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The Cadet May 1888

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. III.

ORONO, MAINE, MAY, 1888.

No. 3.

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.
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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.

[ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.]

EDITORIAL.
LITERARY.
CAMPUS.
BASE-BALL NOTES.
PERSONALS.
EXCHANGES.
OTHER COLLEGES.
SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.
HASH.

EDITORIAL.

THE thanks of the students and their friends are due to the railroads of the State for their generous reduction of rates to and from Orono during the coming commencement week. The principal roads have very generally been ready to favor us with reduced rates, especially the Maine Central and the Bangor and Piscataquis. The Maine Central has granted free transportation to the entire batallion to and from their annual encampment in every case, and no request for excursion rates has ever met with a refusal. This kindness is greatly appreciated by all the students. As the coming commencement promises to be of unusual interest, we hope many of the friends of students and all interested in the institution will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity, and visit us at that time. One of the largest classes in the history of the college will graduate, and the new Coburn Hall will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies. Especially would we be pleased to see a large number of the alumni present to help celebrate the completion of the first twenty years of the college's existence.

WE publish this month a very unique and pleasing poetical translation from the pen of H. M. Estabrooke, of the class of '76. Mr. Estabrooke is quite gifted in this line and we feel sure our readers will be pleased with this little poem, as with many others with which he has favored us in the past.

AS our college is, comparatively speaking, yet in its infancy, and occupies a different field from any of the neighboring colleges, many pleasant college customs have been slow in gaining a foot hold here. In our earlier days, classes were small and consequently courage to undertake such things was low. Class-day even was not attempted for some years, but this custom is now firmly established. In the spring of '86, the class of '88, then sophomores, planted the class ivy, with appropriate ceremonies, and it was hoped succeeding classes would follow their example, and thus firmly establish this pleasant custom. For some reason, '89 did not attempt it, and no Ivy Day exercises were held last year. Now the class of '90 have voted to celebrate an Ivy Day about June first, and we hope the succeeding classes will continue the custom, for the benefit it will afford both to them and the college. We heartily wish '90 a successful celebration. We believe there can hardly be too many of these events in a college course, as they serve both as a pleasure and a benefit to all engaged in them, and in after years we shall look back upon the event and be led to think of those who stood with us then, and the memory will be blessed.

There is another very pleasant custom in other colleges of making the seniors' last chapel attendance, the occasion for a different order of exercises. It seems fitting that the last Divine service in the four year's course should be of a more solemn nature than those of ordinary days. We wish this custom might also be established here, believing that it could not fail to be pleasing to all.

IN its capacity as the voice of the students, THE CADET desires to express their gratitude to the young ladies of Orono, who, by the presentation of a play, contributed their talent in that direction to the support of the Base Ball Association. If any of the other college teams in the State have *such* an incentive to do good work on the diamond as this interest manifested by the fair ones, we consider them very lucky. To the members of our nine we would make the suggestion that if the girls will do this much before the season opens, who can tell what they might do if we win the pennant.

AN effort was made last term to secure an instrument for use in chapel services. The subscription paper went its rounds and met with a very favorable reception on all sides, and the latter part of the term showed an amount on hand sufficient to procure a very good organ, and very favorable terms were offered by leading manufacturers who were anxious to furnish an instrument to the institution. Then the idea occurred to some that a piano was more suitable, and so it was decided to make an attempt to procure one. A new paper was made out, the old subscriptions transferred, and the paper entrusted to one of the students to circulate. It was expected then to have an instrument this term, but there the matter seems to have stopped, and the students are still looking for the much needed instrument. Now there is an abundance of musical talent in the college and all are anxious that music should be introduced into the regular morning services. The amount of money needed to procure the piano may not be readily collected, in fact will hardly be for some time. Why should we not obtain an organ of good quality and have the pleasure of its use? At least, let those having the matter in charge, push it a little more rapidly.

THE work that the Y. M. C. A. is doing at this college at the present time is one which can not be well overlooked. The membership is being greatly increased and there appears to be a general feeling among the students which has never been felt before to push forward the cause of Christ. The influence brought to bear upon those who, under other circumstances would prefer the pleasures of the "Dance Hall" to those of the "Prayer Meeting" is one not to be overlooked or undervalued. Saul "kicked against the pricks" but had to surrender. Every effort will be made in order that some of the active members may be sent to the College Students' School and Encampment for Bible Study at Northfield, Mass., to be conducted by D. L. Moody. This would be of great benefit to the Y. M. C. A., and it is hoped that something may be done, for all know that much work in this direction is needed, and such interest as is being manifested

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at the present time will be enough to encourage those who have the matter in charge to do their utmost to bring this thing about.

AT this season of the year "Base Ball" is the prevailing topic and most students are more or less interested in that subject. Our nine is again to enter the Maine State College League. Preparations are being made for the coming games, gymnasium work is going forward steadily; arrangements have been made for practice games with the Nationals of St. John, N. B., and the Portlands, for which we are to receive in addition to the practice, something that will help to swell our treasury. Heretofore the lack of money has been a very discouraging feature and any one could hardly be blamed for not going into the work with a hearty good will; but thanks to our friends and alumni we have nearly funds enough to carry us through. This fact should be enough to stimulate those who are luke-warm in the cause to make a greater effort, and those who are troubled by that tired feeling known as laziness ought to caper like spring lambs.

The diamond is yet in poor condition and it will be sometime before it will be fit for use. The mowing fields of the college farm furnish many places where the boys can play until the diamond becomes dry. A schedule of the games as they are to occur, will be found in this number.

