aid to one of the outcast race, were issued, and Prussia renewed a decree forbidding any Gypsy over eighteen years of age to be within her boundaries on penalty of hanging. Under such oppression their disaster was rapid, and in the struggle for existence the worst elements of their nature were developed and a race that was once superior in culture and manhood degenerated into the ignorant, defiant vagrants, seeking both refuge and revenge like a wild beast from his pursuers. Like other races during the last century all of their restrictions have been relieved and their claims to equal rights with the rest of mankind allowed. Yet their number is greatly diminished and their identity as a race fast being lost.

Among other instances we find the Jew, and the Negro, suffering such prejudices, but a prejudice which is fast being eradicated and overthrown.

But why do we find race antipathies and the perpetuation of a race line? That such does exist and has existed from earliest time we know. How long this is to remain ethnologists cannot answer. It is not the separation of races but their mingling that brings disaster. And as in Nature strength tends to survive and become victor, so *might* was the law of past ages, which has gradually been modified by some elements of *right*. Superstition in Church and State always tended to make stronger the strong and crush the weak. It was only an argument of destiny. If one was made weaker than another his fate gave no rights that a stronger was bound to regard. Superior in one, superior in all, was a wide generalization of the plane of existence. The diminution in the severity of the persecuting spirit and the atrocity of its manifestations furnish an excellent illustration of the intellectual and moral advance of mankind from a state of savagery towards a state of refined civilization.

It is no longer held to be sacrilege to question the principles, or hold opinions different from those of our stubborn ancestors, but it shows a spirit worthy of the enlightened days we live in to make inquiry into their actuating motives, that abuses may be remedied, and

equal rights to all be granted. When the popular voice is that the *individual* and not the *race* is to be held responsible for individual acts; when disbelief that weakness is an excuse for political and personal abuse is manifested; when man is affected with certain color-blindness in the exterior view of other members of the human family; when creed and custom may be held in respect in all bodies, by all bodies, then may we hope for a more speedy obliteration of race line and race prejudice.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

THIS play is the work of Skakespeare's riper years, and well worthy it is to hold such rank; for among all he has written, there is nothing which stands higher as a master-piece of art. True it is that it lacks the characteristics which give excellence to some of the other works of Skakespeare. In it we find none of the tragic violence displayed in Macbeth, we deny not that it is wanting in that wonderful play of imagination seen in The Tempest. But in purity and strength of diction it is not excelled by anything written in the English language. Oft-times a single word or line involves a whole great principle of life, or betrays to us some great human passion. This is preeminently the work of Skakespeare the scholar, rather than Skakespeare the play-writer; yet this is not enough to entitle it to the rank which the critics have given it. Where then must we seek it? It cannot be in the plot for that is simple in the extreme, being laid at that time when Cæsar, having crossed the Rubicon, finds himself in forty days the master of Rome and all the territory over which she holds sway. It deals with those historic characters, the history of whose lives is the history of the eventful days in which they lived. Under the skillful pen of Skakespeare we have seen these men live and act as they lived and acted two thousand years ago, and as we study these creations, we realize the object of the play.

We find it to be the highest object of dramatic art, the portrayal of human character. In Brutus, Skakespeare has given his ideal of a perfect man, but perfect under Roman conditions; a man generous, loving, brave, unselfish and patriotic; an assassin and a suicide; the slayer

of his friend because he feels that he must choose between friendship and patriotism; and when he has brought himself to utter those words "It must be by his death", he stabs Cæsar in the same spirit that he would have stabbed Brutus had his country's good demanded it. And need I try to prove to one who has read the play his nature was loving and generous? Every where we find that self is lost in country. He is a suicide because his country gone, he has nothing for which to live. For him there is no hereafter so for him suicide is no crime. He does not die to escape responsibility and sorrow; but because his work being finished, he has nothing for which to live. I can only say as before, here is a perfect man, but perfect under Roman conditions.

