

Fall 11-4-1887

# The Cadet November 4 1887

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

VOL. II.

ORONO, MAINE, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 8.

## The Cadet.

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

### BOARD OF EDITORS.

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N. E. WILSON, '88,      C. G. CUSHMAN, '89, Assistant.

### TERMS:

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

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Business Editor at once.

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

Advertising rates can be obtained on application to N. E. Wilson, the Business Editor, box 164, Orono, Me., to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

## EDITORIAL.

**P**ATRONIZE those who patronize us." This should be the rule of every student of the "M. S. C." In fact it is the *duty* of every student. Our advertising columns contain the advertisements of none but thoroughly responsible firms, and those whose goods are just as represented. *These* and *these only* should receive your support. Those who are so mean and conceited that they boast that they can get the "student trade" without advertising for it, should be left *severely* alone. If firms, especially those in the vicinity of the College, do not think enough of the institution and of the prosperity of its Journal, to aid us a little by advertising with us, then we certainly don't want to trade *one* cent's worth with them. Remember, it is for the interest of the CADET that the students trade exclusively with our advertisers.

**T**HERE are still a large number of the new students whose names do not appear on our subscription list. Students, this is not right. The CADET is your paper, it voices your wants and sentiments, it aims to be strictly a college paper, and to justly represent your college, and it depends on you, in a great measure, for its support. You have a right to be represented in its columns, and in time you may be called upon to share personally in its management. Therefore give it your support now. Subscribe for it, and you will be only

EDITORIAL.

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HASH.

doing your duty by it. Write for its columns, and you will be well rewarded for your exertions. Let us have every student's support. Read your own copy, and not borrow your neighbor's.

THE determination of the College authorities in different parts of the country to put a stop to the stupid and savage system of "baiting Freshmen," will be heartily approved by the public.

There are indications that the efforts of the authorities are approved by the majority of the upper classmen themselves, and if this sentiment can be made general, it will prove the most effective influence in stamping out this senseless and barbarous custom.

"Hazing" is dependent upon the application of a vastly superior force and is therefore essentially cowardly. For a dozen fellows to impose upon one fellow and to injure him is so against the common rule of fair play, that nothing but the force of a custom, more honored in the breach than in the observance, of which they themselves have been the victims, could urge manly fellows to enter into it. Hazing at the Maine State College is practically a thing of the past. The general sentiment of the students is against this relic of a barbarous age, and the individual rights of others are coming to be recognized more and more. But at the same time we think that the fellow who is unable to stand a "slight precipitation with pure H.<sup>2</sup> O." is totally incapable of withstanding the ups and downs of a four year's college course.

WORK on the new building for the Natural History department is progressing very well, and the structure gives promise of being by far the most beautiful on the campus. The brick work is nearly completed, the plumbing is being carried forward as rapidly as possible, and the carpenters are putting on the roof, which will soon be ready for the slaters, and preparing the interior for the masons. The workmanship is generally of a very high order of excellence, the constant vigilance of Architects Kidder and Hamlin being such as to insure a faithful and conscientious following out of the specifications.

The structure will probably be completed within the specified time. All interested have

thus far expressed themselves as well pleased with the building, and Mr. Kidder is to be congratulated, upon having so successfully performed the duty entrusted to him, and M. S. C. ought to be duly proud of the successful career of this one of her sons, and of the building which stands a beautiful monument to his genius and ability.

IT may seem strange to some that the editorial department in the average college paper treats no more of general subjects. This department is seldom crowded, and a casual observer might be led to say, why, with so much of interest and importance going on in this busy world, do not the college editors, who are supposed to be drinking at the very fountain heads of knowledge deal with these subjects. The answer is this, the college paper depends upon the Alumni for its support in a very large measure, and that one is yet to be heard from, which is a paying institution, or which receives the amount of support due it.

Its editors have not the time, or the incentive requisite to investigate these general topics, and present them in a manner pleasing to their readers. The press attends solely to this, and completely fills the field.

The college journal voices the wants and sentiments of the student body, and aims to present to the alumni a just and faithful account of the progress of affairs at their Alma Mater. So the editorials must be confined principally to matters of college interest, and as the little world within the limits of a college campus swings in a much smaller orbit than the great throbbing world outside, so must the college editor grind over and over again the same round of subjects which his predecessors have manipulated. Gladly would he take a different course, if possible, but he must deal with those articles which become of interest to the ever changing population of his college. Yet college journalism flourishes, and seems to do good work in its sphere. In our own case, although we have hardly completed our second volume, we can say that the prospects are bright. We have received of late a large number of letters from our alumni, who, while forwarding their subscription fees, have taken occasion to say an encouraging word to us. We are heartily grateful for both, kind readers, and shall endeavor in the future as in the past, to make the CADET a college paper.

## L I T E R A R Y .

## MULLINS, THE AGNOSTIC.

AS TOLD BY DEACON STILLWATER.

His name was William Mullins, and  
 He had a sneerin' way  
 Of turnin' his proboscis up  
 At everything you'd say.  
 "Wall, now, how do ye know?" says he;  
 "Humph, now, how do ye know!"  
 The way it closed an argument  
 It wa'n't by no means slow.

You might be talkin' social-like  
 With fellers at the store  
 On war and politics, and sich,  
 And you might have the floor  
 And be a-gittin' things down fine  
 Provin' that things was so,  
 When Mullins would stick his long nose in  
 With "Humph, now, how do ye know?"

I seen that critter set in church  
 And take a sermon in,  
 And turn his nose up in a sneer  
 At death and grace and sin.  
 With no regard for time and place  
 Or realms of endless woe,  
 He'd rise and bust the hull thing up  
 With "Humph, now, how do ye know?"

He cut his grass whenever it rained,  
 And shocked his wheat out green,  
 He cut his corn behind the frost,  
 His hogs were allus lean.  
 He built his stacks the big end up,  
 His corn-cribs big end down;  
 "Crooked as Mullins' roadside fence"  
 Was a proverb in our town.

The older he got the worse he grew,  
 And crookeder day by day;  
 The squint of his eyes would wind a clock,  
 His toes turned out each way;  
 His boots and shoes was both of 'em lefts,  
 The rheumatiz twisted so;  
 But if you said he didn't look well  
 He'd growl, "Now, how do ye know?"

