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The Cadet May 1889

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, MAY, 1889.

No. 3.

The Cadet.

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

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NOW that the time has come for the general overhauling and spring cleaning which the campus receives every year, we would respectfully suggest to those in authority, that they look into the condition of things around the outhouses belonging to the boarding house. Their present condition, and their close proximity to the general recreation ground of the students, renders them highly objectionable. With a very little outlay their location could be changed to a less sightly place, and that portion of the campus made to correspond with the rest.

SICKNESS has been more prevalent among the students the present term, than ever before, and it seems as though an investigation is needed in order to determine the cause. Their have been many cases which indicate malaria, and the sanitary conditions of the buildings need to be looked after a little more closely, as the life and health of a hundred or more students is of no slight importance. The dormitories are too small to accomodate the present number at college. The rooms are but twelve by fifteen feet, and as a large proportion of them have three occupants, everyone is cramped for space in which to work. In the sleeping rooms it is much worse. From four to six take their *sweet* repose in one of these small

rooms, and the spaces between the beds are filled with trunks piled half way to the ceiling. When one of the number is ill the others are obliged to sleep in the room, with windows closed to prevent his taking cold. Considering these things, perhaps it is not wonderful that sickness is on the increase.

AS the ball team has entered into the race for the pennant, it should be the duty of every member of the Association to give it his heartiest support, not only financially, but in every manner possible. We could not have won last year, even with the nine we had, without the support and encouragement which was given by the body of the students. The directors in making up the team for the season should remember that only the best man for the position should be chosen, regardless of his society affiliations, or of his personal good qualities. Every man who plays ball should feel it an honor to be selected for the team, and when selected, should do his best to play his position well. Having once been on the team should be no guarantee of continuance, if there is another man who can play better. We have good material to select from, and with proper handling the nine will make a good fight for the pennant; and even if they do not win it, the students will have no reason to be ashamed of their representatives upon the diamond.

THE promiscuous breaking of glass by snow-balling, during the past month, provokes a remark on that evil, although it may now be somewhat out of season. Five or ten dollars for window glass foolishly smashed in one day is altogether too large an amount. But this glass breaking is only one among many forms of unnecessary destruction prevalent in colleges. Of course we are willing to allow that some breakages are accidental, but everyone knows that by far the greater part of the demolition of glass, furniture, etc., is uncalled for and wilful. If those who, for their own amusement, damage college or private property, would always acknowledge their doings, and pay the costs themselves, it would not be quite so bad. Those who disregard property rights are, how-

ever, not usually the ones to shoulder any disagreeable responsibilities that they are not compelled to assume. In any college there are to be found many students who have difficulty in meeting their *necessary* expenses, and it is especially hard upon such to help in paying overgrown "incidental" bills. But even if the perpetrators of damage always made reparation for the same, this truth still remains: Wanton destruction of useful things is always wrong, wherever and however it takes place; it benefits nobody, and to someone, and perhaps all, it is certainly an injury. "But fun is fun," says one; and another comes up with the worn-out palliation "Boys will be boys." Yes, fun is an excellent thing, but there are many means of diversion that are perfectly harmless, and the idea that fun consists in injuring somebody or something, shows in its possessor an improper conception as to what constitutes sport. Boys too, can easily be boys without stooping to actions of which many young men not calling themselves more enlightened than college students, would by all means avoid.

SOME students unconsciously fall into the habit of studying a long time, but not studying a great deal. They spend most of their time with a book in their hands, but do not study as earnestly as they should. Instead of concentrating their thoughts upon a lesson, they read a sentence, and then think of something entirely foreign to the subject; sometimes reading one line over and over, and then not knowing what they have read. The students who do this, are generally those who desire to apply themselves diligently to their lessons, but they make a great mistake by forgetting that it is not the time spent in studying, so much as the earnestness with which they study. This method robs one of time for pleasure and exercise, and often breaks down his health by too close confinement, while he does not accomplish so much as one who spends less time with his books. If a student cannot fix his mind intently upon a lesson, he should throw down the book and wait until he can. A half hour with ones whole soul in a lesson is better than any amount of half-hearted studying.

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THE Y. M. C. A. is doing a good work in college. It perhaps is not doing all that it could do, but nevertheless it has a good influence over all. A person who has known the college from its beginning, made the remark a few days ago, that there is a more gentlemanly set of students here at the present time, than ever before. We think that a great deal of the change for the better, can be attributed to the Y. M. C. A. A few years ago there were less than a half dozen members, now there are over thirty or nearly one-third of the whole number of students; and among them are many of the most influential men in college. There is a great chance for the students to work for the cause of Christianity, in a college of this kind, as this work is left for them to do. In institutions founded by Christian denominations, the members of the faculty to a great extent, take the lead in such matters. When Secretary Lawrence was visiting our Association, he asked if all the members of the faculty were professing Christians, and on being answered in the negative replied, "They ought to be. A dozen men like the faculty of your college, if they were earnest Christians, would have a great and good influence over the students." The good that the Y. M. C. A. has done, and is doing, may not have been noticed by some, as oftentimes great things are accomplished quietly, and a steady pressure in one directly does its work unseen. But we believe that if anyone will reflect, he will conclude that it has been a large factor in improving the students and the college.

