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The Cadet April 1 1887

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. II.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL 1, 1887.

No. 2.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST 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.

EDITORIAL.

LITERARY.

CAMPUS.

PERSONALS.

EXCHANGES.

OTHER COLLEGES.

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING GLEANINGS.

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

HASH.

MEN AND DEEDS.

Wanted! Men.

Not systems fit and wise,
Not faith with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power with gracious smiles,
Not even the potent pen;

Wanted! Men.

Wanted! Deeds.

Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not love of sect and creed:—

Wanted! Deeds.

Men and Deeds.

Men that can dare and do,
Not longings for the new,
Not pratings of the old;
Good life and action bold,—
These the occasion needs.

Men and Deeds. —D. Mac G.

DISTRUST.

Distrust the man who tells you to distrust.
He takes the measure of his own small soul,
And thinks the world no larger. He who prates
Of human nature's baseness and deceit,
Looks in the mirror of his heart, and sees
His kind therein reflected. Or perchance
His honeyed wine of life has turned to gall
By sorrow's hand, which brimmed his

cup with tears,

And made all things seem bitter to his taste.
Give him compassion, but be not afraid
Of nectared love, or friendships strengthening

draught,

Nor think a poison underlies their sweets.
Look through true eyes, you will discover truth.
Suspect Suspicion, and doubt only Doubt.

—E. Wheeler.

EDITORIAL.

IN the CADET for November, reference was made to proposed changes in the college curriculum, whereby the standard of admission is to be raised. There has long been a feeling on the part of both students and Faculty—and we believe it is shared by all who are intelligently interested in the College—that in the course of study as at present arranged, the work of the Junior and Senior years is crowded while that of the Freshman year, especially the first term, is very light, and the standard of admission too low. The natural result has been that quite a percentage of the students have remained away all, or a part of the first year, and have made up the work in many cases hurriedly and carelessly, while on the part of those who attend the first term there has been a tendency to fall into careless and indolent habits.

While it is not expected that young men in their first year at college can do the same amount of work that they can later in the course, yet there seems to be no good reason for providing instruction here that can just as well be obtained at a country high school. With the present standard of admission many boys enter at an age when they are not sufficiently developed to obtain the full benefit that should be derived from a four years course. Many a student and many a graduate will say that it would have been better had he been compelled to study another year before entering college. In our opinion, few boys should come here before reaching the age of eighteen. For these reasons we hear with pleasure that a new scheme of studies for the different courses has been arranged, by which the requirements for admission will include Book-keeping, Physical Geography and all of Algebra except Logarithms. The College work will then begin with Logarithms, Geometry Physiology and Rhetoric, or French; Trigonometry and Free-hand Drawing can be taken and Mechanical Drawing begun the first year. These changes will allow a re-arrangement of the remaining three years' work with additional time on branches where experience has proved more time is needed and perhaps the introduction of valuable work in those courses—if there

are any—that are not now over-crowded and hurried. When the change takes effect, in '88, the new building will be ready for occupancy, giving more varied and better facilities for work in all departments.

IN connection with the above we would ask whether it were not better also to remove from the "course of study" the present requirement for the Freshman class of "Labor on Farm." Of course, for the students in Agriculture, a knowledge of farm operations is essential; and for them we believe a closer connection and a more intimate acquaintance with the farm should be required; but for the other four fifths of the students, of whom many were never on a farm, and the majority have no interest in one, either present or prospective, the requirement is only an irksome task, to be avoided as far as possible. The work of boys who know nothing about farming and have no desire to learn cannot be very profitable to the Farm management, while, for the few who can do satisfactory work, the price paid is hardly worth the labor. The student who must "earn his own way" can easily find more remunerative employment.

We would say, make farm labor entirely optional for all except Agricultural students, then give all students in all courses as intimate a knowledge as the means at hand will allow, of the practical operations in their special departments. As well start a manufactory and require all students to work at the bench or anvil as buy a farm and expect all, Engineers and Chemists as well as Agriculturalists to work on it.

THE proposed plan of having services conducted by the ministers of the village and others from elsewhere, in the chapel on Sunday afternoons, and of making church attendance at the village voluntary, would have been very acceptable to a majority of the students and was received with favor by the Faculty. Unfortunately, it was not favored by some, and by their influence two of the classes refused their assent to the plan. We hope that at no distant date the matter may be agitated again and with better results.

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IN the "Campus" of the March number brief notices of the State College Appropriation and the Experiment Station bills were made; but the news of their passage was not received early enough to allow editorial notice. It gives us pleasure to announce that we are to have the "new building" for which we have been so long contending and concerning which so much has been said. The Maine Legislature (which has a wide reputation for economy, quite contemptible sometimes) has shown for once that it is composed of men who have a knowledge and appreciation of the work being done here. Its committee exemplified this when, after visiting the college and making a thorough examination, they voted to raise the amount asked for by the Trustees (\$33,350.) up to thirty-six thousand dollars.

From the committee's report were stricken the amount called for by the farm superintendent after which the bill passed by a strong majority. This bill gives the college thirty-four thousand six hundred dollars for the next two years, which together with the tuition and income from the endowment fund (increased the present year by \$100,000 from the Coburn estate) will place the institution in a very flourishing condition and allow a large number of additions and improvements to be made.

The Experiment Station bill; passed by the 49th Congress, will indirectly benefit the college. It gives \$15,000 to each State for experimental purposes; and as the experiments are to be performed under the supervision of the Trustees of the college and on the college farm the course in Agriculture will be greatly benefited. As the plans of the improvements are not fully mature we will omit their description until the next number.