And that darned grit led to his death—  
 He was on the railroad track  
 Crossin' a bridge; I heard the train  
 And yelled, "Mullins, come back!  
 The train is round the curve in sight,"  
 Says he, "Humph, how do ye know?"

I helped to gather him up in a pall  
 The engine scattered him so.

I think it's best to have more faith  
 In everyday concerns,  
 And not be allus a snoopin' round  
 To git behind the returns.  
 A plain statement will do for me,  
 A hint instid of a blow;  
 A coroner's jury may fetch out facts,  
 But it's rather late to know.

## H A B I T .

AS has been so often said "Every man is slave to something," so in general we may say, mankind is slave to habit. Yet, though slaves we are often unconscious of our bondage; we may have become so accustomed to our chains, that we scarcely feel their clanging, scarcely feel their weight; we may even have come to deny habit as our master. Yet it is our master, and a most exacting one. We are free neither by day nor by night, neither in speech nor in act. And did ever another master have control of one's inmost thoughts! But let us question a moment. Are we really in so complete subjection as is claimed? A look to our every day life will answer.

We wake at our habitual time in the morning, and become sleepy at our usual time at night; we go about our daily tasks, often almost unconsciously, even sometimes of a Sabbath morning forgetting ourselves so far as to begin the accustomed duty. We take our own place at the table, and all these without conscious plan. We recognize our friends and even come to love them through knowledge of their habits.

There can be no doubt about the power of habit over our acts and modes of speech, but we are often apt to overlook the fact, that it is a great power in thought; that each has a way of approaching and conducting any mental labor which is as distinctively his own as is his manner of lifting his brows, or of shrugging his shoulders or any of the thousand and one little ways which are acquired through habit.

A student, returning from his long vacation, finds it impossible to confine his mind closely until he has regained his *study habit*. A naturalist while taking his morning walk, with view

to exercise and rest from mental labor, is compelled by habit to take cognizance of each plant and insect and bird. The house builder may be riding with his friend, and deeply interested in a discussion on trade, or the navy, but habit will not allow his eyes to overlook any peculiarity of structure in the houses which they pass.

Not only is the individual under the control of habit but also the community, the State, the Nation. There is no escape from the sway of this great master. We must accept the fact, but we need not consider it an evil. It governs as the law governs, only to give greater freedom, and as the people of this, our republic, are governed by laws of their own framing, so is each individual under control of self-formed habits. Each has largely in his own hands the choice of the master whom he shall serve through life; and upon this choice of master depends in great measure his character, not only the outward bearing but also the thought and finally the motion which actuates him are subject to habit.

Could the youth but beat in upon their hearts these truths. Purity, charity, integrity, all nobility of soul may become habitual; checking the oath or vile expression before it passes the lips, makes it slower in coming to the mind the next time, and finally drives it forth forever; dwelling upon the strong and admirable trait in the character of our friends, causes us gradually to forget to look for the faults, while it ennoble our own character, causing us to advance toward that charity which was the keynote of Christ's teachings; refraining from uttering the little falsehoods, which come so readily to the lips, checking the impulse which sometimes arises in the best of us to take a slight advantage of our neighbor, is laying the foundation of a character which shall gain the respect of our fellow-beings and above all, the approval of our own conscience.

None are so strong that they are never tempted to weakness; none are so pure that a vile thought never enters; none are so true that they never stoop to deceit. At best, our life is but a constant striving to gain a higher plane, and no where can we find a steadier, truer friend, one sure to stand by us in time of trouble and temptation, than that friend, Good Habits.

—H. E. L.

#### THE AGE OF VOLTAIRE.

THE true representative spirit of French literature of the eighteenth century, is Voltaire. He took complete possession of the mind of a century; he filled a generation with his thought, and left an ineffaceable mark on the national character. He was the personification of the temerity, zeal, ardor and spirit of derision, of the age. Could the salient points of the whole eighteenth century be summed up in one word, that word would be—Voltaire. He embodied in himself whatever was most characteristic of the French nation, and by so doing, obtained for himself lasting renown.

In his age, there was no lack of philosophical writers, who were profound thinkers. Among these next to Voltaire, were Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Buffon. Voltaire gave the signal for attacking ancient creeds, manners and institutions. At once a poet, historian and philosopher, he placed every human opinion at the bar of his good sense. He was followed by a whole army of innovators, who exaggerated and overstrained his doctrine. Many of them proclaimed systems calculated to annihilate all morality, hope, or poetry. Then Jean Jacques arose, claiming for moral sentiment and liberty their eternal rights, and his words crushed and overwhelmed the cold speculation of atheism.

Montesquieu and Buffon divided between themselves the history of the past and of immortal nature, and sought to discover the laws of societies and of the universe. The one offered to an impending political resolution, the solid basis of the experience of centuries; the other showed in anticipation of dawning science, the picture of its dawning conquests.

Besides these, one other writer of the eighteenth century is worthy of notice. He was a man of great ability in many directions, but never rose to the first rank of French authors. After trying many kinds of original writing with but little success, he presented to the world essays on scientific and philosophical theories, and also discussions which were half-critical, half-rhetorical. Almost every kind of literature was attempted by him, tragedy, comedy, pastoral poetry, scientific dissertation. He belongs by character, as well as by actual date, to both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although his best works belong to

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the latter. Hallam says, "At this time, a change was working in literature. The men of the world, after they had acquired a free temper of thinking in religion, and become accustomed to talk about philosophy, desired to know something of the questions which the learned disputed; but they demanded this knowledge by a short and easy road, with no great sacrifice of their leisure or attention. Fontenelle prepared a repast for their taste."

But the great writer of the age, whose spirit pervaded all literary works, and the one, who more than any man before or since, represented and formed the character of the literature of his time, was Voltaire. No writer knew so many things, or treated so many subjects. Rich in diversified talent and in the gifts of fortune, he proceeded to the conquest of his age with the combined power of the highest endowments, under the most favorable circumstances. The two dominant qualities of his rare intelligence were passion and good sense, of which the one checked the other, and their union produced that sparkling, irresistible wit which was Voltaire's power. Yet, in every great man, some shades of character are wanting; in Voltaire, the deficiency was that of the graver tones. The end and aim of all his efforts was the liberation of thought, and with this purpose in view, he attacked the power of the Church and that of royalty; towards the latter, especially, he spared no violence.

