

Fall 9-15-1890

The Cadet September 1890

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. V.

ORONO, MAINE, SEPTEMBER, 1890.

No. 6.

The Cadet.

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

EDITORS.

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Editor-in-Chief.

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Associate Editor.

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Assistant.

C. H. GANNETT, '93.
Gleanings.

TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00
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.

Advertising rates may be obtained on application to W. R. Farrington the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business correspondence and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT ORONO, MAINE, AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

See notices of recent advertisements, and read carefully the advertisements themselves. Boys, help those who patronize your paper.



WE hope, for the benefit of all concerned, that the boarding house management will give better satisfaction this term than it did last.

ON account of the lateness of the Spring drying, the time next term is not sufficient to get a ball team in good form to play for championship honors. Matched games should be played this fall, and good hard practice taken with a view of determining who shall constitute next year's team. In this way the merits of any new players can very accurately be determined. Do not make the mistake Mr. Manager, of waiting until the spring to do all the sifting of material and organization of a nine but do it now and the beneficial results will be apparent then.

WE would, thus early in the career of '94, under the supposition that the mind of the Freshman is easily moulded, give some suggestions in regard to the essential elements in the satisfactory pursuance of a college course. The experiences of the upper classmen and those who have been tardy in this respect prove that one should immediately decide what course his natural abilities incline him to pursue, and from the very beginning

exert every effort to attain the highest proficiency in that particular branch of investigation. We do not mean by this that because you intend to devote your time to the study of higher mathematics that you should slight every other study not directly connected with the exact science. Always remember that a knowledge of Botany, Mineralogy and Geology can never do you harm and may in time prove of inestimable value. During your first year more time is available for general reading than at any other period of the course. Improve this opportunity and use the library to its fullest extent. If you are at a loss to know in what channels to direct your reading, apply to some of the professors who will gladly help you in the selection of works and authors to your taste. We are glad to welcome you to the M. S. C. May you grow in knowledge, discretion and numbers and in the end graduate a class wise beyond your years, not with the wisdom of the Freshman but with the full ripe knowledge of the college graduate and scientific man.

CONSIDERING the amount of time that is devoted to drilling and the study of tactics it is doubtful if the students obtain the benefit in the science of war, that they might by a different arrangement. By continual drilling the corps of cadets has attained an excellence, as a marching body of men, second to none in the State, but marching and the manual of arms, together with a short course in lesser tactics, such as we receive, forms but a small and comparatively unessential part of the education of a soldier. In order that the graduates of this college be competent to perform the duties expected of them by the State, in case of an emergency, they should receive as thorough instruction in guard, ordinance and camp duties as they now receive in the lesser branches of the science. In regard to the ordinance and camp duties the facilities provided are very limited, or absent all together, which is to be regretted, but guard duty can very easily be practiced; and why so important a subject is entirely omitted would be hard to say. To be sure we have no camp or barracks to guard in the ordinary

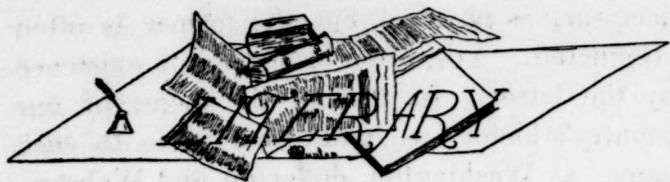
sense, but, nevertheless, the ceremony of Guard Mounting, with the necessary detail of officers and men from the two companies, might be made on each drill day to hold over until the next. This ceremony, if performed, would prove an agreeable break in the monotony of the company evolutions, which are practised day after day until the prevailing idea is, that all the College authorities require is, on three days of the week, at the sound of the assembly, the companies shall fall in, be marched about the campus under the command of a student officer, and then at the re-call indulge in a foot race to see which company can reach color-line and be dismissed first. We suggest to those in authority that these matters be given the careful consideration that they demand and then when the cadets are ordered into camp, should that fortunate occurrence happen, they will not be compelled to learn these duties, or blunder through them to the amusement of any spectators and their own mortification.

THE excellent positions in all parts of the country that the class of 'Ninety have succeeded in obtaining, prove the truth of the statement made by some of our leading statesmen that the man with a broad practical education is the coming man of our country. The criterion of a man's success, in this country, is not who his ancestors were or what advantages he has had to develop himself, but, what can he do. With what success can he grapple with the practical problems of life that are continually presenting themselves for his consideration. This common sense principal, so to speak, coupled with the sound logical and scientific truths instilled into the student's mind, is, in large measure responsible for the success of our alumni.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception for new men Thursday evening, Aug. 14. All passed a pleasant, social evening and the Association wish to express their deep gratitude to President Fernald for opening his house to them and their guests, and to the members of the faculty and their wives for furnishing a collation. Ten men have joined the Y. M. C. A. this term.

