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The Cadet October 29 1886

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

No. 9.

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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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.

"There are two angels that attend, unseen,

Each one of us, and in great books record
Our good and evil deeds. He who writes down

The good ones, after every action, closes
His volume, and ascends with it to God.

The other keeps his dreadful day book open
Till sunset, that we may repent; which doing,

The record of the action fades away,
And leaves a line of white across the page."

—*Golden Legend.*

EDITORIAL.

OUR readers will notice that there has been a change in the Board of Editors. But the new Board of Editors are no better able to successfully conduct THE CADET, without funds than the old Board. Give us your support and we will give you a good paper.

THE M. S. C. Glee Club, which has generally been a thing only in words, ought to be made to assume a more tangible form. The fact that a few evenings since, at a church entertainment in town, a double quartette from the college sang a few selections, with but little if any practice, and were complimented by some of the best musicians in town, seems to show conclusively that there is material here, from which quite a respectable Glee Club might be formed. Such an organization would be one of the best of advertisements for the Institution, as has been demonstrated by our fine orchestra within the past two years. Then, too, the practice would be a source of personal improvement to its members.

As a first step towards such an end, a choir should be formed to sing at chapel exercises. This feature would no doubt awaken more interest in these exercises, thus increasing the attendance. By this means the members would get considerable practice, and the time expended would hardly be noticeable. Let the Faculty take the matter of a chapel choir in hand, and if formed it will, no doubt, prompt its members to organize the Glee Club.

THE friends of the college are glad to learn no doubt, that the recent trouble at this institution is at an end; and while we would be glad to let all pass away and be forgotten, yet, we feel that the many mistakes and misconceptions, that have gone abroad, should be corrected. We are confident that *all* are anxious to view the matter in the true light. Much has been said by the press that conveyed to the general public, a condition of affairs far different from what existed. If one is to judge from the newspaper reports as to what the attitude of the upper classes has been, through the whole unpleasantness, it would be, that they had upheld hazing. Such is not the case; in fact, the contrary is true. The upper class-men discountenance hazing. The students' conception was, (and they still adhere to it) that two persons equally guilty should receive the same sentence. But there seems to have been a mutual misunderstanding between the Faculty and the students. Misunderstanding was followed by hasty action and the result was, that steps were taken which would not have been taken had calm consideration been the order of the hour.

As students we are proud of our college and jealous of its rights and privileges, and in all matters pertaining to its government, the Faculty has, heretofore, had our earnest support and sympathy. Nor will it be none the less earnest in the future. Hoping that those people who have construed our action as, "Rebellion in support of hazing," will see their error and give the students credit for the *actual position* that they held, we will let the subject drop, feeling confident that both Faculty and students have assigned all trouble to *misunderstanding*.

THE general appearance of the college grounds and buildings is a matter in which every student should feel that he has an interest. If we can add nothing to what is already here, let us do all in our power to keep what we now have in the best possible condition. The aspect of the grounds and buildings bespeaks the tidiness of the students. The habit of travelling across the lawn, in front of Brick Hall, is a bad one; and if it is continued a path will be estab-

lished which will greatly mar the beauty of the lawn. Playing foot-ball and other games about the buildings is almost certain to do injury. The base-ball ground is a much better place for all such games.

WE are pleased to say that the Young Men's Christian Association has been greatly aided this fall, by the addition of several active and several associate members from the Freshmen class, besides a number from the other classes. Such additions greatly aid the Association, especially as its membership has been limited since the class of '85 left.

The interest seems to be quite general and the attendance is large. Half hour meetings are held in the Y. M. C. A. room on each Wednesday evening, commencing at 6.30; also meetings for bible study, in the same room each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is desired that all the students attend these meetings. There are none but what could spare the time taken by these meetings, and if they are not in attendance, their influence is not what it should be. Its membership is open to all moral young men who are in attendance here at the college. It costs nothing to become a member and the general expenses are less than for any other association connected with the college. A cordial invitation is extended to all, with the hope that the attendance in the future will be larger than in the past.

WE clip the following from the *Fairfield Journal*. "We notice that the Faculty of the State College at Orono are having a bad time with their students. Or rather with the students they had, for as the matter now stands the college is closed and the students are out on a strike. As meanly as we think of agricultural colleges we are forced to admit that in this case, the Faculty are clearly in the right. It is a question upon hazing. The authorities say there shall be none. The students say they will not attend recitations unless their fellow students who were suspended for hazing be reinstated. The boys have an opportunity to render the State very great service by remaining out and breaking up the institution. It would rid the State of a great burden of expense and injure no one but themselves and the teachers who get fat salaries, for trying to instruct boys in something they care nothing about."

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It is with much sorrow that we learn of one in our own State so densely ignorant as the writer of the above article. We look to the newspapers of "to-day" to furnish us with reliable information concerning current events, but their usefulness would be much impaired were their editors as poorly informed upon the subjects with which they deal, as, judging from this article, the editor of the *Fairfield Journal* is. If Mr. Mayo will take the trouble to inform himself a little upon the subject of "agricultural colleges" in general, and the Maine State College in particular, he will find that no college in the State furnishes so good an opportunity for young men to obtain a good practical education as this college which he professes to think so "meanly" of.

IN accordance with a traditional custom at the Maine State College, on the evening of Tuesday, October 5, 1886, the Senior class, accompanied by President M. C. Fernald, and a chaperon for the solitary young lady member of the class, started for their pilgrimage to the town of Winn. Their intention was, to obtain there, food for astronomical thought sufficient for the rest of the term; also, if the position of the clouds permitted, to make some observations for the purpose of determining the altitude of Mt. Katahdin.

The journey was, to all appearances, uneventful. The party arrived at Winn at about eleven o'clock, and at once proceeded to the Katahdin House. The early morning Wednesday, was cloudy, and the prospect for work seemed unfavorable. Immediately after breakfast, however, the instruments were taken to the place of observation, a hill a short distance from the village. By the time the necessary arrangements were completed the clouds had lightened sufficiently to allow the "astronomers" to gaze upon the face of the sun. They at once began taking observations with the Vertical Circle, Transit Instrument and Sextant. At about half past ten the observations were interrupted by an attempt to obtain true time from Bangor, by which to correct the time of the chronometer used. This was unsuccessful at this time owing to a press of work in the telegraph office at Bangor.

