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The Cadet September 1889

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. 6.

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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THE opening of the fall term once more brings us together to begin the duties of another year—the last year for many of us in the College course and one year nearer the goal for the students who are below us. To the future we are beginning to turn our eyes and the misty dullness reveals naught of what that future shall be. Should we complain that it is thus, rather let us leave it for our work to penetrate this mist and struggling or walking surely and bravely we will at last reach the clear atmosphere of success and brightness upon the other side of this cloud of mist. Just now it is that we are beginning to more fully realize the importance of our college course and happy is he and I would say most fortunate he is who can look back and feel well content with the work that he has thus far accomplished. Is it not well then to suggest this importance to those below us for upon the thoroughness and excellency of the work that you are now engaged in will depend the degree of success and brightness of the future to which we are turning our anxious eye.

AND so we are called upon to welcome a new class to our halls. Well, '93, we are glad to meet you and extend to you our greeting and wish you a successful career through our institution. We do not wish for

you the brief career of the one who, as the story of old says, entered the front door and was kicked out the back entrance, but rather do we wish to cultivate your acquaintance and gather from our conception of you the idea that the institution will not lack in students of the right stamp when those above you have gone forth. Coming as you do from the High Schools and the academies of our State your opinion of yourself is then at its highest point as you reflect upon the position in which you find yourself as an inmate of a college. That is right, think well of yourself and only let this admiration increase as the naughty sophs above you try to flood this idea from your mind. It is their way of showing their appreciation of you and in looking well to the development of yourself that they exercise this influence over you. But seriously it requires a person of good abilities to complete successfully and thoroughly the work that is laid out for our students, and the one who enters to obtain what he can from the institution must soon begin to realize that he has no easy task before him. Any of the courses require work and the one who shirks this work to any great extent loses sight of the object for which he is at college. We do not believe in so close an application of your time upon your studies that all else is lost sight of, but rather keeping this paramount in your mind, give your attention to the sports, the social enjoyments of life and the other interest of the college as well, and in this way you can immerge from your course not narrow minded and contracted in your principles and actions but rather broad spirited and capable of indulging in life's work with a full appreciation of all that is going on about you in the busy and enjoyable life of to-day.

WE as students are glad to notice the many improvements that are now almost constantly being made not only in the general surroundings of the College and the beautifying effects made upon our campus, but in the changes and increased facilities and improvements which, although perhaps small in themselves, are none the less deserving of attention than are the improvements which are now going on. THE CADET has considered it a part of its sphere of action to bring before the proper

authorities, through its columns, the many suggestions in the way of improvements and changes that are always coming up in the mind of the thinking student, and if these suggestions are looked upon by the ones to whom they are addressed as the suggestions of students who have the welfare of the institution at heart and who, though not perhaps thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties that may beset the carrying out of these suggestions, believe that for the interest of all these ideas should be perfected, then we see no reason why the proper authorities cannot at least give a careful consideration to these suggestions and if possible do what they can in accomplishing that for which the whole body of students may reasonably ask. We do not propose to discuss in this issue any of the changes and improvements for which we have been clamoring for some time past, but just mentioning briefly again what has been asked for in previous numbers of THE CADET, Is it not time that the College had better mail facilities, which could be obtained by the establishment of a Post Office upon the grounds? Is it not time that something be done about a sidewalk where one is so much needed? Is it not time to look into the boarding-house system a little. These and many others are deserving of attention at once and we hope the one who should consider it their duty to look into these matters will bring about these improvements in connection with those improvements that have been and are now going on.

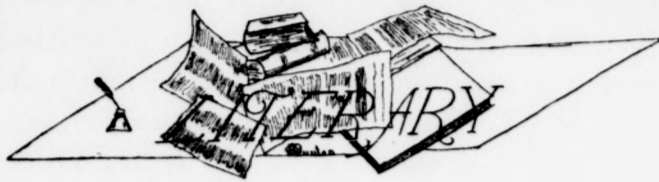
ONE thing that is needed in any institution is a course of lectures each term. We have realized this for some time, but have never fully known how much we were losing until Prof. Rogers gave us his course of lectures on some of the countries of Europe through which he travelled. They were *the* feature of the term, and now that we have found out the amount of good they do us, we are not willing to fall back to the old method, but ask the faculty to have them continued. It is, of course, too much to expect members of the faculty to prepare lectures in addition to their regular work but some one could be procured to deliver a course each term, and we feel warranted in saying that if this could be brought about in no other way, that the students would

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be willing to bear a part of the expense. Since the present students have been in college there have been we think, but two lectures until last term, one by Rev. Mr. Cressey, the other by Prof. Carl Braun, both of Bangor. These were very much enjoyed. In the early history of the college, from 1870 to 1874, we notice there were lectures by such men as K. A. Willard, A.M., J. H. Gregory, A.M., A. S. Packard, Jr., M.D., Prof. James Low, V.S., and others. Why this was discontinued we do not know, but we do know that a course of lectures on science, art, literature, history and many other subjects would be interesting and instructive, and would tend to lead the students out of the rut of one profession into the broad field of learning. We would respectfully ask those in authority to grant our request.