JUST at this season, when the grounds are in such a condition, students should be extremely careful in regard to walking upon them. We have at least some reason to be proud of our lawns, and although the walks are in bad condition, we can better afford to make the best of them as they are than to disfigure the lawns in such a way that the effects of our carelessness can not be removed for the entire season. Every student has, or should have such an interest in college property, as to take pains to preserve it in the best possible condition.

L I T E R A R Y .

RUSSIAN SONG.

I am sad, I am distressed,
And the cause is plain to see,
For my love comes not to me,
While I wait with anxious breast.
Hai luli, hai luli,
A lover gone, how sad are we.

I sit me down to spin the wool,
The thread snaps in my trembling hand.
My work I cannot now command,
To-day my heart is far too free.
Hai luli, hai luli,
Tell me where my love can be.

As the calf seeks for the cow,
As the shepherd for his sheep,
As the kid in valleys deep,
Searches where the fresh plants grow,
Hai luli, hai luli,
Thus my love is sought by me.

When I to the fountain speed,
At early dawn to fill my pail,
Dreamily adown the vale,
Take I then the path which leads,
Hai luli, hai luli,
Where my love is waiting me.

Alas! I languish while I wait,
As far he wanders from my side;
Ah, me! perhaps another bride
Now reigns as queen in love's estate.
Hai luli, hai luli,
Can my love be false to me?

Ah! should he prove untrue, unkind,
Should he a fond heart's homage spurn,
He soon should see the village burn,
Its tongues of flame around me wind.
Hai luli, hai luli,
Life without him would joyless be.

—H. M. E., '76.

[From the French of De Maistre.]

A "SUMMER BELL."

A charming maid, a red sunshade,
A dreamy drift of summer weather,
Quite free from guile she seemed the while,
We roamed the breezy fields together.
Her sweet consent she quickly lent
To plans of walking or of riding,
And none would dream the faintest gleam
Of sham within her breast was hiding.

A confidence, fair lips from whence
The feelings of the heart were uttered,
When she averred she "much preferred
My company," my heart it fluttered.
This charming maid, this red sunshade,
Beneath whose crimson dome we wandered,
Became the theme of thought and dream,
And oft on my good luck I pondered.

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My window sash falls with a crash,
 I raise my eyes from off my reading,
 And lo! athwart the mowing lot
 I see the shield of crimson leading,
 Beneath its shade a man and maid;
 He holds it tenderly above her,
 A stranger guest from regions west,
 Unknown at noon, at night a lover.
 O, king of spades, and all sunshades,
 From cardinal to brightest yellow!
 I plainly see she smiled on me,
 Because there was no other fellow.
 O, bright sunshade! ne'er may you fade,
 Or lose your sheen of silken lustre,
 But long proclaim by your red flame,
 "There's danger here, you cannot trust her."
 —Selected.

VAT MAN VANTS.

"Man vants but leedle here below"
 Some great wise man haf said:
 He should peen quite contented so
 He got his daily bread.

But I do sometimes slightly doubt
 Der truth vod dot old saw,
 For man haf nefer yet find oud
 Youst vere der line to draw.

Der poor man, mid a happy smile,
 Take all vat he can git,
 Und ven der rich man see a pile,
 He vant der whole of it.

Dis leedle rhyme, it was to show.
 No matter vat he's worth,
 Dot "leedle" man vants here pelow
 Dot really means der earth.

—Selected.

LITERARY WORKERS.

THE pursuit of literature as a profession is a subject which engages the attention of most young men of liberal education and literary tastes. Can I make a living by my pen, is the question to be answered, and when one like Colonel Heyginson speaks with the voice of experience, it is profitable to listen to him. In a recent lecture on the professional life of a literary man, as reported in the *Boston Advertiser*:

"He began by speaking of the comparatively small number of literary men in this country; the last census placed the number of authors, lecturers and literary men at 1300. Although he did not wish to advise any one not suited by nature for a literary life to attempt to lead

such a life, yet he felt that it was only due to the 'literary profession' to present it in its true light—one in which it is not usually seen by the public. What is literature? Without any supposition of inferiority on the part of our daily papers he did not class the contributors to them as literary men, for in his mind real literature began with the weekly papers and then extended over an indefinite amount of publications. It is only of recent growth in the United States, and only very recently is it that men have regularly taken up a literary life as a means of self-support.

"The first point of view in regarding literature as a profession is from its material side. How much can a person reasonably expect to earn by entering upon such a life? If money-making is to be the object of man's life, literature must never be thought of, for the highest incomes cannot compare with those incomes which are earned by successful merchants, and do not even approach the incomes of successful lawyers. Mark Twain probably earns as much as any writer in America, and an income of \$25,000 for him would be a very large estimate; there are probably not three writers in the country who earn as much. But the success of the literary man does not consist in his income; his success brings with it a happiness which no money can buy, for one of the greatest rewards of a successful literary life, is the flattering tribute of respect which makes itself felt throughout the entire community. There are few professional or business men who have national reputations, but the name of a good writer is often known throughout the country before he has earned enough money to support himself for a year. And then a common experience is to have the pleasantest friendship established through the post office, with people whose faces are entirely unknown. The fascination of this cannot be found in any other pursuit.

"Then arises the hardest question to answer for a would-be literary man. 'Am I made for literature?' This is hard to decide, but possibly no harder than in any of the other professions. Some men show a strong literary ability when young, while others give no sign of their powers until well advanced in life. But in this

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indecision there is one consoling fact. This is, that at present there exists in the mind of every literary editor in the country the strongest kind of desire to discover and encourage unknown writers of any ability, and to develop them in connection with their magazines. The latter stand in more need of young, rising writers than of old well-known authors. There is always a chance for a young writer who shows ability of any sort.