And Skakespeare has surrounded this wonderful character with great men; great as we estimate men, but compared with Brutus they sink into insignificance. Here is Cassius, a man who honestly desires the good of his country, but he desires the good of Cassius more. He is ever looking to the safety of himself as is shown in these words "And let us swear our resolutions" and he lacks the high principle of our perfect man when he says "In such a time as this it is not meet that every nice offense should bear his comment. Then comes Cæsar himself, a man purely and unreservedly selfish; a great man and a bigot. We read on and on, finding nothing to redeem his character until we reach those words "*Et tu Brute,*" where Skakespeare with his masterly skill has shown a phase of character of which we had not before caught a glimpse.

Passing over Marc Antony, we call your attention to another perfect character. It is a gem of the purest water; one of Skakespeare's best creations—Portia, the perfect woman, always under Roman conditions; finely unselfish, wholly objective; all as a woman that Brutus is as a man; and having said this, can we pay her higher tribute?

In closing let us remark that no composition of Skakespeare will bear closer study. Indeed, it would seem that the immortal poet had in this play more than in any other, aimed to dispense with all outside show and dazzle of scene and caricature that he might construct a work which should engage and charm the pure

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imagination, and engage and charm ever increasingly with increasing study. Thus a word often involves a whole great principle of life; a line reveals a whole great passion of human nature. We may well doubt whether Shakspeare's great tragic bosom ever heaved more deeply than when he penned that simple utterance, "Portia is dead;" and the ocean swell but dies away in that which follows.

THE SPHINGIDAE OF NEW ENGLAND.

THIS, the latest publication from the pen of Professor C. H. Fernald, is fully up to the high standard of excellence which characterized his previous books, and which places him on the same plane with other scientific authorities, and we bespeak for it a hearty welcome from the general public, as well as from the scientific world. It is an eminently practical as well as scientific pamphlet of some ninety pages, written in the author's happiest manner, and illustrated by six plates representing species of the Sphinx moths. It represents the result of a year's careful study and untiring labor on the part of the author, who has been willingly aided by many entomologists from other parts of New England, who kindly sent him data and specimens of the Sphingidae of their immediate vicinity, thus making the book authority upon the subject of which it treats.

Although it is perhaps of less direct practical value to the farmer than his work on the "Grasses of Maine," yet its undisputed usefulness to entomologists will in greater part counteract this loss. The testimony of those to whom the book has been sent proves beyond a doubt its value as a book of reference to students and professors, and the flattering notices which it has already received in influential journals are but proofs that its author is a man whose clear insight and judgment make him especially fitted to write such books. It is valuable especially for the aids to the student given in the pronunciation of the Latin names, and in the synoptical table of species. The former is the result of a vast amount of work, and its value cannot be too highly estimated. The synoptical table is the distinctive feature of the pamphlet, and enables one to distinguish from the perfect insect or the larva to what species it belongs.

The typography of the work is clear, and reflects great credit upon its printers (Sprague & Son, Augusta). The pamphlet is incorporated in the report of the College Trustees, and also in the Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture, and can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Board.

THE TRUE FRATERNITY STANDARD.

WE have a standard of weights and measures. In the army we find a physical standard. In chivalry they had certain high and fixed standard principles by which each brave and noble knight was measured. We have, as a people, standard American ideas. In religion, we see the true Christian character; in society, the perfect gentleman, our beau ideal of a woman. As every one must have a correct idea of what perfection is before it can be reached, as by keeping an object in view we can walk directly to it, why not strive to establish and maintain a true standard among our college fraternities the land over, not by which to judge a boy when he enters, but by which to judge him as we shake hands with him as he leaves for the outer world, to enter upon the active duties of life? This is a matter upon which all fraternities can harmonize and work together in developing the true character of their members: the character, I mean, their members must exhibit as they pass through the world. In assisting in the preparation of a human being (the mind, heart and soul) for the duties, the obligations and the responsibilities of friend, brother, citizen, husband and father, all fraternities should be governed by much the same principles. It will appear to any one upon reflection, that our different secret societies in our various colleges have much that is in common. Let me ask the Greek world, is this idea a bad one? Ought not our fraternities to bear about the same relation to our collegiate educational system that our various Christian denominations do to our social system? The churches, you might say, are "as distinct as the waves, but one as the sea." They differ upon many points, but as to their grand central idea, *the salvation of mankind*, they are united as a Macedonian phalanx. Our bannered Christian hosts, as to this grand and glorious struggle,