This great man attempted philosophy, history, poetry and the drama. One fault, that of abstraction, defaces alike the philosophy and drama of the eighteenth century.

In the two best tragedies of Voltaire, it is remarkable that the good taste of the poet should have conquered the repugnance of the unbeliever, and drawn from Christianity some of his greatest beauties. Yet the principal influence in the plays of Voltaire, is that of contemporary philosophy.

In poetry he was rather unsuccessful, for, with the exception of three poems, his "Epitres" his "Discours sur l'Homme," and his "Loi Naturelle," he is merely an imitator, inferior to his model.

Voltaire's first historical essay was his "History of Charles the Twelfth;" to this succeeded an "Essai sur les Moeurs et l'Esprit des Nations."

In this he opened the way to philosophical history. He studied, in conjunction with political events, the development of civilization. He pointed out the diversities of manners and ideas, and demonstrated the development of human intellect and thus laid the foundation of two new sciences; the history of humanity, and the philosophy of history.

In philosophy, Voltaire has often been termed superficial, and in the strictest sense of the word, he was not a philosopher. He had no system and hardly any method; yet, in spite of his faults, his love of justice and of mankind, was undoubted.

In this sketch, little has been said concerning other writers than Voltaire, but this century had few writers of the first rank, and the age was embodied in Voltaire.

—M. A. F.

#### TRIP TO WINN.

ACCORDING to the regular custom, the Seniors in Nautical Astronomy with the President started for Winn, on the mail train Monday night, Oct. 3d, for the purpose of taking observations of the Sun. Each man was charged with the care of some instrument, as most of them were too valuable to risk checking. After a two hours ride, the tediousness of which was somewhat lessened by cigars and cards, the party arrived at their destination, and were soon fast asleep in the hotel, which by the way, is an exceedingly good one for so small a place.

Tuesday morning dawned most unpropitiously for the intended observations; old Sol was nowhere to be seen, and it really looked as if he resented the idea of being observed and having his movements calculated upon, as beneath his dignity, and intended to remain concealed during the day. The President was much displeased at the dreary aspect, especially as the clouds looked as if they had come to stay.

After an excellent breakfast the students betook themselves to passing the time in as enjoyable a manner as possible. A miserable little twenty-cent ball, (the best the town afforded,) was procured the first thing and the crowd that lined the street, in front of the hotel, was highly entertained by witnessing the marvellous "grand

stand" playing of certain hitherto undeveloped base ball geniuses of the class of '88. A canoe and a pool table, contributed by the hotel, afforded considerable entertainment as did also a large tannery near by, the inspection of which was most interesting. Some of the teachers of the class visited the village school, but alas for their hopes, its instructor was a man. Others of the boys sang some college songs in the hotel parlor. A traveling photographer took a view of the party as they posed more or less gracefully on the piazza of the hotel, and altogether the time passed very pleasantly.

About 3 P. M., a sudden brightening in the west caused a perceptible scramble for the instruments and a hurrying for the top of a neighboring hill, where observations were always taken. It was not a false alarm; sure enough the sun came out and shone in all his glory for about a half an hour, all of which time was most diligently improved. It was a very lucky circumstance; but for the sun's unexpected appearance, the trip would have been valueless as far as its principal object was concerned. All were pleased, the President in particular, with the turn affairs had taken. About five P. M. the party started for home, all having experienced a very agreeable break in the regular college routine.

#### WANTED IS—WHAT?

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Wanted is—what?  
Blueness abundant,  
Summer redundant,  
Where is the spot?

Blooming the earth, yet a blank all the same.  
Framing, awaiting a picture to frame.  
What of the sunshine, what of the flower?  
Roses embowering with naught to embower.  
Come, thou complete in completeness, O come,  
Shine through the blueness, perfect the summer;  
Breathe out one breath earth's beauty above,  
And all that was death grows life, grows love.

#### BROWNING IS—WHAT?

AFTER BROWNING.

Browning is—what?  
Baldness abundant,  
Riddle redundant,

Sense who can spot?

Matter of fact, but fiddle-de-de.  
Telescope waiting an eye that can see.  
What of the cow that jumped over the moon?  
Dishes spooning with naught to spoon!  
Come, thou unstrung strangulation of fiddle!  
Scrape at the baldness, shy at the riddle,  
Tell it once more over your grog,  
And all that was clear, grows thick, grows fog.

#### CAMPUS.

Cold lead!!!

Bulls eyes!!

Base ball is on the wane!

They say Prex's hired girl is a daisy!!

Kickapoo fell into the Stillwater recently!

Change of time on the R. R. Don't get left!

Close them tighter! tighter!! tighter!!!  
Once more!

Marsh has closed his school at Argyle and returned to college.

How would a boycott work on the local dealers who do not patronize the CADET?

The *Washburn Argo* comes out in a new dress but within it is as interesting as ever.

Mr. D. H. Thing, of Mt. Vernon, one of the Trustees of the Institution, recently paid the college a visit.

Howe, Hayes and Babb took part in the recent fair given by the Universalist society at the village.

Maj. Philbrook has a little freshman to act as powder monkey and to be the cartridge box for him. How long since?

Subscribers to the CADET who change their place of residence should not fail to send us notice of the change and thus avoid all trouble.

It is rumored that owing to the Hayesy condition of the atmosphere, the Snow is melting fast.

In a recent game of base ball between '88's team and a picked nine from the three lower classes, the latter were defeated by a score of 22 to 17.

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Heath is becoming quite haggard and blanched as though trouble was weighing on his mind. Don't worry, Fenno, Lan(d)sells low this year.

Blackington, '90, recently shot a fine specimen of the Great American Hawk. He is in the hands of Crosby, taxidermist, of Bangor and when set up will be a souvenir worth having.

Blanchard and Andrews, '88, and Coffin and White, '89, are at work on the preliminary survey of the proposed railroad between Dexter and Dover, with headquarters at the former place.

