

Fall 12-15-1889

## The Cadet December 1889

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 9.

## 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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Single Copy..... .15

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

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

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The attention of subscribers is called to our many advertisers. They are all reliable and deserve your patronage. It is only justice for students, as well as others, to help those who help them.



GOOD-bye until next term. THE CADET wishes its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

AGAIN the Coburn Cadets, this time Company "B," have come off victors in a competitive drill. Surely the martial spirit thoroughly pervades the College.

WE call the attention of our readers to the interesting article that we publish under our literary department entitled Evolution of the Present Weather Bureau from the Original Signal Service, by Wm. Morey, '85. Mr. Morey is connected with the Chief Signal Office at Washington, in an important position and is thoroughly acquainted with the Signal Service. To those who consult the weather reports of the daily papers, it may be interesting to know something of the system by which "Old Probabilities" issues the forewarnings of the weather to the people of the United States.

BOYS think up something for THE CADET during the leisure moments of your vacation and return to college and our sanctum with manuscripts, such subjects as "Teaching," "Winter life in the Country," "How I spent my vacation," etc., etc. Perhaps you

can relate a story of your Christmas ride with your best girl," or something of that sort. Any way see if you can't send us in something before our next issue. "Ye editors" have been thinking strongly of offering a prize for articles for publication in hopes of awakening some of the latent talent within you for use in filling the columns of THE CADET. We may do so next term, so you might be preparing an article to compete.

WE have noticed in the papers recently, (*The Maine Farmer* we believe being the leader in the matter,) a scheme which they have been advocating of establishing within the State a "Dairy Institute" for thorough instruction in this important branch of agricultural work. The Maine State College would claim the right of having such an institution placed under its supervision and would gladly welcome a department of this kind into such a connection. Dairy Farming is in Maine receiving more attention than formerly but under such conditions as to require more education in the matter in order to obtain the best results and insure a good profit in the business. The day when the cream from an inferior stock changed into butter by the "up and down" churn and so cared for as to appear on the market as an inferior article, has passed by. The day has come when the butter of the market is obtained from the milk of the best stock, carefully transformed by improved and economical methods, appears upon the market in such conditions that oleomargarine can not compete and returns to the dairyman a good profit from an honest article. To enter into this business, then, requires a good knowledge of the subject, and the business itself would warrant more attention being paid to the study of it than has heretofore been considered essential. While the students of the Agricultural course take up the study of this branch from a text book, it is evident that not enough time or study is given the matter, supplemented by scarcely any practical work, to more that obtain a few general principles on the subject. Such an institute established under the charge of a competent dairyman would give increased facilities for the agricultural students to take up this branch more completely, while

it would give to those who only cared to pursue here a course in this branch an opportunity of obtaining a good knowledge of the most improved and practical methods of managing a dairy farm, creamery, or cheese factory. We hope that the State will so consider the matter as to bring about the establishment of a Dairy Institute at the Maine State College at a not distant day.

SO much attention is now being given to military affairs and such proficiency is gained by the members of the Corp of Cadets, that it would seem proper if such was recognized and mentioned through the means of a Military diploma, certifying as to the proficiency of those who have received the instructions in this branch of our institution. We believe that some time ago such certificates were granted stating the competency of those holding a diploma to serve as a Lieutenant in the Militia of the State. A similar diploma is desired at the present time, and it is hoped that those having the matter under their control will so consider the matter as to again grant diplomas to those who graduate hereafter who are entitled to such recognition.

THE challenge sent out as mentioned in our last issue was not accepted by any military company of the State. Its limitations as to time may have been the chief reason for the non-acceptance yet we believe that there were other reasons than this that prevented a drill. Reasons which were not especially mentioned, but seeming to us to be apparently the prominent ones. The challenge was issued to "any company of the State, (preferably the Portland Cadets or Montgomery Guards, as they lay claim to the championship,) to meet them in a competitive drill for the championship of the State, as a *Company*. Such drill to take place before *November 20*, and at such place and under such arrangements as should be made hereafter." To the challenge Captain Baker, of the Portland Cadets made reply, stating that lack of time to ensure a financial success, and inability to obtain a hall in Portland before the time mentioned, would be reasons for not accepting such a challenge. Captain Hartnett, of

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the Montgomery Guards, combining with his letter to the papers about the Coburn Cadets a bit of sarcasm replied that the militia being composed of working men was not supposed to compete with them in the study of military or *agriculture*. The latter company it seems was somewhat afraid of the Coburn Cadets, while it seems that the Portland Cadets, who pretend to be ready at any time to defend their right to the championship must have considered the time too short to prepare for a struggle with such well drilled men as the Coburn Cadets proved themselves to be. It is probable that the militia will be tried next Spring for it is the intention of the Cadets to immediately upon their return prepare for a drill with the company, claiming the championship. We trust they will be as successful as formerly.