will stand together as history tells us the allied armies of Europe have often done when fighting in a common cause. True, there is an honorable Christian rivalry between the churches, and who will say that this should be condemned? Many there are who contend that this is just as it should be, and that it is one of God's own appointed ways to work out and accomplish the salvation of the world.

And now can we not, with such examples, make of our Greek system, the nation over, a means of great good? Have we not many great purposes in common? Can we not be of much assistance to each other? Can we not, by inculcating the proper ideas, make of each fraternity a pillar to the college in which it may be established—pillars upon which the very institution itself may lean for support in the hours of adversity, and in times of danger and of peril? If this last question could be answered in the affirmative we would no longer hear of chapters fighting for life in some institutions, living a kind of skulking existence in others, and in some absolutely prohibited.

Let the fraternities all keep constantly before their members a true idea of friendship, which, of course, must not be lost sight of for a moment; not that friendship, however, that takes within its circle only their members, but that friendship that takes humanity within its folds and makes each desire to see mankind, if possible, one great brotherhood. Let our fraternities establish and maintain, by their intercourse in college life, by their general walk and conversation, by their college and fraternity literature, a true standard of excellence. Then will the educational institutions of our land send forth young men, as the years roll on, with the many virtues adorning their character like cluster roses. In their minds and hearts will be ever found shining the pure principles of charity, honor, truth, liberty and patriotism, as well as every social and moral virtue.

Many of our chapters doubtless come very near the true standard; at least their aim and aspirations are in the right direction. Let them lead on, and let the others follow the principles they so beautifully illustrate. Are there not many central ideas, true, noble and good, upon which all can unite? Can we not assist each other in developing, adorning and beautifying

the minds and hearts of those who have confidently placed themselves under our influence, care and guidance during the important and trying days of college life? Let fraternities have an honorable rivalry, but still, as to those principles that are to form and mould our true manhood, let us stand together, and ever remain as fixed and immovable as the great Atlas itself, which,

"Though storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
Still stands unmoved and glorious in its height."

—*The Sigma Chi.*

CAMPUS.

Rats!

What?

"Beg pardon."

The council is in great demand.

Lost, a trunk. Inquire of "Mike."

"Father and I and the Board of Agriculture."

"The highest thing to do is, to do nothing."

And they say that "Schmidt" found out where "Pie" was.

What made Andrews so sleepy the night of the assembly?

Deure du Wille, nicht die Sabe nacht den Sibire.

Chapel services Friday, April 2nd, were led by Dr. Torsey, of Kent's Hill.

Marsh 2nd is fully convinced that dairy farming is not his forte.

The removal of the old "long barn" is the loss of another "ancient landmark."

Impromptu concerts in the laboratory do not meet with much approval—"Thanks, Mr. B. That will do."

The first of the students' course of assemblies at Monitor Hall Friday evening, April 9, was a very pleasant affair.

The Junior chemists have been examined in Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, and have begun the second volume of Naquet.

One of the Sophomores thinks that the human vocal organ is a wind instrument.

After a great deal of labor and waste of time the gas machine has been put in running order.

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A much needed job has been done in the old well by the boarding house, and it is now in fair condition.

Governor Robie recently paid a visit to the college, and also inspected the diseased cattle at the farm. He expressed himself as much pleased with the institution.

The ladies of the Universalist society, assisted by the Maine State College Chapter of Beta Theta Pi, expect soon to put the play "Neighbor Jackwood" on the stage.

The Sophomores took advantage of the fine evenings during the full of the moon, and made some observations of the heavenly bodies.