Graves, '91, says that "If them fellers shoot in, out there at them targets kill my keow they'll have her to pay for!" Don't be grasping Joe, can't you sacrifice something for the cause of science.

Smith, Lord 1st, Boardman, Ferguson, Pillsbury, Starrett and Farrington 3d, have been elected delegates to attend the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. to be held at Rockland, Nov. 3-6.

A. B. Freese, the village photographer, has taken a group picture of the editors of the CADET. Mr. Freese is a good artist and has done some very creditable work in interior and outside viewing about the college.

It is rumored that Prof. Aubert has placed himself in training for the world's championship in running. He has paced out a track between his residence and the laboratory, and may be seen taking a spin over the course about 10.30 in the morning.

Quite a number of the boys have made hunting excursions into the woods in the vicinity of the college and have met with very good success. Howes and Blackington are among the most successful shots in college, each having bagged a goodly number of woodcock and partridge.

Lieut. Phillips has recently been promoted to the 1st Lieutenantcy of the 4th U. S. Artillery, in which regiment he has held the rank of 2d Lieutenant. Lieut. Phillips is a well drilled officer, and is certainly deserving of this promotion. His many friends about the college,

Orono, Bangor and vicinity will be pleased to learn of his promotion.

At a recent target practice it was rumored that the commanding officer advised the boys who were present to carefully conceal themselves behind a neighboring stone wall; upon investigation it was found that the cautionary command was given on account of the fact that Sargent had been called to the firing peg. The Kid at once proceeded to make a clean record ten "flying bullseyes."

On the evening of Friday, Oct. 7, the members of the M. S. C. chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity gave a very enjoyable reception and entertainment to their young lady friends. The affair was held in the Chapter House on the college campus and was attended by quite a number of young ladies from Bangor, Brewer, Old Town and Orono.

A movement is now on foot to secure a piano for use in the new chapel. C. L. Howes, '88, has charge of the subscription paper and has already secured quite a liberal amount. There yet remains quite a deficiency in the amount necessary to procure the instrument desired. It is hoped that the students and their friends will bear in mind that a first-class instrument will cost a good round sum and subscribe accordingly.

Rifle practice has become contagious and has extended from the obligatory practice of the cadets to the voluntary practice of the Faculty, who may now be seen on pleasant days carrying round a ponderous repeating rifle behind the long barn, where some of the more enthusiastic have built a target. Prof. Flint leads the batting average of the nine with a record of 24 out of a possible 25, distance 50 yards, bullseye 3 inches in diameter. Rah for Flint!!!

A strange transition occurred recently in which the bed of one of the members of '91 was transferred from the 4th floor of Brick Hall to the tower of the water tank. The cause of the change is yet unfathomed but it is thought that it resulted from dissatisfaction on the part of the freshman, or some one else, with the accommodations furnished in Brick Hall. One night, however, convinced the — that the location, though slightly was decidedly airish considering the season.

A part of the faculty have organized themselves into a joint stock company with headquarters at Sunk Haze, where they have erected a commodious log hut in which they hold weekly sessions commencing on Friday nights at 3.30 P. M. prompt, and holding over until Saturday. The members of the company are often accompanied to their retreat by their better halves, who of course, go as a bodyguard to frighten away the fierce denizen of the forest.

The class in comparative anatomy recently visited Chemo pond under the supervision of Prof. Harvey. They left the college on Friday morning, spent the night at the pond returning on Saturday afternoon. The class found in the Prof. a genial companion, as he sought to make the trip instructive as well as pleasant. The trip was made to procure specimens for anatomical purposes, and being able to return with so many excellent specimens for dissection all were well satisfied with the visit.

After much talk among the students it has been decided to hold a military ball under the auspices of the Coburn Cadets on the evening of Friday, Nov. 4th, in the Town Hall, Orono. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Butier, Cushman, Blackington and Keith. Maj. Philbrook will act as floor director, with members of the staff as aids. In addition to the ball there will be an exhibition drill by a picked squad of men, the general order relating to which is given below take in (A.)

The improved condition in the equipments and the general deportment of the Cadets at drill has met with general approval. This only shows the efficiency of Lieut. Phillips in military discipline. The appearance of the battalion will be greatly improved by the addition of new cross-belts to the uniforms of the officers, and the privates are to be supplied with white waist belts instead of ordinary leather ones. The belts are to be of the same style as those used at West Point with the exception that the letters C. C. are to be placed on the plate.

Although the severe frosts of late have stripped the most of the trees on the campus of their leaves giving them a deserted appearance, one seems still to be favored with a foliage which

perhaps is not quite so beautiful as that given it by dame Nature, but which renders it fully as conspicuous. This particular tree may be seen in front of White Hall and very much resembles a hat rack. Freshmen should learn not to hang their hats in such conspicuous places as it may arouse in the minds of the Faculty an idea that they were put there by parties who are innocent.

The pipe which is to supply the new building with water is being layed from the laboratory.

HEADQUARTERS COBURN CADETS,  
Maine State College, Orono, Me.,  
Oct. 25, 1887.

ORDERS }  
No. 6. }

By direction of the Commanding Officer the following men are detailed to take part in the exhibition drill.

I. To be Captain, *Senior* Capt. D. E. Campbell, Co. "A."

II. To be Lieut's, 1st Lieut. G. S. Batchelder Co. "B," and 1st Lieut. E. H. Elwell, Co. "A."

III. To be Sergeants, Colour Sergeant F. P. Briggs and 2d Serg't J. W. Edgerly.

IV. To be Corps 1st and 2d Corps, E. H. Kelley and J. Bird, 2d, Co. "A" and 1st and 2d Corps C. A. Dillingham and E. F. Heath Co. "B."

To be Privates, Gay, Ferguson, Freeman, Stevens, Dow, Wight, Owen, Babb, Hayes, Morrell, Pierce, 3d, Sawyer, Swan, Farrington 1st and Jones.

VI. Cadet Private E. L. Morey, Co. "B" is hereby promoted to *Land* Corp to act as Rt. guide of company until further order.

VII. The drills will take place at the usual hour and all men detailed for this work will be excused from Company drill.

By command of  
MAJOR W. PHILBROOK,  
Comd't of Cadets.