“Furthermore this country is the one of all others in which a man may engage in literature with the greatest faith and hope. Our standard is high and our critics on the whole are good; their principal fault is that they are still in what may be called the colonial period of their existence, for they attach much more importance to the criticisms of London journals than the ability of the latter deserves. This is apt to create criticism which is often unjust, and which extends beyond the bounds of literary criticism. The severest critics of our public schools are those who never entered one, and the severest critics of our newspapers are those who read them the least. Matthew Arnold doubts if there can be any true orators in the United States, because we lack, as he says, a certain ‘fineness of feeling.’ If anyone believes him, go and hear him lecture, and then afterward listen to George William Curtis.

“Another advantage which the literary man in America enjoys and which is certainly lacking in England, is the inestimable satisfaction of having no superficial aristocracy to patronize him. An English duke enjoys the feeling that there is no subject in England of higher position than himself, and in America a Yankee farmer has the same feeling. The literary men in America are recognized in a certain way as a self-made aristocracy, and a universal tribute of respect is always paid them by the people.”

NO. 1, ECONOMIC BOTANY.*

ORDER RANUNCULACEÆ, CROWFOOT FAMILY.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

THIS family includes herbs, shrubs or woody climbers with an acrid colorless juice. The sepals, petals, numerous stamens and many

or few pistils are distinct, unconnected and situated on the receptacle. Sometimes only one set of floral envelopes is present. When this is the case, though colored like the petals, botanists have agreed to call it the calyx.

The Order name is derived from *Ranunculus* the name of the typical genus, which includes the buttercups. *Ranunculus* means a little frog and was applied to the buttercups by Pliny, because they often grow in wet places where frogs abound.

BOTANICAL POSITION.

This order is placed at the head of the flowering plants in the system of classification because the plants included, correspond more nearly than others to the botanists type flower, which is made the basis of arrangement. Most systematists consider separation of the parts of the flower and their location on the receptacle, as evidence of differentiation and therefore of high order and upon this basis place the polypetalous plants at the head. Some writers, who think that the vegetable kingdom has become more and more complex in geologic time, contend that because the *monopetalous type* was the *last* introduced upon the earth it should be placed first.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The plants of this order are characteristic of the North Temperate Zone, and grow best in a cold damp climate. When found in the tropics they inhabit the sides and summits of the mountains. They are almost entirely unknown in the low lands of hot countries. There are more than 1000 species of crowfoots in the known world, distributed among nearly 50 genera. More than one-fifth of all the plants of the order occur in Europe. North America stands second, having about 200 species in the region north of Mexico, contained in 20 genera. There are more than 25 species of the order indigenous to Maine. The order is quite well represented in South America; sparingly in Southern Asia, while in Africa the species are mostly found along the shores of the Mediterranean, there are some Antarctic species. A few species have been found in New Holland and elsewhere. Quite a number of hardy species have been introduced with imported seeds, or in ballast, and as weeds from a part of our flora.

FOOD PLANTS.

The Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*, L.) is sometimes used as a pot herb. The order furnishes no plants of great food value. Though not grown for forage, the species of buttercups which occur as weeds in meadows, when dry are eaten by stock.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The plants of the order are pervaded by an acrid, caustic or poisonous juice, which makes them medicinal or deleterious. In many cases the principle is weak, rendering the plant innocuous, but in most cases the principle is dissipated by drying, infusing in water or by boiling. The principle is usually neutral and is said to be increased by mineral acids, sugars and alcohol. Water and vegetable acids dissipate it. Various plants of the order possess either diuretic, cathartic, drastic, sudorific, emmenagogic, tonic, vermifugal, emetic, expectorant, bitter, astringent, antispasmodic or vesicatory properties, which have rendered them of more or less medicinal repute. Though a good many are still used in domestic or country practice the most have fallen into disuse and but few are considered officinal. The following are the most important.

Ranunculus.

Various species of this genus are regarded of secondary officinal importance on account of their vesicatory properties. They were much used for blistering before the introduction of the Spanish Fly. Several species are common in the United States which could be used by the country practitioner in the absence of more powerful remedies. When taken into the mouth these plants produce an acrid biting sensation and when swallowed cause gastric inflammation. Several species have been used by beggars to produce artificial ulcers. One species (*R. Thora*,) was formerly used by the Swiss hunters to poison their Javelins, whose wounds by this means became fatal.

Anemone.

None of the Anemones are officinal, though some species are retained in the non-official part of the pharmacopæia of the United States. The European *Anemone pratensis*, and the American *Anemone ludoviciana* and *nemorosa*, are worthy of mention. They contain a crystallizable alkaloid, called *anemonin*.

Anemona nemorosa, L., a common Maine species has the reputation of poisoning cattle and producing bloody urine and convulsions
Coptis Trifolia, *Salisb.*

The common Goldthread of our woods, named from its golden yellow thread-like roots, which are officinal. The whole plant is pervaded with an alkaloid called *Berberadine*. The effects are tonic. It is used in New England as a local application for ulcerations of the mouth.

Hydrastis Canadensis, L.

The Yellow Root, Yellow Puccoon, or Orange Root as it is variously called, does not so far as we know grow in Maine, though quite abundant in rich woods from New York to Texas. The roots and lower stems are the officinal parts and become the *Hydrastis* of the shops. Two alkaloids *berberadine* and *hydrastia* are present. This drug possesses tonic properties and is used to stimulate the mucous membranes, and glands of the body.

Aconitum.