WE students are inclined to look over the improvements which are going on about the campus, and in some cases find a little fault because of the marked delay and slowness with which said improvements are carried on. We cannot see why the operations on the drains for laying the new system of water works cannot be pushed a little more rapidly; and instead of having from one to four men at work, have crew enough to finish the ditching if nothing more, before the ground freezes. Perhaps we do not have sufficient cause for complaint; but, for example, look for a moment at our present water supply, when the wind stops blowing for a short time, the water in the tank is exhausted, and we have to resort to the well in front of the boarding house, the water of which, by the analyses of last term, is not fit to drink under any considerations. Who can wonder that the students look with dissatisfaction on those delays which seem to us wholly uncalled for? But the state of the water is not the only, nor even the worst, sanitary condition which exists around the buildings. There are things which must be attended to at once if the bad sore throats are to be stopped where they are. There has already three students returned home on account of ill health, and we think it time for some measures to be taken to find the cause, and, after finding it (which would not take long) to *try* at least to adopt some remedy.



CONTINENTAL UNITY.

WHEN the French met with defeat on the plains of Abraham, the larger part of North America fell into the hands of the British government. Twenty-four years later, after a protracted struggle with what was then called the American Colonies, Great Britain recognized the facts laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and thus was established the separate nationality and independence of the United States; and it has been thought by many statesmen that it was a political mistake that Canada did not join the Colonies in the American revolt, thus effecting a unity that seems to be so necessary to a people who are one in race, civilization, political and commercial interests, social life and future development.

In order to obtain a proper appreciation of the question of Continental Unity, and to form some idea of its importance to the United States and British America, we must consider the advantages to our country, resulting from an extension of territory, we must consider the effect of such extension on the civilization and commerce of North America. There is a prevailing opinion in this country that Canada possesses an arctic climate, that it is a vast region of frost and snow, a barren and inhospitable waste, and that the acquisition of that country would be of no material benefit to us as a nation. Not so. Canada possesses an area equal to that of the United States proper. It comprises nearly forty per cent. of the whole British Empire, the extent of which is brought to our minds by the Englishmen's boast that the sun always shines on British possessions.

The severity of the climate of Canada that might be expected from its latitude is greatly modified by its low altitude; the mean altitude of North America is seven hundred feet, while that of Canada is about three hundred. Also the vast bodies of fresh water that are on and within its borders have a moderating influence upon its climate, as it is a well-known fact that

including the lakes that diversify its surface, and those that in part surround it, with the rivers that penetrate it, it possesses nearly one half of the fresh water of the entire globe; these with other moderating influences render the climate of Canada very desirable.

But perhaps no better proof of its climatic advantages is found than that which is shown in the quality and quantity of its agricultural products, for it is well known that in the Canadian North West, which some predict will become the granary of the world, is raised in vast quantities the best quality of wheat. It has a favorable geographical position, natural channels of trade, has a splendid railway system, immense areas of fertile soil that have been turned to considerable account by its thin and struggling population. It has vast deposits of iron and coal that await only the touch of American enterprise to make them yield results equal to those of any mineral development on the continent.

Owing to the rapid disappearance of forests in the United States, the lumber lands of Canada are of great importance. Canada also possesses the most valuable fishery on the globe, an inexhaustible source of wealth to any people who are privileged to enjoy it. Malte Brum said of these regions, "Everything is in proper keeping for the development of the combined physical and mental energies of man. There are to be found the hardihood of character which conquers difficulties, the climate which stimulates exertions, and the natural advantages which reward enterprise. Nature has marked out this country for exalted destinies!"

But the question might be asked, why is it that her Southern neighbor has so far outstripped her in wealth and population? Is it due to a lack of energy and ambition? No. It is because there has been a wrong connection or no connection at all with that whole of which she is an essential part. She has been trying for a century to make the great commercial cities of the British Isles as near as those on the Atlantic seaboard. It is because she has encountered an obstacle in the race with her Southern neighbor. What is this obstacle? It is an artificial barrier between the Northern and Southern halves of our continent. It is a tariff wall against which her commerce beats only to

be hurled back upon itself like the waves of the ocean.

If man could not exchange his products with others, the industries would be confined to the poor and meagre arts of savage life. What would the Eastern States have been to-day, if they had been shut out from the West by a line of custom houses? What would the West have been had she been similarly excluded from the Atlantic seaports? It is a free exchange of commodities that keeps our whole body politic glowing with health. What the North has the South lacks, and the South possesses that which the North cannot produce. "The path of nature is the path of human progress" was the axiom of the old evolutionists, and by an examination of the boundaries between different countries, we find that almost invariably they are nature's, that they depend upon the diversities of soil, climate, and conformation of the earth's surface. Not so in North America: here we find two countries inhabited by a people of the same kin, bound together by the same powerful interests but separated by an artificial boundary that is almost as invisible on the land as on the Great Lakes, and this invisible line cuts in twain one of the greatest natural water courses of the world. You might as well sever the arteries between hand and heart, or between the vital extremities of the human body, as draw a barrier across these great channels of popular communication and commercial exchange. Thus can we not see that Continental Unity is nature's design? The broad plains of the great North West, that seem to be the seamless robes of a trinity, bear testimony to this plan, for never did man see lovelier evidence of God's design in nature's unity than in the broad plains that stretch upward from the Southern Gulf. The mental power which is the motor of social progress is set free by contact of man with his fellows, and civilization progresses as society tends toward a broader and closer association.

The civilization of the Canadas is like our own, and, in order for civilization in America to reach that high plane to which the Creator undoubtedly intends it shall reach, it must be through the co-operation of the two Anglo Saxon powers of the New World, brought about by a burial of all religious animosities,

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by an erasing of the artificial boundary from the maps of North America, by the uniting of Canada with our Great Republic.