OFFICIAL:

N. E. WILSON,  
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The Business Manager hereby notifies all parties receiving THE CADET, that they are considered subscribers until they order him to discontinue their subscription and settle arrears.

\$250 in cash! 3 Worcester's and 3 Webster's Dictionaries, worth \$89, and 4 Dictionary Holders, worth \$15.50, given as prizes for best essays answering the question, "Why should I use a Dictionary Holder?" For full particulars, send to La Verne W. Noyes, 99 & 101 W. Munroe St., Chicago, the maker of Dictionary Holders. Or inquire at your Bookstore.

At no time in the history of the college has as much and as thorough attention been given to target practice as at the present. For the three weeks the weather has been remarkably fine and nearly every day practice has been continued from one and a half to four hours. Several of the students have proved themselves excellent shots with the rifle and have made very creditable scores. Among those leading the battalion are Small, '88, and Cushman and Stevens, '89.

Sullivan, the hatter, finding that his increasing business demanded more commodious quarters, has removed to the corner of Central St. and Kenduskeag Bridge, where he has for sale his usual large stock of goods, embracing every thing in the Hat and Fur line.

Seniors this is the place to buy your "Plugs."

F. D. Pullen & Co., whose attractive advertisement appears upon the last page of our cover, advertise a full line of Gents' furnishing goods, from shoes to hats. This firm is one of Bangor's oldest and most reliable houses, and people trading with them will get one hundred cents worth of goods for every dollar spent. Boys, winter is nearly upon us; you will get left in the cold if you don't Pull-en some of these goods.

#### PROF. LOISETTE'S MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Prof. Loiset's new system of memory training, taught by correspondence at 237 Fifth Ave., New York, seems to supply a general want. He has had two classes at Yale of 200 each, 250 at Meriden, 300 at Norwich, 100 Columbia Law Students, 400 at Wellesley College, and 400 at University of Penn., &c.

Such patronage and the endorsement of such men as Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, &c., place the claim of Prof. Loiset upon the highest ground.

#### Directory of the Secret Societies and Associations Connected with the Maine State College.

We shall publish in the future a directory of the Societies and Associations connected with the Institution. We wish to make this as full and complete as possible. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received.

##### Q. T. V. Fraternity, Orono Chapter, No. 2.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

W. G. M. .... Henry Butler.

V. G. M. .... Fred L. Eastman.

Cor. Sec'y .... Geo. S. Bachelder.

##### Maine State College Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

Meetings every Friday night in the Chapter House.

Pres. .... C. L. Howes.

V. Pres. .... J. W. Edgerly, Jr.

Cor. Sec. .... C. G. Cushman.

##### Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room, No. 10, White Hall.

Pres. .... J. R. Boardman.

V. Pres. .... J. W. Edgerly, Jr.

Cor. Sec. .... J. W. Owen.

#### SAMUEL H. CLAPP.

[FROM THE DANVERS MIRROR.]

In the fall of 1880 Samuel H. Clapp came to Danvers to accept the position of principal of the Maple street grammar school. It was then in such condition as to put the qualities of a new teacher to a very severe test. How well he bore the test and triumphed over difficulties and discouragements, all who have had an interest in the school well know.

His full name was Samuel Hervey Clapp. He was the son of Charles S., and Mary W. Clapp, of Damariscotta, Maine, and was born August 16, 1851. He was then, twenty-nine years old when he came here. He was educated at the High School in Orono and subsequently completed a full course in the Maine State College at that place. He was graduated in 1875 as a civil engineer. It was his intention to have entered upon that profession, and the next year he went to California to look for employment in railroading. But that business was then dull and as he was determined to do something in the meantime, he obtained a situa-

tion as teacher in Oroville in that State. From this beginning he did not turn back. In the three years which he spent there, he rose to the highest position in the county schools. In 1879 he returned home and married Miss Zoe Huston, of Damariscotta. He had been elected Supervisor of Schools and was also teaching in his native place when he received the appointment here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were for some four years members of A. M. Spofford's family, by all of whom they were much beloved. After the birth of their little girl, now three years old, they kept house during school time in some pleasant rooms near by, and naturally turned when vacation came to that place where the parents of both were still living in their old homes.

He came to us well trained both by education and experience, and he had that natural gift of teaching which is indispensable to success. He had, too, an enthusiasm for his work, looked upon it as worthy of the best efforts of his life and he unconsciously typified the nobility of the teacher's profession. Fortunate are those boys and girls, many of them now to be spoken of only as young men and women, who were his pupils. They may have forgotten how to extract a cube root, but they will carry with them forever, something of the influence of his strong personality. His life before them was a constant lesson in manliness. It taught them that it was worth while to do a thing well for its own sake. It taught them to despise shams and to hate meanness. It showed them what it was to be generous, whole-souled, and above all things, honest. It was not in him to seek by art to gain the affections of his scholars, yet no teacher was more truly loved. He was especially tender and charitable to those backward ones whom he knew to be doing as best they could, but his indignation fell hot upon the unpardonable offender. He was not indifferent to appreciation and at times felt sensitive that the Committee were indifferent to his work when they were well satisfied to leave it in his hands.

Taking into consideration all the elements of his character it would be hard to find anywhere a better teacher. Privately he was entirely unaffected and unassuming and yet outspoken

and positive in matters of opinion. He was of a very genial, often jovial disposition, and always a gentleman.

He had entered upon a new year of school work 1886, and was attending the teacher's meeting which comes regularly on the first Saturday of each term. Something peculiar was noticed about him during the meeting and at its close he experienced that attack of the nature of apoplexy, the sad news of which is still fresh in our recollection.