NOW that the snow and ice, which have during the winter accumulated on the walks, is beginning to melt we think that some attention should be paid to these walks, and their condition improved so that they can be used for their legitimate purposes instead of serving for channels for carrying off the water from the surrounding campus. A gravel walk is a fine thing but there are occasions when an inch board would greatly improve it.

ALTHOUGH the College is in a most flourishing condition, and its prospects look very bright indeed, yet there are still needs which are not supplied, and which we hope will receive some attention from Alumni and friends in the near future. The principal need is that of scholarships. This is a need which has always existed, notwithstanding the provision of the Trustees which declares, "That any individual or society paying to the Treasurer a sum not less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, shall be entitled to one perpetual free scholarship in the College."

Now here is an opportunity for some Alumnus, or friend to do the College a great good; and at the same time, assist some needy young man.

There are many of the students who have to struggle quite hard to procure means to complete their course, and every year some drop out for want of funds.

In most colleges scholarships, prizes, and other methods of assistance are held out to such students. If we could have scholarships and a larger number of prizes it would aid considerably in increasing the number of students. At present there are open to the students three prizes. Hon. Samuel Libbey, of Orono, offers a prize for the best essay on an agricultural topic; and Mrs. H. E. Prentiss of Bangor, offers one prize for the best Junior essay, and another for the best Sophomore declamation. Besides these prizes, an opportunity for assistance has been placed within the reach of students, by Nehemiah Kittredge, Esq., of Bangor, who has generously placed under the control of the President and Treasurer of the College, the sum of six hundred dollars, to be used as a loan fund to meritorious students needing temporary aid. For all these benefactions we feel grateful, and hope that the generosity of others will give us further opportunity to extend our gratitude.

AFTER completing his work on the March number of the CADET, Vose, '87, resigned his position in order that he might have more time to devote to commencement work. Mr. Vose has acceptably held a position on the CADET for over a year. Mr. Lazell, '87, fills the vacancy.

WE are pleased to see a marked improvement in the condition of the Reading Room this term; so we think our advise last autumn was not entirely thrown away. The new officers have taken up the work begun by their predecessors and the result is, we have more papers and good lights by which to read them in the evening. There is yet enough space for more weeklies and monthlies and we hope ere long to see it occupied.

Now it is evident that the management is not entirely responsible for the condition of the room, for if the students will not conform to the rules we cannot expect a well conducted room. For instance; if the boys persist in boisterous conduct there, the furniture must necessarily suffer, if those students, who in their own minds hold a mortgage on the whole institution, persist in taking papers out of the room, it will be almost impossible to find the paper one wishes at any time. Therefore, if the students expect an orderly place in which to read, and matter there to read, they *must* co-operate with the executive committee.

WE have repeatedly spoken of the paralytic condition of the gymnasium and the great need of some action on the part of the students. That our accommodations are quite limited is no excuse for not taking proper care of what we already have; and thereby enabling those students who so desire to get some exercise. And this is not all, under energetic management a large number of improvements could be made which would add to its attraction and usefulness. There is still room for additional apparatus, and were it purchased and put in position its presence would awaken a new interest and a greater attendance in the gymnasium. Students be up and at work, this is a matter that concerns you all, and needs your attention.

At a meeting of the B. B. Association March 18th, Lazell, '87, was elected President and Manager in place of Sargent, '88, who has left college. The remaining officers who were elected last term for one year, remain the same as before.

LITERARY.

THE PROPOSAL.

"You've gone into business, have you not?
I heard so from a friend;
I'll call and see you when I've got
Some pin-money to spend.

"I heard, too, you'd a lovely place
Within the city's heart
Of trade, and that your store would grace
The city's choicest part.

"I really hope you will do well.
In fact, I'm sure you must!"
His eyes before her clear glance fell,
So full of ardent trust.

"I know that you will never fail,
Whatever you may do;
Your energy will never quail,
'Ere vict'ry comes to you."

"You're very good, I've ev'ry grounds
For hope, I'm young and strong;
But, then, I want a hundred pounds
To help me get along.

"A hundred pounds?" her face grew sad,
"Why, what are you to do?
I know?" her eyes flashed bright and glad;
'I'll ask papa for you!"

"Ah, no! the hundred pounds I seek
Is not of sordid pelf;
You said that was your weight, last week—
I'll ask your pa, myself."

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT BECOMES OF CITY BOYS?

WHETHER the greater proportion of men who make a success of life are college bred or not is a question one often hears debated; but when our leading business and professional men are counting up (as they not unfrequently do) the overwhelming majority of their contemporaries who were bred in the country, where is the knight who will couch a lance to uphold the cause of city boys. Now these men are our only statisticians; do we realize what it means when we hear them reiterate. My experience is city boys do *not* become leading men in any walk in life?

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Do you take the significant fact home city boy? According to universal experience you are to be supplanted by the boy from the country. If you say well what does become of me? I reply I too am an inquirer, but with the hope of drawing out some information on this neglected subject I will venture a few surmises. My experience tells me, that with the exception of a few city boys who have been shelved in easy offices, there are but few of you in the humbler walks of city life. And it further tells me, that, although a few young city fellows go West, and a few old city fellows spend their fortunes in gentleman farming, it is futile to go into the country to look for city boys. But you cry impatiently these are but negative statements, have you no positive surmise?