THERE occurred upon the latter part of the last term a series of actions upon the results of which we wish to speak a word rather than upon the actions themselves. That "a calm always precedes a storm" is never more true than when applied to student life. When the quiet studious habits seem to be exerting a beneficial influence over a student body, then it may often be that storms are brewing which must burst with sudden fury upon the usual placid stream of college life. Such a storm burst out at that time and the usually orderly students succumbed to the wild boyish spirit lying dormant within them and under its influence hesitated not at actions which would at other times seem utterly beneath them. The actions themselves were unexcuseable and consisted in such as breaking glass and afterwards deluging the corridors with water, intended for Freshmen or even upper Class-men who might happen to be within range. Not content with this the contents of pillow cases were added to the confusion and old furniture came in for rough treatment and destruction—such was the nature of the affair. Those concerned in breaking glass we apprehended and were made to settle for the damage done. The actions occurring later resulted in the suspension of one of the students for refusing to give the faculty the names of those concerned in the affair. This penalty was severe, uncalled for, and devoid of

results other than the disgrace unjustly devolved upon the student. It has been proved time and time again that among students "peaching" as it is termed is beyond them, and to obtain evidence against a fellow student requires oftentimes nothing less than the interference of State authorities and subjection of the witness to the penalty for "contempt of court." We are in hopes that this result of what we consider rather hasty judgment may be reconsidered and the student be reinstated before the beginning of next term. Another result needs especial consideration. One of Bangor's morning papers published such accounts of the happenings from the college as to merit from those friends of the college, who have an interest in its welfare the greatest of censure for the paper and writer. Their notes were obtained from a student. That a student should so sacrifice veracity and honor and regard for the institution as to contribute such matter for publication is something to be regretted—excited feeling should be restrained and wrong impressions which tend to give to the people of the State an incorrect picture, should not be allowed to go before the public in such nefarious sheets as the morning paper to which we refer.



## AN ATTIC PICTURE.

H. M. ESTABROOKE, '76.

A chamber dark and dreary,  
A candle burning bleary,  
A bed whereon a sleeper lies at rest,  
With white hands calmly folded on her breast,  
As though in death still weary.

All sighing and all weeping  
Forgotten are, and sleeping,  
The light of Heaven seems shining in her face,  
A gleam of glory from that radiant place  
Toward which her soul is sweeping.

Gone are all lines of sadness,  
Life's worriment and madness  
Has left no mark, no trace upon her brow,  
Fled are all cares, and rests upon it now  
Only a smile of gladness.

Of penury and sorrow,  
The soul no more shall borrow  
Nor thought, nor care, for lo! the light is dawning,  
As o'er the hills of Heaven the radiant morning  
Heralds the glad to-morrow.

“LOOKING BACKWARD.”—A BOOK  
NOTICE.

A BOOK that has been a marvel of success among those of recent publication is the production of Edward Bellamy entitled “Looking Backward.” The book which has been selling at the rate of 2000 copies a week and is being translated into the German, owes its great success and popularity, not to its value as a novel of some especially brilliant imaginative or sensational kind, but rather to the picture which he presents of the social condition of mankind in the year 2000.

It is to his treatment of the most important subjects of Political Economy that we desire to call the attention of our readers, particularly those of the Senior class who have during the past term been taking up the study of this interesting subject. Educated men are studying its doctrines; Political Economists are somewhat surprised at the picture which he has given; while socialistic reformers and Philanthropists greet with delight this representative of the pleasing condition of affairs in the years to come. Its doctrines may be considered purely Socialistic or perhaps Nationalistic in their most complete sense. Not as the production of radical socialists of the present time, who advocate changes that can not be established under the present condition of affairs, but as a writer, who noticing the sorry condition of affairs in the Social state longs for a “Utopia” and a time when these evils may be eradicated.

The evils of the present social system are apparent to us all, the constant clashing and clangor of one state of society against another; the wranglings between labor and capital, the inequality of the members of society, the oppression of the weak by the strong, the changes in government, the constant murmurings of a poorly governed people; these and many other conditions have been solved in a manner apparently satisfactory by the author of this wonderful book, and in such a way that would necessitate careful study on the part of a critic to condemn as unprobable or as merely a visionary scheme of an imaginative author.

The book is written in the form of a story yet the plot is simple, as one writer has expressed his sentiments upon it, it is “simply

the experience of a young man who sleeps under mesmeric influence from the year 1887 to the year 2000 and then wakes to find the whole social order of the world changed, the changes being mainly due to the fact that the Government has absorbed all industrial and intellectual enterprise, giving to every man and woman a stated and equal income and by a somewhat complicated system has done away with all differences of fortune and station. By thus crushing out all the old motives of avarice and gain, the Government is able to make the higher virtues of patriotism and love of honor the incentives to effort. It all reads so plausibly, each question, as it arises in your mind is so cleverly foreseen and answered, that one can only sigh because he will not be alive in 2000 A. D. And yet there is one question to which the book has no answer that I could find. What is to be done about certain evil passions whose existence is not entirely dependent upon the want of money, such, for instance, as those forbidden in the last half of the Ten Commandments?”

Another writer speaking of the Nationalistic theory to which attention has been called by this book, sums up what is considered an overwhelming argument against the Nationalistic dream of this writer, in a humorous remark: “That these gentlemen insist, not only that every man shall have a piece of chicken exactly the same size as his neighbor, but that one piece shall be exactly as tender as the others.”

We have not endeavored, however, to bring in a general criticism of the work, but more to bring it to your notice so that you may read the book and pass your own criticisms upon it. It is a book that will surely set you to thinking upon these subjects and may possibly create in you a desire to help towards such an end where the evils of the existing system may be reduced to a minimum.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PRESENT  
WEATHER BUREAU FROM THE  
ORIGINAL SIGNAL SERVICE.