After nearly an hour spent in vain attempts

to get time, the class returned to their point of observation. The circum-meridian observations were attempted, but did not prove satisfactory. After becoming convinced that the sun had crossed the meridian, the party devoted themselves for a short time to an occupation which some appeared to think the most important part of the day's work, judging from the frequency with which they had been heard to inquire if it was not "almost time for dinner."

After dinner, work was discontinued for an hour and a half, until the sun should be in the proper position for "matching" the observations taken in the morning. Each member of the class was told at what time his presence would be desirable if he were to match his observations himself, and they were then excused till needed. Nearly all disappeared, it is rumored to devote their attention to seeking stars in a skating rink which had been placed at their disposal. With but one exception, all appeared in season to make their observations.

Although the sky was somewhat overcast all day, there was no time when it was impossible to see the sun, and between three and four hundred observations were obtained. The clouds hung too thickly about the horizon to admit of any observations of the summit of Mt. Katahdin, although the outline of the mountain could be discerned occasionally. Some observations of interest, though not of scientific value were made on terrestrial objects at a distance of a mile. After completing the observations the class adjourned to the village, where many of them engaged in an animated game of ball, not quite base ball.

A second and successful attempt was made to obtain the chronometer correction, and it was found that a change of climate had not exercised a beneficial effect upon the chronometer. Some members of the party drove about the village and surrounding country, principally the latter. Finally a concert (?) was given at the hotel, ending with the "College yell," and soon all were on their way to Orono.

In 1701 Yale had but a single student. He must have had a soft thing on the college baseball and sparring championship.

LITERARY.

[Continued from the September number.]

PRESIDENT FERNALD'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

How wide the contrast between the early efforts and the latter marvelous productions of an Everett or a Webster—productions in which reason and judgment and imagination and all the higher faculties unite and contribute their rills to the current of thought which, like a mighty river fed by tributary streams broadens and deepens in its onward flow until, by its momentum, it sweeps away all obstacles in its course and moves forward in the majesty of resistless power.

Even when scarcely recognized, the process of transition is constantly going on from the elemental or primary stage, in which conscious volition is predominant, to the higher state of unconscious volition, in which spontaneity of action more and more obtains. Qualities, therefore, whether good or bad, come to reproduce themselves and to acquire a fixedness of character.

Memory which ought to be a source of the largest satisfaction and of the sweetest and purest joy, may give to us only that which is forbidding and repulsive. The mind accustomed to dwell upon the untrue, the impure, and the debasing, by an inevitable law of the suggesting principle, will have brought before it only the untrue, the impure and the debasing while the mind, wont to be exercised upon high and holy things, by the same inevitable law will have brought before it through the gift of memory only those things which are high and holy.

The imagination indulged in the direction of evil, comes to partake of its nature and receives suggestions of evil more and more easily. The imagination exercised toward the true and the beautiful in nature and in life, reacts upon the other mental powers, raising the tone of their activity and causing its possessor to dwell in the queenly domain of the true and the beautiful.

Ungenerous thoughts and malign feelings grow with their indulgence and become more difficult of restraint, and likewise generous impulses and charitable motives thrive with

those who exercise them, and come to be controlling impulses and motives in their lives.

The action of the principle under notice, is virtue of which the moods of the mind by an inevitable law pass over into fixed qualities, no one can escape. So sure is its action that it is entirely safe to say that we designedly and consciously do predetermine what our undesigned and unconscious acts shall be.

Let no one assume that he has not responsibility for his unconscious influence, since this is but the ripened fruit from a planting of conscious volitions and acts. The observant student of mental phenomena cannot fail to perceive that unconscious volitions carry with themselves the natural energy of the mind while specialized volitions do not. Crudeness belongs to the latter, while maturity, beauty and grace belong to the former. The unconsciousness of childhood is always graceful and beautiful, but a little later comes a period when an oppressive consciousness takes possession of the boy or girl, and hands and feet seem to be superfluous, and every movement awkward, giving evidence that it is a specialized act.

Under the educative influences of society, or through the discipline of experience, the energy of the mind again asserts itself, the physical and mental movements occur with no special consciousness, and grace reappears, the grace of matured or unconscious action.

It is this form of action that is especially influential upon others—resulting as it does from hidden power. When Sheridan made his hurried ride from Winchester and met his troops retreating from the enemy, it was the unconscious heroism of the commander that checked the retreat, inspired new courage, turned his forces back and converted what otherwise would have been a most disgraceful rout into one of the most glorious victories of the war. Grant was an embodiment of power in reserve, and hence of an unconscious influence which pervaded the whole army. To the commanding quality of this latent force we are indebted, for the capture of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, the success at Shiloh, the storming of Lookout Mountain and the other masterly movements and campaigns which broke the power of the Southern Confederacy. Nor can we forget

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that this self-poise born of reserved power and hence unconscious in its manifestation, served him equally well at the head of the army and at the head of the nation and in those quiet hours in which, while in the valley and shadow of certain death, he gave to the world the record of those heroic deeds which render his name immortal.

In all departments of our being, unconscious action is broader in its range than conscious action. This is especially obvious in the domain of the moral virtues and Christian graces. One or two illustrations will serve to make clear the thought. A man's testimony in court is regarded trustworthy and carries weight with it, not because on a special occasion and under peculiar inducements he was known to tell the truth, but because on all occasions and under all circumstances he has been known to speak the truth, because truthspeaking has come to be the habit of his mind, so that without thought of it, with no special volition toward it, the unconscious mental movement is irresistibly in this direction.