THE

The interest which those who the present highest constant down the fruits of appear garden history, aspect the rest prove more each often as ference, lization predece discomf tent adv himself surroun able p tumbled of varie again, to of barb mate w framing science, may, as tion of truth th those w ticulars civilizati centurio



THE DEVELOPING INFLUENCE OF LABOR.

The history of man is pre-eminently the most interesting, I may say captivating study with which the human mind can concern itself. To those who have given no thought to the subject the present is regarded as the golden age, the highest advance yet made in a persistent and constant ascent towards the summit of ambitious attainment. From our position we look down upon the centuries, and observe all the fruits of their development, fruits that may appear to our eyes to be the product of the garden of the gods. But, to the student of history, and especially of archæology, the aspect is far less flattering; for he reads in the resurrected relics of the past, records that prove how man, in his efforts to reach a more perfect civilization, has retrograded after each advance, as the tide of the sea recedes as often as it rises to its flood, but with this difference, no ebb in any tidal movement of civilization has ever fallen quite so low as that of its predecessor. From primeval savagery with its discomforts man has grown by slow and intermittent advances to a high estate, and established himself as the lord of creation, the master of his surroundings. But it has not been an invariable progress; for, like Sisyphus, he has tumbled back down the slope under the burden of varied influences, and been forced, time and again, to begin anew his journey from the valley of barbarism. Our national conceit, the estimate we place upon our achievements in the framing of equitable laws, in invention, in science, learning and contributory comforts, may, as it should, be relieved by a consideration of facts that so thoroughly establish the truth that, at our best, we are but imitators of those who lived ages ago; while in many particulars we are not so near the apex of perfect civilization as those who trod the upward path centuries before our era. By history we are

able to trace the rise and fall of empires and kingdoms. Rome and Carthage, once proud cities of the world, are fitting examples of the growth, as well as the downfall of a people. Greece, once the land of scholars, and the nurse of art, rose on the crest of a mighty wave of progress which receded and left but traces of what man had accomplished through many years of patient toil. What has been the most important factor in the progress of civilization? What inspires the human mind with the desire to better the present conditions by which it is surrounded? What is the motive power that moves the world to-day? If we turn our attention to the geography of our globe, we find the greatest extent of land in the Northern Hemisphere. Occupying that portion between the extremes of heat and cold, is the North Temperate Zone, within the limits of which have arisen all the powerful nations of the world. Within its boundaries, tradition teaches, man was created, and here he has reached the highest stage of intellectual development. As we glance northward or southward, we find a gradual decline in intelligence. From these striking facts, we seek the causes that have confined the ideal man to this belt. History tells us that civilization had its origin in Central Asia, that the arts and sciences arose in the East, and gradually spread toward the West, and we can follow the path of progress from Asia to Europe, even to the sea. Within its wake has been the location of those nations whose power has been felt throughout the world, and whose highly developed conditions have left for them a history as lasting as the hills. From the history of our own country we trace the spark that, sent out from the coast of Europe, has kindled the mighty fire which has swept our land from shore to shore, and which has given birth to another Phœnix, our republic, a nation standing first in the world in power and wealth, as it stands first in its beneficent and elevating influences. But what has been the barricade that has had the tendency to confine progressive man to this strip of country, making a complete circuit of our globe? We shall find a solution to the problem, as we study the conditions of humanity either to the northward or southward of this

zone. Some may anticipate that climatic influences govern the intellectual development of a people; but *Labor* we believe to be the foundation on which civilization and culture are built. When man ceases to labor his conditions remain unchanged, and we may point to those nations who toil for their daily bread, as a progressive people. In the Torrid Zone we find that Nature has bountifully supplied the wants of man, from her storehouse, and he has but to stretch forth his hand and gather the fruits that she has so lavishly furnished. There is no place on the face of the whole globe where man is so completely provided for as within the tropics, leaving him almost entirely free from those cares and anxieties as to food, clothing and shelter that press upon him in temperate countries. But while we find everything so providentially furnished for his physical wants, in intellect he is a dwarf. Indolence, encouraged by Nature's bounteous gifts, keeps him in the valley of ignorance, and we find but little change in his condition through a lapse of many years. Even his language is tinctured with that easy liquidation of sounds which is characteristic of the inactive life he leads. A glance at the cold countries will show the same dwindling of intelligence, as we leave a temperate climate. When we seek man in Arctic regions, we find him savage and barbarous. labor is not required in either the Torrid or Frigid Zone to produce sustenance. In hot countries there is no necessity for work, and in cold countries there is nothing to work for. In that medium between these two extremes of heat and cold, in that belt of country where labor is absolutely necessary to satisfy man's wants, and where labor receives its just reward, how different are the conditions of its peoples, as compared with those to whom we have referred. Here is the knowledge and power of the world. Here is the birthplace and home of our industries. Here education receives the greatest attention, and the results arising from all these sources are too well-known to need mention. But what shall we give as a definition for labor? Shall we say that bodily exercise or physical toil is all that is to be understood in the discussion of the relative value of labor, in the promotion of man's intellectual, social and moral conditions? Not so; mental effort is as