THE old Scotch proverb, "Many a little makes a mickle," and the English, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take of themselves," illustrate the importance of small things. Attention to details has made men successful, while a lack of it has ruined many. We often overlook the minute points and endeavor to grasp the whole object at once, but find too late that we have neglected the all essential parts. Scientific men are finding out more and more surely, that the small points must be clearly made out before a science can be perfectly understood, and it is these that are so difficult to determine. The microscope has been a valuable aid to science, and is contin-

ually disclosing new facts. Every day's experience proves that much depends upon the little things. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost," and so forth, shows how a long train of circumstances may hang upon a slight cause. Detectives often discover a criminal by the slightest clue, and their whole success in ferreting out crime lies in the fact, that they examine thoroughly everything that can aid them in the least. The strength of a chain depends upon the strength of each link. A wheel with one cog broken is ruined. A watch without the hands is of no value. A plant grows from a single cell, and is composed of countless cells, microscopic in size. The most contagious diseases are caused by germs so minute that they have eluded investigators for years, but their diminutiveness has not prevented them from causing pestilence time and time again. The little things in the aggregate, make up whatever is great. Yet men will often neglect details, forgetting that life and happiness depend upon the small every day affairs. Jeremy Bentham says; "One principal reason why our existence has so much less of happiness crowded into it than is accessible to us, is that we neglect to gather up those minute particles of pleasure which every moment offers to our acceptance. In striving after a sum total, we forget the ciphers of which it is composed; struggling against inevitable results which he cannot control, too often man is heedless of those accessible pleasures whose amount is by no means inconsiderable when collected together. Stretching out his hand to catch the stars, man forgets the flowers at his feet, so beautiful, so fragrant, so multitudinous, and so various."

THE fifteenth of May is the day designated by the Governor of Maine, as Arbor Day, for the planting of trees, shrubs and vines. The students have observed it for the last two years by setting trees on the campus, and doubtless will spend the day in the same way this season. Arbor Day originated in Nebraska about seventeen years ago, and it is claimed that there are to-day in that state, more than seven hundred thousand acres of trees, that have been planted by human hands. The custom of planting trees is a pretty and enjoyable one. Nothing can be more satisfying than for

one to stand in the shade of a noble tree planted years before with his own hands, and to meditate upon the pleasant hours of the past that are now recalled to his memory. There is something majestic, almost sublime, in a grand old tree, one feels his worthlessness as he stands by a king of the forest, and thinks of the years that have passed since it sprang from the seed. Season after season has rolled by and still it stands, monarch of the wood. When we think of the great trees on the Pacific slope which are perhaps older than the time from which our dates are reckoned, we can imagine that if their whisperings could be understood, they would reveal to us a marvelous history. A tree represents age, beauty, and grandeur; it is a living monument for the one who plants it. We say with the poet:

"Hurrah for the grand old trees!
Hurrah for the forest grand!
The pride of His centuries,
The garden of God's own hand."



THE SONG OF THE WOOD THRUSH.

Softly stealing o'er the balmy twilight air of fragrant June,
Comes a music without measure, comes a carol without tune;
Yet those notes so grandly swelling,
Of a magic power telling,
Are the sweetest notes that ever soared to greet the rising moon.
Vainly does a human effort strive to mock that simple strain;
Vainly either string or air-pipe vibrates in that full, rich vein—
There's a wealth of gushing gladness,
Dashed with faintest trace of sadness,
And a dreamy far-off quaver, naught may bring to life again.
How it tells of God's own bounty planted in that tiny breast,
Of the bliss that passeth knowledge, where the weary are at rest;
For the gates of Heaven open,

And the birds' song is a token
That sometime to sinful mortal shall such joy be manifest.

When amid the forest shadows, drinking in that sylvan sound,
Ah, what faint and fickle mem'ry flits my struggling senses round!

Deepest in my soul's recesses,
Thrills a something it possesses,
That existed e'er my spirit left the unknown, earthward bound.

Slowly fade the swaying tree tops, and to my enraptured ear,
Enters not the wind's soft sighing or the breathing of the sphere.

I can feel that love so bright,
I can see the radiant light,
And again in highest ecstasy the praising angels hear.

—E. H. E., '88.

FREE TRADE.

DURING the past fifty years, one of the most important questions before the country has been that concerning the taxation of certain kinds of imports for the purpose of revenue and so called protection of home industries. Not only has this been discussed by the people at large, but it has also occupied the attention of Congress. In 1816 a bill was placed before that body asking that a duty be levied on certain articles in order to protect the manufacturers of those articles from the competition of foreigners, until they should have strength of themselves to bear the competition. During the discussion of this bill, Henry Clay, its most ardent supporter, said that there would be no necessity for it after two or three years; that the infant manufactures would in that time attain sufficient growth to take care of their own interests. But at the end of seventy years they still clamor for protection, some even ask for an increase. Why is it that they can not stand alone after the assistance they have received? Because their growth has not been natural. They have grown up by the aid of the government, and can never stand without protection until they try. When a duty was placed on an article, many men immediately rushed into the manufacture of that article, and as they were without

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experience, their factories were not placed in advantageous positions, nor were their works of the best kind. As the duty on imports prevented foreign competition, there was no stimulus to decrease the cost of production; and it is a fact that to-day a poorer quality of machinery is used in the production of articles on which there is a duty in this country, than in England, which has no protective system. There is no natural cause why articles cannot be manufactured as cheaply in this country as in any other. Have we not as good physical advantages as there are in the old World? Then why should the bulk of the people be taxed for the benefit of the favored few who are engaged in manufacturing?