The half-term examinations came Friday, April 16. The Freshmen were examined in Rhetoric, the Sophomores in Astronomy, and the Juniors in Calculus.

At a meeting of the Base Ball Association held Friday, April 16th, H. S. French, '86, was elected President and Manager, in place of G. F. Black, '86, who resigned on account of other work.

"The man that spread my overshoes all over the room is so mean that he can't sleep nights, and that's the reason he don't have his lessons."

Mr. L. H. Merrill, '83, lately assistant in the Natural History Museum at Washington, was offered the position of assistant in the Experiment Station, and has accepted.

The Sophomore mechanicals have begun forge work, all the forges being taken up. The Senior mechanicals are having a short course in wood turning.

A Spencerian Club has been founded, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., for the purpose of reading some of the works of standard authors. C. H. Stevens, Secretary, F. S. Brick, J. R. Boardman and A. R. Saunders, Executive Committee. The first reading will be from the Merchant of Venice.

[Upton Correspondence Oxford Democrat.]

"As several men and boys were busy cutting ice Saturday on the lake, the teacher from Orono College thought he would show them a little engineering, saying "they did not know how to saw ice." He took the saw and commenced work with one foot on the main ice and the other on the piece he was cutting. He

was very much surprised when the cake of ice went down, taking him and the saw with it. As he came to the surface he made a remark not intended for polite ears, and started for the Lake House."

The chapel has been provided with new chairs. After this the Faculty will have no "excuse of a valid nature" for absence from prayers.

It is reported that one of the Freshmen is engaged to a young lady in Brewer, and the fact that the Freshman proposes to invest in a bushel of apples, free to all comers, adds additional stability to the report.

At a recent meeting of the Sophomore class it was voted to have an Ivy Day, somewhere about the middle of June, and C. L. Howes, F. S. Brick, S. F. Miller and A. H. Buker, were chosen a committee of arrangements. They propose to close the festivities of the day by a class supper in the evening in Bangor. They selected for a motto the German *Seid treu*.

A meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association was held Apr. 12, and the following officers were elected: President, Ralph K. Jones Jr.; Vice-President, Harry F. Lincoln; Secretary, Wilder Colby; Treasurer, Jas. D. Lazell; Executive Committee, J. Murch Ayer, Luis P. Cilley, Abram W. Sargent.

We clip the following from the *Bangor Whig and Courier*:

THE NEW ENGLAND SPHINGIDÆ. We have received, with the compliments of the author, an admirable work on "The Sphingidæ of New England," by Prof. C. H. Fernald, A. M., who so ably fills the chair of Natural History at the Maine State College. It is a volume of some ninety pages, with five plates of illustrations, containing a clear and detailed account of all the species of Sphingidæ, or more commonly called Sphinx moths, occurring in the New England States, and the most of which have been found in Maine. In the introduction the author describes the names and habits and early stages of these moths, and gives a synoptical table of the family and also of the larvæ. The species are then considered in detail, and the five plates give splendid illustrations of some of the leading species. Prof. Fernald is one of the best authorities upon the Lepidoptera and

particularly this family, in the country, and his valuable work will be perused with interest by the entomologists.

The schedule of the games of the Maine Inter-Collegiate Base Ball League as arranged by the different managers, is as follows :