Have you ever thought how much such a man would have to overcome to tell a falsehood? The force of the mind, the habit of thought, and the energy of the moral nature are against it, and such a man can hardly prove untruthful. He is living in a plane above the level of temptation to falsehood. If, on the other hand, during the period when habits are forming, when specialized and conscious volitions are passing over to the secondary stage, one has been guilty of lapses from truthfulness, he has much to overcome to establish and maintain his integrity. Such faults become engrafted into the moral nature, and the infidelity to truth, which at first was a conscious act, comes to be the unconscious tendency and disposition of the mind. As a diseased germ works decay and destruction of the whole tree, so the first lapse from truthfulness, unless God save, works decay and entire destruction of this virtue. What is true of the virtue considered, is also true of all the moral virtues.

For another illustration, consider the grace of generosity which in a large sense involves effluent good will, charity. Whether we regard it in its restricted or in its full meaning, it is germane to our thought to ask: To whom do

we look for benevolent acts? To whom do we go for aid to the poor, for relief to the suffering? Is it to those whose giving, if it occur at all, is a specialized act, or is it not rather to those whose giving has come to be a matter of secondary nature, whose benevolence has come to be a fixed quality? To whom is the world indebted for the founding of the larger part of our institutions of learning, and for the establishment of institutions of charity?

The gift of a Peabody for education in the South was not an isolated act, but followed a long line of other gifts and generous deeds by which the munificent disposition was established. The recent generous benefactions of a Coburn in this State and in other States stand not alone as monuments to his memory, but belong to a continuous line of benefactions by which his nature was trained to philanthropy and munificence.

To whom do we look for a charitable construction of motives and for broad and generous sympathies? Never to those whose nature has been dwarfed by uncharitableness and selfishness always to those whose souls have been nurtured in the soil and atmosphere of magnanimity and large-heartedness until these have come to be established qualities of their nature.

What is true of generosity in its broad significance is equally true of all the Christian graces. It is their matured and hence unconscious exercise that gives to human character whatever it possesses of grace, of beauty, of dignity and of power. It is in the lives about us in which the moral virtues and Christian graces have been so developed that their action is spontaneous or automatic that we find the highest type of Christian manhood and Christian womanhood; for in such qualities is the hiding of their power. Let it not be inferred from anything that has been said that conscious volition is to be undervalued. It lies at the foundation of very much of our mental activity and at times is of the highest service, especially in the way of preventing misconception and giving definiteness to thought. In its general office, however, it is elemental and indicates unripe action, whereas, as has been shown, unconscious volition belongs to the more advanced state.

This higher form of manifestation, moreover,

is not limited to individuals, but belongs also to communities and controls in great measure social relations. For example, customs springing up in cities travel to the country, and without design on the part of the originators, modify or entirely control rural habits and customs. In dress, in forms of speech, in methods of business, in social habits, in intellectual life and in religious thought, communities are constantly inter-acting upon one another with a degree of power little realized because put forth unconsciously. On a broader scale this principle of inter-action without design is constantly manifesting itself among the nations.

Within twenty years after the war of the Revolution in America occurred the French Revolution, in which monarchy in France was overthrown and a republic proclaimed. This result came about by no direct intervention of the free people of the United States, but the undersigned influence of their example it was not in their power to control. A century of civil freedom on the American continent, whether we will it or not, has been, and is a potent factor in the progress of civil freedom and representative government throughout the civilized world.

It does not signify that in a former age in France, the people possessed not the stability and virtue to maintain the liberty they had gained. In the present age, the French people have demonstrated their ability for self-government, and whether they will it or not, republicanism in France is a constant menace to every crowned head in Europe. With no active intervention on their part relative to government in other divisions of Europe, they cannot prevent the unconscious influence of their position and the consequent spreading of liberal ideas.

Nihilism in Russia, socialism in Germany, are, in a degree, a reflection of the republicanism of France, and although, at present misguided they may be, they represent a sentiment destined, if properly directed, to be potential for liberty.

In individual and social relations, and in international affairs, we cannot escape the conviction that it is not the designed and conscious effort that is most effective, but rather it is the undesigned and unconscious force and influence

of the acts, beliefs, customs, habits, sentiments, principles, virtues, graces, which make up the real character of the individual, the community, the nation, that are determinative of results, and hence potential for good or for evil, since in these forces resides the hidden spring of their power.

A second general division of our subject must now engage our attention. A few illustrations of power in reserve have been cited, and some of the relations existing between manifest and hidden power have been briefly traced. But how infinitesimal the reserved power of the individual, the community, the nation, in comparison with the reserved power of God.

To the ordinary observer, the sweep of a hurricane, the shooting of an avalanche, the heaving of the tides, the upheaval of mountains, are instances of God's power in action, but to the thoughtful mind, they, are the evidence of the hiding of His power. Throughout the universe there is an infinite suggestiveness. The might we see in exhibition hints a greater might undisplayed. Could not he who shivers a tree by his thunderbolt, who crushes a ship by the swaying of icebergs, who uplifts the continents and measures "the waters in the hollow of his hand" and weighs "the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance," could not He with equal ease crush the earth or shiver it to atoms? Could not He who directs the meteor's flight, who guides the planets and swings the stars in space, could not He with equal ease blot out of existence the meteor, the planets and the stars? "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things that bringeth out their host by number; He calleth them all by names, by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth." The vastness of might we perceive in display in the universe is the sure index of all might in reserve.

Not less impressive are the ways of God in Providence. How easily He controls the generations of men! How readily when He would, He confounded the tongues of them who were of one language and "scattered them abroad upon the face of the earth!"

Scarcely as ripples on the waves of His power have been, along the centuries, the establishing of kingdoms and the overthrowing of dynasties, the setting up of kings and nations

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We are the more impressed with the reserved power of God when we reflect that most of His mighty and revolutionary movements in the affairs of men He accomplishes not by ordinary means, but by methods peculiarly His own, methods which not unfrequently seem disproportionate to the results. He surprises us and awes us by the hidden resources at His command.

When Philip, of Spain, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, sent forth his "invincible Armada," composed of one hundred and thirty ships of war, many of them the largest that had ever plowed the Spanish main, carrying twenty thousand of the flower of the Spanish soldiery, in order that acting in concert with his land forces, he might subjugate England, France and the Netherlands, and thus annul Protestantism in Europe, God sent a storm down through the English Channel and scattered his ships and dashed them upon the rocks, and thus God ended Spain's supremacy at sea, secured the independence of the Netherlands and re-established the onward course of the Reformation.