Faltering, hoping that I may be proved in error I say, city boy you die young, that is under fifty; and that is not all, the dying begins a long time before you cease to draw breath. Let us not mince matters, the fact is, the first critical breaths of your infancy are drawn from an admittedly less healthful atmosphere than that of the country. And mark you it is the air your father and mother have been breathing for years, perhaps only with insidious effects, but not too insidious for hereditary to find them out for transmission.

But suppose that the sins your father, in his haste to get rich, and your mother in her social life have committed against nature and her never varying laws; suppose these sins are not visited on your generation, how will your life to manhood compare with that of a country boy for health conditions? Well, granted you say the country boy has a sounder digestion and more robust constitution at manhood's dawn than the city boys, we are all right, our brain is as good if not better than a country boys, so we are about "Even,"—yes, as long as the first blush of youth lasts; nearly every one has good enough health at twenty-one; sins against nature are seldom noticeable on coming of age. But mark you it is here you are lost sight of; you hold your own at college, but what becomes of you in after life?

Let us get at the root of the matter. A pharmacist will take you into his laboratory and by the use of a few acids and reagents

carry food through a process that closely resembles that of digestion. Now suppose that the pharmacist had not taken time to prepare his acids properly, but said he guessed it would come out all right, and when he found that he was getting some wrong fermentations and disturbances he still felt that it would come out all right in the end, and perhaps, as time goes on he gets down and prays for the desired result. Though you are not a scientific man, what would your common sense say to him? Well, so I say to you, if your digestive juices are wrong, by inheritance, ignorance or neglect it makes no difference to nature, it is no use praying for your tri-daily experiment to come out right. And yet if this vital experiment is not carried out properly three times a day, the brain, that was to make up for the country boy's sound constitution, cannot get nourishing blood, and how long may I ask will it keep you "even" with the country boy?

But you protest a country boy pays no heed to health conditions. Yes, but although he does not know it, his constitutional vigor, pure air, and enforced exercise will enable him as a rule to do so with impunity. As well say to our sedentary men, "you may eat pork and beans three times a day our lumberman grow strong by so doing. But surely there is no lack of proof of the existence of dyspepsia in all its insidious forms among us. Now all I ask is if you have no knowledge of the few simple, fundamental laws of health, and even though you do not suspect any unsoundness in your constitution, in light of the appalling testimony of our leading men, will you not follow Garfield's example, and ask your family physician if you are *physically* equipped to bear the strain of a sedentary employment? For bluntly the difference between you and the country boy who is supplanting you is one of *stomachs*, and there are for you but two chances for life. One is to shun sedentary employment and adopt some manual occupation for it may counteract your ignorance, as it did in times when there were few sedentary callings; the other course is to pay the attention in business or any other sedentary work to diet, exercise and regular habits that Gladstone, George Bancroft and other great brain workers do. We are only small great men, why not follow eminent examples?

And now let me speak very seriously, if you will not take home what I have said, will you not look into the matter for yourself, and having learned the fate of a city boy by average probabilities, will you not take the ounce of prevention before the pound of cure becomes inoperative? Or will we forever have to go about the streets (your streets) asking "after college what becomes of our City Boys."

In the dispute, whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue belied;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side.—*Prior.*

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

WHILE the recent great increase in the number and thoroughness of written examinations in our schools and colleges has done much good in raising the standard necessary for graduation, it may also be true that bad results have come in which may be seen in the menial characteristics of many students, and which might be corrected. In the schools and colleges of the best reputation, the student throughout his whole course studies only with a view to the coming examination, and to pass this he is driven by his teachers to his utmost capacity.

In the best preparatory schools he is scarcely taught to appreciate the full value of his studies save with a view to the examination for college, and for independent work he has little time or desire. From this, it can easily be seen that a high entrance examination for college works evil to the preparatory school, since in this school the teachers have no time to take the scholars through a broad and comprehensive course of study, as the severe entrance examination for college obliges them to train the scholar only that he may be able to pass the required examination. In most colleges in which the system of examination is well perfected, a large amount of work is required to attain an average rank.

But this work will be mainly in preparation for coming examinations, and will be performed either in order to pass only, or to attain high

rank according to the ambition of the student. And if a man of some ability is careless of rank, and works for himself alone, he will be looked upon by his fellow students as somewhat eccentric.

In order to be very successful, the student must cultivate great receptivity of intellect, and mould his ideas in the greatest possible degree to conform to those of his instructors. His study will be principally to adapt his nature to passing examinations, and in consequence the developement will be mainly, one of memory and ability in mechanical work.

In addition the examination papers are usually made so long that it is seldom that a very slow writer can obtain high rank, for instance, in such a study as Philosophy, the questions are so numerous that the student has no time to reason long about them, and generally he has very little need of so reasoning, as the same questions have been answered by the professor in his lectures, and the student has only to condense what the professor has before given him. In mathematics there is more room for original work. But in most studies the examinations are like those in Philosophy, and a retentive memory and the ability to express another's thoughts in one's own language, combined with rapid penmanship are the principal requisites to success. As success in the majority of examinations, does not require that the student should be an original or great thinker, it is not surprising that most students on graduation lack the training in independent thought which is necessary for the full development of the powers of the mind. A change which would improve this condition would be, fewer examinations in schools and colleges, and these mostly in original work performed at the students leisure, and a greater freedom as regards the choice of studies.

Perception, and not memory should be cultivated, and as the scholar can advance only through his own labor, he should be taken through such a course of labor and original thought, that he may come out an independent thinker as well as a thorough scholar in the branches he may have pursued. By this method he would secure a training similar to that of actual life.

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give rise to a great deal of deception on the part of some students; but those who are inclined to shirk would not be greatly benefited by any method. Forcing men to work does not improve them, for when the pressure is removed, they return to the old condition.