AS a branch of the military and naval service of the country the United States Signal Service can be traced back to as early a period as that during which the Revolutionary War

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created one of the greatest nations on earth. But during the Great Rebellion, the magnitude of the forces engaged, the great distances which naturally intervened between the army corps, and the necessity of rapid communication between isolated points of observation, together with the aid of the electric telegraph, the Signal Service, then commonly known as the Signal Corps, attained its greatest development. At the close of the war, as the soldier laid down his war-like accouterments to resume the more peaceful implements of life and prosperity, the flag, torch, and electric apparatus of the signal man dropped into comparative oblivion.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army retained his rank and official position at the head of an almost imaginary signal corps. A desultory attempt at signal practice was kept up at the different military posts throughout the country, but signalling did not possess any practical utility except at a few life saving stations along the Atlantic seaboard, where the maritime code signals were used through the medium of flags and rockets. About the year 1867-8, General Albert J. Myer, then Chief Signal Officer of the army, aroused the War Department from its seeming apathy to military signalling matters with the result that Congress granted larger appropriations to meet the expenditures in the line of experiments, to establish and equip permanent signal stations at Annapolis and other military posts on the continent. Fort Whipple, now known as Fort Myer, a military post situated on the Virginia bank of the Potomac River was placed under the immediate command of the Chief Signal Officer, as a training school for signal men, and in every way a season of great prosperity with a brilliant future, dawned on this branch of the army.

As it is not our purpose to describe in detail the various methods employed in military signalling, the few foregoing introductory lines sum up the history of the service to the opening of the year 1870, prior to which nothing whatever had been done by it in the direction of meteorological observations.

On February 9, 1870, A Joint Resolution as follows:

**PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 9.**

“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent and at other points in the states and territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the sea-coast by magnetic telegraph and marine signals of the approach and force of storms.”

which had passed, without dissent both Houses of Congress, by the approval of the President became a law.

The Chief Signal Officer received the necessary instructions and was charged with the immediate supervision of the service by orders from the Adjutant General's Office on March 15, 1870.

The duty thus imposed upon the War Department was one for which the popular mind had been somewhat prepared by the labors and theories of meteorologists, and by efforts made at different times to accomplish the ends in view, but without fixed organization and with necessarily contracted plans.

The undertaking upon a scale of such magnitude as that provided by law had not been generally contemplated even in this country.

According to that law the service was capable of indefinite extension, and the benefits to be had, even if fair success were obtained would be vast and lasting.

Thus the Signal Service added to its labors that of the so-called “Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce,” and which has since grown to such proportions as to overshadow all the other interests of the service.

Immediately steps were taken towards the establishment of stations, certain cities were decided upon according to favorable locations, the observers were ordered to report to their respective stations by October 16, 1870, to be ready to commence the regular transmission of reports, and on November 1, 1870, the first reports were received at the city of Washington from the stations at the following named cities:

Washington, D. C., New York City, Boston, Mass., Saint Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio, New Orleans, La., Nashville, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., Augusta, Ga., Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Oswego, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Detroit, Mich.,

Milwaukee, Wis., Saint Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Cheyenne, Wyo., Pittsburgh, Penn., Key West, Fla., and Lake City, Fla., a total of twenty-four stations.

Each of these stations had the following named instruments: one barometer, one thermometer, one hygrometer, one anemometer and one clock.

The duty of the observer at each station was to take three synchronous observations per day, at 8 A. M. 6 P. M. and at midnight by Washington time, and the weather conditions exhibited by these observations were to be transmitted by a combination of telegraphic circuits to the cities at which stations had been established, to be published for the benefit of the public, in the form of weather bulletins.

These reports were also concentrated at Washington where they were published in the form of maps and bulletins.

As these publications attracted the popular attention it soon became evident that the popular sentiment as well as the views of eminent scientific men called for the publication of deductions of some kind from the material thus received at the central office.

To satisfy this desire of the public, the services of Professor Cleveland Abbe, A. M. as meteorologist, were secured on January 3, 1871, and the issue of the so-called "Synopsis and Probabilities", were commenced on the 19th of February following and were published three times per day.

A great many changes and modifications in the personnel and organization of the service were made from time to time, with the uniform result of a greater usefulness and value of its work to the general public, agricultural pursuits, and especially to the maritime interests of not only this country, but of the whole world.

The death of General Myer, on the 24th of August, 1880, robbed the service of its most powerful friend, but did not in any way deteriorate its efficiency.

Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, succeeded General Myer as Chief Signal Officer.

Under his command the service grew in extent, military signalling as well as meteorological research received great attention. Telegraph lines were established along the entire

Atlantic seaboard and trained meteorological observers while working in the interests of science, co-operated with the life saving service in the cause of humanity.

Arctic exploring expeditions attained the highest northern latitudes, and brought back valuable records pertaining to a great variety of scientific investigation.

But while the service apparently grew in size and usefulness, yet the immense annual appropriations granted by Congress for its maintenance did not produce commensurate results.

A general dissatisfaction prevailed against the methods of the Service and measures were advocated for its transfer from the military to a civil control. The heretofore liberal appropriations were curtailed, and as its general interests were reaching a crisis, General Hazen succumbed to a lingering illness and died on the 19th of January, 1887.

General Adolphus W. Greely, of Arctic fame, succeeded him in command and remains at the head of the service at the present time.

Under his management the service has undergone great changes and improvements, and is conducted on an economical and efficient basis highly satisfactory to the general public, and in great contrast to the expensive plan of the few years preceeding.

Fort Myer, which had been used as a training and experimental school for signallists and meteorological observers, was by act of Congress transferred from the Signal Service to the Army proper during the summer of 1886, and is now used as a recuperating calvary post.

With the abolishment of Fort Myer, military signalling fell into decadence, and the duties which originally engrossed the attention of the entire service is now confined to a nominal division in the present Weather Bureau, presided over by one officer and conducted by one clerk.

The original "Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce," so small and experimental a factor in 1870, has grown and flourished, and constitutes the sum total of the present signal Service or Weather Bureau.