Several species of this genus have been from time to time in various countries, considered officinal. This position is at present enjoyed only by *Aconitum Napellus*, L. which grows abundantly in the mountain forests of France, Switzerland and Germany. The flowers, leaves and roots are the officinal parts. The drug is found in the shops under the name *Aconitum* and commonly called Wolfsbane or Monkshood. The tincture is commonly used as a remedy for colds and fever, though a long list of diseases have been treated with it. There are six species of the genus in North America. None are found native in Maine, though the common wolfsbane is sometimes grown in gardens.

Actaea.

The Baneberries, of which two species grow in Maine, are not officinal, though they have some medicinal repute. They are sometimes called Cohosh. The roots have emetic and cathartic properties. The European *Actaea spicata*, is closely related in properties to our American forms.

Cimicifuga racemosa, Nutt. an American species of Blacksnake Root or Cohosh is officinal. The plant grows in rich woods from

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Canada to Florida, and is found in Maine. The root is the officinal part and can be obtained at the shops. It is administered in the form of a decoction, tincture or extract. It is said to stimulate the secretions, and also to act as a nerve sedative. The name snake root was probably derived from its supposed power as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake. There are six species of this genus in North America north of Mexico.

Heleborus Niger, Willd.

This is the *Black Hellebore* of the shops. The whole root is officinal, but the fine fibrous portions are considered best. The plant is a native of the mountainous regions of Southern and Temperate Europe.

The *Green Hellebore* (*H. viridis, L.*) is a closely related species with similar properties. The latter has become naturalized in this country. Both species contain a principle called *helleborin* which gives to the drug its medicinal repute. It has been used as a purgative and in nervous troubles, dropsy, cutaneous affections and venereal diseases. It is taken in the form of pills, decoctions and extracts.

WEEDS.

The Mouse-tail and also the *Garden Columbine* introduced from Europe, occur as weeds in the fields of the Mississippi valley. In the east the buttercups are the only weeds belonging to the order and they are easily managed by reseeding.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

The order can boast of quite a number of desirable flowering plants. Several species of *Clematis* or Virgin's Bower are beautiful climbers and none more desirable than our native species, *Clematis Virginiana, L.*

Several species of *Anemone* are beautiful little plants worthy of more attention than they receive.

Several species of *buttercups* are grown for their flowers and even our common field species are often found in boquets. The Monkshood, larkspurs, columbines, and the pæony belong to this order and are grown for their flowers.

*This is the first of a series of articles in Economic Botany by Prof. F. L. Harvey, of the M. S. C. Others will appear from time to time.

CAMPUS.

Feathers!!!

Where is the fellow that owes me ten cents?

Senior dignity! No we haven't seen any yet.

C. S. Bickford, '82 recently visited his friends at the College.

A. R. Saunders, '87 recently visited the College. He is nearly recovered from the effects of his severe illness, and is looking finely.

Prof. Rogers thinks it is quite an advantage to have an old book, especially in scientific german but does not give his reason.

The guns were issued to the freshmen, April 10th, since which time they have been drilled in the manual of arms.

The seniors have been granted a two weeks vacation commencing June 12th. It is rumored they will make *Rome howl* during that time.

The sophomores in civil engineering commenced the study of surveying under Prof. Hamlin, April 13. The class numbers twenty and is somewhat larger than usual.

The ice left the Stillwater, April 9th, but we have not seen many take advantage of the excellent opportunities thus furnished for taking a cool bath.

Quite a number of the students attended the ball given at the town hall under the auspices of the C. L. S. of Orono. All report a pleasant evening.

The instruments for the band were received April 21, from S. R. Leland & Son, Worcester, Mass. Now we may expect to hear "music in the air" or its equivalent.

N. E. Wilson, '88, who has lately taken an extended tour through the state of New York and Pennsylvania, has returned and is now manifesting the "scholarly spirit" to a marked degree.

Wm. O. White, Boston is furnishing and setting up by contract the furniture in the new building. So far thirty-seven pieces have arrived. At present the work is being rapidly pushed forward in the museum.

It is reported that the following conversation occurred in the laboratory :

Prof.—Mr. W——what is that song the boys sing that makes one feel so God-forsaken?

Mr. W—Johney get your gun! Get your gun!

It appears that some of the students have discovered a novel way of returning from Stillwater on Sunday nights. They have but recently tried the experiment but they say that it works to perfection.

We would suggest that a few, who seem possessed of the mania to write their names on every thing to which chalk or lead will adhere, commit the following: "Fools names like fools faces are often seen in public places."

C. G. Cushman, '89 has been chosen as delegate, by the Maine State chapter of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity to represent their chapter at the annual convention of the Fraternity, at their club house at Chautauqua, July 24-31, 1888.

L. W. Riggs, '85 visited his friends at the College recently. He is at present engaged as instructor in Mathematics and Chemistry at Mt. Hermon, Northfield, Mass., where he is meeting with good success as a teacher.

We are pleased to see that music is receiving a goodly share of attention this term and that a vast amount of hard study is undoubtedly being devoted to the art. One industrious student was recently heard to make the following query: Where does the soft place begin in this piece? He was immediately informed and the exercises went on swimmingly.

One of the freshmen seems to be possessed of the idea that this institution is run by wind power and that he is at the head of the machinery, but we are of the opinion that if he keeps on he will come to the conclusion that it is run by water and that he is at the other end.

At a meeting of the students, April 19, a committee consisting of Wilson, Boardman, and Miller, '88. Reed and Briggs, '89 were chosen to revise the constitution of the Maine State College Publishing Association. A report of the business manager of the CADET at this meeting showed the paper to be in excellent standing financially.

The chapel was a scene of a severe squabble a short time since, the principal contestants were Prof. Hamlin and a handsome black canine, both seemed to be much puzzled as to the best method of attack, but the difficulty was finally settled by one of the seniors who bravely grabbed the collar of the canine and hustled him down the stairs.