[CONTINUED IN NEXT NUMBER.]

TRIP TO FORT KNOX.

THE annual encampment of the Coburn Cadets was this year held at Fort Knox, opposite Bucksport, instead of at Lewiston, as has been the custom heretofore. Wednesday morning, September 15th, the day appointed for the move, dawned bright and clear. At an early hour the campus gave evidence that something unusual was going on at the M. S. C. Teams were in waiting to convey the baggage to the station. An early breakfast was served, and the cadets began to throng the parade ground. At about 6 A. M. the bugle gave forth the call, the companies "fell in," and the roll-call proceeded. The command "fours right" was given and the battalion was on the way full of bright hopes for the prosperity of the encampment. The cadets marched with precision and the march down town was enlivened at intervals by our band which gave us, considering the short time it had practiced, some very good music.

Arriving at the station, we found a passenger

and a baggage car, kindly placed at our disposal, by the M. C. R. R. which also furnished us with free transportation. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Tucker, the genial superintendent of the road, for his readiness to accommodate the students of this college on all occasions. On the baggage car, we found a sleepy corporal and two or three privates, who had been doing guard (?) duty there, the night before. Once en route, the time was beguiled in many ways, songs and the college yell greeting every town and everybody along the route. Arriving at Bucksport, the companies were again formed in line and the roll called. The baggage was transferred to the ferry-boat, very appropriately termed, "The Crab," by the boys, after which the battalion followed across to the town of Prospect in which the fort is situated. Arriving on the other side, a hill not less than a half-mile in length, and of terrible steepness lay between us and camp and dinner.

Arriving at camp, our enthusiasm was at a considerably lower pitch than when we set out in the morning, but it was quickly revived by our steward, who by some unaccountable means, had got there first and dispensed rations in a lavish manner. The afternoon was spent in pitching our tents and by sunset the camp presented quite a martial appearance. A gloom was cast over us during the evening, by the sudden illness of two of our comrades. The cause was decided to be, poisoning from eating canned beef, and thereafter all of that article in the camp was missing. Thursday morning found us encamped in the midst of a drizzling rain which continued until Friday night. Owing to this, many of the regular camp duties were omitted, such as drill and dress-parade. The order of camp was as follows: drill 6.30 A. M., breakfast 7, guard mounting 8.30, dinner 12, supper 6 P. M., tattoo 9, taps 10.00; after which all excepting such as had special permission to leave camp, were expected to be in bed courting the god of slumbers.

On Thursday morning the entire battalion was conducted throughout the fort by Lieut. Phillips and Ordnance Serg't Cook, who has charge of the fort. This was of special interest and importance to us, as everything pertaining to the working and construction of the fortification was thoroughly explained by these two

officers, who are thorough artillerists. Lieut. Phillips afterward gave a lecture upon the structure of fortifications in general, explaining the scientific principles of their construction. Thursday evening was spent in Bucksport, all but those detailed for guard duty, having permission to leave camp on account of the hop in Town Hall, Bucksport, given by the M. S. C. Orchestra. Owing to the bad weather the attendance of town people was small, but a good time was enjoyed by all present. The thanks of the boys are due to a number of Bucksport gentlemen for their excellent services as floor managers. On Friday afternoon the camp was visited by Cols. Mitchell and Maloney and Adj't Brett, of Bangor, who expressed themselves as well pleased with the sanitary and other advantages of the camp. On account of the bad weather they were unexpected and no escort was at the ferry to conduct them to camp, as there should have been. Saturday morning dawned clear and fine again, so dress parade took place at 8 A. M., after which regular camp duties continued as before, until afternoon when we broke camp. We also gave an exhibition drill in Bucksport on that afternoon with a picked squad of sixteen men and two guides accompanied by our band to which all the beauty of the place turned out. If any mistakes were made in the drill, they were due in some measure to the tendency of the boys to look in the direction of the sidewalk, and consequent inattention to orders.

After the drill, permission was given to stroll about the town, which was so attractive that one missed the train entirely, and many others seemed loth to leave, but such were our orders, so we left Bucksport, singing that old tune, "Good-bye Ladies," and feeling very well satisfied with our trip. Arriving at Orono at 9 P. M. our only aim was to get ourselves and our baggage under the sheltering roof of Brick Hall as soon as possible. The trip was enjoyed by all, and will long be remembered by such as were fascinated by the fair dames in that beautiful town by the sea, and also by some who formed the deluded idea that salt is as good as sugar in their coffee. Our thanks are due to Lieut. Phillips for his endeavors to make our trip as pleasant and instructive as possible, and to our excellent steward for his labors and success in supplying the wants of the inner man.

THE PILGRIM.

Translated from the German of Schiller, by MRS. M. C. FERNALD.

It was still in life's bright spring-time,
When I wandered forth one day,
Leaving in my father's dwelling
Youthful sports and pastimes gay.

My inheritance, my fortune
Joyfully I left behind;
With my pilgrim-staff light-laden,
Went I forth with childlike mind.

For a mighty faith impelled me,
And a mystic word of hope,
"On," it cried, "the way is open,
Toward yon sunrise-gilded slope."

"Till unto a golden portal
Com'st thou; pass within that door.
For the earthly there becometh
Heavenly, forevermore."

It was evening, it was morning.
Never, never stood I still;
But that yet was unrevealed,
Which I sought with all my will.

Now dark mountains rose before me;
Now deep streams hemmed in my path;
But I spanned the wild abysses,
Bridged the torrent, white with wrath.

And at length I reached a river,
Toward the morning flowing fast;
Joyful, to its course confiding,
On its breast, myself I cast.

To a mighty sea it bore me,
'Mid the loud waves' splash and roll,
Vast and void it lies before me,
But no nearer is the goal.

And, alas! no path leads thither,
And, alas! the heaven so clear
Ne'er will touch the earth so dreary,
The beyond is never here!