May 8 (2 P. M.)—Bates vs. Colby,at Lewiston
 May 12 (2 P. M.)—Colby vs. Bowdoin,at Waterville
 May 13 (2 P. M.)—M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin,at Orono
 May 15 (2 P. M.)—Bowdoin vs. Bates,at Brunswick
 May 15 (2 P. M.)—M. S. C. vs. Colby,at Orono
 May 21 (3 P. M.)—Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.,at Brunswick
 May 22 (10.30 A. M.)—Bates vs. M. S. C.,at Lewiston
 May 26 (3 P. M.)—Colby vs. Bates,at Waterville
 May 29 (2 P. M.)—M. S. C. vs. Bates,at Orono
 May 29 (2.30 P. M.)—Colby vs. Bowdoin,at Lewiston
 June 2 (2 P. M.)—Colby vs. M. S. C.,at Waterville
 June 2 (2.30 P. M.)—Bates vs. Bowdoin,at Lewiston
 June 5 (2.30 P. M.)—M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin,at Bangor
 June 5 (2.30 P. M.)—Bates vs. Colby,at Brunswick
 June 9 (3.30 P. M.)—Bowdoin vs. Bates,at Waterville
 June 12 (2.30 P. M.)—Bates vs. M. S. C.,at Waterville
 June 12 (4.45 P. M.)—Bowdoin vs. Colby,at Brunswick
 June 19 (2.30 P. M.)—Colby vs. M. S. C.,at Bangor

The class of '89 have elected the following officers for the spring term : President, C. G. Cushman ; Secretary and Treasurer, John Reed ; Base Ball Manager, A. J. Coffin ; Historian, F. C. Briggs ; Executive Committee, A. J. Coffin, G. G. Gay, Willard Edgerly.

Prof. C. H. Fernald is soon to be engaged in connection with a staff of Professors from various institutions in the United States, upon the compilation of a complete catalogue of the Lepidoptera of America. Prof. Fernald will write the articles on the Pyrolidæ, Tortricidæ and Pterophoridæ. This work will comprise references clipped from all scientific works on the food plants, and larval habits of all the species known in all the States. Connected with this, and editing different parts, will be Prof. Smith, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Lord Walsingham, of England.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF CADETS,
 Maine State College, Orono, Me.,
 March 30, 1886.

Orders No. 3. By direction of the President the following reductions, promotions, appointments and assignments are hereby made in the Corps of Cadets :

Reductions. Cadet Lieutenant Sears, Co. B, to be Private Co. B. Cadet Sergeant Ruth, Co. A, to be Private Co. A.

Promotions. Cadet Sergeant Cilley, Co. B,

to be Lieutenant Co. B. Cadet Sergeant Vose, Co. B, to be First Sergeant, Co. B.

Appointments. Cadet Private Burleigh, Co. A, to be Sergeant, Co. A. Cadet Private McNally, Co. A, to be Sergeant, Co. B.

Assignments. Cadet Private, B. R. Clark, to Co. A.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

LIEUT. CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
 4th Artillery, Commandant.

H. S. FRENCH,
 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, Coburn Cadets.

PERSONALS.

'76.

C. P. Allen is a member of the Republican district committee of the fourth Maine district.

Edmund Abbott, M. D., has this winter been attending advanced medical lectures in New York.

'77.

At the city election in Attica, Kansas, this spring, Robert B. Burns was elected Mayor by a large majority. Mr. Burns is quite well known in this vicinity, having married the only daughter of Albert Plummer, Esq., of Upper Stillwater.

'79.

A. L. Moore, of Limerick, has been appointed a trustee of the college in place of his father, Luther S. Moore.

Harry P. Bean is assistant engineer of the New Brunswick R. R. His headquarters are at Woodstock, N. B.

F. E. Kidder, of the firm of Curtis & Kidder, architects, of Boston, has been engaged in making plans for a fine residence to be erected on Third street, in Bangor, the coming summer.

'82.

Frank I. Kimball is mining engineer for Coulter and Huff, Greensburg, Pa.

Dr. James H. Patten will soon open an office in Orland. Since he graduated, he has studied two years in an office and taken a course of two years in a New York medical college.

'83.

L. W. Taylor, of Bangor, is President of the Penobscot County Educational Association.

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WEDDING BELLS. There was a very pleasant event at the residence of J. P. Moore, Esq., in Abbot, Thursday evening. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. George A. Sutton of Orono, and Miss Helen L. Stetson, of Abbot, the ceremony being performed in the happiest manner by Rev. Charles Davison, and witnessed by the immediate relatives and friends of the couple. Mr. Sutton is the youngest son of A. B. Sutton, Esq., of Orono. He graduated at the Maine State College in 1883, taking a full course in Civil Engineering. He intends to establish a large general store in Abbot. The bride is a very estimable and accomplished young lady, having a wide circle of friends. They were the recipients of many elegant presents. The happy couple have the best wishes of their numerous acquaintances for a long and pleasant life.—*Bangor Whig.*

Dr. Lewis Robinson Jr., will open an office in Stetson. Since his graduation he has taken a year's course at the Maine Medical School, and has studied two years at Bellevue Hospital in New York.