The appearance of the reading room has been greatly improved by ceiling the walls for about six feet and putting in new tables for the papers. We hope that for a few weeks the students will refrain from writing their autographs upon the walls or wait at least until the oil gets dry.

Owing to the backwardness of the season with us, the other college nines of this State have a decided advantage over our nine, in being able to practice on the diamond earlier, yet the work of the nine in the gymnasium will prove to be of great value to them when they can get into the field, and we hope to see good results when the league opens.

A leap year sociable was given a short time since, at the vestry of the Union Church, Stillwater. Those of the students who were present speak very highly of the patriotism displayed by the ladies in immediately supplying all wants. They say "Coonie" appeared more than satisfied with the evening's programme.

The theses of the Senior Civils are to be of an original nature. Andrews 1st, Smith and Miller are to work up a system of water works for Orono, and Blanchard, Campbell and Philbrook have a sewerage system for Old Town. When these theses have been completed the inhabitants of the two towns will find the systems so practible that they will without doubt immediately adopt them.

The following members of the sophomore class have been appointed to take part in the prize declamation to occur June: G. H. Babb, H. Clark, H. D. Dunton, N. C. Grover, C. C. Harvey, S. H. T. Hayes, E. F. Heath, E. H. Kelley, J. W. Lewis, E. L. Morey, G. M. Pillsbury, J. R. Rackliff. The class is to be instructed in elocution by Prof. Wentworth, of Boston.

Prof. Carl Braun delivered a lecture before the students, April 11. His subject, "Insects

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injurious to vegetation" was full of interest and instruction throughout, the time occupied was nearly three hours. He exhibited by means of the stereopticon about 220 specimens of insects. Prof. Braun's lecture gave evidence that he was an enthusiastic naturalist and that he had given his subject thorough study.

Prof. A. E. Rogers of the Department of Modern Language has been granted a nine months' leave of absence by the Trustees and will sail for Europe about the middle of June or as soon as he is able to complete the work of the present term. He will remain abroad the whole time, living for the most part in Germany, France and Italy, although he expects to have a month in England. Prof. Rogers intends to live among the people and study their habits and customs very closely. He cannot fail to have a pleasant journey.

HEADQUARTERS, COBURN CADETS,
MAINE STATE COLLEGE,
Orono, Me., May 1st, 1888.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 1. }

I. All previous appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Corps of Cadets are hereby revoked, and the following are announced to take effect from date.

STAFF.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| To be Major and Commandant, | Cadet | John Reed |
| " 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, | " | A. J. Coffin |
| " " and Quartermaster, | " | F. P. Briggs |
| " Sergeant Major, | " | E. F. Heath |
| " Color Sergeant, | " | J. Bird, 2d |

COMPANY A.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| To be Captain, | Cadet, | C. G. Cushman |
| " 1st Lieutenant, | " | J. W. Edgerly |
| " 2nd " | " | G. G. Freeman |
| " 2nd " | " | G. M. Gay |
| " 1st Sergeant, | " | E. H. Kelley |
| " 2nd " | " | S. H. T. Hayes |
| " 3rd " | " | F. T. Dow |
| " 4th " | " | J. R. Rackliff |
| " 1st Corporal, | " | W. A. Harlow |
| " 2nd " | " | W. A. Farrington (2) |
| " 3rd " | " | W. N. Patten |
| " 4th " | " | H. G. Menges |

COMPANY B.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|
| To be Captain, | Cadet | J. S. Ferguson |
| " 1st Lieutenant, | " | G. S. Vickery |
| " 2nd " | " | M. E. White |
| " 2nd " | " | F. Stevens |
| " 1st Sergeant, | " | C. A. Dillingham |
| " 2nd " | " | G. H. Babb |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| To be 3rd Sergeant | Cadet | N. C. Grover |
| " 4th " | " | A. W. Drew |
| " 1st Corporal, | " | L. A. Boadway |
| " 2nd " | " | H. V. Starrett |
| " 3rd " | " | W. E. Keith |
| " 4th " | " | R. Lord |

BAND,

Cadet C. L. Howes, Leader. Members, Cadets D. E. Campbell, F. L. Eastman, H. F. Lincoln, F. O. Andrews, M. F. Wilson, R. H. Blackington, L. H. Jones, J. W. Lewis, W. B. Pierce (3), F. G. Quincy, C. Clayton, C. E. Cobb, C. Hamlin, J. F. Hersey and G. E. Keyes.

II. Cadet Corporals Harlow and Farrington 2d. of Co. A., and Boadway, of Co. B., are hereby appointed Color Corporals; Cadet Color Sergeant, Bird, is hereby assigned to Co. A. for duty.

III. Cadets of the Senior class are hereby excused from further attendance upon practical instruction in Military Tactics. They will, however, attend such theoretical instruction as shall hereafter be announced.

IV. Practical instruction in the schools of the Company and Battalion will be resumed Thursday, the 3rd inst. at the regular drill hour, and will be continued at the same hour, on all regular drill days until further orders. Arms and equipments will be issued to the members of Companies A. and B. Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Quartermaster, assisted by the Sergeant Major. For this purpose each Company will be formed on its Company parade ground at the above hour, and marched to the armory by its Captain, Company A. leading.

V. All arms and equipments in the possession of Cadets, and which have not been issued to them during the present term, and all arms and equipments in the possession of the Senior and Junior classes, will be returned to the armory immediately after chapel services this morning. The arms, etc. thus turned in must be clean and in good order.