The service now consists of one hundred and twenty regular stations, taking two simultaneous observations per day, at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., 75th meridian time, the reports from which are telegraphed to this office (Washington) and are

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used in the preparation of the weather forecasts.

Prior to July 1st, 1888, these stations took three simultaneous telegraphic observations per day, at 7 A.M., 3 P.M., and 7 P.M., with intermediate non-telegraphic observations at 10 P.M. and 11 P.M., and a sunset observation.

The intermediate observations were not used in the preparation of weather forecasts, but were taken for the purposes of meteorological research, and reports from them were received by mail at the end of the month.

The sunset observations were taken mainly for the purpose of determining certain meteorological conditions of the atmosphere supposed to originate the brilliant sunset colors of the sky during the autumn months.

A great many varieties of observations were taken, and the times of observations underwent considerable changes, but at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, as most of the stations had complete series of such observations for ten years, in every way sufficient for the needs of the meteorological theorist, they were discontinued with the exception of the 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. observations now taken and which are amply sufficient for the uses of the weather forecaster.

The regular Signal Service stations are now supplied with the following-named instruments: one barometer, one exposed thermometer, one wet-bulb thermometer, one maximum thermometer, one minimum thermometer, one rain-gauge, one snow-gauge, one anemometer (Robinson's pattern with self-register,) one wind-vane, and one clock.

Duplicates of these instruments are also supplied to all stations to be held in reserve and used in case of the breakage of the regular instruments. This of course insure the stations against a broken record. In addition to these instruments, some of the larger and more important stations are furnished with self-recording thermographs and other self-recording apparatus for the purpose of obtaining continuous records of thermometric and barometric oscillations.

These stations are designated first, second and third Order stations, according to the manner of records kept, observations taken, and general importance and location.

In addition to the regular stations, which form the framework of the Service, it receives reports from all the military posts in the country, from numerous river stations on all the principal rivers, where rainfall and state of water observations are taken, from a large number of cotton-region stations situated in the cotton-growing districts of the south, from over one thousand voluntary and state weather service stations throughout the different states and territories, and from Canada and the West Indian Islands, forming a grand total of over fifteen hundred points of observation, reaching from the craggy coasts of Maine to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and from New York over thousands of miles of mountains, forests and farms to the land of the Golden Gate. While along the border of the northern lakes and the Atlantic seaboard are established special display stations at which cautionary signals of approaching storms are displayed for the benefit of shipping and other maritime interests.

The Bureau is internally organized in divisions, as follows: Correspondence, Property, Records, Review, Instrument, Telegraph, Stations, Forecasts (or Indications,) Examiners and Publications.

All these divisions with their manifold interests work for the consumation of the one great feature of the Service, that of forecasting the probable weather conditions twenty-four hours in advance. In the earlier days this information went under the name of "Synopses and Probabilities," giving rise to the commonly known name of "Old Probabilities" to the head of the Bureau.

Later on, it was called "Indications," and at the beginning of 1889, the name was changed to "Forecasts" in order to preserve a similarity of designation among the different meteorological services of the world. Prior to 1888 these forecasts were made by a board of officers, designated the "Indications Board," but now, each month is attended to by a separate officer. The manner of their preparation is as follows:

Shortly after 8 A.M. the reports from the simultaneous morning observations taken at the different stations are received in cipher despatches by the operators in the Telegraph Division, and are immediately sent to the Indications Division where they are translated and



the weather conditions are rapidly entered on maps of the United States on which the positions of the stations are indicated by circles.

Thus the barometric pressure, direction and velocity of the wind movement, temperature, amount of humidity, and precipitation at each and every one of the one hundred and twenty regular telegraphic stations, covering the entire territory of the United States and Canada at that hour are indicated on the maps.

The isobaric and isothermal lines are then drawn and the maps are ready for consultation by the forecasting officer, their preparation having occupied about thirty minutes from the receipt of the first report.

The maps being complete the forecaster glances along the Saskatchewan Valley, down towards Manitoba and the upper tier of our north-western states, then down the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico. Then along the shores of the Great Lakes, and by the time his eyes rest on Maine he is ready to consign his opinion to print.

The country is divided into districts. The forecaster commences with the New England districts, and rapidly dictates the forecasts for that district and so on for all the others. His dictations are rapidly copied by an assistant and handed to the printer who set them up in type and print the bulletins.

These bulletins are immediately telegraphed to all the stations in the country and by them are furnished to the public in the form of a chart showing the state of the weather conditions at work over the country, and the changes to be expected during the following twenty-four hours.

In the meantime the lithographers at this office prepare the morning weather map for the press in the form of a lithographic transfer. A print of it is taken on a stone and by 10 A.M. the morning map is ready for the public.

The actual work of receiving the reports, forecasting, printing, and publishing the probable weather conditions for twenty-four hours for the entire United States having occupied the space of two hours.

At the close of the month these forecasts are verified, that is, the forecasts of each day are compared with the weather conditions that actually followed, and from the results of these

comparisons the percentages of verified forecasts are credited to their author.

Independent of the work of the Indications Division an Assistant Professor of Meteorology is engaged in the special study of the movements of cold-waves and gives warnings of their approach from time to time with fair accuracy; while the labors of another in the direction of electrical disturbances such as thunderstorms and tornadoes have yet to bear fruit of practical utility.

The service at one time expended a large amount of money for the establishment of a chain of stations across the continent, at which simultaneous observations of atmospheric electricity were taken, but this attempt at forecasting weather conditions through the medium of the electrometer apparently proved futile, and the stations were discontinued after existing one or two years.