necessary as physical, but the former is often stimulated. Yes, often brought into existence by the latter. In turning the pages of our country's history we point with pride to such names as Washington, Jefferson and Webster. Washington, the acknowledged father of his country, Jefferson the author of that noble instrument declaring a nation's independence, and Webster, the statesman and the jurist. The physical toil to which they were subjected in early life, gave to them that perfect physical structure of body necessary to support the highest mental faculties. The First Continental Congress was made up largely of men accustomed to daily toil, and rarely, if ever, have the legislative hall of any country held so many men renowned for their intellectual vigor and extraordinary mental attainments. Whatever tends to furnish exercise for the mind increases its capacity, and gives it strength, just as the muscles are strengthened by manual labor. A laboring people may be regarded as a progressive people, while an indolent people may be regarded as an ignorant and uncultivated people. To show more clearly that this is not a question of climate, I would call your attention to the fact that the American Indian and the early inhabitants of the British Isles, although they had all the advantages of climate that the people of the United States and Great Britain enjoy today, yet they remain in a savage state. They knew not the developing influence of toil; the spirit of labor had never settled on them, and consequently they could not rise from their lowly situation. The chain of indolence bound them completely to their narrow ways. Then we may look upon labor as one of the greatest blessings bestowed by the Creator upon the human race, when He declared "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." He saw through the influences of labor the means by which man might extricate himself from the lowly situation into which he had fallen; and surely the same upbuilding influences of toil are apparent at the present time. This may well be regarded as an age of progress and improvement, every avenue is crowded by laborers desirous of discovering something new that will add to the comforts and welfare of mankind. Inventions, advances in

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art and science, systematic education, better laws of government, in fact, all these blessings are the results of patient and persistent toil. One sees in the intellect the germ of an eternal unfolding, and of infinite expansion; under conditions unfavorable to development it remains unchanged or deteriorates. The man of toil, while he develops a fine physique, brings his mental powers into action which, strengthened in the gymnasium of thought, gradually unfolds the better part of his nature. That civilization is expedient, that it is good, that it is better than savagism, there can be no doubt, but whether the miseries and vices of savagism, or those of civilizations are the greater is another question. The tendency of civilization is, on the whole, to purify the morals, to give equal rights to man, to distribute more equally among men the benefits of this world, to meliorate wholesale misery and degradation, offer a higher aim and the means of accomplishing a nobler destiny, to increase the power of the mind and give it dominion over the forces of nature, to place the material in subservience to the intellectual, to elevate the individual and regulate society. Civilization in itself cannot but be beneficial to man; that which makes society less bestial, more refined, more intellectual, more courteous; that which cures physical and mental life, purifies religions and make just governments, must surely be beneficial. Then if we may ascribe all these blessings and comforts by which we are surrounded to labor, if labor has been the agency that has elevated humanity, and planted intelligence where ignorance existed, how may we look upon it? Not as a curse entailed on man by vindictive justice, but rather as his greatest blessing. For labor brings development; development is the passing from the lower and baser to the nobler and higher, and we like the poet—

"May hold it true with him who sings,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves, to better things."

Lieut. Hatch has the Calculus again this year. A knowledge of nothing but arithmetic and "simple algebra" is necessary to understand his explanations and the juniors are thankful for having so able an instructor.

WORD SPELLING REFORM.

Some weeks ago a resolution was introduced into Congress by Representatives Lawlor, directing the public printer to adopt the following changes in spelling, in the government documents.

First. Drop *ue* at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, etc., where the preceeding vowel is short. When the preceeding vowel is long, as in provogue, vogue, disemboque, retain final letters as at present.

Second. Drop final *e* in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, etc., when the preceeding vowel is long, as in probite, finite, unite, etc. retain present forms unchanged.

Third. Drop final *te* in words like quartette, coquette, cigarette, etc.

Fourth. Drop final *me* in words like programme.

Fifth. Change *ph* to *f*, in words like phantom, telegraph, phase, etc.

Sixth. Substitute *e* for the diphthongs *æ* and *a* when they have the sound of that letter. Thus spell *colian*, *esthetic*, *atheneum* etc.