There are a few people who seem to believe that reciprocity treaty or a commercial union would produce a coalescence of the two countries, but no treaty will ever be accepted by Canada that will not abridge the prosperity of our Republic. We believe in the Monroe doctrine, and we must remember it is as applicable to one part of this continent as to another, and as long as Canada remains an outlying English colony, as long as she is the subject of a foreign power, as long as she remains English in her sentiments, so long, we should in our dealings with her exercise the highest degree of caution. We should not assist England in the establishing of a power north of us that at some future day might dispute our supremacy on this continent. We should never stand idle and let a power grow up to the north of us under a foreign flag, that will be a menace to our future interests, and, as long as Canada remains as she is, weak in population and in military resources, there should be no serious alarm on our part. But let her assume that proportion and magnitude that her undeveloped resources admit, then there arises a grave question, not a question of trade, but a question of empire, a national question effecting the true and lasting interests of the American Republic.

In Continental Unity, Canada, in the light of her future, has more at stake than we. The United States can do without Canada, but Canada so long as she remains as she is, a stunted developer of foreign ideas, will always lag behind in the race of national success. But let her sever the tie that connects her with the Old World and unite her interests with the most free and progressive nation that the civilized world has ever known, then the whole continent of North America with its immense resources and facilities for trade will become an unlimited field for commercial, manufacturing, mining and agricultural operations. What might not be predicted of the result? Who can appreciate the value to the world in general and the Republic in particular of a magnificent empire stretching from the southern boundary to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of which to be a citizen shall be "greater than to be a King?"

J. R. RACKLIFFE.

"THE DRAMA OF HUMAN PROGRESS."

C. A. M., '87.

"ALL the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." So Shakespeare wrote, and mankind attests its truth. How or when the curtain of human history first lifted and revealed man stepping out for the first time on the broad stage which was to be the witness of all his future toils and triumphs; whether by the shore of some vast sea, on the stern side of some rugged mountain range, or on the banks of the wandering Euphrates, flowing through the fertile plains of Mesopotamia, we know not, nor can we ever know; whether his prototype climbed the trees and screamed through the branches of the primeval forests, or, full clad in the beauty and majesty of manhood, first appeared an intellectual and responsible being, is one of the many secrets that fate has locked up from human sight, and men believe as speculation leads or faith teaches. But wherever man was first placed, whatever clime first beheld him, he soon raised himself above a level with the beasts of the forest by his superior intelligence, and then began his long career of progress. The struggle of those early actors to eke out a mere existence from forest and field quickened their inventive powers, and in rude implements of primitive man was laid the foundation of all modern invention and science, while on the rule of the strongest was laid the foundation of all future government. As the first act of the drama passes the scenes shift, the actors change; in place of the lofty forest and "savage men contending with still more savage beast," we behold the plains of the Nile and the Euphrates teeming with the wealth of agriculture, while their emerald banks are set with populous cities; we behold the glittering palaces and towering monuments of Memphis, Ninevah and Babylon; we witness the power and majesty of government in the persons of their ancient kings.

From the banks of the Nile and the plains of Chaldea, we are reaching with strong hands over the Syrian sands, over the Libyan desert, and past the shores of Phœnicia. Keeping pace with the authority of law, we behold the slow

and feeble steps of science, art and learning toiling onward in their work of fulfilling the destiny of man; while from the sacred temples, from the ever burning fires on the mountain tops, from the altars erected to the holy stars, rise the prayers and supplications of the ancient religions, bearing with them all the hopes and fears of mankind—vague hopes of immediate and future blessings, the dread of death and future punishment.

Thus the scenes and acts of the "Human Drama," drawn by the flying steed Time, roll on; kings live and die, dynasties flourish and decline, nations rise and fall.

The scepter of despotic government strengthened by the advance of civilization controls all beneath its sway, until it touches the waters of the *Ægean*; there the night of despotism is arrested, the strength of the Persian scepter is weakened, for a branch of the great Aryan division of the human family, established on the plains of Greece, now opposes, with the courage and the self-devotion of their race, the hitherto unconquerable Persian arms.

Now for the first time the civilization of the East is arrayed against the civilization of the West; the progress of the past against the progress of the future; and not only this but there on the plains of Marathon, Liberty, rising from her stronghold, contends for the first time with despotism.

The field of Marathon is lost and won! But liberty finally triumphs; she drives back the Persian hosts from the shores of her birthplace, and by the "Peace of Cimon" she links the first fetters on absolutism, and curbs while she defies the desperate power of the Eastern monarchs.

This accomplished under the genial influence of national independence and political liberty as dispensed by the Senate of Sparta and the assembly and Areopagus of Athens, the intellectual and social advancement of mankind make rapid progress. There now rises before us upon the horizon a brilliant sun around which revolve a multitude of lesser luminaries; there stands Pericles, the greatest of all ancient statesmen, whose genius and power establish Athens as the mistress of the sea and the leading state of Greece. To Athens' "studious walks and shades" flock all the great minds, the poets, the orators, the philosophers.

Art and her sister, poetry, are now raised to sublime heights by the school of Phidias, the brush of Parrhasius and the daring flights of Homer and Pindar. Now Attic tragedy walks the stage with *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, while comedy follows with lightsome step.

Now the Grecian philosophers, seeking cause and reason for all things, the very origin of life and being, gradually evolve system out of the chaos of common belief and conjecture, and though some of their arguments and the conclusions which they drew are false and spurious, yet the keen insight and deep thought of *Pythagoras*, *Aristotle* and others finds a broad base upon which is built the great structure of modern science and philosophy; and that inspired philosopher, *Socrates*, in whom culminates the moral thought of Greece, by his teachings, opens the way for the advent of Christianity in an age to come. Greece presents herself to us as a country composed of independent states, governed by the people and for the people; but within herself she contains the seeds of discord, and it is the perpetual quarrels and war that this discord engenders that finally hurls the most progressive nation of ancient times from her proud throne down to the station of a tributary province of a foreign state.