The foregoing meagre facts serve to give the reader a fair idea of the magnitude and scope of the work of the service. As to the practical benefits derived from it by the industries of the country, any worker on a large scale will bear appreciative witness.

WM. MOREY, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Nov. 11, 1889.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, it has been the will of Almighty God to take from us, brother Geo. S. Batcheler, a Q. T. V., of the Maine State College, class of '88, be it

*Resolved*, that in his death we lose a kind and affectionate brother, and the Institution a young man of whom it had good reason to be proud; and further be it

*Resolved*, that we, his brothers, members of the Orono Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, do sincerely mourn our loss and extend our heart-felt sympathy to his bereaved wife and parents,

*Resolved*, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the wife and parents of the deceased, to *The Bangor Daily Whig*, *THE CADET*, and *Q. T. V. Quarterly*.

G. M. PILLSBURY, } Committee  
EDMUND CLARK, } on  
E. L. MOREY, } Resolutions.

ORONO, ME., Nov. 15th, 1889.



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Whoa! Whoa!! Pony.

"How did you make it in examinations? Hope you got through!"—What everybody says to everybody else at the end of the term.

The sweet sounds of the moving trunk are heard in the land.

A Sophomore was arrested recently for fast and reckless driving.

The poor, "trod-on," "water-soaked," "round-ed-up" freshmen have to ride the goat at the first, and the pony at the last of the term.

"It is human nature to pony" *Prof. Aubert.*

Prof. Webb is going to remain at the shop for a few weeks in order to re-arrange forges, anvils, and other tools in the forge-room.

Miss H. C. Fernald has gone to State College, Pennsylvania, and will classify and catalogue the library of the Pennsylvania State College in the same manner as she arranged the library at the M. S. C. not long ago.

To pony is human.

To refrain from ponying, divine.

We hope the readers of THE CADET will pardon our repeated allusions to ponies and ponying, and not draw the conclusion from them that our college is any more familiar with "cribbing" than any other of its size. The close of a term and examinations are always kindred subjects in a student's mind, and so as our term draws to its end the subject presents itself in all its phases and as the pony side seemed the best fitted for the purposes of the "campus" we served it up.

Forty new books have come into the possession of the college library within the past month. This number of over one per day, must be gratifying to those interested in its growth. Of course this number is exceptionally large and the average would have to be stated con-

siderably lower, but even then it goes to show that our library is increasing surely though slowly.

It seems that the young ladies of the senior class at Colby have preferences of their own as to who shall be class officers and decline to vote for the one whom they do not want. Their votes just make a tie and hence the nine hours' steady balloting, the other day, without an election. As a filibusterer, the fair Colby girl is equal to a whole democratic Congress.

—*Daily Paper.*

It will be a long while before the cause of co-education at our colleges assume such formidable proportions.

Of personal interest to under graduates.—Cobb '91, is teaching school at Patten.—Fernald '92, is working on the new drawing tables for the "shop."—Ralph Marsh '88, was at the steward's house the last of the term.—Farrington 2nd, and Merrill 2nd will probably compete at the individual drill of the Derigo Boat Club in Portland, Dec. 12th.—G. S. Vickery was at Orono, Nov. 19th.—Grover, literary editor of THE CADET, left college late in the term to teach at Newey.—Clark '90, and Keith '91, have been engaged at Old Town for a few weeks on engineering work for the city.—I. B. Ray '86, once the short stop of the college nine, now on the reserve list of the Baltimore's, was at Orono to the Ball and Drill, Nov. 1. He intends to play ball for a number of seasons to come if nothing happens to prevent.—The report, that Small and Rogers have secured occupations in St. John is not so. Rogers is at his home in Stetson, and Small is also at home.—Hersey '91, is engaged as "flagman" on the Northern Maine.—Prof. Balentine and Jordan have been absent at Washington on business relating to the Experiment station for a few weeks. Dr. Russell, veterinary specialist of the station met Prof. Balentine's classes during his absence.

Civil Engineering, N. C. Grover, R. H. Wight; Mechanical Engineering, John Bird, E. F. Heath; Chemistry, A. J. Coffin; Agriculture, H. S. F. Hayes, G. M. Phillipsbury. The above are the appointments of the faculty to represent the different courses at commencement.

We take this opportunity to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The majority of us will be scattered "far and wide" from our homes as these merry season of the year come around, but even so; we may help others to make merry and thereby aid ourselves remembering that "a pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled."

#### VOICES OF THE NIGHT—A LA OAK HALL.

Silently and swiftly the Sophomores climb the stairs,  
To catch the festive Freshman, a-sleeping unawares.

A pause, a rush, a crash, a splash,  
Freshman wet, temper heat, bed all gone to—smash.

Sophomores run, don't wait for the fun, silent as the dead.  
Freshman found, seated on the ground, bed-clothes over  
his head.

"What's this racket?" Juniors cried, spring out of bed.  
Freshman answered, meekly, "Some darned Sophomores  
raisin' Ned."

Time, next morning.—Scene, the chapel.—Worthy Prexy  
read,

"Sophomore class, five "zooes" each for breaking Fresh-  
man's bed.

Without making any elaborate apology we feel that some explanation is due, in justice to THE CADET and ourselves, to account for numerous typographical errors in our last month's "campus." We were embarrassed by sickness and so could not attend to the correction of the "proof" which for some unaccountable reason was published without correction.

"Jakey" was very desirous of having Prof. (?) Ashley introduce him to John L. It takes the clever Freshman to see a joke.