What is wanted is not so much to lift one up, as to allow him to rise by his own exertions.

But the clear eye of faith looks beyond the dark portal,

And sees, ever shining, the sun's brightest ray;
And we know that by death the spirit immortal
Springs forth into life at the lapse of the clay.

—D. G. Davidson.

JOHN WYCLIFFE.

IN studying the history of the great reformation of the sixteenth century, it is necessary to go back about two hundred years to the beginning. The seeds sown nearly two hundred years before by the untiring hand of John de Wycliffe, then sprung up and bore fruit, some a hundred, some sixty, and some thirty fold, John Wycliffe was the morning star of the reformation. Born in the year 1324, the first part of his life was past in almost absolute obscurity. Concerning his early life we know nothing except that he was educated at Oxford, and that his favorite studies were metaphysics and theology. That he was a devoted student, is clearly shown by his being appointed master of Balliol College, in 1361, and by his subsequent career. In 1363 he first began to expound anti-Romish views. Soon plans were in progress against him and in 1370 the pope issued an edict against him. This did not stop him in the least, but if possible, he was more fervent than ever in the work of reform. The frail, emancipated form of Wycliffe, weakened by study, hardly promised a reformer able to successfully carry on the great and stormy work of reformation, but within that frail body lay a spirit unconquerable, a temper quick and restless, an immense energy, an immovable conviction. Edward III was already in revolt against the pope. He took up the cause of Wycliffe, and appointed him a royal chaplain and rector of Lutterworth. There he remained until his death. Every year he gained clearer views of the corrupt form of the Romanish church, and

from 1372 having then taken his degree of D. D. he was a true and devoted preacher. He preached a doctrine entirely new to the people of England, for he denied trans-substantiation, and spoke boldly, against the Romanish church and Papal supremacy. He could not believe that the bread and wine, after being blessed by the priest, was actually changed into the real body and blood of Christ, as the Romanish doctrine taught. This was the doctrine of trans-substantiation. This was what he denied. He thought man ought to be subject to God alone, in matters pertaining to the soul, and that the pope should not be the medium between God and man. He was able to look far beyond the range of the most powerful telescope, and could see Christ sitting at the right-hand of God making intercession for sinful man. He could see that the pope was nothing more than an ordinary man, and that the prayer of the vilest sinner in the poorest hovel was heard as quickly, at the mercy seat, as that of the most gifted pope in his royal dwelling. What the reformers of the sixteenth century attempted to do by their theory of "justification by faith," Wycliffe attempted to do by his theory of "Daminion," a theory which in establishing a direct relation between man and God swept away the whole basis of mediating priesthood, the very foundation on which the church of the middle ages was built. Wycliffe was summoned for trial by the authorities of the church but was rescued by his friends. A second time was he tried, but escaped through the sympathies of the people, not however, without being commanded to stop preaching and writing.

This early served to strengthen his fervor. He spared no evil he saw about him, but hurled blazing curses against wilful pope and deluded priesthood. But now, during these troubled years, in his retirement at Lutterworth, he was forging the great weapon which wielded by other hands than his, should deal such a terrific blow to the church of Rome. Parts of the Scriptures had before been translated and circulated by his retinue of poor preachers, but never had an attempt been made to produce them complete. Wycliffe, with the aid of his scholar Hereford, translated them from the Latin Vulgate, which through a very faulty source was yet good enough to create a thirst

for better things, and to prepare the way for the pure word. Not satisfied with his first translation he immediately commenced a revision, but ere this was completed Death strode in and bore him away beyond the storms of life.

On Dec. 28, 1784, while conducting public worship in his church at Lutterworth, he was stricken with paralysis, and two days later he died. His lifework was ended; it had been one long struggle for right and reform. He was ever active in the cause of religion, and now to complete our idea of the importance of Wycliffe's life, it is only necessary to add that as his writings made John Huss the reformer of Bohemia, so the writings of John Huss led Martin Luther to be the reformer of Germany. Wycliffe was buried at Lutterworth, but the "Council of Constance" in 1415, the same that executed John Huss, the Bohemian martyr, condemned the writings of Wycliffe, and in 1428, his dust was taken from the grave upon the Avon. This gave rise to those beautiful lines of Thomas Fuller.

"The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea.
And Wycliffe's dust shall spread abroad
Wide as the waters be."

It has spread to our own shores. We share in the blessings secured in that great monument which had its beginnings in the lifework of John Wycliffe. We do well therefore, to honor the memory of a man of such heroic spirit.

TO MY OLD KEG HAT.

DEDICATED TO '87.

Where the sunbeams never fall,
In a corner of the wall,
Like a charger in his stall
You recline;
Time has worn your crown quite bare,
A perfect picture of despair
You are, 'neath the garret stair—
Quite supine.

Once you were a dady tile
Right from Boston—latest style!
O! you were a classic pile
I can swear;
But time (and spreeds) have crushed you down,
Broke your rim and stove your crown,
(What cursed rackets in the town
We've had there.)

Noble senior I was then,
Lord, above all mortal men,
Walked I in the upper ten
There with thee;
When first thee on my head I wore,
That eve I passed *her* at the door;
She smiled as smiled she ne'er before
(Oh!) On me.

Gently thou art laid away,
Poor, dead ghost of past display,
For every dog must have his day
Howe'er unique.
Thou mak'st to me fond memories rise
Of Black Cap cider in disguise,
But we must cut all earthly ties—
Quite oblique.

CAMPUS.