This so called protection has been the principal cause of the growth of the great monopolies; for the tariff raises the price of an article in the same proportion as the duty increases. In the case of imports, the government receives the benefit of this duty; but the profit on all articles manufactured at home goes to the producer. Take for example, the makers of common wood screws, who are all included in one New England firm. This industry is protected by a large duty, and, according to their own statements, they have been making 100 per cent. on their invested capital. They paid \$50,000 yearly to an English firm to keep their productions from the American market, until the duty on screws was raised to such an extent that the English firm could no longer profitably bring their goods into the country, after which time there was no necessity for buying them off. Who had to pay this \$50,000? Every citizen of the United States who had occasion to use screws of this kind, or articles in the manufacture of which they were necessary, helped to do it. The government received no benefit from this. It was only that one firm which has received the benefit, thereby doubling its capital yearly. But doubtless it will be said, "This is an extreme case." It may be, in one sense, because no other firm has so complete a monopoly of the manufacture of an article so generally used; but it is an example of what might easily happen in many other cases. The duty on any article taxes the many for the benefit of the few, and the more general the use of that article, the more people

pay that tax. Think of the number of people who are taxed in order to help the few manufacturers of iron and steel. There is probably not a person in the whole Union who is not affected by it. Probably the most effective argument in favor of protection is that the laboring man receives better wages than he would without the tariff; but look at the wages in protective France and Germany, and compare them with those of free trade England, and it will be seen that there is some fallacy in this argument. The workmen in any of these protected industries do not receive greater wages on account of the great gains of their employers. The capitalist gets his labor at the cheapest rate possible, taking into consideration only the ability of the workmen.

If a protective tariff exercises such beneficial effects upon the industries of a country, then we ought to expect that those best protected will be the most prosperous, but such is not the fact. The manufacture of boots and shoes, one of the greatest industries of New England, is an example of the sturdy growth of an unprotected industry. It would, I think, be impossible for that industry to be more prosperous at present, if it had received the benefits of a protective tariff for years. Agriculture has never been protected, and yet a great majority of the exports of this country are agricultural products. The surplus left for foreign markets is increasing yearly. Where shall we dispose of this surplus, as we must at a profit, or it will not be produced, or if produced will rot on the ground? A popular answer is, to increase our manufactures, and in that way to make our own markets. Judge Foraker, of Ohio, when speaking on this subject said, "If we cannot go into the markets of the world without being subjected to degrading competition, we will make ourselves independent of these markets by making markets of our own." Suppose we should at once increase our manufacturing capacity to such an extent as to use up our surplus wheat, we should only be changing the question. We should then be forced to ask, "What shall we do with our surplus product of manufactured articles? And since we should have to increase our manufacturing capacity five fold in order to make the required market, the proposition become out of

question. The lovers of protection say that by it, they will secure for the country uniform activity in business, and continued prosperity; but what have been the actual facts? We have been subjected to a series of adversities which have been felt throughout the whole country. They have been felt over the civilized world, it is true, but heaviest in countries in which protection is practiced, England and Switzerland have felt but a ripple of the mighty wave which has convulsed France, Germany, and the United States. Indeed, how is it possible for a country to prosper in which the people tax each other? For the inhabitants of protective countries indirectly have to pay all this duty which modern protectionists tell us the foreigner is paying.

If there is an industry which by natural disadvantages cannot be profitably carried on in this country, let some other country which is better adapted, produce that article. It is a waste of labor to try to produce it ourselves. For, if by reason of physical obstructions, it costs twice as much to produce an article in this country as it does to produce the same article in another country, the foreign manufacturer, after adding a reasonable profit, can still undersell us, and it would be better for us to buy of him and devote our energies to some other pursuit, for which we have better facilities. No country was designed by the Creator to produce all of the necessities of life. Each is adapted to its peculiar industries. Imagine, if it were possible, a country in which every thing which the inhabitants required could be produced. We should find that that country would take no part in the history of the world; that the inhabitants would become ignorant and superstitious. Who can doubt that China, if she had always been engaged in a brisk foreign trade, would have been very different from the China of to-day? Japan is another example of a nation forbidding trade with other principalities. Does any citizen of the United States wish to see his country in the position which Japan has occupied for centuries? And yet our protective system is the same principle which that country has carried to its extreme limit. They forbade trade whereas we have only placed a penalty on it.

Therefore, taking into consideration the ex-

amples of nations of the past, and the invariable principles of commerce, I say that the sooner the United States changes her policy, and removes the restrictions from her trade, the better will it be for her as a nation, and for her inhabitants as individuals.

N. C. G., '90.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CADET:

Friends of the college may certainly congratulate it upon securing the appropriation of \$30,000 in the face of the opposition it met. Undoubtedly much of the credit belongs to Mr. Haines, ('76), a prominent and influential member of the senate. The enemies of the institution seems to have gathered their forces for a last assault, and it is certainly to be hoped that their defeat is final. Some of the statements made by the opponents of the college during the debate seem to demand a reply in your columns.

Maine, the good old Pine Tree State, with its healthful climate, its grand and beautifully varied scenery of hill and valley, of forest and stream, of river, lake and sea, with its sturdy, upright, true hearted people, is a birthplace which its wandering sons lovingly recall and loyally honor. There are however, various reasons why its young men move to other states. The soil of Maine is not easy of cultivation, the summers are too short and the winters too cold to permit the cultivation of more than a limited variety of crops. The only hope of any material improvement in the condition and prospects of those dependant upon agriculture for support lies in a better understanding of the conditions which surround them and a knowledge of the best means to be employed to gain the ends they seek. This being the case it is certainly to be regretted that more of its young men do not avail themselves of the advantages which the Agricultural Department of the State College places at their service.

When a graduate of Harvard, Dartmouth, or Bowdoin is not a success as a lawyer or a clergyman, are these institutions to be condemned for his failure? If not, why should our Agricultural Department be condemned for the lack of success of our alumnus? If any fair minded person will compare the positions held by the alumni of the Maine State College with those of Bowdoin, Colby, or Bates since the year 1872,

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the date of graduation of our first class, any friend of the first will be very willing to have it judged by the comparison. It would be as logical to declare the Massachusetts or Stevens Institutes of Technology failures because some of their graduates are not successful engineers, as to condemn our State College because some few of our numbers do not succeed.