The fall of Greece brings to view her conqueror from across the Ionian sea, from the plains of Italy comes that indomitable foe, Rome, which finally subdues her. But does the fall of the most enlightened nation of the world portend the downfall of knowledge and civilization, or does it merely signify that another nation, one more energetic and powerful than Greece, shall by overthrowing her, put to a better use Grecian art and science?

See from her Seven Hills proud Rome sending forth her conquering legions! See, with her iron hand she brings under subjection the different nations of the world one by one, totally destroying their customs and their forms of government. She places in their stead her soldiers, her governors, her laws and her language. Rome's firm and far extending rule is especially adapted to the spread of her inflexible ideas; but behold! Greek art and philosophy, which are held in such high esteem at Rome became known wherever Roman legions pene-

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trate from her faiths; her religion is debased and degraded by the superstitions and deceits of all nations; her practices are dictated by selfishness, greed and cruelty, while those hydra-headed monsters, luxury and anarchy eat their way into her very vitals.

Who, beholding Rome at the height of her glory and ambition, adorned with the sports of conquered cities, the knowledge, the wealth and the power of all previous ages centered in herself, who as he sees the pride and arrogance of the metropolis of the world can help repeating those famous words: "The day shall surely come when sacred Troy will fall, and Priam and the people of ash-speared Priam all." But lo, in this desolation of moral night over the Judean hills a star arises, lighting up those worn roadways of the world, over which for centuries all the science, the learning and the law of ages have passed. This Star of Bethlehem sheds a soft radiance over even Rome's declining days, over her last struggles, her death throes and final fall—a radiance which is never obliterated, but whose influence is transmitted like coals from an everlasting fire to the nations which are born with the fall of Rome.

With Rome's fall civilization seems to *stop* and *hesitate*. But in the forests and fastnesses of the north, there among the Goths and Vandals, barely raised from barbarism by contact with the civilized Roman, the spirit of liberty still lives, and in those half-barbarian hosts rests the only hope of future progress.

By them, new states, new governments, new customs are established. Then the gloom of the Dark Ages settles down upon the new nations; it is a time of oppression, of ignorance, and of misrule, a time of change and peril, but also a time of strong religious belief, of advancement, uniform and permanent. Out of this age of darkness came the monarchies of modern Europe.

While these infant states struggling onward over the slow paths of progress, dispising alike the literature and philosophy of Greece, and the laws of Rome, another nation rising in the East, spreading along the African Mediterranean, has preserved these monuments of ancient greatness for the world's future use. In the libraries of the Saracens is stored the learning of Greece and Rome, in their colleges the arts and sci-

ences are again revived. But the Saradnic nation in turn succumbed to a power far greater than its own. Then the knowledge and power so laboriously collected was imparted to its conquerors.

Who were its conquerors? The helmeted knights of the crusader's hosts who fought for the cross against the crescent, whose speech was the many tongues of modern Europe, whose institutions contained the germs of modern liberty and modern progress. Now through the gloom of the Dark Age breaks the dawn of an era of progress, such as the world never looked upon before. With astonished eyes we watch the scenes and acts of the great drama as they fly past with the rapidity of thought.

Religious and political reformation and revolution now appear and disappear, submerged in torrents of blood, but the sun of progress ever shines brighter and brighter. Despotism falls, but liberty restrained by law, advances with firm and dauntless step.

Now upon the remnants of Roman law and Grecian art and philosophy is built the edifice of modern civilization. By invention and discovery new worlds of science and research are laid open for development. The art of printing an inestimable boon to mankind is invented the powerful forces of nature, steam and electricity are chained down for human use; and numerous other inventions testify as they pass by us to the progress of mankind.

We now view the civilization of the present time, and as we to-day behold man standing on the height he has reached, as we see him struggling to climb still higher, we stop and ask whither does this continental struggle for progress and advancement lead, where does it end?

Question the greatest statesman, the most renowned philosophers of time they will answer, they know not.

Before the future into which we attempt to look hangs an impenetrable veil which none may thrust aside.

The lantern of our feeble knowledge lights up the way around us for a short distance, but beyond that all is darkness. We see what may be accomplished and what should be accomplished to-morrow; we may daily see what may be done, but beyond this we do not know. Fate is speechless, destiny is dumb and

the secret of the future has never been told.

We may have our own ideas as to whither this progress is tending, they are only conjectures; we may spread the gloom of midnight upon the future, or paint it with the brightness of the noonday sun; but paint it how we will, we color not the future, we color merely our own thoughts. But look, as we gaze into the darkness of the future, the gleaming lamp of faith with its brilliant rays light up the darkened way before us.

Faith, trusting, relying upon the progress that has been made, on the work that has been accomplished, points to nobler heights than man has yet attained, reveals to our half believing senses the progress yet to come. Lo, before our eyes appear the nations of the world; they are bound closer together in peaceful unity, and liberty, law and knowledge transcend all former achievements. In the van of the nations we behold America; and where wave the stars and stripes, there we see the home of freedom, there the leaders of the great continuous struggle in which all the world contends.

In the tremendous effort of mankind to lift humanity, to touch the very heavens themselves, each man adds his strength directly or indirectly; it is only given to every man to do his best. "Let him that may work, work his doomed deeds ere death comes."



Squab, Halt!

Simple Algebra.

Examination subject.

Conglomeration of dye stuff.

T-i-p-p-e-r. Let's go to bed.

Wonder if Nicholas sold his curtains.

I only threw one little pail of water, Mr. President.

"Leave those coffee pots alone, or I'll fire you out."

Simple algebra oftentimes troubles the wisest heads.