This would do away with many of the unnecessary letters tacked on to the end of words, which are not only useless, but cause much extra work in writing and printing. Besides the saving of labor, it simplifies both the spelling and pronunciation. Some of these changes, as least the fourth one named, is authorized by Webster, and many papers and journals have adapted it. Also the word *height* is spelled by many without the *e* for which we have the same authority. In most cases where the vowels *ei* or *ie* occur, we believe the one taking the sound should be retained, and the other dropped. Some write *though* without the last three letters, adding an apostrophe, thus: *tho'*, in time the apostrophe will be probably dropped. The *ugh* has also been discarded from the names of towns in our state so that such as were formerly Vassalborough, Scarborough, etc., are now easier to write, and pleasanter to look upon.

There has long been a feeling among writers that a spelling reform is needed, but no one is willing to institute a new method on his own responsibility, nor would he be likely to be followed, if such were the case. It seems to us

that a resolution like the one offered by Representative Lawlor, with probably some changes and additions, would be considered authoritative and would generally be followed by our principal writers. If a change cannot be brought about in this way, why may not a commission of our best educated men and women, agree upon certain changes, so that we may have some authority for a more convenient and sensible way of spelling?

BANQUET OF THE ALUMNI OF THE NORTHWEST.

The alumni of the Maine State College to the number of 21, gave a complimentary banquet to President Fernald at Hotel Ryan, in Minneapolis, Minn., on the evening of July 8th. The tables were arrayed to form three sides of a square. S. P. Crosby, 79, St Paul, who acted as chairman, was at the center of one side with President Fernald and wife at his right. In the absence of Governor Merriam and Pres. Northrop, Mr. Crosby responded to the toast "President Fernald" and Prof. Pike of Minneapolis to "The Educational Convention." Mr. Crosby acted as toast master in a very pleasing manner and belied his little quotation on the programme.

*"Beat your pate and fancy wit will come,
Knock as you will there's nobody at home."*

In Mr. Crosby's case the wit was decidedly willing to come. The toast to the Maine State College was responded to by W. L. Stevens, '76. A part of his remarks follows:

"Some of us present here to-night have seen the Maine State College grow from a very small beginning to a position where it is making itself felt in the state where located, as a center of scientific and industrial education. Our college is not old in years; it has not a numerous alumni to give it name and fame; it is not endowed with much wealth, yet it is progressive in its work, vigorous in its growth, and high in its aims.

It was established under adverse circumstances. At the start it had but few friends, but they having faith in the education it sought to teach, stood by it in its darkest days, and worked for its success. It was crippled for want of funds to successfully equip its different departments, from the state it received meagre financial support. And it had to

contend with strong opposition from other colleges and influential men in the state, who, for various reasons, did not believe the public should be called upon to render financial support to a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Yet in spite of its early struggles for existence, it has kept steadily on its course, growing in efficiency, and in favor with the people, and to-day it is showing in practical results that it fully merits the support it is receiving.

Our college aims to give to the students who come under its instruction a practical, scientific and technical education.

It does more than this. Through the general studies embraced in its course, such as the higher Mathematics, History, Literature, Modern Languages Civil Government, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Science, it gives Culture, thorough Mental Discipline and a breadth of education. The education it imparts teaches habits of self reliance and industry, which in after life make the efficient worker and good citizen.

Up to the present time our college has graduated eighteen classes with a total of about three hundred students who have been granted diplomas in the different courses of study, and as many more who have taken special or partial courses. In looking over the names of the graduates, I find the greater number of those who took the engineering and scientific course are following occupations directly in line with their college studies. Of the remainder some are in the professions of law and medicine, some are professors in colleges and other institutions of learning, some are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and some are following various industrial callings. In their general success in whatever they have put themselves to do in life, and the ready manner in which they grapple with the difficulties that beset all who have their own way to make, I see the strongest proofs of the value of modern education.

The Maine State College is only one of many like institutions of learning that have been established within the last half of the present century. Prior to this time higher education was mainly in the direction of classical, literary and metaphysical studies. It was good as far as it went, but it did not go far enough.

It might fit men for the learned professions and for literary pursuits, but it would not educate them for the various scientific and industrial callings. What the time demanded was an education that would fit men to meet successfully the growing needs of modern civilization. Scientific discovery and its many uses in the industrial arts, the rapid growth of railroad building and gigantic engineering undertakings, the great development of mining industries,

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the diversified and more complex methods of manufacture, call for special knowledge and practical training of head and hand.

These colleges aim to supply this want. They educate men *for*, rather than *above* those pursuits which are most vital to the building up of our national prosperity. As we look out over the great industries of our country, we find the graduates of these institutions of learning leading in the foremost rank of progress. They are toiling with hand and brain in the workshop and laboratory; they are running lines of railroad over mountain and plain, and across mighty rivers; they are digging into the hidden recesses of the earth and bringing forth her treasures; and they are finding out the subtle forces of nature and subduing them to the wants and comfort of man. On every hand we see this so-called new education lifting up and ennobling labor. And I believe it is doing more to-day for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the masses, and more for the prosperity and happiness of mankind than any other educational force the world has ever seen."