VI. The 1st Sergeant of each Company will report to his Company Commander for a Roster of his Company on or before 7.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be held responsible that each Sergeant of his Company obtains a copy of the same, on or before the hour for drill, Thursday, the 3rd inst.

By order of,

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
1st Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery,
Commanding.

OFFICIAL:

N. E. WILSON,
1st Lieut. and Adj't Coburn Cadets.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Early Thursday morning, April 26, the Base Ball team started out on the western bound train to face an opponent of a rather different order than it had ever been its lot to meet

before. The object of the trip was nothing less than a practice game with the Portlands. Because of the unfavorable weather and its clayey nature, the diamond had not been in fit condition to afford opportunity for practice, so that the members of the nine were rather at a disadvantage having not once played together during the entire spring. Having arrived in Portland about noon and the game being called at half past two, ample time was afforded for practice before the game and it was then that the boys realized how much one can forget during the winter. The game resulted in a score of eleven to one in favor of the Portlands. Our battery did most of the work, Small striking out eight men and Rogers catching him without an error, having a score of thirteen put-outs and one assists. The result was all that could be expected and perhaps more, considering the disadvantage our nine labored under through lack of practice. The weather was all that could be desired, but the diamond is so situated that the sun shone straight into the left fielders' eyes, rendering the proper fielding of his position exceedingly difficult. Thursday night was passed in Portland, most of the boys went to see Margaret Mather in "Romeo and Juliet." Early the next morning they started for Brunswick where a game had been arranged with the Medical School nine. This resulted in a score of twenty-four to three, in favor of the M. S. C. nine, the second battery doing the work. The "Medics" have some good material but it is rather unorganized. On the following day, Saturday, a closely contested game was played in the forenoon with the Bowdoin team, which resulted in a score of eight to nine in favor of the latter. Our boys "started in" with the second battery, being a little too confident of success, and this, together with the fact that the umpire, a Bowdoin man, was a little too prejudiced to be perfectly fair, was doubtless the cause of their defeat. It will be a good thing for them though, since it will impress most forcibly upon their minds the fact that nothing but hard work, and attendant self-sacrifice, will win for them the pennant. They will probably do little more than active practice until the opening of the league.

The following is the schedule of games to be

played by the Maine Intercollegiate League. It differs from the schedules of previous years in the number of games, each team meeting their opponents five, instead of three times.

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|
| May 5, | M. S. C. vs. Colby,..... | at Orono |
| " 9, | Colby vs. Bowdoin..... | at Waterville |
| " 12, | M. S. C. vs. Colby..... | at Rangor |
| " 15, | Bowdoin vs. M. S. C..... | at Brunswick |
| " 16, | Colby vs. M. S. C..... | at Waterville |
| " 19, | Bowdoin vs. Colby..... | at Brunswick |
| " 25, | M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin..... | at Orono |
| " 26, | Colby vs. Bowdoin..... | at Waterville |
| " 30, | M. S. C. vs. Colby..... | at Bangor |
| June 2, | Bowdoin vs. Colby..... | at Brunswick |
| " 8, | Bowdoin vs. M. S. C..... | at Brunswick |
| " 9, | Colby vs. M. S. C..... | at Waterville |
| " 11, | M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin..... | at Orono |
| " 12, | M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin..... | at Bangor |
| " 16, | Bowdoin vs. Colby..... | at Brunswick |

PERSONALS.

'72.

Hedde Hilliard, C. E., has moved to St. John, N. B., where he will carry on a lumber business.

'74.

Wm. A. Allen, Civil Engineer on the Maine Central, has been surveying a route for a branch, from the Maine Central through Summer street, Gardiner, to the upper dam. It is to accommodate the manufacturers along the Cobbossee.

'75.

Prof. W. H. Jordan, M. S., Director State Experiment Station, has had several offers to take charge of Stations in other States. He prefers, however, to stay in Maine for the present.

'76.

Geo. T. Moody, Attorney at Law and District Attorney, Montesano, Washington Ter., recently sent to the college a number of shells from the Pacific coast and some peculiar nuts from China.

H. M. Estabrooke, M. S., Principal of Normal School, Gorham, is to deliver a memorial address at Somesville, Mount Desert, on Memorial Day.

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'79.

J. W. Cousens has been elected Supervisor of Schools, in Old Town, Me.

F. E. Kidder, C. E., has recovered from his illness. He thinks of selling out his business in Boston, as the climate does not agree with him very well, and going to Denver, Colorado.

A. J. Shaw, M. E., who has been draughting for E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is now designer for them.

'81.

G. W. Sturtevant, '81, F. H. Todd, '82, and C. F. Sturtevant, '87, have entered into partnership under the name of the Union Construction Company, at Minneapolis, Minn. They put in water works, electric plants, street railways, sewers, etc., and are consulting hydraulic engineers. We wish them the success that many of the M. S. C. boys have had in the West.

'82.

Chas. S. Bickford, book keeper, Belfast, Me., recently made his Alma Mater a short visit.

S. J. Buzzell, Civil Engineer, Argyle, Me., has been elected Supervisor of Schools.

'83.

Geo. A. Rich, A. B., who is on the Editorial Staff of the Boston Journal, has lately been visiting friends in Bangor, Me.

'84.

J. E. Hill, who has been in the United States Signal Service at Fort Smith, Ark., is at present located in Fort Fotten, Dakota.

William Webber, Draughtsman, Chicago, Ill., is the happy father of a boy, born April 23, 1888.

'85.

L. W. Riggs, teacher of Science, Mt. Hermon, Mass., visited the college a few days ago.

'87.

J. M. Nowland left his home in Ashland, April 16, for Bridgewater, Mass., where he will attend the Normal School for a few terms, after which, he intends to go to Colorado and engage in teaching.