Company drill was resumed August 20th.

The all absorbing question of the day—How do you like Calculus?

How well the freshmen like to go home and see mamma.

The sound of the harpist is heard on the campus. Pass around the hat.

The new chairs for the chapel have been placed in position and add greatly to the attractive appearance of the hall.

The junior mechanicals have commenced vice-work under the instruction of Mr. Webb.

Setting-up drill began, for the new men, August 8th.

Ninety-one has a pair of inseparables in Cobb and Flanagan.

The boarding house has received a coat of paint and has a very attractive appearance on the outside.

Valid natures have to be recorded before Chapel now.

Lieut. E. E. Hatch, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics has the juniors in Calculus this term, in place of Mr. Hart, the former occupant of the chair.

Small, '88, the crack twirler of the St. Johns A. A. club was on the campus Aug. 18th.

This is the season when the cry "Freshman wet," followed by a wild rush on the part of the brave "sophs" to get a glimpse of the poor unfortunate, is heard on every hand.

S. E. Rogers, '88, more familiarly known as "Misery," paid the college a flying visit Aug. 19th. He looked the same as ever, with his happy ways and "Big Injun" complexion and everybody was glad to see him once more.

Is that a map of the Johnstown Disaster? Mr. Lord.

Ed. Clark, '91, has purchased the college book and stationery store from C. G. Cushman and will continue it in the future.

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The regular weekly meetings of the college branch of the Y. M. C. A. have been commenced and are proving very successful. The large attendance of students at the meetings must prove gratifying to the hard working members of the association.

The sophomores in French have begun the translation of Victor Hugo's *Quatrevingt-treize*. Rather a suggestive title as regards the freshmen.

The college and station have jointly purchased the Ellis Collection of North American Fungi, embracing twenty-three hundred species. This collection will prove a great benefit to the students of cryptogame Botany.

On and after Aug. 28th, the new men will drill daily, in anticipation of a trip to Lewiston this fall.

The new band instruments have arrived and the band will practice daily hereafter.

The Sophomores in Agriculture and Chemistry began Elementary Laboratory work on the 28th

Through the kindness of Hon. Rufus Prince, the students will again have the pleasure of attending the Maine State Fair as a battalion. The annual encampment of the Cadets is a custom from which much benefit is derived and we would be sorry to see it lapse into disuse.

The council, that awe-inspiring (?) executive body of our institution has been organized with the following members: Seniors, H. Clark and A. C. Hardison; Juniors, E. R. Merrill, W. E. Keith; Sophomore, S. M. Timberlake; Freshman, J. M. Webster.

It is rather hard times when two noble Juniors are obliged to snooze in the corridors, while the festive Freshmen are permitted to enjoy the comforts of good rooms, but alas such is the sad state of affairs in Oak Hall at the present time.

The valuable herbarium, donated to the college by J. G. Clark, Esq., of Bangor, has been brought from Andover, Mass., where Prof. Harvey went for it, and stored in Coburn Hall, awaiting arrangement. The study of the plants preparatory to the final arrangement will begin at an early date. Prof. Harvey reports

the collection much richer than it was originally supposed to be.

The Zoological department has recently added by purchase, to its collection, some type mammals, embracing a peccary, armadillo, omithorhychus, cony, spiny, ant-eater, wombat and opossum. These will add much to the facilities for studying Vertebrate Zoology.

On account of the large number of students who wish to pursue the mechanical course, it has been necessary to replace the temporary bench in the middle of the wood-shop, greatly to the inconvenience of both students and instructors. In no other department of our college is the lack of room so much felt as in the mechanical. We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when accommodations will be sufficient for the large and constantly increasing number of students who intend to follow this useful and important branch of investigation.

The Q. T. V. fraternity have leased the farm building, which is now occupied by the janitor, as a chapter house. Extensive repairs are being done upon it and it will make a very pleasant lodge when entirely completed.

Ninety-three's class elections held August 13th, resulted in the choice of the following officers: Pres. W. W. Crosby, Bangor; Vice-Pres. J. R. Morris, Bangor; Sec. and Treas. H. M. Smith, Bangor; Base Ball Manager, E. Hamlin, Bangor; Councilman J. M. Webster, Augusta; Executive Committee, C. H. Gannett, W. C. Hammett, Geo. Hutchinson.

The Junior Civils took a trip down the Maine Central R. R. between Bangor and Orono, August 13, in order to observe the practical application of certain sciences to railroad construction.

Manager Jones has organized the base ball nine and will soon arrange some interesting games with the Rocklands, Bangors and other clubs. The prospects for a prosperous base ball season are excellent and our nine will undoubtedly do some good work. The following men report daily for practice on the diamond, Bird, Rich, Blackington, Stewart, Keith, Drew, Babb, Lord, Pierce, Swan, Atherton, Clark, Hamlin.

L. W. Riggs, '85, who has a fine position as professor of Physics at Mt. Hermon, Mass., was at Orono the first of the term.

The Sophomores began work in the Physical Laboratory on August 20.

A. W. Sargent, '88, who is passing a vacation at his former home in Bangor, paid the college a short visit August 20th. He is at present engaged in mercantile business in Seattle, W. T.

The literary exercises for the term consist of themes by the Seniors in four sections. The Juniors in four sections have declamations. The Sophomores in three divisions also have declamations.

At the class elections of ninety-two on Aug. 14, M. L. Bristol, Canton, Conn., was chosen Pres.; H. M. Prentiss, Brewer, Vice-Pres.; F. S. Tolman, Milo, Sec.; J. F. Alexander, Richmond, Treas.; W. H. Atkinson, Brunswick, Historian; C. M. Randlett, Richmond, Coll.; Geo. Rich, Bethel, B. B. Manager; J. C. Gibbs, C. M. Randlett, R. H. Fernald, M. E. Farrington, Executive Committee.