Keith '91, sells boots, shoes, rubbers, and in fact anything you need to keep your pedal extremities comfortable during the winter. Headquarters at the Q. T. V. House.

Freeze, the Photographer, got a "shot" at Company "B" a day or two after their drill with the Sons of Veterans, at Bangor. Won't somebody present us with a "photo," for the office? We need some decorations badly.

The Riverside Natural History by J. S. Kingsley, has been added to the college library. The work consists of twelve volumes and contains a description of the entire animal kingdom. Very valuable as a work of reference for the farmers and others who are interested in the subject.

Prof. Harvey is still busily engaged in the classification of the Blake herbarium and finds an immense amount of hard and tiresome work. To such an enthusiastic student of nature as the professor, the labor of arrangement and classification must prove very interesting, but there is a great deal of purely mechanical work that soon becomes monotonous.

We would respectfully suggest to the proper authorities of our faculty that some measure be taken to improve the accommodation of foot passengers between Orono and the college grounds. The sidewalks as far as they extend are all that can reasonably be expected but there is a long stretch where there is not even the apology of one and especially in rainy weather this portion of the road is always in a most disagreeable condition for walking. The college, situated as it is, is isolated sufficiently already without adding to its inaccessibility by poor roads and no sidewalks.

They say: That Bond got through on "90" in chapel services; that "Speck" is amateur champion warbler of this institution; that Johnny don't like big cuffs or rubber boots at an examination; that "Steady Quick" has had a large amount of practice in mending windows; that Company "B" "did up" the Sons of Veterans very "brown;" that everybody is glad to go home, strange isn't it? That "Kilty" was favored with ten questions in Chemistry; that a Sophomore who hasn't wet somebody this term is a very scarce article; that we are to have a new co-ed next term; that a Freshman, when asked what course he was pursuing replied "chemistry and water;" that the faculty in general do not like to attend chapel; that the incidentals will be quite large this term; that Prince has been behaving in "a very unprincely manner."

#### ANOTHER VICTORY.

November twentieth was agreed upon by the Sons of Veterans, of Bangor, and Company B, Coburn Cadets, as the time for a competitive drill to be held at Norombega Hall, Bangor. Although the night was dark and threatened rain; the hall was crowded to its

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utmost. At 8.30 o'clock Col. Victor Brett and Major W. W. Emerson, who had been reelected as judges, took their position upon the floor and handed Capt. J. R. Rackliffe the program, which consisted of twenty-six movements.

After fifteen minutes study Capt. Rackliffe ordered First Sergeant Merrill to fall in the company and proceeded to carry out the program. The Company "B" boys did their part in good style and were highly applauded as the "comrad" says:

"Capt. Rackliffe's commands were given clearly and executed with a precision which called for the greatest admiration. The manual of arms was perfectly mechanic like in its correctness while the march was very creditable indeed." There were no errors made by the captain and no company errors as a whole.

Promptly at the dismissal of Co. "B" Capt. Bartlett was summoned and after the fifteen minutes study had the Sons fall in and carried out the same program. The company did well and showed hard work especially on the part of Capt. Bartlett, who deserves much praise for the success of the drill and ball. Although there were a number of points where the second company failed to come up with Company "B" yet the marks show that they were not a great many behind.

The men in uniforms were very plenty, and occupied a position on the platform, among whom were seen Mayor Bragg, L. J. Morse, Esq., Gen. H. L. Mitchell, Col. D. A. Robinson, Col. F. D. Pullen, Lieut. Col. W. F. Hadring, Lieut. E. E. Hatch, Capt. L. C. Chilcott, of the Hamlin Rifles, Adjutant F. A. Robinson, Major E. H. Kelley, Commandant of the Coburn Cadets, Capt. Bird, Commandant Co. "A," Coburn Cadets, and many others of rank in the military circle.

After the drill was over Andrews' orchestra gave some very fine selections for the grand march which was led by Gen. H. L. Mitchell and Col. F. D. Pullen. The floor was full and all enjoyed the gay and lively scene. At the close of the third dance the judges announced the decision. Out of a possible two hundred and sixty points, Co. "B," Coburn Cadets made two hundred and thirty-two; the Sons of Veterans two hundred and eighteen, giving the Cadets fourteen points the lead.

At intermission supper was served at the Bangor Exchange by Landlord Coburn, which was highly appreciated. The drill and ball was a grand success in every way, and Capt. Rackliffe and the members of his company through the columns of the CADET, extend a hearty vote of thanks to Capt. Bartlett and his company for the kind and hospitable manner in which they were treated.—G. M. P.



'73.

Clarence Pullen is attracting considerable attention in the literary world. The *Boston Globe* says: "Among the new lights of current magazine literature, Clarence Pullen has earned the right to be counted. His charming stories of life in the far West, that have lately appeared in the *Youth's Companion*, are delightful reading not only for boys and girls, but for children of a larger growth." Mr. Pullen opened the annual Peabody Course of lectures in Baltimore with two lectures, and delivers a lecture in Cooper Institute Dec. 7th.

F. Lamson Scribner had a valuable article recently on "Spot of the Bean" in *Orchard and Garden*.

'74.

Prof's. Walter A. Balentine, '74, and W. H. Jordan, '75, represented the Maine State College and the Maine State Experiment Station respectively, at the session of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-16.

'75.

W. A. Bumps is winning an enviable reputation as a surgeon.

L. W. Rogers has one of the finest stores in the State, and is doing an enormous, growing and profitable business. His is one of those rarely profitable things; a cash grocery store.

'76.