DWELLINGS OF ALL AGES.

Away back in prehistoric times, computed not by years or even centuries, but by periods, the existence of man is traced by the remains of human skeletons found in caves, together with those of animals, which for ages have been extinct.

These caves were sometimes mere burrows in hillsides and mountains, or more frequently natural excavations in the earth; and they are found in various places in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. From all that can be learned by the study of remains, it appears that races of people for generations unknown inhabited these earthly dwellings, and their only article for use or

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weapons of defense were implements of rough stone.

That a similar, but more advanced race of people once populated certain lakes of Switzerland, Sweden, Italy and Ireland, is indicated by the submerged remains of wooden huts which rested on piles just above the surface of the water and were connected with the shore by bridges built on piers. Their huts were circular, with a conical thatched roof, and a single door for an opening. Their articles for convenience were made of bronze and polished stone.

Cliff, or air dwellings, as they are sometimes called, have been discovered in some of the territories of the United States, which seen at a distance appear like so many swallows' nests far up the sides of perpendicular cliffs. These cliffs were the homes of people of about the same civilization as the cave dwellers, and they probably selected such inconvenient abodes for protection, since the only means of reaching their strange dwellings was by niches made in the rock, forming a kind of stairway.

At the present time, there are many savage and half civilized tribes who have made little or no progress in the arts. The Eskimo belongs to one of these races, building his snow or earth huts and skin tents like those of his ancestors of a thousand years ago. The greater part of their lives is spent in half underground huts, called igloos, built of earth and bones, entered through a tunnel-like passage by crawling on hands and knees. These dwellings are without ventilation, having only one opening at the top for the escape of smoke.

Throughout the uncivilized world, the methods of building are many and varied, and materials are used which are most conveniently obtained, as turf, stones or clay; while leaves, rushes and reeds are used chiefly for thatching. In tropical countries, where the scorching sun would bake and crack huts of clay, stones and reeds are used for building purposes.

The human race has been divided into three great families:—the Aryan, Semitic and the Turanian, or yellow race. It is interesting to notice how the characteristics of a race still cling to it even after ages of time have elapsed, and in nothing is this principle more clearly traced than in the structures built by different people.

The Aryans, situated as they were, in a wooded region, early showed their disposition for timber framed houses, although at first, of the simplest kind. Later they constructed their dwellings of stone, but after the plan of their timber houses. The walls were of rough stone with the intervening crevices filled with moss and clay.

The Aryans seem to have been the last of the three divisions of the human family to leave their mountain homes, for when bands of emigrants descended to the plains, they encountered people of the other two families. One wave of emigrants from the Himalayas found the region below, occupied by a race of beings, who, with their yellow skin, black hair and eyes, represented the Turanian family. On the banks of a wide river which flowed through the plain, were situated the dwellings of these people, which with their bright colors, presented a gay appearance in the sunlight, contrasting strongly with the rude but more substantial dwellings of the Aryans. Their houses were built of light bamboo, resting on a base of irregular, though perfectly fitting stone, with porticoes and balconies artistically arranged; while all was gaily painted with lively colors, yellow and red predominating.

The Semites formed a pastoral population, occupying all the territory watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. There were two classes, the stationary and nomadic tribes. The latter led a roving life, and lived in tents of camel's hair and wool. The stationary Semites occupied the western region between the right bank of the upper Euphrates and the shore of the Persian Sea. Contrary to Aryan customs, their houses were built in groups surrounded by walls to protect them against the incursions of nomadic Semites, and men of the yellow race from the North.

Along the river Nile the primitive houses were built of mud and reeds, with terraces instead of roofs, for in that region it rarely rains and the inhabitants live in the open air. The people living above the delta of the Nile, where the habitable region was limited, dwelt in grottoes formed by nature, or hollowed out by human hands in the soft sandstone or limestone, and it was this people who first unconsciously

supplied the rudiments of arches. They also invented for their use, hammers of hard stone, and even hatchets and chisels of bronze. As time passed on, this people developed into a nation whose dwellings showed a high degree of art. From building with river mud and reeds, they passed to using stone of enormous size, obtained from the mountains, and exhibited great skill both in designing and executing their work; yet, strange to say, though much was accomplished, no trace remains of the steps by which the beautiful structures of Egypt were developed from those rude beginnings. All are familiar with descriptions of those wonders of early times:—the pyramids, temples, tombs, gigantic statues and obelisks, the results of Egyptian art. The Egyptians had great talent for mathematical computations, and were very exact in their architecture, their precision giving rise to set forms which for ages after were followed without change.

As time rolled on, the country watered by the Tigris and Euphrates formed the rich and powerful kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon. Much obscurity hangs over the early history of these nations, but we are certain that the art of building acquired a high stage of perfection. Their style was quite their own, but there was nothing in their constructions to equal the gigantic pyramids and tombs of Egypt. When, however, in the passage of time, the Egyptians gained rule over these people, their structures enriched with sculptures, attained a rare perfection due to the mixture of two races, the Aryan and Semitic. Thence forward, the art of building was in a state of continual progress and transformation, until the time when Greece was the center of civilization, when architecture may be regarded as having reached the height of perfection. As Egypt has never been equaled in magnitude of her monuments, so Greece has never been surpassed by the beauty, form and proportion, simplicity and harmony pervading every structure.

Roman architecture was modeled after the Grecian style, but involved much that was original with the Romans themselves. Sphinxes, obelisks and pyramids had been the amusement of kings, but now parks and gardens, fountains and baths, the colosseum and theater were

erected to gratify the people. But a time came when the German races from the teeming forests of Europe, swept down over the Roman Empire carrying desolation; when for centuries the arts decayed, for the savage European was content to admire without imitating the wonders of the past. A complete change took place; henceforth, there was no forum, no public bath, no theater, and for seven hundred years, every noted structure was in some way ecclesiastical.