The success of the Alumni of the Maine State College" was the topic of Pres. Fernald's address. He stated that the fact that so many of our alumni have made success in life was because they deserved it. That the alumni of to-day not only reaped the benefits of the success of those that preceded him yet profited by his failures as well. On the whole it was a very able address and greatly enjoyed by the assembled alumni.

The banquet closed with a general "talk" in which the varied events of college life were lived over again and many a humorous incident related.

Among those present were Pres. Fernald and wife, Prof. W. A. Pike and wife, Minneapolis; Hon. Joshua Crosby and wife, Dexter, Me.; W. L. Stevens and wife, Minneapolis; W. F. Dike and wife, Minneapolis; Oliver Crosby and wife, St. Paul; C. C. Garland, Minneapolis; A. J. Shaw and wife, Milwaukee; E. W. Osborne and wife, St. Paul; F. H. Todd, J. C. Smith, St. Cloud; S. P. Crosby and wife, St. Paul.

MENU.

CREAM OF ASPARAGUS.

"Chief nourisher in life's feast."

BOILED SALMON TROUT,
SAUCE VERTE.

"This dish of meat is too good for any but * * * very honest men."

POMME DUCHESS.

SADDLE SPRING LAMB,
MINT SAUCE.

"The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day."

STEWED TOMATOES.

FILET MIGNON.
A LA JARDINIERE.

"A delusion, a mockery and a snare."

CHICKEN CROUETTE,
CREAM SAUCE.

"To a happy end they tasted."

NEW PEAS.

SORBET.

"I never drink no sperit,
Nor I hain't never signed no pledge."

PLOVERS ON TOAST,
WITH CRESSSES.

"Incline to fully satisfy your hunger."

LETTUCE SALAD.

"We may pick a thousand salads ere we light on
on such another herb."

PUDDING.

ICE CREAM.

"He rolls it under his tongue as a sweet morsel."

CHEESE.

FRUIT.

COFFEE.

"I find no offense of this, therefore I may use it."

TOASTS.

TOASTMASTER, S. P. CROSBY.

"Beat your pate and fancy wit will come;
Knock as you please there's nobody at home."

PRES. FERNALD,

Gov. Merriam.

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken and persuading."

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.
Pres. Northrop.

THE MAINE STATE COLLEGE.
W. L. Stevens, '76.

"'Tis education forms the common mind."

THE SUCCESS OF THE ALUMNI OF THE M. S. C.
Pres. Fernald.

"'Tis not in morals to command success.
But we'll do more; we'll deserve it."

"Speak [Alumni] from your folder papers."
("If you can't tell a story relate your experience."
—O. C.)

"Fare thee well; and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well."

OBITUARY.

HON. SILAS CLINTON HATCH.

Silas C. Hatch, one of the best known and most highly respected public men, in the state, died at his home in Bangor July 27, at 6 o'clock. The deceased was the second son of Silas Hatch in a family of six children. He was born in Horton Nova Scotia, March, 28, 1821; and was therefore a little over 69 years of age. He received his education at the public schools of Bangor, and at Gorham Seminary, and he was, for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits.

For a number of years prior to his retirement from business, Mr. Hatch was prominent in politics. He was a representative to the state legislature in 1873-74; and again in 1880-81. He was a member of the Executive Councils of Governor Perham, Connor, Robie, and Burleigh, and in 1874 he was chosen State Treasurer which office he held for three years. He was a man of undoubted integrity and fidelity to the many trusts and responsibilities imposed upon him by his city and state. Mr. Hatch, has been chosen to represent the Governor in an official capacity at nearly all of the later commencements—in fact his very last public act was performed in June 25, at the commencement exercises of this years class.

Besides his wife and children two brothers and three sisters remain to mourn the loss of this kind and generous husband and father and respected brother.

WALTER A. WHITE, B. C. E., '81.

Walter Adelbert White was born in Greenfield, Maine, July 3th, 1854, and died in Newport, Maine, July 12th, 1890; of consumption. He was a son of James M. White, Esq., the eldest of five children. Among his brothers is Dr. Lewis H. White, '83, of Lincoln Centre. He attended the schools of his native town and entered the Maine State College as a member of the class of 1881 at the beginning of the spring term of the Freshman year. He purchased the course in Civil Engineering in which he took high rank, for he was a brilliant mathematician. But he had a natural bent toward the law and after his graduation at Orono he

entered upon its study, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1884; with the degree of L. L. B. He returned to Maine and was admitted to the Sagadahoc County bar, but in 1886; he located in Newport where he entered the legal firm of Sanborn and White. At the same time he continued in the business of getting out and selling ship timbers and knees, by which he had more than paid his expenses during his college course. He was troubled by what he thought was a throat disease and spent the winter of 1888; in Seattle, Wash., where he was engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and was president of the Local Chapter. He was president of his class the Senior year. At Ann Arbor he was president of the Pine Tree club, the organization there of the students from Maine. He was married June 29th, 1889; to Georgie A. Ward, daughter of George W. Ward, Esq., of Troy, Maine. He was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Newport for several years. The *Pittsfield Advocate* in a notice of his death says: "In the death of Walter A. White the town of Newport has lost a young man who promised much for our community, his family and himself." He was winning success in his chosen profession and had his life had been spared would have had a brilliant career, for he possessed ambition and ability, united with the faculty of making and keeping friends.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITOR CADET:

Do you ever need something to fill up space with, or are you above such trivial inconveniences? If so, why not load up with the fact that the people are realizing, as never before that the Maine State College has sent out some excellent political timber. As yet there have only a part of county nominations made yet there are a number of former M. S. C. boys in the field. Not to enumerate the officers of nominating conventions or appointments on campaign committees, the showing is not a bad one.

The first man on the list John T. Bowler,

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'72, of Bangor, comes up smiling with a unanimous renomination as Register of Deeds of Penobscot county, on the Republican ticket.

William I. Wood, non-graduate '74, of Corinna, also secured a renomination on the same ticket. It took a hard fight but it was won, just the same.

William T. Haines, '76, of Waterville, had to fight for his renomination as senator in Kennebec county, but he "got there," (as he is very apt to do.) The Waterville correspondent of the *Boston Globe* referred to his victory as follows:

"Senator William T. Haines of Waterville may well feel proud of his success in the Republican county convention this week in securing the nomination as senator from Kennebec county. He served out an unexpired term, and Hall C. Burleigh of Vassalboro conceived the idea that that was enough for him, and started a most vigorous canvass for Senator Haines' place. Burleigh is a great farmer's advocate and had lots of strength in the rural districts. In addition, there was some dissatisfaction with Haines on account of his determined antagonism to the Maine Central railroad. All these things led people to think that the margin would be very narrow between the two men when the final throw was made. It was not; 79 to 50 was the way the vote stood in favor of Mr. Haines, and it was an approval of a straightforward public policy emphatically divorced from all influence of corporations, of which Mr. Haines may well feel proud."

Hayward Pierce, '76, of Winterport has been nominated by the Democrats of "Bleeding" Waldo, for Senator. Should he and the "Commodore" both win, there would be a good working pair to look after the interests of the College in the upper house.

Samuel W. Gould, '77, of Skowhegan, has the Democratic nominations for County Attorney in Somerset and if there is any efficacy in "knowing the ropes 'S. W.' will be triumphant for a number of years," He was secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

Edward C. Walker, '78, of Lowell, comes to the front as Republican candidate for County Attorney among the Oxford bears.

Chas. P. Allen, '76, of Presque Isle, member of the Republican State Committee and on the

Governor's staff, is to be a candidate for the Republican nomination as representative from his class and the "Colonel" generally succeeds in bagging all the political game he starts after.

Before the next issue of the CADET is published, the rest of the county and all the representative nominations will be made, the smoke of the battle will have cleared away and we shall know just what tree makes shingles.

In the meantime, if I may be pardoned a suggestion, a promise to aid the college can be made more easily secured from a candidate before nomination than after election.

CHAS. S. BICKFORD, M. S. C. '82.

ELECTRIC WELDING.

FROM THE INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL.

The process of electric welding and working of metals as invented by Professor Elihu Thomson has already been so far developed as to produce the most satisfactory results. Welding machines capable of uniting various sections have been placed upon the market giving manufacturers ample proof of their efficiency and economy and already becoming a part of the necessary machinery required in the various industries with which they are associated.

The principle involved in this new art is that causing the currents of electricity to pass through the abutting ends of the pieces of metal which are to be welded, thereby generating heat at the point of contact, which also becomes the point, (or rather plane) of greatest resistance, while at the same time mechanical pressure is applied to force the parts together. As the current heats the metal at the junction to the welding temperature the pressure follows up the softening surface till a complete weld is made and as the heat is first developed in the interior of the parts to be welded, the interior of the joints is as efficiently welded as the visible exterior.

With such method and apparatus, it is found possible to accomplish not only the common kinds of welding iron and steel but also of metals which have heretofore resisted attempts at welding, and have been brazed or soldered.

Pieces of such metals and alloys of wrought iron, silver, copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, bronze, German silver, platinum, gold, aluminum, and even cast iron are not only welded to each other but different metals can be welded one to another in many combinations, extending the applications of the process to the attainment of results heretofore impossible in metal working; while the tensile strength of the welds, as shown by mechanical tests under the direction of the U. S. Ordnance department are all that can be desired. Solid iron or steel bars three inches thick are welded perfectly. The time consumed in making the weld of this size is from 100 to 120 seconds.