Two new buildings are in course of construction on the college grounds, one for the accommodation of the janitor, the other for Mr. Shaw, farm superintendent. The janitor's is being put up across the main road from the orchard, and although small, will undoubtedly be adequate for the purpose intended. The other of about the same size is near the farm buildings. The work is being pushed forward rapidly and they will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Prof. Harvey has made a very extensive report upon the habits and methods of destruction of the apple maggot, (*trypteta pomonella*) as observed in an orchard of Cumberland and this report, although not showing any profitable way to exterminate the pest, will certainly be of great assistance to the farmers and fruit growers of the districts in which this annoying insect operates.

We are glad to learn from one of Prof. Roger's Literature class that the Cuckoo and Nightingale belong to the race of fowls. This piece of information from such a source, most clearly proves that we live in a very progressive age.

A large part of the campus around the baseball diamond is being plowed and will be converted into a parade ground. This is a need that has been felt by the students for a long time. A good drill ground will not only reduce the exertion of drilling to a minimum, but will also add greatly to precision of the maneuvers.

Pres. Fernald began his lectures on falling bodies before the Sophomores on August 23. Some of this class seem to be well versed in the laws of falling liquids and also have a great desire to impart their knowledge to the Freshmen.

Work has been begun on the new water supply system for the college buildings. The pumping station is to be in the western portion of the grounds near the river, and all of the buildings now on the grounds will be connected and provision will also be made for some that are to be erected in future time. A large amount of ledge will have to be blasted and the work is necessarily slow, but when it is completed we will have a system of water works that will be an ornament and lasting benefit to the college grounds. The work is being carried forward under the supervision of Prof. Hamlin, which is a guarantee that it will be done in the most thorough and substantial manner.

Is it not queer that the students can not have the privilege of using the library at any time during the week days, when they have a subject to look up or a few minutes in which to read. As it is now the library is opened one and a half hours during two afternoons of the week and a short time Saturday forenoon. The professors are constantly referring the students to the library. Advise us how to get in please.

They say: that divine services are held at Stillwater; that Steady Quick is quite a baseball player; that Fatty has the monitor book for Hudson; that Joe made a map of the Bradley Washout; that Giraffe got quite wet one night at the beginning of the term; that Buff is playing great ball for the Bangors; that ninety-two has elected Tyler Secretary of War and Prince Secretary of the Navy; that General is a trifle near sighted; that Double Quick ran

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from Wingate Hall to Oak Hall, that the cause of this wonderful display of speed was the supper bell; that Johnny thinks alcohol is bad stuff to take; that somebody likes to experiment with experimental corn; that Hayes waters the coffee; that woman suffrage is allowable in ninety-three; that ninety-three runs in extremes, Giraffe and Charley H. for instance; that Kickapoo lost some pillows; that the fresheys are a shade obstinate; the Sergeant-Major fell out of his bed room window.

The fiftieth annual convention of Beta Theta Pi was held at Wooglin-on-Chautauqua, N. Y., at the fraternity's Club House, four days, beginning July 23d. About sixty delegates were present, representing two thirds of the chapters of the fraternity. A reception and ball was given Wednesday evening. Invited guests were present from the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, among them the Yale Glee Club. Delegates were present for the first time from the new chapters at Dartmouth and Syracuse. The convention was a success not only as a social gathering, but also from a business point of view. The Maine State chapter was represented by John Bird 2nd, 90, who reports a most enjoyable time.



The "Personal" Editor desires to say to those who could send him any personal items, which come under their observation and which would be of interest to the readers of "THE CADET," that all such would be gratefully received. Address, Personal Editor of "CADET," Orono, Me.

Mr. F. H. Clergue sailed from New York, Aug. 14th, bound for Europe on business connected with the Persian Railway scheme. Mr. Clergue's name is not in the catalogue so we

are not able to place him in his class. We would respectfully suggest to the proper authorities that his name be not omitted from the next catalogue.

'74.

George I. Trickey, of Caribou, had a narrow escape from death recently. He with Judge Smith, of Presque Isle, was returning from Madawaska in a heavy covered carriage, and while coming down a long descent, the pole strap broke, letting the heavy carriage on the horses and frightening them into a run. Just as they reached the bottom and were dashing along furiously, the pole slipped from the neck yoke and broke within three feet of the whiffle trees. The stump dropped down and caught, the horses cleared from the carriage and Mr. Trickey shot out over the foot board as if from a cannon. Fortunately he escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Trickey will pass the fall and winter in Oklahoma.

'75.

Louis C. Southard was born in Portland, Me., April 1st, 1854, was in the class of 1877, at Boston University Law School; admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Portland in July, 1877, and located in this village the November following. He was elected to the Legislature in 1886. He is a thorough Republican, active in all that appertains to Republicanism. Mr. Southard is a deep thinker, thoughtful, careful and anxious to do what is just right.—*Aroostook Herald*, Presque Isle, July 10.

Dr. Alton J. Jackson, of East Jefferson, has been elected President of the Castine Alumni Association, which was recently incorporated at Camden. Dr. Jackson was for a while connected with the class of '75, but left here and graduated from the Eastern State Normal School at Castine in 1877.

'76.

Mr. H. M. Estabrooke, Maine State College, and now one of the leading instructors in the Gorham Normal School, was in the city this noon on his way to Ocean Park, where he is to read a paper at a meeting of teachers.—*Whig and Courier*, July 23.