Now doth the fretful freshman
Disturb each passing hour,
And screech and prance
And yell and dance,
With all their brazen power.

Rah, for the Legislature!!!

Did you hook onto it John?

Freshman drill commenced Tuesday the 11th.
Set em up!

That's Fenton on a decalogue!!

At the Freshman class meeting Dow was elected Base Ball Manager.

Tall hats are blossoming early this spring.

The Juniors took the examination in Differential Calcrebus Friday, under Mr. Hart.

Senior Mechanicals have recently passed the examination in Boiler Practice and taken up Turnbull's Compound Engines.

Prof. Mr. S., what are the requisite conditions for the boiling of a tea-kettle?

Mr. S. Fire, water and a tea-kettle.

Prof. Rogers is assisting President Fernald in the examination of Junior Themes this term.

The Sophomore rehearsals in declamations, are at present under the supervision of Mr. Hart, instead of Prof. Rogers, as has formerly been the custom.

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Beta Theta Pi entertained some of its friends at the Chapter House, Saturday evening, March 12th. A good time is reported.

Senior. (Examining cast of a large and hairy variety of caterpillar.) "This fellow had quite a quantity of whiskers?"

Prof. "Yes, he graduates soon."

Prof. Harvey delivered a lecture at Kingman March 25th.

The gas machine at the Laboratory had a queer spell again last week and caused a cessation of work for a few days. It is understood that in case a like accident happens again '88 will furnish gas.

The Junior Ball is set for the 23rd of April. Andrews furnishes music and Peck, of Bangor furnishes refreshments. The floor will be under the charge of Howes, '88, with the assistance of McNally, '87, Elwell, '88, Cushman, '90 and Sawyer, '90.

The Y. M. C. A. Meetings are being made unusually interesting this term, having added quite a number of new members. The rooms are very pleasantly fitted up, and all are cordially invited to attend the Wednesday evening meetings.

For Monday the Geology class will be prepared to recite on Organic Chemistry, Guitars, Evolution, Brass Bands, Specific Gravity, Higher Mechanics, Sound, Elementary Geometry, Piccolas and the chapter on Earthquakes.

Per order of Prof.

Arrangements had been made by a committee from the three upper classes, to hold meetings in the Chapel Sunday, P. M's during the coming muddy season, but when '88 and '90 came to vote on the question there was an almost unanimous vote to walk down town rather than pay the small sum of five cents. (*They preferred to be sick.*)

The Apollo Quartette of Bangor, gave a very pleasing concert at the town hall, Friday evening, March 18th. Many of the students availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing the fine music rendered. The general wish seems to be that they come to Orono again at no distant date.

The new catalogues for 1886-7 have just been issued. They show a material increase in the number of students, and a change in the Fac-

ulty. The following summary shows the number of students at present: Seniors, 20, Juniors, 26, Sophomores, 21, Freshmen, 38, Post Graduate, 1, Special, 6, total 112.

Sargent, '89, entertained some of his friends at his home in Brewer Village, Friday evening, March 18. The College Orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

There is some talk of getting up a squad, to give an exhibition drill, either at Bangor, or at the village, the proceeds to go for ammunition or in improving the uniforms. It is believed that a squad of men could be picked from the battalion that would give a very good exhibition.

Rev. W. W. Hooper, pastor of Universalist Churches at Orono and Old Town, was married to Miss Mary D. Shackley, of Norway, recently. They will reside in Orono in the future. Mr. Hooper is very popular among the M. S. C. boys, and we extend them our heartiest congratulations.

A reception was given by '89 to the young ladies of Stillwater, at the Hall in that place, Wednesday evening, Mar. 23rd. All who were present seemed to enjoy themselves.

Scene in a country school house in the wilds of Maine. It was Sunday and the good people of the town had assembled to listen to the Word of God.

Preacher—(describing the wisdom of Saul) "Saul was a very wise man." (Warming up) "Why, he was one of the wisest men of his time. He was as wise—as wise as these two young men we have here teaching school from the State College."

Packard '90, has gone home for a few days.

A team from the M. S. C. played a game of Polo with the F. O. B's in the Bangor Rink Saturday evening, Mar. 12. The M. S. C. team was composed of Bird, '90, Blackington, '90, Small, '88, Rogers, '88, and Norton, '90. Norton's place was taken by a Bangor player, he being unable to play. The boys played a good game though they had had no practice, and rather surprised the F. O. B's. The game stood 3 to 3 when time was called, and the F. O. B's got the next goal, giving them the game by a score of 4 to 3.

Virtues of '90. Some days ago the Freshmen missed Prof. Rogers from his usual morning recitation in French, and such was their thirst for knowledge, and desire to see the Prof. that they lingered around the door some fifteen minutes, when one of them plucked up courage and rapped at Prof. Harvey's door where the following conversation ensued:

Freshie—(with strong nasal twang) "Say, do you know where Prof. Rogers is?"

Prof.—(benignly) "No, I do not, I'm sure. Possibly the President can tell you."

Fresh. "President said he'd be over here, but he aint. What had we better do about it?"

Prof. "Well, then I should advise you to call the class to order, elect a chairman, and proceed with the recitation."

The new members to the Q. T. V. Fraternity this term, are Turnbull, special, White, '89, and Gould, '90. The society is in its usual prosperous condition.

Mr. E. H. Turnbull who has been doing special work in agriculture, here, has gone to Amherst, Mass., where he will take a course in agriculture.

Prof. Hamlin has made some improvements in the drawing room, putting in curtains, and supplying water.