'89.

C. G. Cushman has been chosen to represent his chapter at the National Convention of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, at Chautauqua, N. Y. this summer.

A. H. White has left college and gone to Rockland, where he has accepted a position as assistant engineer on the Limerock Railroad.

A LETTER FROM AN ALUMNUS.

FINDLAY, OHIO, April 23d, 1888.

To the Editors of the Cadet:

All friends of the College who have had the pleasure of seeing "Coburn Hall," the new building for the departments of Natural History and Agriculture, must be pleased with the long-needed facilities for work in these departments which it gives. And now that the authorities of the institution have made a departure from their custom by giving a name to a building it may not be out of place to state the fact that two of the older buildings are in need of similar treatment. Although the words "White" and "Brick" serve to distinguish the halls to which they are applied, yet they have no historical interest or value and as unpleasant as unsatisfactory.

If new names are to be selected undoubtedly a long list could be readily given from which suitable selections could be made. There are, however, two which seem especially worthy of consideration. It seems but a proper token of respect to the man to whose far-seeing wisdom, in a time when but few men were capable of looking beyond the present, we owe the existence of our Alma Mater to ensure a proper remembrance of the fact by calling the first building erected Morrill Hall. And surely all former students will agree with me in wishing to have given to one of the buildings the name of one who has been connected with the College from its earliest infancy, and to whose wisdom is due in a large measure its triumph over bitter opposition in the past, its present degree of prosperity, and the promise of still greater success and usefulness in the future. Unquestionably President Fernald is entitled to this slight

recognition of work, the value of which the future alone can fully demonstrate, and the only question is whether the name might not be kept to be given to some building to be erected in the near future which shall be more worthy to bear the name Fernald Hall. However, the erection of "Brick" Hall marked the beginning of an era of progress in the history of the institution and for this reason, perhaps, might fitly be chosen to bear the name of one whom all who have been so fortunate as to know either as instructor or friend, must always delight to honor. It is certainly to be hoped that some change can be made from the present condition when the professors cannot make an announcement containing the name of a building without hesitating and stumbling over it, and when a student or alumnus cannot mention the names to a stranger without a blush of shame coming to his face.

R. K. J.

E X C H A N G E .

The *Stylus* is again before us, appealing to our admiration as ever, in its outward appearance, but we would criticise the paucity of Editorial, which is hardly on a par with the rest of the contents and the bitter spirit evinced by the Exchange Editor, who uses pretty harsh language in condemnation of a writer in a Protestant College Journal, simply because he states historical facts derogatory to the Catholic Church.

It is with pleasure that we again glance over the pages of our "Bluenose" friend from across the border, the *University Monthly*. In one article are some very sensible thoughts bearing on the subject of importance of a young man's choosing an occupation for which he is fitted if he would succeed in life, and the writer goes on to speak of the advantage to a college student derived by making such a choice when in college and profiting by all opportunities then presented which tend to perfect him in his destined vocation.

In the *Texas University* is an article on Dean Swift that is indeed an excellent literary pro-

duction and portrays the character of that great and unhappy man in a masterly fashion. In an editorial on College Politicians the writer comes down heavily on those certain ones of the upper classmen, found in every college, who by a hypocritical demeanor, and as a matter of policy, beguile the unwary Freshman to give them his support in regard to the obtaining of college honors.

We compliment the Williamsport Seminary on its neat, well gotten up publication, the *Dickinson Liberal*. The headings to the different departments are especially tasty. In an article on mining wages, the writer sets forth the injustice to which the Pennsylvania miners are subjected and their pitiable condition as a result of the same. That's right; college papers as well as others, should expose and condemn all these growing evils which are tending to make our great *free* country unworthy of the name.

The *Washburn Argos* is out, protesting against having deportment considered in determining class rank. We heartily agree with the *Argos* in this regard. How frequently is it the case that many a student, who makes good recitations and tries to do his duty to his tasks, yet because he possesses more youthful buoyancy and vivacity than others, is led to the committing of indiscretions and infringement of college rules. Should this be taken into account in his rank as a scholar?

The *Williams Weekly* advocates the idea that the scorer of the Base Ball association be chosen from the junior class at a college meeting and succeed to the position of manager in his senior year, and states as the chief reason for this, that the experience regarding the management of a Base Ball nine acquired by the scorer would render him more capable of filling the managers position than any body else. The advantage of this is evident. When a man is chosen manager from among the students who has never had any experience in the conducting of Base Ball matters, of course the best results ought not to be expected.

In the April number of *Congress* there is a long and interesting article, written by Fred W. Fickett, M. S., on the Copper River County,

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of Alaska, in which is given a discription of the people, their manners of living and the nature of the country in which they live.

From *The Tuftonian* we clip the following:

TRIOLETS.

She's pure as the lily;
 She's fair as the dawn;
 Her sunny eyes thrill ye.
 She's pure as the lily,
 And I love, willy-nilly,
 This bright bit of lawn—
 She's pure as the lily;
 She's fair as the dawn.
 * * * * *
 Such shoulders, such tresses,
 Like sunshine on pearl!
 Would man dare caresses?
 Such shoulders, such tresses!
 The sweetest of yes's,
 And, now she's my girl!
 Such shoulders, such tresses,
 Like sunshine on pearl!

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

According to the *California Architect*, plank from redwood trees are sawed in that State from 10 to 11 feet in width.

A very useful polishing powder for metals and glass is made of very finely ground glass mixed with a small proportion of dried soda ash.

"Gas hammers" are being introduced into England, and it seems are making considerable headway in competition with the steam hammer.