The result of an examination by Prof. A. E. Dolebrar, of Tufts University was presented in the form of an exhaustive report and from it the following is taken: "This method is scientifically perfect, as the mechanism to utilize it is so simple that there appears no likelihood of any change being made that shall much increase its efficiency. The heat developed in the welding circuit is proportional to the square of the current strength, not proportional to the tension of the current there. The heat in such a circuit is developed chiefly at the place where the electrical resistance is the greatest and in the welding circuit it will always be at the junctions to be welded. The two abutting ends are therefore raised at once to incandescence while the rest of the circuit is cool. The heat felt at the distance of an inch or two from the welded joint is the result of common heat conduction, not electrical heating. All the energy is spent just where it is needed. It is one of the properties of an electric current that it moves in the paths of the least resistance and the hotter a metal is the greater is its resistance. When, therefore, a current is sent through junctions to be welded the parts of the sections which are more highly heated than the adjacent parts force the currents into the cooler parts, where it is needed, until there is a uniform heat throughout the whole area—an important point in a welding process. The external part of the welding circuit is so continued as to be practically a pair of clamps into which the pieces to be welded may be fastened close to the ends to be joined, so that when the ends are in

contact an electric ring circuit consisting of the part included within the primary coils, the clamps and metals to be welded. The energy spent in the circuit is most easily regulated, and is thus adapted to the demands of the work to be done, whether it be thick or thin bars. None of the energy is wasted, and there is no expenditure at all when the welding is not in progress."

The machines now being manufactured are so graded as to apply to various kinds of work from the smallest wire to bars of over three in. in diameter. For heavier work such as forgings of locomotive frames, car axles, shafting, etc., special form of machines adapted to the purpose will be supplied by the company, while by the use of specially adapted holders and clamps applied to the standard forms of machines, various shapes and irregular sizes of metal pieces may be united without difficulty. The machinery which is used for producing currents for welding is also used with suitable electric devices, for electric soldering, brazing, shaping, forging, riveting, and bending of metals.

GEORGE H. BABB, B. M. E. '90.
Lynn, Mass., August 10, '90.

THE BLACK FLY

The black fly is a youngster,
With a very intense brain;
He assails the college freshman,
When the spring time comes again.
"Taint no use for them to dodge him—
When he sings his little hum,
And if one can't do the *bizness*,
Why he calls in all his chums.
Sophties fare but little better,
And they sometimes cause much pain,
Flying round a Sophomore window
With the whole mosquito train.
Juniors are a little tougher,
And so knowing with their "smudge,"
That the black fly sings "Tit Willow"
And the "Little Rooney" dodge.
And sometimes in mild September
When the Senior is his dupe,
If he glances round just cautiously
He'll find him in the soup.



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Lieut. Hatch thinks a junior ought to know how to square $\frac{1}{2}$.

The class of '91, now consists of but twenty men, only half of its original number.

New men commenced drilling with guns Aug. 12, after having setting up drill only two days.

What a pity that Warren's charming falsetto is not appreciated by the instructor in vise works!

The part of the campus near the Q. T. V. house has been improved by removing the old barn.

Leonard G. Paine, '85 and Ralph K. Jones, '86 were on the campus Aug. 10th.

Ground back of the experiment station is being prepared for the erection of a building for horticulture.

Is the name of '93, going to remain above all other names, even on the chimney of the laboratory?

Prof. Aubert has received a visit from his brother who is professor of the French language at the State Normal College New York.

According to a resolution adopted by the faculty no student will be allowed to pursue his course here who has an average of one year's standing.

The faculty got as far in organizing a fire company as to appoint Prof. Aubert captain. They seem to have met an insurmountable obstacle there.

Of the class of '93 fourteen are taking civil engineering; seven, chemistry; two, agriculture; one, science and literature and one, general studies.

Rev. Mr. Robinson who preached at the Methodist church in Orono a few years since will soon commence his pastoral work with the Congregational flock of the village.

Class officers of '93 are: President, J. R. Morris; Vice President, G. W. Hutchinson; Secretary and Treasurer, C. P. Kittredge; B. B. Manager P. R. Wilson.

During the illness of Prof. Rogers, Prof. Aubert is instructing the sophomores in French and Prof. Balentine, the juniors in German.



Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, U. S. A. military instructor at the M. S. C. 1885-87; was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Tiernon, Thursday evening, Aug. 28, at Centurion Church Fort Monroe. The many friends of Lieut. Phillips will unite with THE CADET in congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

'72.

The Haskell Silk Company of Saccarappa, Me., of which Edwin J. Haskell is president, manufactures a fine grade of black gros-grain silk which is not surpassed by any other of either home or foreign make.

These goods are made from pure silk, with no adulteration of any kind whatever, and the company instructs its retailers to give a written guarantee with every dress pattern sold.

'74.