'84.

Miss Hattie C. Fernald, daughter of President M. C. Fernald, has returned home from New York, where she has been visiting the past winter.

E. S. Abbott, after graduating at the Hahnemann Medical College, and remaining some time in the hospital, has acquired a flourishing practice in Bridgton, Maine.

'85.

J. N. Hart has begun his third term of the High School at Dennysville.

EXCHANGES.

So much has been said of late on the "exchange column," that we can hardly expect to give anything original on the subject. It hardly seems in good taste to be eternally exchanging meaningless compliments, yet when we notice an especially good feature, it is no more than fair to give credit for it. Doubtless there are various opinions in regard to criticisms. Local rivalries, and the contempt which the students of large colleges sometimes feel for smaller in-

stitutions will influence these, but such feelings can easily be detected. A good honest opinion, if it be in the nature of a criticism, ought not to be resented; on the contrary, its effect should be to stimulate the editors to correct the weak places. The difference of opinions among editors as to the proper proportion in which editorials, literary matter, etc., should enter into the make-up of their magazines, leads to many criticisms that might be dispensed with. Some editors seem to think their paper ought to be made to please their exchanges, while others seek to suit their alumni or the students. The alumnus or student would care but little for the compliments or criticism of other college papers which appear on his magazine; but extracts from editorials or articles relating to college affairs, would be of general interest.

The Berkeleyan, under the head of "Have we an Architecture," makes some very sensible remarks on the architecture of the United States. We clip the following:

"Why must we forever put acanthus leaves and Ionic rolls at the top of our pillars, because the Greeks so decorated theirs? Have we not a world of leaves and flowers as beautiful as that which surrounds them? If we really felt the intimate connection between nature, life, and art, as did the first builders of the Gothic Cathedrals, we would sculpture our own leaves and flowers instead of the acanthus of Greece or the lotus leaf of Egypt."

Our neighbor, the *Argosy*, contains an interesting article on "The Dignity of Labor." The writer evidently takes the right view of the subject, and altogether it is an ably written and exhaustive argument.

The W. T. I. contains a very interesting editorial on energy, from which we clip the following:

"There is a full, hearty ring to the word 'energy.' Granted that it owes this property largely to the arrangement of its consonants, and even then, few will refuse to admit that it gains much more from its associations. Energy, if not the only gem, is certainly the most valuable in nature's storehouse, and prodigal though she may be, who ever complained that he received too much from her? Archimedes said: 'Give me but a place to put my lever, and I

will move the world,' and he might have added Give me energy enough and I will dispense with the lever. Call a man energetic, and we will look at him twice, hoping to see some promise of great possibilities. The word energy fixes our attention, for it means revolution, the forerunner of progress, the surety of advancement."

We have received our first number of the *Pennsylvanian*, which seems to be a well conducted paper and a credit to the institution. We welcome it among our exchanges.

We notice an article in *The Notre Dame Scholastic*, entitled "A plea for the Constitution," in which the writer attacks the "Blair educational bill" in language both elegant and pathetic. From certain parts of this production one would think it ought to be entitled a Plea for Ignorance. "If the Senator from New Hampshire will look at the statistics of that division of the country whence he comes," says the writer, "he will find a greater proportion of those who can read and write, and there, also, more crime and more looseness in morals and the family relation, than in any other part of the United States." In other words increased knowledge and enlightenment mean increased crime and immorality. We hardly think the history of civilization will bear out this assertion, even if the statement regarding the statistics of New England were true. We always supposed that Senator Blair knew a thing or two, but this author has grave doubts of it. In regard to the constitutionality of the bill the writer says little, but rests his argument on such flowers of speech as the following:

"The Blair educational bill sings to the people, to the States, with a Siren's voice; but woe be to them if allured to its embrace, for they shall be crushed thereby, and the macerated frames of State governments will lie as bleaching skeletons upon the fields of centralization."