Polo, Friday evening was a flunk, and very little interest was taken in the game. In the first place, the hall was altogether too small, and the floor was in horrible condition, and secondly, the boys didn't half play. Mason, Silk and Gallagher played brilliant games for the F. O. B's, as did Bird and Blackington for M. S. C's, and Rogers, who tended goal for the M. S. C's managed very skillfully to dodge any ball coming toward the M. S. C. goal. Below are the players for both teams.

Blackington.....	1st Rusher.....	F. Mason
Bird.....	2nd Rusher.....	Silk
Colvin.....	Center.....	H. Mason
Small.....	Half Back.....	Adams
Rogers.....	Goal.....	Gallagher

Blackington got the first two goals, and later in the evening Bird caged the ball very neatly from the rush. These three were all the goals the M. S. C's. could get, though the F. O. B's managed to roll the ball in eleven times. Gallagher played a good goal for the

F. O. B's. The M. S. C. team goes to Bangor again next Friday, and we hope they will play a better game. Polo at the M. S. C. labors under a great disadvantage, in that there is no place to practice. Arrangements might be made to practice Saturdays in the Town Hall. We have some good material here, and the idea ought not to drop.

Last Monday morning a full grown deer ambled serenely across our campus, coming up from the Still water, and moving toward the woods. Prof. Hamlin very kindly allowed his class to chase the creature, but for some unknown reason, (possibly the lack of salt for its tail) they returned without the deer. Isn't it getting rather backwoods up here?

The Maine Agricultural College students have a fine orchestra. This prepares them for the music of the ears, the minor notes of the turnip tops, and the exultant tones of the breeze-swept carrot beds.—*Boston Record*.

Well, we have got a nice orchestra, and the "exultant tones of the breeze-swept carrot beds" sounds very well, but all that won't make up for calling this place the "Maine Agricultural College." This is the *Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts*; and if you don't have space enough for the whole name, Mr. Record, please call it the Maine State College.

OBITUARY,

JOHN B. WILSON.

John B. Wilson B. S., youngest son of Hon. Nat'l Wilson, of Orono, died at the residence of his parents, Wednesday morning, March 9th, 1887, aged 26 yrs., 2 months, and 23 days. The deceased was graduated from the Maine State College in 1881 with high honors, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Soon after graduating he went West and was a medical student in Eureka, Kansas, where he passed a creditable examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and received a certificate of his efficiency, and full authority to compound prescriptions. While he was in the West, he was attacked with a disease, which afterward proved to be that fell destroyer, Consumption.

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However, he had strong and enduring faith that he would recover, until a short time before the end. He was conscious to the last and the closing hours of his life were cheered and comforted by everything that loving hearts could suggest, or loving hands could do.

He was a young man universally beloved and no one would be more regretted; as he was a genial companion, and one whose presence was always welcome in society. He was engaged to one of Orono's most estimable young ladies, and the last moments of his life were soothed by her presence.

The funeral services were held at the residence of his parents on Friday afternoon, March 11th, and were quite largely attended by relatives and friends. Rev. C. B. Wathen, pastor of the Congregational Church, at Orono, officiated and read passages of Scripture and a poem sent to the deceased a short time before his death by a friend, after which he made an earnest prayer. Appropriate music was rendered by a quartette consisting of Mrs. Gowell and Mrs. Fernald, and Messrs. Saunders and Colburn. The floral tributes were many and very beautiful and appropriate. In accordance with the request of the deceased, his four brothers acted as pall bearers, and laid the remains of their loved brother away to his final rest. Thus passes away the spirit of one who was ever an honorable man, a comfort to his parents, an honor to the community in which he lived and to the institution from which he was graduated. We extend our earnest sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends in this, their hour of affliction.

HALL OF BETA ETA, BETA THETA PI.

Whereas, death has removed from us our dearly beloved brother, John B. Wilson, we, the members of the Maine State Chapter of Beta Theta Pi, although acknowledging the infinite wisdom of a divine Providence, do hereby,

Resolve: That we deeply deplore the loss of brother Wilson as one worthy of the respect he received from his family, fraternity, and friends.

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their great affliction.

That these resolutions be inserted in the chapter records, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the *Beta Theta Pi*, and *CADET* for publication.

J. D. LAZELL,	} Committee of Resolutions.
J. R. BOARDMAN,	
J. W. EDGERLY.	

PERSONALS.

'75

Mr. Luther W. Rogers, formerly of Stillwater, has been for some years past engaged in the grocery business in Waterville, where he has been very successful. We learn that he has just purchased a store on the corner of Main and Temple streets in that thriving village and will move his business thereto this spring. However, he contemplates the erection of a fine brick block there soon. He is considered one of the most thriving business men in the town, and his many friends will rejoice to learn of his success.

Sidney S. Soule still follows the occupation of a farmer in the now very thriving town of Freeport, and is one of the foremost in advocating advancement in the science of agriculture.

'76.

Geo. D. Parks is following the profession of law in Brunswick, Me. He is considered a lawyer of much promise, and has a large and growing practice. He also does a large amount of work at land-surveying and general engineering.

'79.

Mr. Edward J. Blake, C. E., has recently been appointed Chief Engineer of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with headquarters at St. Joseph. His appointment is a promotion from assistant Engineer, and has been earned by the faithful discharge of his duties, and is a marked compliment to his ability and faithfulness. We are pleased to hear of his success.

Arthur L. Moore is a successful farmer at Limerick, Me., and serves acceptably on the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater.

'80.

Daniel S. Jones is proprietor of a cattle ranch in one of the western states.

'81.