One senator remarked that "the College was stated to have other departments" in addition to the Agricultural, but "the farmers get the credit and have to bear the burdens." Is the honorable gentleman endeavoring to be humorous, or is he deliberately seeking to give a false impression? He is confessedly ignorant of the true scope of a "Land-Grant" college, managed in honorable fulfillment of the conditions of the appropriation which called it into existence. Does he not comprehend the fact that there are citizens not farmers who help pay the taxes and are interested in having maintained within the limits of the State one institution in which their sons and daughters may receive an education in the mechanic arts and other directions that will enable them to compete successfully with graduates of other scientific and technical school?

The notoriety for rigid economy too often passing into penuriousness, which Maine has acquired outside its own limits is due to just such men as these who opposed this appropriation. They do not seem able to conceive the possibility that a dollar may be profitably invested unless they put into their own pockets, at the end of exactly three hundred and sixty-five days, that identical dollar with six cents interest. If our "down-east" people would adopt the same broad-minded and liberal policy that has been pursued in the West the returns would be as sure, if not so speedy or so large.

If Maine boys of intelligence and ambition could not find within the limits of the State one solitary institution where a liberal and at the same time practical education might be obtained, it would only be an additional argument to convince them that it has lost step in the march of improvement, and as such a powerful factor in leading them to a belief that success and happiness must be sought beyond its borders. I am acquainted with alumni of the State College who have refused offers of situa-

tions in other states, more lucrative and promising than those they were occupying, and which would have been accepted had it not been for ties to Maine, formed by their *Alma Mater*. I could name several cases in my own immediate circle of friends where the day is ardently longed for, and worked for, that their circumstances will permit them to return to their native State, and where there would have been no such desire had they been educated in Boston, Hoboken, or Ithaca. This is the supplement to the statement of one senator that education at the Maine State College tended to induce young men to leave the State. Some one has well said that if they are to be kept at home the men who are investing money West and South must use it to build up their own localities.

The Maine State College, with very limited means has for twenty years been doing work which many a better endowed institution has failed to equal. There is opening before it a noble career of usefulness and prosperity, which should induce every intelligent, patriotic citizen to lend it his hearty support and encouragement. The College is the child of the nation and state, and as such has a right to expect from its parents the sustenance it requires for a healthy growth and development. "Or what is there of you, whom if his son ask bread will he give him a stone? Or, if he ask fish will he give him a serpent?"

R. K. J., '86.

BELFAST, ME., 10th April, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to endorse heartily your leader advocating the establishment of a post-office on the college grounds. The average mail from the proposed office would be larger than that from many of the smaller offices and while the emolument would not be large, experience shows that smallness of salary does not prevent there being several applicants for every position and though small, the salary would undoubtedly be a welcome addition to the income of the Steward.

There is no reason why its establishment should be made incident upon a change in the post-office at Orono. There can be no doubt but it would be a good thing for the college as the fact that there was such a post-office as

"State College" would serve to advertise the college, and in the present condition of affairs, that is needed as much as anything. For one, I sincerely hope that the proper authorities will move speedily and push the matter until the desired result is accomplished.

C. S. B., '82.

CLASS OF '89.

The following article was furnished the *Lewiston Journal* of Saturday April 20, in response to a call for statistics of the graduating class of the Maine State College, which it published in connection with the statistics of the other Colleges of the State:

MAINE STATE COLLEGE, April 19.

The college at their Commencement graduates one of the smallest classes in recent years, the class of '83 and '84 being slightly less in number than '89. Only fourteen are to receive the Bachelor's degree of the various courses which they have followed, this being the number to graduate out of a class that has reckoned twenty-six students at different times among its numbers. The present members are quite evenly distributed among the courses; two have taken agriculture, four graduate from the course in civil engineering, two are mechanical engineers, three are in chemistry and three are in the course in science and literature. The most of the class will let this course finish their school education, but some have in view advanced study in some of the higher universities in the country, more particularly fitting them for the line of work which they intend to pursue.

Nearly the whole class have earned more or less toward paying the expenses of their college course. Teaching has been the chief method of obtaining money, for the arrangements of the terms here give the best opportunities for this work without any loss in their course. Others have found occasional jobs that are more or less connected with their work at college, and not only have received good wages for their labor, but have obtained many benefits derived from practical work.

The average age of the class is about 22, the oldest, 28; the youngest, 18.

The expenses for the full four years' course

amounts on the average to between ten and eleven hundred dollars; a few have nearly paid their expenses by what they have earned, but most of the class are running to some extent on borrowed money which will be paid by future work, they thus paying their own expenses for their college course.

The class statistics are as follows: Fred Percy Briggs, home at Hudson, age at graduation, 26; prepared at East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, and entered the first term of the Freshmen year, fall of 1885, taking the course in agriculture, leading to the degree of B. of S.; has earned during his course about \$750, by teaching, farm work and by work for the college and experiment station; estimates expenses at about \$1,100; has been vice-president of class; was speaker at the Sophomore prize declamations and on the stage at the junior exhibition, taking the Prentiss prize for the best junior essay, and also the Libby agricultural theme; has been editor of *THE CADET* two years and is at present editor-in-chief, holds the position in the corps of Cadets of first lieutenant and quartermaster; future, teaching. Has the position for the next year of assistant in botany and entomology in connection with the college and experiment station.

Charles Granville Cushman, North Bridgton, aged 28, prepared for college at Bridgton Academy; entered college second term, spring of 1886, and followed the course in mechanical engineering, working for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, earned by teaching and dealing in books and stationery at college about \$500; estimated expenses about \$1,200; has been president and on ex-committee of class and is to deliver the Prophecy at the Class Day exercises. Has been editor on *THE CADET* three years, at present managing Editor; appointed on stage at Sophomore and Junior exhibitions; captain of Company "A" and captain of Champion Squad of Maine, fall of 1888; future undecided; probably a post graduate course at Cornell University, in mechanical engineering.