Undoubtedly the attack was the result of overwork, though some organic weakness may have contributed to bring it about. When it became probable that his physical constitution was strong enough to rally, the anxious question was whether his mind would ever recover its normal condition. As days grew into weeks, hope strengthened that such would be the case. Under the most careful nursing of mother and wife and the assiduous attentions of many friends Mr. Clapp so far recovered as to go back in May to Damariscotta. A number of letters written by him soon after to friends here seemed in themselves the best proof of convalescence. Then sad news came of another attack similar to the first; then again of his recovery. This past spring he visited Danvers and seemed quite himself again, though those who had known him best could not fail to see that something of the old vivacity was lacking. At this time he had become tired of doing nothing and was looking for an opportunity to engage in some light business. While here he perfected arrangements with W. M. Currier to act as a traveling salesman for his house, in the vicinity of Damariscotta. He was doing well in this way and had built up quite a trade. On Monday, August 29th, he went on a business trip to the neighboring town of Wiscasset and there was suddenly taken ill in a store. He was removed to a hotel and became unconscious. His relatives and friends were summoned and they were with him when at half past eleven he passed away.

Thus the end came at last. The news which we have feared that at any time we might hear has brought its load of sadness. Infinite wisdom has called out from the ranks of the workers one who seemed fully equipped for long years of usefulness. He had himself felt

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premonitions of approaching death and he was prepared to meet it. Brave, true heart! He has left us the priceless legacy of a noble life; the world is better for his having lived in it.

#### DOINGS OF THE CONVENTION TO CONSIDER THE HATCH BILL.

A Convention of Agricultural College Presidents and Experimental Station Directors was recently held at the department of Agriculture in Washington. It had for its object the consideration of the Experiment Station Act, passed by the last Congress and known as the Hatch Bill, and how best to carry out the provisions and objects of the act.

During the first day Commissioner Colman presided. The committee on credentials reported delegates present from twenty-seven States, and also from Dakota Ter. All of the New England States were represented, Maine being well represented by Pres. Fernald and Station Director W. H. Jordan. The convention formed a permanent organization to be known as "The Association of American State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations." Each college established under the act of 1862, and each experiment station, whether established under State or congressional authority, the department of Agriculture or any other institution doing experimental work in Agriculture, is entitled to one membership and one vote. A brief and very general constitution, consisting of nine articles, prescribing in a simple manner, the officers and their duties was submitted and adopted.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present at any convention. Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, president of Penn. State College was chosen Permanent President; C. E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Experiment Station was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. Five Vice-Presidents were chosen, among whom is Pres. M. C. Fernald, also an Ex-Committee of five, whose Chairman is H. E. Alvord, Prof. of Agriculture at the Mass. Agricultural College.

After the organization was effected a number of very interesting papers were read, on subjects relating to experimental work. The gen-

eral idea seemed to be that the stations should be so far as possible, bureaus of general information for farmers, rather than for fine scientific work. The committee on legislation made a report detailing the origin of the Hatch bill, and showing the technical deficiencies, which make the bill practically useless. A committee appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and the controller of the Currency, reported that these officials would recommend Congress to put an item in the urgent deficiency bill at the next session of Congress, and thus provide the necessary funds to carry out the work proposed. It was also decided that the act applied to such territories as had agricultural colleges. It is believed that Congress will make the appropriation at the earliest moment of the next session, so that the first two installments will be due immediately upon the passage of the act. This will provide amply for the coming year's work and the farmers of Maine need not despair entirely of having an experiment station next year, more ably equipped than ever before. It was also resolved to have an experiment station division in the department of agriculture, to serve as a medium of communication between stations, and to regulate their work.

A long discussion followed in regard to the best methods of station organization and management. Nearly all the college presidents believed it advisable to make the stations an adjunct direct to the colleges, having the college professors as the board of directors. The other members of the convention were decidedly opposed to this, and were sustained by Presidents Fernald of Maine and Robinson, of Rhode Island. After a spirited discussion, occupying a whole session, it was generally decided that the stations should be distinct from the colleges, on the ground that the work required the constant attention of a competent director. The equipments of stations, the amount which should be expended for books and laboratory equipments was also considered. The use of the Hatch fund in the inspection of commercial fertilizers was also discussed. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that it should not be thus used, but rather devoted to work hitherto undone. After adopting votes of thanks, and urging the necessity of hard work

at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the convention adjourned.

It would seem that this convention was entirely successful, in so much as it accomplished all that it could undertake. With a favorable action of Congress, the best system of agricultural experiments in the world can be entered upon immediately, and with the work so well outlined, and organized, they can hardly fail to be successful. We may expect the same amount of adverse criticism and reproach which has been lavished upon the land grant colleges in the past, but as in their case, time and the same amount of faithful work will entirely dissipate all this.

### PERSONALS.

'73.

Prof. F. L. Scribner, Chief of the Mycological section in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been commissioned to visit the western States and investigate the diseases of plants. Prof. Viola, of France, accompanies him on the trip.—*Colman's Rural World*.

'76.

C. P. Allen, a prominent lawyer of Presque Isle, is President of the First National Bank of that place. It was mainly by his efforts that the bank was established.

'79.

S. P. Crosby, a lawyer in St. Paul, Minn., says that Minnesota is the place for M. S. C. graduates who have a little grit and are willing to work. Mr. Crosby has demonstrated the truth of this assertion in his own career, which has been most successful.

In our last issue appeared a statement in regard to Fred D. Potter, which related to him some years ago. He is now one of the firm of Williams & Potter, Engineers and Contractors, New York City.

'80.

Miss Annie A. Matthews of Stillwater, is engaged in teaching school at West Oldtown.

'81.

H. W. Brown, M. S., has accepted a professorship in the long established New Hampton, (N. H.) Literary Institute. He fills the chair

of Metaphysics, and teaches Penmanship in the Business College connected. This position allows him half the day to devote to art work, which branch he studied for a number of years, at the Yale School of Fine Arts, after graduating from the M. S. C., and in which he has already won an extended reputation.

Charles L. Moore is just recovering from an attack of typhus fever, which confined him to the house four weeks.

'82.

D. C. Woodward, formerly with Brown & Sharpe, Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., has accepted a position as draughtsman, with A. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. J. Keith, who has been Assistant Engineer with Col. Waring, Stanford, Conn., has returned to his home in Oldtown, Me., and gone into partnership with his father in the boot and shoe business.

A. L. Hurd, formerly with the Aurora Watch Co. at Aurora, Ill., has accepted a position with the Hampden Watch Co. at Springfield, Mass.

'83.

H. W. Powers and Miss Vira H. Spencer, both of Orono, were married Sunday evening, Oct. 9. We extend our congratulations.