Therefore, the Roman style of building, as we know it, dates from the Christian Era, and the rapidity with which it spread from that time is remarkable. Modified, it developed into a style known as the Gothic architecture of the middle ages. In the latter part of that period, architecture was represented by monasteries, and the immense castle of the Norman conquerors, of which many may be seen throughout Europe at the present day. Then followed the Renaissance, which brought into notice, periods of the past, and excited an enthusiasm in favor of classical antiquity.

So, at the present time through all parts of the civilized world, buildings are modeled after the architecture of Greece and Rome, but the art and skill acquired through the long middle ages, the period of the Renaissance, and in modern times, have so improved and modified these styles, that in beauty, convenience and luxury, our modern palaces and magnificent cathedrals may be justly ranked among the marked achievements of a progressive people and a marvelous age.

CAMPUS.

"Did you notice it?"

"Are you suspended too?"

"Where is the band?"

Turkeys; six dollars, two for twelve. Inquire of the Junior class.

Well, old fellow, how did you enjoy your vacation?

Foot-ball is the popular game as the weather grows cooler, and is a fine sport when confined to its proper place.

Target practice is not forthcoming this term owing to some hitch in the arrangements.

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Recitations in Upton's Tactics commenced November 2nd.

Pres. Fernald commenced his lectures on electricity before the Junior class, October 20th.

In consequence of a proposed change in the course, the Senior and Junior civil engineers have an extra amount of work this term.

The new members of Beta Theta Pi, are Blanchard, '88, Edgerly, '89, White and Kelley of '90.

The Junior class has a "co-ed." Verily the cause of co-education progresseseth.

The Seniors were examined in Deductive Logic, on October 25th.

The last arrearage examination of the term occurred October 29th. Also the Juniors were examined in Field Book and Peck's Mechanics.

The additions to Kappa Sigma are, Andrews, Blackington, Dillingham, Clark, Jones, Sawyer, all from '90.

The M. S. C. Y. M. C. A. was represented at the State Convention in Portland, by Stevens, Edgerly and Heath.

A Junior hop is proposed for the last week in the term. We hope it may be arranged, as the one of last year, was a success in many ways.

Prof. W. Ballentine lectured in Hampden on Thursday evening, October 28th, in aid of the Hampden Academy. The subject of his discourse was Water and was quite fully illustrated by experiments.

Profs. Harvey and Rogers attended the convention of the Penobscot Co. Educational Association in Bangor, recently. They both took an active part in the work of the convention, Prof. Harvey reading a paper entitled, "Oral Lessons in Science," and Prof. Rogers, one on "Elementary Logic."

Owing to a pressure of other business, Clark 1st and McNally were obliged to resign their positions on the Editorial staff of THE CADET after the last issue. We shall miss them as they were active and faithful workers. Trask and Saunders have been appointed to fill their places.

The Orono Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity held an initiation, Friday evening, October 29th. The new members initiated this term are

Gay, '89, Dow, Drew, Heath, Morrill, Morey, Owen, Pierce 3rd of '90. N. E. Wilson, formerly of Keystone Chapter has joined the Orono Chapter.

We would inform the owner of the flock of turkeys which have been desecrating the campus of late, that there are among the Freshmen class some amateur sportsmen, and we would suggest that they be gathered in ere it be too late.

We hope at least that the alumni are glad to know that we are striving to publish a monthly that shall be a credit to the college, but a little tangible evidence of their appreciation would cheer us greatly.

Scene, recitation in Logic: Senior attentively regarding his watch and counting the minutes until noon. Prof.—"We will drop the jewelry business just now, and attend to Logic."

We clip the following from the *Whig and Courier*: "Dame Rumor has it that a popular M. S. C. senior and one of the Orono belles are to be united in marriage on Sunday, Oct. 31." We wish them much joy.

A number of the school agents have recently visited the college in search of teachers. In nearly every case, they have been able to engage suitable teachers, and there are yet a number of students who would like to engage schools for the winter vacation. The reputation of the M. S. C. students as teachers, is generally very good, and many of them have large and profitable schools engaged for the coming winter.

The meek and lowly freshman class have followed the example of the upper classes and selected a set of officers as follows:—President, Heath, Vice-President, Dillingham, Secretary, Kelley, Treasurer, Pierce 3d, Historian, Morey, Ex-Com., Wight, Blackington and Dow.

We omitted to publish the officers of the Y. M. C. A. in our last issue. They are as follows: President, C. H. Stevens, Vice-President, J. W. Lewis, Secretary, J. R. Boardman, Treasurer and collector, J. W. Edgerly, Cor. Secretary, F. A. Smith.

The secret orders of the world are represented very fully among the students, the masons having two, I. O. O. F. two, K. of P. two, R. A. one, A. O. U. W. one. There are quite a number of Grangers, and no end to Good Templars.

PERSONALS.

'75.

Freeland Jones is surveying in Caribou, Me.

'76.

C. E. Oak is now, and has been for four years, connected with S. W. Collins & Son, in the lumber business at Caribou, Me.

'77.

A. J. Elkins has been appointed city Engineer at Fergus Falls, Minn.

'79.

F. D. Potter who, previous to January, 1886, held a very important position under Edison & Co., of New York, is now a member of the firm of Williams & Potter, Contractors, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

'81.

O. C. Farrington is acting Principal of Bridgton Academy, at Bridgton, Me.

'83.

L. H. White, once a member of the class of '83, is a practicing physician at Lincoln, Me.

'85.

G. W. Chamberlain is principal of the Sullivan Grammar School, at Berwick, Me.

'86.

Mr. Ralph K. Jones, Jr., of this city has entered the electric lighting station, where he will learn the practical part of this growing business, with Superintendent Palmer, intending to make electrical engineering a profession.—*Bangor Whig and Courier*.

S. S. Twombly has been appointed assistant of the chemical department at Cornell University, N. Y.

'87.

B. E. Clark has left college for the remainder of the term, and is teaching in West Tremont, Me.

J. D. Lazell has returned to college.

A. D. Houghton has secured a very important position as draughtsman at Waterville, Me.

'88.

G. S. Bachelder has left college for the remainder of the term, in order to teach at his home in Exeter Mills, Me.

A. H. Buker has left college for the remainder of the term.

A. W. Sargent has left college to teach at Weston, Me.

EXCHANGES.