Geo. D. Parks has sold out in Brunswick, where he has had a large and lucrative practice as a lawyer, and gone to Fort Payne, Ala.

W. T. Haines bids fair to earn his title of "Commodore" for the stock in his steamboat company is about all taken up.

Rev. A. A. Lewis has resigned his pastorate in Brewer to take charge of the Wesley Methodist Church of Bath, the largest church in that city and one of the largest in the State. Mr. Lewis is one of the ablest ministers in his denomination and in addition to his eloquence is a singer of no mean ability as those who have heard him leading the choir at camp meeting can easily testify.

H. M. Estabrooke is one of the executive committee of the Cumberland County Educational Association.

'78.

For the past eight months John C. Patterson has been Resident Engineer for the Northern Pacific R. R. His address is Box 782, Butte City, Montana.

*The Kennebec Journal* has a long article in praise of Bowditch, Webster & Co., of which O. C. Webster, '79 is a member, in which is said: "Among the solid business houses in this section is the well known house of Bowditch, Webster & Co. They are first in their line. The proprietors are both graduates in pharmacy. By their push and enterprise they are constantly increasing their large and prosperous business.

S. C. Jameson, whom THE CADET noticed as having a fine shoe business in Providence, R. I., has opened a branch store at 15 Winter St., Boston, under the name of S. C. Jameson & Co. *The Boston Commonwealth* describes the store as a palace and says it is the largest store of the kind in the country if not in the world.

'80.

Daniel Webster, Jr., has made seven trips through the provinces in the interests of the American Express Company. Daniel always was a hustler even in foot ball.

'81.

W. N. Titus took an active part in organizing the "Sons and Daughters of Maine" recently established in Woburn.

'82.

C. S. Bickford was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents of the Presque Isle Board of Trade upon the organization of that body, Nov. 12th.

A. J. Keith has supervision of the survey for a system of sewers for Old Town.

D. C. Woodward is with the Gisholt Machine Company, at Madison, Wis.

'83.

L. W. Taylor was a delegate from the Free Baptist Society at Pittsfield to the S. S. Convention at Augusta.

'84.

THE CADET extends congratulations to Dr. E. S. Abbott on his marriage to Miss Grace Bell Cook, of Friendship.

'85.

Dudley W. Moor, Jr., is with the firm of Geo. E. Pomeroy & Son, Real Estate and Loans, 88 Madison St., Toledo, Ohio.

'86.

Harold E. Trueworthy is farming in Houlton.

Elmer Lenfest left Nov. 14th, for Snohomish City, Washington, where he will reside in the future.

'88.

E. B. Lord, who has been quite ill with typhoid fever is recovering.

D. E. Campbell is putting in a system of sewers for Bowdoin.

Geo. I. Bachelder died Nov. 12th, of typhoid fever after an illness of about two weeks. He was a man of whom all, who were associated with him during his college career, have a fond remembrance. Among the many floral offerings at the funeral, which was held at the home of the deceased in Exeter Mills, was a beautiful wreath presented by the Orono Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, of which the deceased was a beloved member.

White Pompadour hair is one of the physical perfections which a recent Western novelist lavishes on his hero.



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The publication of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of this month, contains several articles on foot-ball. It seems the faculty have objected to a foot-ball team there, for the following reasons: "First, the expense of maintaining a team would be too great a drain upon the students' pockets. Second, going out of town would necessitate too much loss of time from school work. Third, the men are apt to be corrupted by going out of town. Fourth, the game is brutal."

"Our History Professor was reading from a lecture 'The Lombard was threatened with eternal damnation;' pausing here he resumed 'damnation,' but was checked by the applause that said plainer than words, 'So say we all of us.'"  
—*Colby Echo*.

There i\$ a nece\$\$ary theme,  
Of which we hate to \$peak ;  
Becau\$e a\$ \$ome wi\$e \$age ha\$ \$aid,  
It doe\$ involve \$ome cheek.

Our bu\$ine\$\$ principle\$ compel  
The \$ettling of all bill\$ ;  
And how \$hall we perform that ta\$k,  
Unle\$\$ the fountain fill\$.—*Ex.*

The following from *The College Transcript* may be appreciated by some under-class men: Knox yell! Br-rr-rec-a-kex-kex! Coan-co-an! Ki! yi! yi! Ala-ha-ha! I stapola poh! Knoxiae! Knoxie-oe!

"The room was dark, the maiden rose,  
To fetch a match, she said ;  
But he persuaded her to stay,  
And make a *match* instead."

"I knew a man," said Eli Perkins, who was meaner than a dog. "This man and dog went into a saloon together, but the man got beastly drunk while the dog kept sober und went home like a gentleman."

A scriptive quotation by a disgusted law student: "Hang all the law and the profits."  
—*Ex.*

## "MY WISH.

May the voice  
Of that sweet angel, Patience, whisper in my ear,  
And guide me on with words of comfort and of cheer ;  
Drive from my mind all thought of doubt and fear,  
This is my choice.

May high endeavor  
Direct my course of life until the end,  
Be my companion and my steadfast friend  
Until the life beyond with this doth blend  
To last forever.

May the light  
Of that fair shining lamp, Success,  
With guiding beams my humble pathway bless,  
Enabling me sometime in future to possess  
Its flame so bright."

We have received a very interesting paper from the Ozonto School for Young Ladies from which we take the following :

## A TYPE.

"A maiden fair, with rippling hair  
And cheeks just tinted by the sun ;  
Whose eyes are made of such a shade  
As frown in wrath or laugh in fun.