Joseph Willard Edgerly, Princeton, aged 23, prepared at Princeton High School and entered college, fall of 1885, taking the course in civil engineering, working for the degree of Bachelor Civil Engineering; earned by teaching and

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Nellie 20, gradu tered in t

farm work about \$400, and estimates his college expenses at about \$1,100; has been on the board of editors of THE CADET two year; holds the position of first lieutenant and adjutant in the corps of the cadets; expects to follow the profession of a civil engineer after graduation.

Jere. Sweetser Ferguson, Searport, prepared at Searport High School and entered as a Sophomore in the fall of 1886, age at graduation 18; followed course in chemistry leading to degree of Bachelor of Science; earned by teaching about \$250; expenses about \$750; speaker on the Sophomore Declamation and Junior prize Themes; captain of Company "B;" future undecided but will probably pursue studies and teaching for a few years.

George Gifford Freeman, Cherryfield, prepared at High School at home, entered in the fall of 1885 in course in agriculture, working for the degree of Bachelor of Science, age at graduation 21; estimates his expenses over \$1,000; has worked at home during vacations. Has been president and secretary of class, and was on the stage at the Sophomore and Junior exhibition, received honorable mention on agricultural theme 1888; is first lieutenant in company "A;" delivers the address to Undergraduates on Class Day; intends to study law.

George Melville Gay, Damariscotta, graduate of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, class of '85; entered college in the fall of 1885, in course of Chemistry, studying for the degree of Bachelor of Science; age, 22; earned money by teaching in Damariscotta High School; has been vice-president and on executive committee of class, and received honorable mention for Junior theme in 1888; is 2d lieutenant in Co. A; estimated expenses, about \$1,100; future undecided.

Eben Raymond Haggett, Newcastle, aged 22; graduate of Lincoln Academy, '85, entered college in the spring of 1886; has taken the course in science and literature leading to degree of B. S.; has been out of college about a year; expenses about \$900; earned in the lumber business \$500; marshal of the class and 2d lieutenant of Co. A; future undecided.

Nellie Louise Leavitt, Norridgewock, aged 20, graduated at Skowhegan High School; entered in the fall of 1885, taking the course in

science and literature, will graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Science; has taught during vacations. Took part in the Sophomore prize declamations and delivered her essay at the Junior exhibition; future undecided.

Nellie Waterhouse Reed, Stillwater, age at graduation, 19; entered college in fall of 1885, followed the course in science and literature and will receive the Bachelor of Science degree; has been vice-president and on executive committee of class and was on the stage at the Sophomore and Junior exhibitions and delivers the poem at the Class Day exercises; future occupation, teaching.

John Reed, Benton Falls, received his preparatory education at common schools and study at home; age at graduation, 26; entered college in spring of 1886, taking course in civil engineering, studying for the degree of B. C. E.; has earned about \$550 by teaching and engineering work on railroads; estimates his total expenses at about \$850; is literary editor of THE CADET; has been secretary and on executive committee in his class and delivers the valedictory on Class Day; took the Prentiss prize for best Sophomore declamation and delivered his essay at the Junior exhibition; holds the highest position, that of major in the corps of cadets; intends to follow civil engineering in the future.

Fred Stevens, Winter Harbor, prepared for college at the Castine Normal School and entered at the beginning of the freshman year, 1885; taken course in Mechanical engineering and will receive the Bachelor degree; earned money by teaching and general carpentry, in all about \$475; estimates expenses at \$1,000. Has been secretary and on executive committee of class; received honorable mention of Sophomore prize declamation; is 2d lieutenant of Co. B; age 22; future, draughtsman and machinist.

Gilbert Scovil Vickery, Bangor, age 20, prepared at the Bangor High School, entered in the fall of 1885; followed course in civil engineering, working for the Bachelor degree; has earned by teaching, running level on survey of railroad, and book-keeping, about \$225; total expenses not known; has been president and secretary of class and delivers the History at commencement; on the stage at Junior exhibition; is first lieutenant of Company B., and is

base ball manager for the present season. Is assistant editor-in-chief of THE CADET, future, civil engineer.

Mark Elmer White, Ashland, a graduate of the Houlton Academy, class of '85, entered college in the spring of '87; taken course in civil engineering; will obtain the Bachelor degree; has earned money by teaching and scaling lumber, in all, about \$500; estimates his expenses at about \$700; delivers the oration on class day; second lieutenant of Company "B"; age, 22; future occupation, teaching.

Mortimer Frank Wilson, Orono, age 21, prepared for college at Orono High School; entered in the fall of 1885 in the course in chemistry, working for the degree of Bachelor of Science; has earned money by work in summer hotels; received honorable mention for Junior prize theme; future, undecided.

E. H. K., '90.



"This is wind, Mr. Grover, is it?"

Battalion drill began Thursday, April 4.

A. J. Coffin, '90, is on a visit to his home in Harrington.

Williams, of the Junior class, is at his home on business.

F. S. Brick, class of '88, made the college a visit April 5th.

Andrews, Hastings, and Jones are in Rockland for a few days.

Lord, '91, has returned to college after a short illness at home.

E. R. Merrill, '90, is at his home in Yarmouthville for a few days.

Haggett, '89, who has been enjoying a short vacation has returned to college.

President Fernald's house and the Beta Theta Pi house are receiving a coat of paint.

Gibbs, Bristol, Prince and Valentine have recently recovered from the measles.

The Kappa Sigmas have just finished a very nice tennis court on the campus.