The March number of *Student Life* contains the following in relation to the annual Junior exhibition:

"The audience was not as large as the occasion should have called out, which may have been owing to two causes, one of which was, no doubt, the general apathy of the teachers and students toward the exhibition. It cannot be denied that there is too little school spirit

and 'school pride' among us, and if we depreciate ourselves others will soon depreciate us still more."

The *University Monthly* is out with a three-column editorial on college spirit, in which it deplores the existing state of things at the University of N. B. It is certainly to be regretted that such a condition should exist, but no doubt it is due in a measure to the location. We experience this difficulty in a greater or less degree, and attribute it to the fact that we have no near neighbors with whom to engage in college sports and contests. We sympathize with *Monthly*, and if it finds a remedy, would be glad to receive a copy of the receipt.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Amherst has six of last year's nine left.

Columbia has electric lights in her library.

A Chinaman took the prize for English composition at Yale.

Twenty men are trying for the ball nine at Cornell.

Gymnasium exercises at the University of Pennsylvania are obligatory.

Ladies in the cadet club of the State University of Kansas, are said to drill with guns.

Among the alumni of Yale are the two great lexicographers—Webster and Worcester.

The faculty of Delaware College has prohibited the presentation of plays.

The students of Tufts College voted against compulsory chapel attendance.

The Princeton authorities have decided to make their college a university within five years.

Out of every one hundred freshmen that enter Yale, seventy-five graduate; and at Harvard, seventy four.

The Dartmouth minstrel company gave a pleasing entertainment March 2, for the benefit of the base ball association. There was a full house.

Harvard is still the largest college in the country; Oberlin comes second, and Columbia has fallen to third place; Michigan, is fourth and Yale fifth.

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The number of gymnasia, or schools preparatory to Prussian Universities, is 253, with nearly 3,000 university-trained teachers and about 66,000 pupils.

The *Nation* has been publishing an interesting discussion of the relative merits of Harvard and Yale. Both sides have warm supporters, but Harvard seems to be ahead.

The University at Heidelberg will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of its existence next August. A hall capable of holding 5,000 persons will be erected for the occasion.

At Alleghany College the holiday has been changed from Saturday to Monday. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the change.

Yale is hopeful of soon having a new gymnasium, as it is reported her alumni are raising a \$100,000 fund for the purpose of building her the finest gymnasium in the world.

Up to 1883 the twelve following colleges had graduated 1,294 women: Vassar College 540, University of Wisconsin 114, Wellesley College 110, Oberlin College 104, Smith College 90, University of Michigan 87, Cornell University 80, Syracuse University 64, Boston University 47, Kansas University 36, Wesleyan 5, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 5.

Of the 380 Senators, Representatives and Delegates, catalogued in the Congressional directory, 208 received only an ordinary or academic education, 151 went through college, 4 were West Pointers, and 6 are self-educated. Harvard has 8 graduates enrolled; University of Virginia 7; Princeton 6; Yale, Miami and Michigan 5 each; Union 4; Bowdoin 3; Dartmouth, Hamilton, Amherst, Williams and Trinity 2 each.

OUR WHAT-NOT.

Traveler: My good man, how far is it to Davis Junction?

Intelligent Teuton: Only shust a leedle vays.

Traveler: Is it three, or four, or five miles?

Teuton: I dinks so.—*Ex.*

Jules Verne is not yet able to sit up, but lying is not so hard for him as it is for some people.—*Boston Post.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

'Tis easy to be brave
When the world is on your side;
When nothing is to fear,
Fearless to bide.

'Tis easy to hope,
When all goes well;
When the sky is clear,
Fine weather to foretell.