Hon. Wm. T. Haines has been reappointed trustee of the college by Gov. Burleigh, upon

the recommendation of the Alumni Association which he represents upon the board. There could not have been a better choice as Mr. Haines is one of the most active members of the board. Mr. Haines delivered the fourth of July oration in China, and his effort is highly spoken of by his auditors.

'77.

E. H. Dakin is a director in the recently organized Maine Real Estate and Investment Company, of Bangor, which has a capital of \$100,000.

James W. Weeks is doing a flourishing business as architect at 1626 Sixth Avenue, North Des Moines, Iowa.

S. W. Gould of Skowhegan, has been elected President of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, recently organized in Skowhegan.

'78.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Crosby, of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting at the residence of Hon. Josiah Crosby, in Dexter. Mr. Crosby is one of the energetic graduates of the Maine State College who has been very successful in the West.—*Commercial*, Aug. 8.

'79.

Mr. Alton J. Shaw, who has a position with E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has been contributing a series of articles on Strength of Materials to the *Milling Engineer*.

'80.

Prescott Keyes, Jr., of Richmond, who completed two years of the course in Civil Engineering with the class of '80 has come back to college to finish the course with the class of '91.

Mr. Albert H. Brown, who for the last few years has been engaged in the coal business in Oldtown, in company with T. F. Mishou has purchased another stand and will open his new office about Sept. 1st.

Charles W. Fernald has been appointed Postmaster at South Levant.

Charles M. Allen, who has been a teacher in Wyoming Seminary, Penn., for seven years has secured a position in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Allen and wife have been visiting his father in Readfield.

'81.

Henry W. Brown, Professor of Ethics and Penmanship in the New Hampton Literary Institute has been on a vacation to his old home in Maine.

Walter A. White was married in Troy, Me., June 29, 1889, to Miss Georgie A. Ward of that place. "THE CADET" extends congratulations. Mr. White has been chairman of the Republican town committee of Newport since 1886. He has a good law business in Newport and is quite largely interested in timber and timber lands in the West.

Born to Chas. H. Fogg and Rebecca Barclay Fogg, of Greensburg, Pa., a daughter, Hester Barclay, March 2d, 1889.

'82.

Chas. W. Brown, who for ten years past has been draughtsman with C. & E. W. Bradford, Indianapolis, Ind., has secured an appointment as draughtsmen in the patent office at Washington.

"THE CADET" expresses heartfelt sympathy with Alfred J. Keith and wife, of Oldtown, at the death of their son Justin, who died Aug. 16th, aged 6 months.

Charles Swan Bickford, who has been since graduation connected with the wholesale grocery house of Swan & Libby Bros., Belfast, has entered upon a different business and one in which his many friends can but prophesy a career of brilliant success. Mr. Bickford has purchased of the estate of the founder, the late Hon. Jos. B. Hall, the entire interest of the *Aroostook Herald*, published at Presque Isle, and assumed the management of that paper August 8. Mr. Bickford, although not having been connected with any paper, is not a novice in literary work for since graduation, and indeed while in college his ready pen has been steadily at work in many different lines of action. He has the many fitting qualities that make a good journalist; having been an excellent scholar while in college, his retentive memory has held within control what was there gained and what has since been obtained by careful, thoughtful and complete reading. His style is clear and forcible and some very pointed editorials may be expected from his pen. As he has been in

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the past he cannot fail from being in the future, an ardent supporter of the Maine State College in everything that will maintain and promote its highest welfare. Mr. Bickford has received a cordial welcome into the journalistic field by the prominent papers of the State who wish for him success in his new profession. THE CADET can but add its voice in wishing for the *Aroostook Herald* and its editor the great success which he deserves.

'83.

L. W. Taylor has been re-elected principal of the commercial department at the Maine Central Institute.

Dr. Lewis Robinson, Jr., who has been connected with the Eastern Maine State Fair in the horse department for the past three years has been appointed assistant secretary of the association and he has entered upon his duties at the secretary's office. Dr. Robinson's extended experience at the fair has made him perfectly familiar with his duties and he will make a very valuable official.—*Bangor Commercial*.

'84.

W. R. Pattangall is on a trip to S. America. He will probably be gone about a year.

John E. Hill retired from the Signal Service in July and has an office as civil engineer in Lander, Wyoming Territory.

'86.

G. F. Black has been very sick with an attack of typhoid fever, but we are glad to learn that he is now recovering.

Irving B. Ray has been released by the "Bostons" to Baltimore. The sum paid for his release was \$500.

'87.

A. S. Ruth is resident engineer for the Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor R. R., Washington Territory, on the division extending from Summit to Elma. Irving M. Clark is leveller on the same division.

D. W. Colby, who is connected with the Vermont Experiment Station, has been at his home in Skowhegan lately.

A. R. Saunders has gone to Washington Territory, where he will engage in Civil Engineering.

Fenton Merrill has been at his home in Orono this summer, and his jovial "phiz" is seen occasionally on the campus.

Chas. T. Vose, who is employed as assistant on the Wilmington & Northern R. R., is to visit the M. S. C. and his home in Milltown about September 6, on a two weeks vacation.

'88.

John R. Boardman has been promoted from the position of the Gardiner correspondent of the *Kennebec Journal* to local editor upon that paper.

F. S. Brick has resigned his position as principal of the Searsport High School, to accept a similar position in the High School at Berlin Falls, N. H., at an increased salary.

R. H. Marsh has been chosen principal of the High School at Searsport, to take the position vacated by Mr. Brick. Mr. Marsh has had charge of the dining room of one of the Camden hotels this summer.