It is said that one mischievous Senior put "Selah" on his examination paper in Geology.

Some of the trees on the lawn in front of President Fernald's residence have been badly burned.

The Seniors are to give a commencement concert. All of the talent has not yet been selected.

The pump which is worked by the wind mill has been out of repair for some time, but is now in working order.

The fact that we have a new janitor has occasioned many expressions of satisfaction from the students.

Mr. Hearn, of Portland, is expected here early in May to do the photography of the Senior and Junior classes.

The *North Star*, a weekly paper published in Presque Isle, by George H. Collins, is now sent to the Reading Room free of charge.

It would be a great help to the CADET if the students would make a point of patronizing those firms which advertise in its columns.

Sophomores commenced field work in surveying April 23, much earlier than usual on account of the fine weather which we have had this spring.

Steward and Bailey, of the Sophomore class, have just returned from a short visit to their homes in Skowhegan.

John W. Owen, of the Junior class, has just recovered from a severe illness; and we are all glad to know that he is again able to attend to his studies.

The mid-term examinations are over. Examinations were taken in Civil Engineering, Calculus, Military Tactics, Geology, "Notes on Mechanics," Physics, "How Crops Feed," "Elements of Mechanism," and Advanced Chemistry.

F. L. is at the probably he will go to play ba

The ba boys are noise they ening the plays sec the band.

E. R. appointed W. A. M fourth co Starrett a color-guar first serg sergeant i

N. C. C of Fort F F. Heath I. C. Ken Colombo, J. R. Rad liams, of to take pa

The S the foot-s regard to cises. W Chaplain Thompson Charles Graves, C to Bangor Bangor H elected T

The fo pointed t the best d began; E rington, C Bangor; ges, of B R. Page, ren; G. E of Hampd

F. L. Small, '88, better known as "Jocko," is at the college coaching the nine. He will probably remain until the middle of May, when he will go to St. John, where he has engaged to play ball.

The band instruments have arrived, and the boys are "getting up a lip." Judging by the noise they make there is little need of strengthening the muscles of the lips. Page, '91, who plays second tenor, is the only new member of the band.

E. R. Merrill, of Yarmouthville, has been appointed fourth corporal of Company "A"; and W. A. Morris, of Bangor, has been appointed fourth corporal of Company "B". Corporals Starrett and Merrill have been assigned to the color-guard. Color-Sergeant Bird will act as first sergeant of either company when its first sergeant is absent.

N. C. Grover, of West Bethel, C. C. Harvey, of Fort Fairfield, L. H. Jones, of Rockland, E. F. Heath, of Bangor, E. H. Kelley, of Belfast, I. C. Kenniston, of Boothbay, E. L. Morey, of Colombo, Ceylon, E. N. Morrill, of Deering, J. R. Rackliffe, of Hampden, and C. S. Williams, of Monhegan Island, have been appointed to take part in the Junior Exhibition.

The Sophomores have decided to follow in the foot-steps of the classes of '88 and '90 in regard to the matter of holding Ivy Day Exercises. William R. Farrington has been elected Chaplain; Fred C. Moulton, Poet; George E. Thompson, Orator; Henry V. Starrett, Odist; Charles E. Cobb, Presentator; Joseph C. Graves, Curator. In the evening they will go to Bangor; and a banquet will be held at the Bangor House. Alden P. Webster has been elected Toast Master.

The following Sophomores have been appointed to compete for the Prentiss Prize for the best declamation:—W. M. Bailey, of Skowhegan; Edmund Clark, of Bethel; W. R. Farrington, of Cape Elizabeth; Cyrus Hamlin, of Bangor; J. F. Hersey, of Patten; H. G. Menges, of Bangor; T. L. Merrill, of Orono; W. R. Page, of Hampden; H. V. Starrett, of Warren; G. E. Thompson, of Orono; C. N. Taylor, of Hampden; A. P. Webster, of Orono.

The boys went to Bangor Fast Day to play a picked nine and were beaten by a score of 19 to 17. The grounds were in such miserable condition that it was almost impossible for the fielders to do anything and therefore the game was very loose and uninteresting throughout. Dilworth and Donovan were the battery for the picked nine, and they did most of the playing for their side. Dilworth was very effective for the first four innings but after that our boys found little difficulty in hitting him, making 11 hits with a total of 18.

Our Base Ball nine played their first game for the season on the campus, Saturday, April 20. Their opponents at this time were the Brewers. Pierce and Vickery were the battery for the home team for the first seven innings, when Blackington went into the box and Bird went behind the bat, Vickery going to second. Pierce did good work in the box, and Vickery caught well. For the Brewers, Sargent pitched an excellent game. The boys from Brewer are a fine set of young fellows, and all their good plays received applause. We give the score by innings below:

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
M. S. C.....	1	3	0	0	14	9	0	1		28
Brewer.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4

As was mentioned in the last CADET, Prof. Rogers has consented to lecture to the students on some of the things he saw on his European trip. An audience of one hundred, consisting of members of the faculty and students, was present in Coburn Hall, Thursday evening, April 18, to listen to the first of these lectures. We were carried across the Atlantic, up the Clyde, through Glasgow; and were well started on our way to London. Our attention was called to every place and object of interest; and we had the pleasure of listening to histories and fictions which were rendered the more interesting because a definite picture of the scenes with which they were associated was kept constantly before our minds. The lecture was very interesting, and amusing too, for Prof. Rogers seems to have an inexhaustible store of laughable anecdotes.