The *Manufacturer's Gazette* says that an ether-tight joint can be made with a screw cap by rubbing common soap in the thread. The ether either will not penetrate the soap.

They do things on a large scale "out West". As an evidence they are to build a dam in Arizona by which it is said a reservoir holding 15,000,000,000 gallons of water will be found.

Once in about ten years the process of instgtaneous generation of steam is discovered somewhere in the world. It always saves a good deal more fuel than is lost in the old processes, besides having many other advantages. Still the users of steam perversely go right along boiling water in the old fashioned way.

By means of an air-gun, Prof. C. L. Mus has found that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 150 to 172 miles an hour is necessary.

At a recent explosion of dynamite at Dover, N. J., a steam engine was sent through the roof of a building one hundred and fifty feet away, and the fact that it did not explode was a serious puzzle to those who furnish news to the associated press.

It is said that scales for weighing diamonds are brought nearly to that delicacy of balance which would enable dealers to detect flaws in the stones by minute variations in weight. They weigh accurately the 640th part of a carat.

Prof. Dobroclawin, of St. Petersburg has been making experiments on the condition of the air and the temperature in Theaters lighted by gas and by electricity. His conclusions are all in favor of electricity for lightning purposes.

Satisfactory experiments have been made in Germany in the way of photographing moving bullets fired from a gun. These photographs are said to show very clearly the waves set up in the air by the motion of the bullet.

A profound scientist of the nineteenth century living in Boston, had a smoking chimney in his house. After he had spent \$400 for various devices to cure it, a ragged tramp came along and suggested that he build it six inches higher, which was done, and the evil eradicated.

The paper doors now coming into use are claimed to possess the aduantage over wood, of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking nor warping. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and moulded into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a water proof coating, and then one that is fire proof, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

In a new and curious experiment a disk of iron, with a spindle through it so that it can be spun like a top, is attracted by the poles of a magnet when at rest or moving slowly, but is repelled by the magnet when spinning with sufficient velocity. The reaction of the induced currents exceeds the magnetic attraction.

HASH.

REJECTED.

She trifled with me needlessly,
And when I told my passion,
Refused my heart quite heedlessly,
In most coquettish fashion.

"Ah, well?" said I, "I'll go and write,
As has been done by others,
Some verses aptly keen and bright,
About rejected 'brothers.'"

I sent forthwith my sonnet gay,
Which eased my heart dejected;
Then waited to receive my pay,
But it came back rejected.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"De wool must be pertected," as the colored policeman remarked when he had a double lining put in his helmet.

QUALIFIED.—Dissatisfied Colonel—"I expected, Captain, that the General would send me men of experience for this expedition. I wanted an officer to lead my men who have seen service. I dare say you never lead anything."

Captain—"I led the German last summer at Newport."—*Life.*

AN EXPERT.—A man named Jackson keeps a little store in the outskirts of a small Texas town. He has a little of everything in his store, but his strong card is putting up bundles in a compact shape. One day a well known citizen bought a pound of coffee.

"I'll bet," said Jackson, "that I can put up a pound of coffee in a smaller package than any other man in this town."

"I believe it," was the reply, "for I know you can put a quart of whisky in a smaller bottle than any man I ever saw."

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.—Gus De Smith—"Where's your overcoat Gilhooly?"

Gilhooly—"It's at Mose Schaumburg's pawnbroker shop. I played poker with a prominent State official last night."

"Well, if you can't wear the overcoat why don't you pin the pawn ticket on your collar, and thus show people that you did have one? You must keep up appearances."

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE.—John Smith—"I see that John Smith who keeps a saloon on Bayard street is to be tried for murder, and

another John Smith has been hung in Texas for horse stealing."

Another John Smith—"Yes, and two more John Smiths were caught body-snatching in Conneticut last week, but taken as a whole the John Smith family is pretty reputable, Not a member of it is in Congress this year."

"A genteel carver", says a book on etiquette, "always sits when he carves." Carvers who get on the table and have a wrestling match with the chicken are known by some other name.—*Rochester Express.*

EDUCATIONAL ITEM—Pa—"Tommy, how do you stand in your class?"

Tommy—"I'm the sixteenth, pa."

"You lazy little rascal!"

A few days later pa asks Tommy again:

"How do you stand now in your class? Have you gone up any?"

"I'm the seventeenth."

"Why, the other day you told me that you were only the sixteenth."

"Yes, but a new boy was put in the class yesterday."

THE SHANTYVILLE GERMAN CLUB GRAND BALL—Lorenzo De Medici McCoon—"What fo' yo' hidin' behine dat curtain, 'Gustus? W'y ain't yo' a-dancin'?"

'Gustus Johnsing—"Gway fum dar; yo'll gib me way. Dat yar 'Melia Flipp's ben a-tryin' all de ebenin to git me ter sit out a darnce onto de steps wif her. I ain't on de marry, I ain't, dis trip. An' I'se gwine ter keep clear ob dat gal till dish yer leap year's ober. I c'nsidah's dat dat ar niggah am dangerous.—*Boston Beacon.*

INTERRUPTED LABORS.—Office boy (to editor)—"A gent outside, sir, says he wants—"

Editor (angrily)—"Didn't I tell, you James that I am writing an editorial on the tariff and must not be disturbed? I can't see anybody!"

Office boy—(sure of himself)—"Says he wants you to meet him at the Eagle saloon around the corner. He'll be there in five minutes."

Editor—"Oh! Tell him if I get there before he does I'll wait for him."

THE RISING SUN.—Old Whimple (solemnly)—"Young man, to attain success in this world we must be up and doing. Do you ever see the sun rise?"

Young man—"Yes sir, occasionally."

"When?"

"On my way home."

VOL. I

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