J. W. Hatch has finished his course at the Bussey Institute, Jamacia Plains, Mass., and is to teach this fall at St. Albans, Me.

Mr. Abram Sargent, of Seattle, W. T., is visiting at his former home in this city. He has been away several years and his friends are glad to see him back.—*Whig and Courier*.

We took considerable interest in looking at a cane which Mr. Sargent affirmed was in a safe in Seattle during the great fire there. We have been unable to ascertain whether the safe was in the fire or not.

T. G. Lord, of Skowhegan, spent a week of his vacation this summer with E. H. Elwell, Jr., at the latter's home in Deering. It is rumored that on a trip to the islands "Tom" was quite overcome with emotion.

N. E. Wilson is at his home in Orono and puts in his spare time in making personal investigations in Chemistry at the college laboratory. Mr. Wilson will go to Cornell University about September 25th to take a post-graduate course in Chemistry.

W. J. Hancock will accompany Mr. Wilson to Cornell, also intending to take a post-graduate course in Chemistry.

Sidney S. Twombly has been obliged to give up his laboratory work in the Arkansas State Experiment Station on account of sickness. Mr. Twombly will go to Montreal in the fall, where he will attend to the study of Veterinary Science at McGill University.

'89.

John Reed is filling the position of book-keeper for the Kennebec Fibre Co., at Benton Falls, during the absence of the regular scribe.

G. G. Freeman is studying law in his father's office in Cherryfield, and contemplates entering a law school soon.

A. H. White is superintending the erection of a large tramway for Witherbeas, Sherman & Co., at Port Hudson, N. Y., being employed by the Trenton Iron Co., of Trenton, N. J.

Mark White is canvassing Orono in the interests of a life insurance company.

F. P. Briggs is attending to his department of work at the college as instructor in Physiology and Botany.

'90.

N. C. Grover has been acting as rodman on the Somerset R. R. which is in process of construction between Carratunk Falls and Bingham. Mr. Grover has had employment there since the 15th of May.



We consider our work as *exchange* editor to consist more largely in calling the attention of the editors of the CADET to the commendable appearance, arrangement and composition of those papers which come to us, and in bringing to the notice of the students of the college those events transpiring at the other colleges which are of interest to them as students, than in attempting anything in the line of literary crit-

icism, thus hoping to make the *exchange* column of service at once to the editors of the CADET and to the students of the college. We shall, therefore, in dealing with our exchanges more especially aim to commend whatever we find in them that is deserving, than to attempt criticism.

In order to give ample room for a full report of all the exercises of last commencement, the *exchanges* were crowded from the July number of the CADET; consequently we have a very broad field in which to work. The exchange table fairly groans under the weight of college journals which have accumulated since last June, there being in many cases two and even three numbers of the same periodical.

The Ivy number of the *Bowdoin Orient* contains a parody on the first few lines of Cæsar, beginning with the familiar words, "All gaul is divided into three parts," and names those parts as Chin, Cheek and Brass. The article then continues with a description and the boundaries of the three parts. The article shows ingenuity and ought to be circulated among the freshmen in every college in the country. Such articles make a college paper interesting and make students liberal in their support.

It is dangerous for a poor man to become a candidate for a public office. His character is assailed, his faults and sins are magnified and scattered through the land. He who entered with a blameless character frequently comes out of a political campaign without either office or reputation. In that case the newspapers let him alone, but if he succeed in entering public life he must submit to the publications of all sorts of things which properly belong to the private life of himself and family. The newspaper is considered as a great educator, but it is difficult to conceive what education is derived from all this.—*Ex.*

What follows will indicate that the students of Ohio Wesleyan University have an excellent record in base ball.—Last week was a gala week in base ball for Delaware. Three games were played. The first came off Wednesday between our boys and the Wittenburg team. It was close and exciting throughout, and in it the O. W. U. team met their first defeat at the

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College Transcript.

Yale's new gymnasium will be built at a cost of \$150,000, and will be three stories high, of brick.

After careful examination we find the CADET to be ably edited, but we also think it has the "blues." No doubt every one of its readers agree with us in this respect. After handling it awhile our hands were perfectly blue. Its managers ought to see to it that the CADET no longer imparts its "blues" to those who have occasion to handle it.—*Ex.*

The Hamilton boys were very successful in the intercollegiate at Albany; and, as the *Review* puts it, won glory enough, nine firsts, nine seconds.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Colby will have a fine addition to her buildings and facilities for instruction, in Shannon Observatory which is now under process of building. It not only consists of an Observatory but also of a Physical laboratory to be used for special investigations.

Miss Mana Mitchell, the noted astronomist, is dead. She was until last year connected with Vassar College, where she had been for twenty-two years.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

W. G. M.....F. T. Dow.
V. G. M.....J. W. Owen.
Cor. Sec'y.....Geo. P. Gould.

Maine State Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres.....C. S. Williams.
V. Pres.....Cyrus Hamlin.
Cor. Sec.....Wallace R. Farrington.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the } L. H. Jones,
Twelfth Gate. } Wm. Patten.
} F. C. Moulton.
} M. L. Bristol.

Y. M. C. A.

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

Pres.....Geo. E. Keyes.
V. Pres.....M. L. Bristol.
Cor. Sec.....H. V. Starett.

Reading Room Association.

Pres.....C. C. Harvey.
V. Pres.....J. W. Steward.
Sec.....A. W. Drew.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres.....J. S. Ferguson.
V. Pres.....G. M. Gay.
Sec.....G. H. Babb.

Base Ball Association.

Pres. and Manager.....L. H. Jones.
V. Pres.....J. W. Steward.
Sec.....C. H. Nealley.

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