With teeth so white, 'tis a delight,  
To watch them neath the full red lips  
Glance in and out with smile or pout,  
As when a bee his honey sips.

A load of books, her very looks  
Acknowledge her exceeding wise,  
A gait so free, that palpably  
She's had gymnasium exercise.

A figure neat with tiny feet  
An ideal in reality,  
A brow full, high, where thoughts do lie  
Of intellectuality.

If you should say: "Do tell me pray,  
Who is this precious pearl of pearls?"  
Do you not see? It's plain to me,  
A type of all the Ozontz girls."

A prominent New York lawyer arrived in Washington the other day for a consultation with an attorney regarding some patent cases. During the conversation, a match to light a cigar was lacking, and the Washingtonian remarked that a piece of ice would do. The New Yorker laughed incredulously, and a wager of a champagne supper was made. The Washingtonian took a piece of ice from the water cooler, made it in form like a double convex lense, and forced the rays of the sun on the end of his cigar, thus lighting the cigar. The New Yorker paid the bet promptly.—*New Moon*.

### OTHER COLLEGES.

Cornell has followed Harvard's example in electing a colored student for one of the class orators.

"Hazing at Bowdoin, this year, seems to have resolved itself into a mild civil service examination for the admission of Freshmen to a bogus glee club."

The will of the late Prof. Elias Loomis bequeaths the bulk of his estate, which is valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000 to Yale University. This is the second largest gift ever given to Yale.

Bates College has graduated a blind man, the only instance of the kind in the United States. His name is Arthur Elmer Hatch, and he belongs in Lewiston, Me.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association is considering the expediency of establishing trade schools in their immense building on Huntington Avenue, Boston.

News comes that Columbia College has received practically the whole estate of President Bainard, who was its former president. This gift includes an important library and a collection of valuable microscopes.

The corner stone of the Shannon observatory at Colby University has been laid under the direction of the Senior class. A committee of the students was selected to arrange for a programme which consisted of an oration by a member of the Senior class, addresses by some of the Faculty, singing of odes, etc.

Complete freedom of religious worship has always been granted to the students of the University of Virginia since its foundation by Thomas Jefferson, and a chaplain (who is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of faculty and students) is elected every two years from one of the four most numerous religious denominations—the Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. This year it is the turn of the Methodists.

The Amherst faculty has made an important change in regard to those students who come back conditioned and yet are ranked as members of their class. Hereafter, all students

whose work is not satisfactorily made up by the first Saturday of the fall term, instead of being regulars, will be rated as "specials" and their names entered on the catalogue as such. This, it is hoped, will raise the standard of scholarship in Amherst. Those students rated as specials will be assigned to the care of one of the Faculty, who will act as their guardian and note their progress in making up conditions.

### CLIPPINGS.

A couple of young men returned from fishing the other day, felt hungry. As they passed a farm house they yelled to the farmer's daughters, "Girls, have you any buttermilk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears, "Yes, but we keep it for our own calves."

There is a rumor in Pittsburg that Krupp, the great gun maker, is making arrangements to set up a big cannon foundry and rolling-mill near that city. The great German is said to be a believer in American steel, and to see an opening here for a branch of the famous Essen establishment.

The *Railroad Gazette* publishes a table showing that 3111 miles of new railroad were built in the United State during the year 1889 up to October 1. It show that 5800 miles of railroad are now under construction, probably one-fourth of which will be completed this year.

It is reported that certain engineers in Switzerland are devising an aerial railway by which they propose to connect two of the peaks of Mt. Pilatus with wire rope about 2,000 feet long, and to send tourists from summit to summit in cars running on the wires.

An electrical expert estimates that the invested capital in the electrical industry in the United States is at least \$600,000,000, of which telegraph and telephone companies have about one-third. Electric light and power companies represent \$300,000,000, and electric supplies account for the rest.

School boys in many places in Scotland have struck for shorter hours in school, and shorter lessons.

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'Twas an evening in November,  
 And we stood there all alone,  
 And you pointed to the heavens,  
 Where the jewelled dipper shone,  
 And you told me to remember  
 When I saw those bright stars shine,  
 That as long as the dipper hung there,  
 So long you would be mine.

Again it is November  
 And I am all alone;  
 And of late I've lost the interest  
 I once had in stars, I own,  
 But somehow the idea strikes me,  
 As I watch that starry group,  
 Since you wed my rival yesterday,  
 That the dipper's in the soup.

—*Toledo Blade.*

Rider Haggard is about to leave England for Assyria in order to gather material for his work on Queen Esther, to be published in 1891.

A subscription paper was lately circulated with the following object in view: "We subscribe and pay the amount opposite our names for the purpose of paying the organist and a boy to blow the same."

The following is an extract from a composition written by a small school boy on the extensive subject, "Man." "Man is a wonderful animal. He has eyes, ears, mouth. His ears are mostly for catching cold in. The nose is to get snuffies with. A man's body is split half way up and he walks on the split end.

**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.....J. W. Owen.  
 V. G. M.....E. F. Heath.  
 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 Twelfth Gate.	}	..... L. H. Jones,
		..... 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. Starrett.

**Reading Room Association.**

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

**M. S. C. Publishing Association.**

Pres.....J. R. Rackliffe.  
 V. Pres.....Cyrus Hamlin.  
 Sec.....W. N. Patten.

**Base Ball Association.**

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

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A \$20 A Day Man!



**A VOICE** from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for \$20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make \$20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over \$25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as \$20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits. **Shall we start YOU in this business,** reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. **Read—** On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for \$2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Flush. Charming decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for out Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no farther, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE

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