Our table is crowded with Exchanges, as various in cover as in contents; but in one particular, however, a good many closely resemble each other. It is interesting to note that almost invariably the first issue of the fall term, of the college periodical, contains an urgent appeal to the alumni and undergraduates for renewed interest and support. Doubtless the change in the Board of Editors is the immediate cause of this.

From the last issue of the *Dartmouth* we insert the following:

"The question of church attendance to the Dartmouth student is one of great perplexity. The restrictions imposed by the limited number of religious denominations makes compulsory attendance at church appear most disadvantageously. If there were half a dozen churches of different denominations open to the students and it was made optional with himself which one he should attend on the Sabbath, but yet have it distinctly understood that he must attend some church, at least once a week, we think that the compulsion connected with it would be somewhat mitigated. We cannot expect to see churches so numerous in villages, as in cities, and for that reason, Hanover being a village, we think a more liberal policy should be agreed upon, governing the matter of church attendance."

We notice on our table for the first, the *Academy Bells* published by the students of the Richmond High School. It appears to be a bright little paper and contains some interesting articles.

It would seem that the students of the Ohio State University use their voice, the *Lantern*, to very good purpose. In the last number it is stated that the Faculty have sometimes been induced to make desirable alterations by an urgent appeal in its pages. All the students are invited to thoroughly discuss in its columns any innovation in college government or improvement in college surroundings which they are desirous of seeing made. Through this means it not infrequently happens that their desire is gratified. We would say to our students that

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this seems to be a very good plan, and advise that they sometime adopt it.

The most recent determination of the velocity of light is that of Prof. Simon Newcomb, whose experiments, made under direction of Congress, have recently been published. From his own experiments and from those of Michaelson and others, he deduced 299,860 kilometres, or 186,326 miles as the most probable velocity in value, with an even chance of being 30 kilometres in error.—*The Lantern*.

The Editors of the *Student Life* have adopted a measure which bids fair to aid them to a considerable extent in their editorial labors. They extend an invitation to their fellow students to write up an account of their pleasure trips during the summer vacation, and hand them in for publication. Several interesting articles which appeared in the last number of *Student Life* no doubt owe their origin to this same invitation. It is reported that nearly every State and Territory in the Union has been visited by one or more students of Washington University, during the summer. Although we can make no such boast for our students, yet we think an account of a pleasant trip in the good old State of Maine, would be well worth reading.

The following advice, from the *Delaware College Review*, we think as applicable in our case as in any. "Boys don't look at the Freshies, for if you do you will have to appear before the Faculty. They are sacred."

The College Transcript for October has an article concerning Howard's Elective System. From all accounts it would seem that the system has not proved to be exactly a success; the world has not yet reached such a degree of civilization that college students, young men though they are, may be regarded as beyond the need of discipline, perfectly capable of judging for themselves and of conscientiously pursuing the straight and narrow path.

The Tech for October is especially interesting. It contains two or three ably written and attractive articles, and its editorials, treating mostly of college athletics, will repay the reader. We sympathize with the *Tech* for its late heavy loss. It is a sad thing for a college periodical to be

obliged to mourn in one issue, the death of four connected with the institution.

A writer in the *Delphic* seems to entertain pretty strong convictions as to what Britain's future will be; that she will go on increasing in power, and that one day she will have become mighty enough to almost defy the world. It seems strange that a son of our glorious Republic can conceive of any nation ever attaining such a pinnacle of honor as to successfully defy the Stars and Stripes alone.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The Tech has but one left of last year's Board of Editors.

The gilded dome of the University of Notre Dame is surmounted by a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin illuminated by an electric crown and crescent.

In the annual Sophomore-Freshman game at Colby this fall, '90 won with a score of 23 to 11. The Freshmen both outfielded and outbattled their opponents.

The fifty-seventh annual opening of the University of New Brunswick took place this year on September 16th. The University is steadily growing, the last class being the largest that ever entered.

Yale has a new President, Prof. Timothy Dwight. He is the grandson of President Timothy Dwight, who was at the head of Yale College from 1795 till 1817. He has been a professor in the Divinity School since 1858.

The Seventeenth Field Meeting of the Dartmouth Athletic Association took place, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th and 7th. Many records were made which do credit to the college.

The Lehigh University has been unfortunate. No less than three of her most valued instructors have left, for more lucrative positions perhaps, and the place of one of them is yet unfilled.

Mrs. Sarah H. Belcher of Farmington, has bequeathed to the President and Trustees of Bates College, property amounting to \$60,000 or \$70,000. The purpose to which this money is to be devoted has not been announced.

The President of Luthen College, Decorah,

Iowa, delivers annually a series of lectures for the benefit of the students. They are mostly on religious subjects and are very interesting and instructive to the boys.

How lucky to dwell in a land of coal mines and oil wells. All the stoves, furnaces and boilers of Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., have been supplied with natural gas; and the students may now bid Jack Frost defiance with impunity.

Phillips Exeter Academy has an organization the object of which is to encourage extemporaneous speaking; to aid in acquiring an acquaintance with the political question of the day, and an insight into the methods of law-making. It is called the Phillips Exeter Senate and is modelled as nearly as possible after the U. S. Senate. Different scholars serve as Senators from the different States of the Union, and no student is allowed to enter the senate chamber without stating whether he be Republican or Democrat.

MELANGE.

Compliments are often nothing more than gilt-edged falsehoods.

SHE NEVER WILL BE MISSED.

When a girl is duly married
And by the bridegroom kissed,
She's numbered 'mongst the many
Who never will be missed.

—*Merchant Traveler.*

Customer:—"Will you please show me your engagement rings? I would like about a dozen."

Jeweler—"What on earth do you want of a dozen engagement rings?"

Customer—"I'm a West-Point cadet."

Jeweler—"Ah, certainly. Excuse me."—*Ex.*

"I wonder why I can't make my kite fly," wailed the little brother of the high-school girl. "It looks to me," replied Mildred, "as though its caudal appendage were disproportionate to its superficial area." "I don't think that's it," said Jim; "I think its tail is too light."