Geo. W. Sturtevant is a successful Civil Engineer at St. Cloud, Minn.

'82.

Louis F. Tilley, of Castle Hill, Me., is one of the most prosperous farmers of his section. He owns a fine farm with excellent buildings,

and well stocked. His is one of the many cases which go to prove that M. S. C. graduates can, and oftentimes do, make the most successful farmers.

Jas. B. Bartlett has been engaged in scaling lumber during the past season, at Ashland, Me.

J. F. Gould, Old Town, is soon to resume his law studies with Davis & Bailey, at Bangor, Me.

'83.

Wm. E. Emery, M. D., of Surry, Me., and who studied medicine in N. Y. City, was, on Feb. 19, united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Lucy J. Curtis, of Ellsworth. The CADET extends congratulations.

Frank G. Webster has been in the woods scaling lumber near the east branch of the Penobscot during the past winter.

'84.

Mr. J. G. Kelley, formerly of Orono, is filling a position with a Land and Lumber Co., at Round Mountain, Cal., and is meeting with good success.

Mr. Geo. H. Allan of West Pembroke, Me. is at present studying law in the office of County Attorney, Geo. M. Seiders, at Portland, Me.

Leslie W. Cutter, of Bangor, has recently been admitted to partnership with his father, Mr. Willard Cutter, a well known contractor and builder. They will continue the business under the firm name of Willard Cutter & Son.

'85.

The *Dover* (N. H.) *Democrat* contains the following:—"Mr. G. W. Chamberlain, who has been principal of the Sullivan Grammar School for the past two years, has been elected to the first grade grammar School at Farmington, N. H. Mr. Chamberlain has gained many friends here, by his integrity and uprightness, and his efficiency as a teacher, all of whom wish him the best of success in his new situation."

'86.

Geo. F. Black paid the college a flying visit a short time since.

E. D. Graves expects soon to return to Woodstock, N. B., and resume work on the N. B. R. R.

We learn that Mr. A. D. Page, of Orono, is soon to leave for Montana Ter., where he intends to work at his profession.

Heywood S. French, of Bangor, who is in the employ of a Boston firm of sewer contractors is now at work at Bar Harbor, where the firm have a large contract to put in a quite extensive sewerage system. Mr. French will probably remain there all summer.

'87.

Burleigh and Webb have recently made flying visits home lately.

Houghton called on us a short time since. We understand that he will graduate with the class in June, notwithstanding his fine situation at Waterville.

A. S. Ruth recently departed for Seattle, W. T., where he intends to engage in surveying.

J. M. Nowland, of Ashland, has just commenced his sixth term of school in that village, where he has been very successful as a teacher.

'88.

A. W. Sargent has left college and gone to Seattle, W. T., where he intends to reside.

Marsh, Miller and Campbell have returned from Aroostook Co., where they have been teaching. They report a pleasant and prosperous season, notwithstanding the notoriously cold climate of that region.

'89.

Herbert Rowell has returned to college after teaching a sixteen weeks term at Benton, Me.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchange list has been considerably increased of late, and that, too, by those college journals with whom we consider it a privilege to exchange. We are glad to acknowledge for the first time, the receipt of the following: The *Emory and Henry Exponent*, Emory, Va.; the *Kentucky University Tablet*, Lexington, Kentucky; the *Academy Trio*, East Greenwich, R. I.; the *Fisk Herald*, Nashville, Tenn. The *Phi-Rhonian*, Bath, Me.; the *Weekly University Courier*, Lawrence, Kansas; the *Hesperus*, Denver, Col.; the *Washburn Argo*, Topeka, Kansas; the *Coburn Clarion*, Waterville, Me.; the *DePauw Monthly*, Green Castle, Ind.; and the *Pleiad*, Albion, Mich.

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The *Fisk Herald* has an interesting article on Chester A. Arthur, and in an editorial is set forth Gen. Clinton B. Fisk's chances as a candidate for the presidency in 1888, on the Prohibition ticket.

The *Herald* is a neat appearing and ably conducted journal, and if there is a weak spot the printer is to blame for it.

Says the *Beacon*: "Many students study so much that they know absolutely nothing." We think this statement a little strong, but still there is a good deal of truth in it. Protracted "plugging" and lack of exercise lead to dulness of the mental faculties without doubt, and a student may make a poor recitation because his brain is fairly tired out with much study, and cannot sufficiently collect its scattered thoughts. Yet protracted study is necessary, absolutely necessary, and there is no other remedy than physical exercise. Let the student exercise his physical powers equally with his mental, he can surely find time for both, or where's the truth of the old adage "where there's a will there's a way;" let him but do this and no one can charge him with having studied his poor brain into a condition of know-nothingness.

Of the *Tech* we need say nothing, unless that it is as worthy of admiration as ever.

We feel it incumbent upon us to give praise where it is due, and we therefore express our opinion that the editorials of the *Haverfordian* for Feb. are very excellent, and possess the additional worth of being long enough to say something worth reading. We fully agree with one of them that it is exceedingly dangerous for college boys to believe that "wild oats" sown at college are more easily rooted out than those sown elsewhere, and that college vices are to other vices what the so-called *white* lies are to real ones.

In looking over the *Stranger* of Bridgeton Academy, North Bridgeton, Me., our attention was attracted to an article entitled, "The Gulf Stream," wherein were set forth various causes that have been assigned for this great natural phenomenon; it is an article well suited for a College journal. The *Stranger* is a neat appearing, well conducted paper, and for a production of our Academies, is far above the average.