Friday evening, April 26, the much talked of base ball benefit occurred and was a decided success except from a financial standpoint. In the drama the parts were very well taken indeed, it being voted by every body present one of the best things that has been on the stage at Orono for a long time. We take this opportunity to extend the thanks of the Base Ball Association to those young ladies of Orono who so kindly assisted the students in the presentation of the drama. It appears to us that the affair was not patronized by the students at large as well as it should have been. If we are to win the pennant again, this year, our ball team must be liberally supported and when such an opportunity occurs as that of Friday evening, of not only helping the nine out, but of getting your money's worth at the same time we see no valid excuse of remaining at home.

It is the general opinion among the students who take their meals at the boarding house, that there is a sad lack of judgment in the selection of food, and of skill in cooking the same. For instance, breakfast will consist of half cooked oat meal, or something that resembles milk toast in which the milk is lacking, its place being occupied by a kind of paste made from flour and water. This is the breakfast that we are given, and with this we recite throughout the forenoon which is, by all means the most wearisome part of the day. For dinner a roast of pork will be served. Then for supper the same day, just as likely as not we will have baked beans. This is an arrangement of diet which can hardly be said to be conducive to good health; and shows either ignorance or carelessness in providing. For some time past there has been maple syrup on the table two or three times a day, but never for the whole term have we seen a fritter on the table. It would be more satisfactory to those students who eat the food to have, if they must, less variety, but have some judgment exercised in the selection and some skill exercised in the cooking.

G. S. Vickery, manager of the Base Ball team, went to Waterville Friday, April 5th, to attend a meeting of the managers of the clubs which will constitute the Maine Inter-collegiate

League. The object of the meeting was to arrange a schedule of games to be played this season. The schedule adopted is here given in full:

May 1, (Wednesday) Colby vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick
 " 4, (Saturday) Colby vs. BatesLewiston
 " " " Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.Orono
 " 8, (Wednesday) Bowdoin vs. Colby....Waterville
 " 11, (Saturday) Bowdoin vs. Bates.....Brunswick
 " " " M. S. C. vs. Colby.....Waterville
 " 15, (Wednesday) Colby vs. Bates.....Waterville
 " 18, (Saturday) Bowdoin vs. Colby.....Lewiston
 " " " Bates vs. M. S. C.Bangor
 " 22, (Wednesday) Bates vs. Colby.....Brunswick
 " 24, (Friday) Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.Brunswick
 " 25, (Saturday) M. S. C. vs. Bates.....Lewiston
 " 30, (Thursday) Colby vs. M. S. C.Bangor
 " " " Bowdoin vs. Bates.....Lewiston
 June 3, (Monday) M. S. C. vs. Bates.....Orono
 " 8, (Saturday) M. S. C. vs. Colby.....Orono
 " 12, (Wednesday) M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin....Bangor
 " 15, (Saturday) Bowdoin vs. Bates.....Waterville

MANAGERS:

Bowdoin, - - - - - M. A. Rice.
 Colby, - - - - - Beecher Putnam.
 Bates, - - - - - I. N. Cox.
 M. S. C., - - - - - G. S. Vickery.



'77.

The college is indebted to Robert B. Burns for specimens of minerals which he has sent from the locality in which he is situated. He is Resident Engineer in charge of Maintenance of Way Albuquerque, N. M., to Mojan Cal., a distance of 815 miles.

'79.

John A. Curtis, formerly Deputy Surveyor at Phoenix, Ariz., is now a Civil Engineer in Delta, Delta County, Colorado.

J. W. Cousens has just been appointed postmaster at Upper Stillwater.

'81.

O. C. Farrington is assistant to two of the professors, under whom he is studying in Yale College.

E. H. which he Hanover, Cape Eliz

Chas. F. firm of J. Lumber M

George ing board

The en of the B Prescott, of Bangor ing many social acq

Maj. L attend the celebration

Asher Superior,

J. Fred Bros. in draughting Exposition

D. Wil the Exper and will h his studies

THE C Mr. and M the birth o

Small a teries for John, this May first. sons Coll work for t

We are P. Collins Collins H occurred b being ups

E. H. Farrington has resigned the position which he held in the Experiment Station at Hanover, N. H., and is at his father's home in Cape Elizabeth.

Chas. H. Fogg is the junior member of the firm of Jamison & Fogg, Civil Engineers and Lumber Merchants, Greensburg, Pa.

'83.

George A. Sutton is on the School Supervising board at his home in Abbot.

'84.

The engagement of Maj. Clarence S. Lunt, of the Bangor Commercial, and Miss Edith Prescott, daughter of Mr. Charles S. Prescott, of Bangor, is announced. Maj. Lunt is receiving many congratulations from his military and social acquaintances.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Maj. Lunt was one of the Maine party to attend the Washington inaugural centennial celebration in New York.

'85.

Asher Dole is with the City Engineer, at Superior, Wisconsin.

'86.

J. Fred Lockwood, who is at work for Otis Bros. in New York, has been for some time draughting on the Eiffel tower for the Paris Exposition.

'87.

D. Wilder Colby is at work as assistant in the Experiment Station at Cornell University, and will hold that position and also continue his studies until the end of the summer term.

'88.

THE CADET extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Will Philbrook on the event of the birth of an heir, March.

Small and Rogers are to be one of the batteries for the National Base Ball team at St. John, this summer and leave for there about May first. The Champion battery of last seasons College League cannot fail to do good work for the St. John.

We are grieved to hear of the death of Frank P. Collins, a non-graduate, and keeper of the Collins House at Fort Fairfield. His death occurred by drowning, he and three companions being upset from a boat at Aroostook Falls.

Mr. Collins won many friends while in College and all are much shocked to learn of his death.

'90.

C. A. Dillingham and two others are to start a store in Old Town, under the name of the Old Town Clothing Co., and will occupy the store formerly occupied by Keith & Son. The CADET wishes him success in his enterprise.