—*Phillipian.*

Common sense in an uncommon degree, is what the world calls wisdom.

DER BELLS.

See dot feller mit' dhose bells—
Shestnud bells!

More as feefty, seexty dozens
Efry day he sells.

How dhey shingle, shingle, shingle,
Efry day und efry night,

Vhile der ears off efry single
Shtory-dellar seems to tingle
Mit gonfusions und affrighdt.

"Shust a dime, dime, dime,"
Sings dot feller, keeping time
To der "tin-tin applications" vich dot
Ravin' boet dells

Off der bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—

Vrom der shingling, und der tinkling
Off der bells.

Dake a lesson vrom dhose bells—
Shestnud bells!

Look und see how efry passer
Quickly oudt hees money "shells!"
Und der bells dhey tinkle, tinkle,

In der house und in der shtore;
Vhile mit shmiles der faces wrinkle
At der shtories Rip Van Winkle
Heard aboutd in days off yore;

Und dhey ring, ring, ring,
All der times like anyding,
At dhose altogedher brevous shestnuds
Each von tells.

Oh! der bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—

Dhere vas blendy, blendy vork
For shestnud bells.

The Barber was to blame.—There were innumerable little scratch marks on the girl's face when she appeared at breakfast Monday morning.

"My gracious, Kitty!" exclaimed her father, "your face is all scratched up."

"Yes, papa," she replied demurely; "George was here last night."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Why, papa, you know the barber shops are closed on Sunday now, and"—

"That's enough," he interrupted, "I'll see about this," and he hustled off to see the authorities.

Printing is usually done by hand, but we have seen footprints.—*Ex.*

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CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Pres. Cleveland is to visit Boston November 8th.

Jay Gould is said to have a superstition or fear that he will some day be killed in an elevator.

Mrs. Cleveland is a skilful pianist, but shakes her head mournfully from side to side when asked if she can sing.

The husband of Vinnie Ream Hoxie has been opposed to her doing any more sculpture, and since she finished the Farragut statue she has scarcely touched the chisel.

Mr. P. D. Armour, the great Chicago packer, against whom the strike at the stock yards in that city was waged, is a native of New York, and was educated at Casenovia Seminary. He is a portly man, whose side whiskers give breadth to his face, and whose possessions are estimated at \$20,000,000.

Michael Davitt is soon to be married to Miss Yore, who resides in Oakland, Cal. She is an orphan, twenty years old, highly accomplished, and worth \$60,000 in her own right.

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.

ARA WARREN, Proprietor,
CENTRAL & HAMMOND STS.

THE COLLEGE BELLE.

She was a college widow,
And I verdant green,
Who thought her quite the fairest fay
E'er mortal man had seen.

For four long years I lugged her round
To every ball and show;
Our blighted faith I thought the height
Of happiness below.

* * * * *

Yes, that I never married her,
Perhaps is quite as well,
For though I'm getting old and gray,
She's still a college belle.

—Bowdoin Orient.

A bachelor, upon reading that "two lovers will sit up all night with but one chair in the room," said it could not be done unless one of them sat on the floor. Such ignorance is positively painful.—*Ex.*

THE OPINION OF
Sir Robert Christison,

Baronet, M. D.,

Physician to Her Majesty, the Queen; President Royal Medical Association; Professor at the University of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic

is a remarkable preparation. It contains the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone, and brain of carefully selected healthy bullocks dissolved in rare old sherry wine. To be precise, each tablespoonful contains the nutritive elements of one ounce of choice beef, one grain and a half of pure quinine, and two grains of iron. It also embodies a concentrated extract of coca, a South American tonic of which Sir Robert Christison, M. D., F. R. S., physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says: "The properties of this wonderful plant are the most remarkable of any known in the medical world. From repeated personal trials I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic."

PROFESSOR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., President Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Member General Council University of Edinburgh, &c., &c., says: "Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic has more than realized my expectations."

PROFESSOR JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief N. Y. State Hospitals, Professor Surgery N. Y. Medical College, ex-Health Officer Port of New York, &c., says: "My patients derive marked and decided benefit from the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic."

"My practice is among women; with worn-out, run-down, debilitated, over-worked school teachers, milliners, dress makers, and other classes of self-supporting women, and they all require a good tonic. I have prescribed gallons and gallons of tonics, but none of them are equal to yours. It is positively the best of any which I have ever taken myself or ordered for my patients."—Opinion of Dr. S. E. Brown (27 Columbus avenue, Boston,) of the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic.

Invaluable in Debility, Nervousness, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Opium Habit, Shattered Nerves, Asthma, and Female Infirmities. It improves appetite and digestion, enriches the blood, and reinvigorates every organ and faculty. It reconstructs the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorates the aged and infirm, and makes sickly children blooming and healthy. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by the
LIEBIG COMPANY,
New York, Paris and London. New York Depot,
38 Murray Street.

SAMUEL E. NEILER, Treasurer, Pres. Union Nat. Bank.
CHAS. H. KNAPP, Secretary.

ALONZO R. SHATTUCK, Pres., Pres. Minnesota Mut. Life Ins. Co.
A. C. AUSTIN, Vice President, Commissioner for Hennepin Co.

THE Single Men's Endowment Association, OF MINNESOTA,

Has Paid over \$120,000 to its Members at Marriage,

Paying \$1,000 to \$2,000 to members who marry after being in the Association a limited time. At this time it has secured many a young man a home, or set him up in business. This Association elevates young men morally, socially and financially. Every thoughtful young man in this free and enlightened age should take advantage of this sure way to save small sums; become a member and secure one or two thousand at marriage, and make life a happy and successful one. This Association is legally incorporated [March 22, 1881] under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and has been examined by the State Commissioner.

What it Costs.

MEMBERSHIP FEE \$10 FOR ALL AGES.

SEMI-ANNUAL DUES \$2.00, payable in January and July of each year.
\$1.25 for each marriage of a member while in good standing, payable in thirty days from first notice.

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