R. R. Ulmer, who for the past five years has been reading law in the office of B. R. Kallock, Esq., of Rockland, has been admitted to practice.

'84.

The many friends of W. R. Pattangall will learn with sorrow of his bereavement in the loss of his wife, Jean M. Johnson, who died at her parent's home Aug. 6, 1887, from pulmonary consumption. Her genial disposition and purity of character won for her the esteem and love of those with whom she was brought in contact. She leaves a daughter, less than three years old, to comfort the father in his great affliction.

'85.

F. H. Butler, chief lieutenant of D. C. Dunlap, division engineer of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, has been assigned to a position on the same road at Berlin, Wis. Mr. Butler has been stationed here for the past eighteen months, and has made many warm friends, who will regret his departure, and at the same time wish

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him a good future. As a testimonial of the regard for Mr. Butler, the young people of the place gave a ball in his honor. The affair was a most enjoyable one, and showed the popularity which Mr. Butler has won for himself among the people of Chillicothe.—*Daily Constitution*, Chillicothe, Mo.

E. O. Goodrich has been promoted to Assistant Engineer, on construction, on the Montana Central Railway, with headquarters at Basin, Mont. Asher Dole has a similar position near Helena, Mont.

J. P. Moulton was chairman of the awarding committee on produce, fruit, etc., at the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair held at Sanford, Me., Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

'86.

I. B. Ray, who played ball in the New England League the past season, has returned home to Harrington. He has had offers to play in the National League next year.

'87.

L. V. P. Cilley sailed for his home in Buenos Ayres, South America, Oct. 18, 1887. Mr. Cilley will be engaged in Civil Engineering in the Argentine Republic.

H. A. McNally, of Fort Fairfield, is in Portland employed in the Signal Service there.

'88.

A. F. Marsh, of Bradley, is taking his last term in the School of Pharmacy in Boston, Mass.

'89.

Mark White, who has been scaling logs in the boom, at Argyle, this summer and fall, has returned to college.

'90.

Grover is teaching school in North Berwick.

## EXCHANGES.

Is the exchange department for the purpose of compliment and criticism, or is it rather the place where extracts from the most interesting of portions of the exchanges may be found? To us, the object of the exchange department seems to be the latter, thus giving the students in general the benefits, which, by other methods, the editor alone receives.

He should not spend all his time in studying such branches only as are required in his class, though these should demand his first consideration, but he should endeavor to find time for the study of standard authors for storing his mind with useful and valuable information. There is no mental exercise more healthy, more instructive, or more recreative than reading good books. He who reads a good author actually converses with genius; he is led to think and reason with him; he learns his views of life, his experiences and his trials; his mind is brought into contact with his and is stimulated to independent thought and research. His mind is broadened and expanded, new fields of thought are opened to him, fields of which he before had no thought.

—*College Chips*.

Rational thought, it matters not what form it takes, must and will leave its influence on all mankind. The world is benefited thereby; and each glorious luminary, that, comet-like, comes to light up earth's darkness for a time and then to sit forever, leaves a mark of undying brightness behind it. By its light we see the imperfections of our own little systems, little systems, that "have their day and cease to be," to make room for more perfect ones. And meanwhile the great Universe rolls on, changeless, and yet ever-changing, eternal, infinite, as the perfect manifestation of perfect thought.

—*Student Life*.

The *College Review* appears on our table for the first time, and we hope not for the last. From the principal literary article, a plea for classical studies we clip the following, a portion of what is said upon mathematics: "If intellectual discipline, rather than the acquisition of knowledge is the primary object of a course of study in college, then we believe it susceptible of the clearest demonstration that the study of mathematics far exceeds in value the study of natural sciences. In mathematics we begin with axioms, or self evident truths, and ascend step by step until we secure the ability to solve with ease the most complicated problems. \*

\* \* We know absolutely and without qualification that our conclusions are correct. Moreover, mathematics lies largely at the very basis of the physical sciences. The very elements of chemistry, of botany, of zoology, of mineralogy, of natural philosophy, of astronomy, are all

mathematical. Hence, in its power to discipline and develop the intellect it is second only to the metaphysical and psychological sciences. Indeed, it seems to me, that, in power to develop the intellect, mathematics is co-ordinate with, rather than subordinate to these studies.

The *Concordiensis* contains several interesting articles, Student Life in Germany being especially interesting.

There is an old Arabian legend which tells of a magnetic mountain far away on a lonely sea coast. But alas for the unwary ships that drifted too near it. In an instant every rivet and nail in the ship were drawn out and the ship sank at the foot of the mountain. So with us; we often drift too near a stronger wind that is skeptical, and the rivets of our faith are withdrawn one after another, and we are left floating on in unknown seas with but a single plank to support us, or else we are completely wrecked and left in total darkness without a faith.—*College Transcript*.

## OTHER COLLEGES.

Yale faculty numbers 121.

Since 1709 one hundred and ninety-five Smiths have graduated from Yale.

The University of Michigan first introduced co-education into this country.

Syracuse University is soon to have a new observatory.

\$51,000 is the cost of the new Y. M. C. A. building Cornell expects to have.

Yale Sophomores indulge in duck shooting for a pastime.

Columbia supports forty-four student organizations, including two poker clubs.—*Ex.*

The University of Berlin has one hundred and forty-nine American students.

The University of Pennsylvania has received ten thousand dollars for a library building.

No more honorary degrees are to be conferred by Cornell University.

Syracuse University is to have a new observatory.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, is an enthusiastic tennis player.

The Junior class at Cornell has offered a \$50 prize to the best athlete.

Ludlington, the great hurdle jumper, is the tennis champion of Yale.

The composition picture of the Amherst class of '87, is an exact likeness of Guiteau.

President Adams of Cornell is said to be the only college president in the country on the tennis field.

A prize of \$1500 is offered at Princeton to the Sophomore who passes the best examination in classics.

The first game of foot ball in this country was played by the classes of '42 and '43 of Yale College.

The college faculty of Williams has decided to prohibit all athletics if hazing is continued by the students.

Through the recent Baltimore and Ohio troubles John Hopkins University has lost a portion of its income.