But to hope when all's despaired,
And be brave when we are scared,—
That's another thing, my dear!
And will do to tell.—*Lassell Leaves.*

When a Tennessee girl is kissed she frowns and says, "Put that article right back, sir, where you took it from."—*Ex.*

It was a Harvard Sophomore who said the other day, when told that a girl had once taken the highest classical honors of the college, "O, well, you know the girls have nothing to do but study. We fellows really have so much else to attend to that we don't get much time for books."

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.

—*The Bard of Avon.*

And four times he who gets his blow in fust.

—*J. Billings.*

Senior: (asks Prof. a very profound question.)

Prof.: "Mr. W., a fool can ask a question that ten wise men could not answer."

Senior: "Then I suppose that's why so many of us flunk."—*Ex.*

Mrs. Partington, after attending a country church in the winter, remarked that the text was very appropriate, but somehow the parson did not refer to it in his sermon. The text, as it caught the old lady's ears, was "Many are cold but few are frozen."

A college paper urges the Faculty to see that the walks are shoveled off early, and shoveled off wide. When the snow is deep, and the walks are narrow, co-education becomes a meaningless farce.—*Ex.*

One of the Sophomores has discovered a new rule in Analytical Geometry—that the more you take of it the less you'll know about it, and that the more you know about it, the less you'll take. He is sure this is a good rule, because it works both ways.

In the recent half-hour match at looking out logarithms, between Prof.s Kimball and Plympton, Prof. Kimball won, with a score of 1,000 to 982. Prof. Plympton said that he was a little out of condition, having solved 147 problems in the Integral Calculus the night before. He immediately challenged the winner.—*Ex.*

My pony, 'tis of thee,
Emblem of liberty,
To thee I sing.
Book of my Freshman days,
Worthy of fondest praise,
Worthy of poet lays,
I'd tribute bring.—*Ex.*

First Tramp (contemplatively): "Horace, did you ever wonder what you would do if you got all Vanderbilt's money?"

Second Tramp: "No, I've never thought much about it; but I guess I would lay low till the affair blew over."—*Ex.*

Mamma (with much show of indignation:) "I have called you three times. I am very much annoyed."

Charlie (who is fond of Bible stories:) "Well The Lord called Samuel three times, and he didn't get mad about it, did he?"—*Life.*

"Can you tell me what is the olfactory organ?" asked a Boston teacher of a pupil.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Correct."

The pupil seemed surprised, but held his peace.

In two small parts she broke a straw,
She held them so, then said, "Now draw,
And should you get the shorter lot
You'll give to me—let's see now—what?
I have it now—a pound of creams!"
With real delight her sweet face beams.
"But should I get the longest?"—"Oh!
Why then I get two pounds you know."—*Ex.*

Auctioneer: "Now, gentlemen, what shall I say for this magnificent and authentic Paul Veryoneasy? Come, start it at something."

Old Gentleman: "Don't see the painter's name on it anywhere, mister."

Auctioneer: "Of course not. A picture like that doesn't want signing; it stands on its merits. No bid? Pass it in, John, and bring out the next. Now, gentlemen, here is a superb Landseer by the same hand." (Tableau!)

—*Melbourne Punch.*

He had a silk hat,
That was glossy and round
He had a silk hat,
But he went on a bat,
And on it he sat
With a sensible sound.
He *had* a silk hat
That was glossy and round.

—*Yale Record.*

A newspaper correspondent describing the American watch manufactory at Waltham, Mass., and in speaking of the astonishing minuteness of some very essential parts of the watch, says:—"A small heap of grain was shown us, looking like iron filings or grains of pepper from a pepper castor—apparently the mere dust of the machine which turned them out—and these when examined with a microscope, were found to be perfect screws, each to be driven to its place with a screw driver. It is one of the statistics at Waltham worth remembering that a single pound of steel, costing but 50 cents, is thus manufactured into 100,000 screws, which are worth 11 dollars."—*The Engineer.*

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