A change of color seems to be the fashion among College journals this spring, and those that we have noted are, to our mind, changes for the better. Among those which we consider to be much improved in appearance, are the *Occident* from California and the *Lantern* from Ohio.

If the contents of College periodicals progressed in excellence of quality as do their covers in elegance of appearance, it would not be many years before they would rival even some of the best literary and scientific magazines. And why shouldn't they? Proceeding, as they do from the very fountain-heads of knowledge, their only hinderance, a serious one indeed, from such a rivalry, is the youthfulness of their editors; but this might be lessened a great deal by force of numbers. If it could be somehow brought about that the students, as a whole, should support their magazine, as they do their base-ball team, for instance, and not leave its success or downfall so wholly in the hands of its over-worked editors, what a degree of excellence it would attain to. Many a one of the bright intellects of the world composed his master-piece when no older than the average College student; why should not the youth of to-day do as much and benefit his Alma Mater thereby?

The neat little magazine, the *Indiana Student*, in its modest, slate-colored dress is before us. Under the head of "Our Educational System" the statement is made that education *can* be overdone, and in this way. If it should lead to scorn for honest toil, and those engaged in it, to a belief that those who know are of better clay than those who know not, and—to a conviction that all physical labor is degrading. There are, no doubt, many instances where education has resulted as above cited, but was it not rather *underdone* than overdone? Was it not an incomplete education? Imagine a man with a complete education, who had been perfectly trained, mentally, morally and physically. Would he whose brain could appreciate the value of everything, would *he* look down on the mechanic and farmer? No. Who can conceive of the vast, the sublime height to which civilization on this earth would attain if all were so educated.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Bancroft, the veteran historian, is a graduate of Harvard.

The wife of the Mikado of Japan is a Vassar graduate.

Harvard College will receive \$400,000 by the will of the late J. O. A. Williams.

The Utah State College, a Mormon institution, is the best endowed college in the West.

The number of colleges in the United States increases at the rate of fifteen every year.

Over \$500,000 has been collected for the proposed National Catholic University at Washington.

The Russian National Academy has offered a prize of \$1,000,000 for the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I.—*Ex.*

Justin McCarthy, Gen. Wallace, Henry George, Carl Schurz and James G. Blaine will address the students of the University of Wisconsin during spring.—*Ex.*

American students are well represented abroad, there being at the University of Berlin, alone, six hundred, and at Leipzig, two hundred in attendance.—*Ex.*

Lehigh University has received a fund, the annual income of which, amounting to one hundred dollars, is to be distributed in prizes at the discretion of the faculty.

Dr. McCosh proposes a plan to make Princeton College a university which will rank with the higher institutions of learning in this country and Europe.

Webster and Worcester, the two great lexicographers, are among the alumni of Yale.

One hundred and twenty-four students at Harvard are working their way through college.

Wabash College has lately received an endowment of fifty thousand dollars from the late Sidney B. Sabin, La Horte, Ind.; also another of ten thousand from Mr. Preserved, of Dayton, Ohio.

During the past year \$13,284,686 was expended for educational purposes in the State of New York. Of this amount \$9,102,268 was expended for teachers' wages. There are 31,325 school teachers and 1,735,073 school children in the State.—*Hanover Monthly.*

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Farmer—"Going to try for a pension, hey? Then you were in the war?"

Tramp—"No; but I had ter read ther war news ter me grandmother an' injured me eyesight."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

We must have peace—more guns, more shot and shell—

Peace, sweet-winged peace, we love thy blessing well;

With guns and soldiers we this peace must find—
We must have peace, if we kill all mankind.

—*Tid-Bits.*

"Were your relations friendly to the defendant?" asked a judge of a witness in court the other morning. "All but my mother-in-law, I believe, your honor. They didn't get on very well together."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

He—"Have you been tobogganing this winter?"

She—"Oh yes, last Thursday night. I got a rib dislocated and uncle James had his teeth knocked out. I haven't had so much fun since Willie died."

He—"Er—excuse me, but did Master Will lose his life on the slide?"—*Judge.*

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THOS. JENNESS & SON, Prop's,

BANGOR, MAINE.



SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

New Brunswick has 1379 miles of railways.

Sweden is on the verge of a protectionist era. A new bill has been passed that will probably entirely close the home market to foreign machines and metals.

Steps are being taken to organize a coal company, to work a vast tract of coal lands on the Northern Pacific R. R., about 100 miles from the coast. They are already taking out coal enough for 200 locomotives.

The company in charge of the Panama Canal have recently purchased thirty new locomotives, mostly from German manufacturers.

The Union Bridge Company, of New York are building a bridge over the Hawksbury River in New South Wales. It is a fact that in spite of iron being much cheaper for the Mother Country, American contractors get the greater part of the bridges to build in the British Colonies.

An artesian well in St. Augustine, Florida, has penetrated to a depth of 760 ft., the last 550 being through coral formations.

The Cunard Steamer, Etruria, arrived in Queenstown, March 5th, making the fastest time on record—6 days, 6 hours, and 18 minutes.

One of the very finest armored cruisers afloat has just been launched from Clydebank. This is the Reina Regenta, a Spanish cruiser. She will have a speed of $20\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour, a very heavy armament, and all improvements. She will be a very formidable vessel.

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Hon. S. L. Milliken is to deliver the Memorial Day oration at Belfast.

The Emperor William, is reported as declaring that he shall use all his influence to maintain peace between Germany and France.

Herr Spitzer, the renowned mathematician, was found dead March 16, at Vienna.

Thomas Pettitt, champion tennis player of the world, sailed for Europe, March 17.

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