In looking over the editorial department of our exchanges we are not a little surprised to notice the great diversity of subjects discussed, particularly among those which are considered foremost in the line of college journalism, devoting this division of their paper to the needs of the institution from which they are sent out and so make up an interesting department. This to our mind, is the true sphere of the college paper, though we find a few of our contemporaries, under color of an editorial, soaring far into the scientific and social circles of the outside world, such articles, excellent in themselves, we would place in the literary, where they would be received with just consideration. We do not intend to convey the idea that articles of the above nature are out of their proper place when inserted in a college paper, but we do mean that when they appear as editorials they are in the wrong department.

A short time before going to press we received *The Collegian* for March accompanied by a special request to *notice*. In compliance we would say the most noticeable feature we have as yet found is the tardiness with which this number has appeared, and although we may subject ourselves to censure we cannot refrain from advising our brother *Collegian* to "brace up" if he would receive the support which he so earnestly solicits, and meet us at the appointed time. This number, barring the above, is but additional proof that *The Collegian* is, and can be made, of interest and value

to college men. When the undergraduates can be brought to feel the spirit of editorial No. 1 and to put into practice the suggestions therein offered then only will we "know one another."

We find the *College Chips* endeavoring to raise a "sinking fund" with which to pay up its indebtedness. This is a commendable effort on its part but we are sorry to learn that such an effort is necessary on the part of any college journal. It shows either improper management of the business department or a lack of support from the alumni for whom the college journal is, in a great measure, published. This may perhaps be regarded by many as a broad statement but to the candid person it, nevertheless, is true. We are aware that many when asked to help support a college paper by subscribing will say "Your paper is of no use to me and I don't feel able to subscribe or even to help you in any way." Such a reply does not prove that the publication is not worthy of support, but does show a want of patriotism for his *Alma Mater* on the part of him who has the weakness or indifference to make such a reply. In connection with the latter subject we give a clipping from *The Thersian*:

Bob Burdette says of the man who owes a subscription to a newspaper and will instruct the postmaster to send it back "refused," that "God wasted mud to make him." Yes and poor mud at that. We have had several cases of the above referred to, but we always consoled ourselves with the belief in a future retribution. Although we differ with Robert on some points of theology, yet we must confess that his head is horizontal on this question.

For the benefit of a few we call attention to the following, to all of which we can say amen:

When a class tax has been levied by a majority of the votes cast, it is the duty of every member of that class to meet his obligation. Of course there may be extenuating circumstances, but what business has a student to enjoy the privileges of his class, or even to be in college at all, if he has not beforehand given attention to the cost. A properly apportioned class tax, which has been levied for a justifiable end, should be honorably paid; a student who attempts to ride through college either on horseback or on the shoulders of his fellows, should be ostracised from all class honors and spurned from the society of his classmates as a hybrid who has no place among them.—*University News*.

From *The Beacon* we quote the following, and trust it may be of interest to our readers:

The date of foundation, number of chapters and membership of the fraternities in the college is as follows: Beta Theta Pi, 1839, at Miami, Ohio, has 51 chapters and 6,000 members; Theta Delta Chi, at Union College, New York, in 1847, has 17 chapters and a membership of 2,500; Kappa Kappa Gamma, at Monmouth, Ill., in 1870, has 22 chapters and 1,800 members; Alphi Phi, founded at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1872, numbers 300 graduates and active members, from 5 chapters; Gamma Phi Beta started at Syracuse also, in 1874, has 5 chapters and about 250 members. Of the locals in college Sigma Beta was started in 1887, and Tri Delta in 1888, numbering 15 and 21 respectively. * * *

Of the eight men in the President's Cabinet, Blaine, Proctor, Noble and Miller are college graduates. Proctor and Miller are members of Delta Upsilon, while Noble is a Beta Theta Pi.

Among our exchanges and one in which we find matter of interest both in literary merit and practical life, is the *Dickenson Liberal*. In the April number we find the second of a series of articles entitled "Scums" and from which we clip as below:

American citizenship is abused. It is astonishing what crude ideas a foreigner has of his new relations. To him American nationality is a mere abstraction, a political idea and not a visible power, such as he was accustomed to see in his native land. If voters of Irish birth, for example, were as faithful to the underlying principles of the United States government as they are to the promptings of their Irish traditions and their party, our relations with that nation would assume a new and more cordial aspect. But voters so destitute of the proper conceptions of loyalty to their adopted country cannot be expected to show that they are well-disposed to its good order and happiness. On the other hand it is clear that many of them are beginning to claim the right to jeopardize the peace and quiet of our nation by aiding felonies and abetting crimes, intended to keep up national feuds in their former home. Legally citizens, these men deport themselves as refugees and conspirators, who have come upon neutral ground to raise money and promote crime in the land whence they came.

Such are the scums that Europe has been sending to our shores. Have we not been rather too hospitable for our own good? Such are the scums that have been rising in our own midst. Are we in duty bound to furnish them a living? Nobly charitable as is our country, it cannot afford to have the dignity of its citizenship and the morals of its people polluted by the world's refuse.



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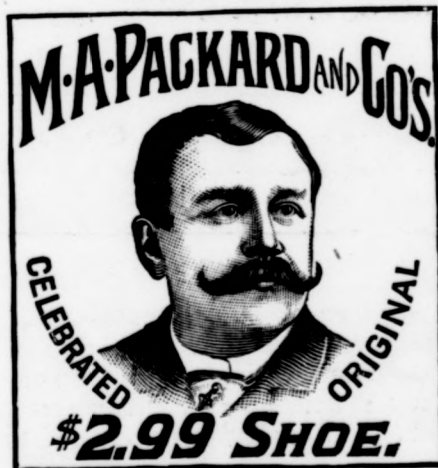
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