Bishop Keane, of Richmond has been elected dean of the new Catholic University to be erected at Washington.

The Wharton School seniors are preparing elaborate works on historical subjects. They will be bound and placed in the Wharton Library.

Columbia has a committee jointly composed of under-graduates and alumni who have the supervision of all athletics.

Steps are to be taken immediately to transform Princeton College into a university as suggested by Dr. McCosh.

Seventy-five of every one hundred Freshmen who enter Yale, graduate, while Harvard graduates seventy-four out of every one hundred.

Seventeen states of the Union and one foreign country, England, are represented by the Freshman class at Amherst.

Within the past four months Princeton library has received four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine volumes.

Williams College has recently received a

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valuable collection of painting belonging to the late John Field, of Philadelphia.

The seventeen Japanese students in the University and High School at Ann Arbor, Mich., have a society all their own. They call it Bunkakukia.

In the United States every two-hundredth man takes a college course, in England every five-hundredth, in Scotland every six-hundredth and in Germany every two-hundred and thirtieth.

The College of Mexico, oldest in America, was founded fifty years before Harvard, and the University of Paris, the oldest in the world, was founded in 1200, six years earlier than Oxford.

At Hamilton College the valedictorian and salutatorian are to be chosen by ballot by the faculty from the high honor group. The high honor group comprise those whose average is 9.25 or over, (10 being the maximum.)

The Sophomores have signified their intention of granting the freshmen the privilege of carrying canes thirty days after the date of the cane rush. This privilege however, is understood, will have some exceptions.—*The Troy Polytechnic*.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., is an industrial and technical school in which there are 450 colored boys and girls, with 131 Indians of both sexes, working hand in hand. \$46,732.21 were paid out last year in wages.—*Ex.*

The corporation of the new Clark University to be established in Worcester, Mass., have organized and elected Mr. Clark president. Mr. Clark submitted a statement from which it appears that he intends to give \$2,000,000 to the institution.—*Ex.*

#### SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

The electric lights in the United States use yearly 150,000 carbons. Most of these are made in Cleveland, O.

The art of paper making has reached a point where a tree may be cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper, in thirty-six hours.—*Scientific American*.

The easiest way to make holes through an oyster or clam shell is to drill the holes with a hard, sharp steel drill, the same as used for drilling iron. Use the drill dry.—*Scientific American*.

Very elastic caoutchouc tubing gradually loses some of its elasticity. Later, the tubes break on stretching, even if previously laid in warm water, and finally they crack if pressed between the fingers. This change is put down to a very slow formation of sulphuric acid by the action of moist air on the sulphur contained in the caoutchouc. By frequent washing with slightly alkaline water, the action of the acid is prevented. Tubes washed five or six times a year are perfectly elastic.—*Scientific American*.

A good deal has been said about the effects of expansion and contraction in connection with the Forth Bridge, due to changes of temperature. Much consideration has been given to the subject and many observations taken on the question. Pockets formed in the structure were made to contain water, in which thermometers were placed. The result was surprising. That the two sides of the large twelve feet tubes should be materially affected when one was in the sun and the other shaded, was to be anticipated, but one would hardly expect that one tube would shelter another 120 feet distant so as to materially affect it, but such was the case.

Experiments are being made on Prussian railways, with axle boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment, in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed, and thoroughly dried to prevent shrinking. Wooden rings are placed on the outside of the bearings, filling the collars of the journal. An emulsion of water and oil, and all the mineral oils are used as lubricants. The parchment becoming impregnated with oil, is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. The friction takes place between the body of the journal and the thin edge of the parchment segments. The compressed paper bearings are claimed to be tougher than, and superior to metal. Such bearings are also in use in a German saw-mill, with satisfactory operation.

A very interesting engineering job is in progress at the New England R. R. Bridge over

the Connecticut, north of Hartford. The new steel bridge is to stand exactly where the old wooden one is, and the problem to most people was how the job was to be done without interfering with trains. First the Transportation Company sent a tug and pile driver to the spot and drove a big lot of piles, those under the Eastern spans going thirty feet into the river bed and being fifty feet long. Above these piles temporary work was built to support the track, which was built up higher than it used to be. Then the trusses of the old bridge were removed in sections, and the old roadway remained held up by the piles and temporary work; it had been raised enough to leave a space where it used to be, and here the roadway of the steel bridge is being put in. Thus the steel bridge is built right in the place of the wooden one, and when it is done all that remains will be to remove the elevated wooden track bed, and let the trains run on the new bridge. The steel bridge will rest temporarily on the piling till its trusses are in place.

### H A S H.

He.—“Dese hear kears am mighty dangerous, and hits mostly de las’ kear what’s smashed up.”

She.—“Why don’t dey leave off der las’ kear, den?”—*Ex.*

If there is any one who should be “rapped in slumber,” it is the man who snores.—*Ex.*

“I’m glad this coffee doesn’t owe me anything,” said a boarder at the breakfast table. “I don’t believe it would ever settle.”—*Ex.*

Why a man boots his dog, but merely shoes his hen, has never been precisely determined.—*Ex.*

The *Phrenological Journal* says: “In choosing a wife, be governed by her chin.” A man is liable to be governed by the same thing after he gets a wife.—*Ex.*

While one of our good Methodist divines of Aroostook county was preaching a sermon on “Conversion” recently, he perhaps thought to make his remarks more forcible by the introduction of a pun; he said that most men had an idea that, when they were to be converted, something terrible, appalling must happen; but however true it might be that Paul needed an ap(Paul)ing conversion, it is not so with other men. Frowns on the part of the deacons, and smiles from those who were not asleep.

The Mersey builds her keels of steel,  
The Clyde her keels of frame;  
Mr. Burgess lays no keels at all,  
But he gets there just the same.

—*Globe.*

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Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading. Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; two classes 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn. Phila., 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chautauqua University, &c., Prospectus POST FREE from

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## RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1 CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.

THE RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1, CIGARETTES are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the Old and Original brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was bought out by us in the year 1875.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

**ALLEN & CINTER, Richmond, Va.**

Also manufacturers of VIRGINIA BRIGHTS and OPERA PUFFS Cigarettes.