Mr. W. A. Allen of Portland is one of the directors of the recently organized Penobscot Shore Line Railroad company.

'75

At the July meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, H. M. Estabrooke of Gorham, was elected one of the vice presidents for Maine.

Hayward Pierce of the Mt. Waldo Granite Works Co. of Frankfort, has been nominated Senator from Waldo county by the Democratic party. Mr. Pierce served one term in the House of Representatives in the winter of 1883.

'77.

Frank E. Southard of Augusta has been appointed by Supt. Porter of the Census Bureau, as special agent for the collection of statistics relating to the manufactures in that city.

The pupils in the Madawaska training school are making good progress under the excellent instruction of the principal, Mr. Vetal Cyr. The attendance on this school in 1889 was seventy-seven, and the graduating class of 1890 numbered seven.

Mr. E. H. Beckler is chief of construction on the Great Northern R. R., having his headquarters at St. Paul.

'78.

The efforts of Mr. John C. Patterson, a Dexter boy who is making his way well up towards the head of the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are much appreciated in the West and have recently been made the subject of both resolutions and a handsome gift.

A large delegation of the business men of Butte, Mon., made an excursion to Boseman over the newly opened line and at the latter place took part in a large public meeting in which resolutions were adopted highly complimentary to the engineering department of the road. At a meeting of the "Silver Bow Club", resolutions of a similar nature were adopted and a splendid scarf pin, consisting of a large ruby set in solid gold, was presented to Mr. Patterson.

'79.

The friends of Loomis F. Goodale will be pleased to hear of his appointment to the position of chief engineer of the H. and St. John and the K. C., St. John & C. B. Railroads. Mr. Goodale has held the office of acting chief engineer for the past six months and that he has given satisfaction is shown by the fact of his further promotion.

Mr. A. C. Morton was the recipient a few days ago, of a handsome gold watch and chain, presented by his friends in musical circles, as a token of their appreciation of his services and always pleasant and genial manners. The popular tenor is receiving many congratulations and is proud of this handsome token from his friends.—*Bangor Commercial*.

Among the papers read at the "Third Annual Convention of the Society of Civil Engineers,"

held at Cresson, Penna., June 26, to July 1st. inclusive, was one on "The Turntable on the Main Track of the Silverton Railroad" in Colorado" by Charles W. Gibbs. Since his graduation Mr. Gibbs has been steadily advancing in his profession and to-day stands high among the engineers of the West.

George P. Merrill, of the National Museum, Washington, D. C. contributed an article, On the Testing of Building Stones, to the May and June numbers of the *Manufacturer and Builder*, published at New York.

'80.

Prof. F. A. Spratt, who for the past five years has been principal of Hampden Academy, has removed to Dexter to take a similar position there. In this change the Hampden Academy sustains a great loss and the school at Dexter is to be congratulated upon securing so efficient and successful an instructor. When Prof. Spratt went to Hampden the school had been sadly run down, but by his energy and unceasing labor and skill as a teacher it has been made one of the most prosperous schools in this section of the State. In this work he has been ably assisted by Mrs. Spratt, teacher in the Normal department, and by other teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Spratt have been indefatigable in their labors for the school and it will be hard to fill their places. In going they bear with them the good wishes of a host of friends and the high esteem and affection of their pupils. They will be greatly missed in Hampden.—*Bangor Whig*.

'81.

The marriage of Mr. Wm. A. Vinal to Miss Hattie J. Sutherland took place in Emanuel Church, Ashland, July 7th. THE CADET extends its congratulations.

'82.

Mr. Joseph F. Gould was married on Thursday, June 25, to Miss Hammond, at the residence of the bride's parents in Milford. The bride is one of Milford's most popular and charming young ladies and the groom is one of Old Town's young and rising lawyers. The many beautiful and costly presents which they received showed the love and esteem of a large circle of friends. THE CADET unites with the many friends of the young couple in wishing them a life of happiness and prosperity.

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'83.

Prof. L. W. Taylor has resigned his position at the Maine Central Institute as principal of the commercial department. Prof. Taylor and wife have left Pittsfield for Prescott, Arizona, where the former has been elected principal of the High school and superintendent of the city schools at a salary of \$1500.

'84.

Prof. E. F. Ladd, formerly of Maine, has severed his connection with the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, and his present address is 14 East 34th street, New York city.

'85.

Geo. W. Chamberlain has resigned the position of principal of the High School in Farmington N. H., to accept a similar position in Calais, Me.

L. W. Riggs has accepted a position as Instructor in Mathematics and the Sciences in a school at Englewood, N. J.

Mr. A. H. Keyes, principal of the High School in Stonington Conn., was married to Miss Lottie Babcock, at Westerly R. I., July 30. THE CADET extends its congratulations and best wishes.

'87.

Fred Kirkpatrick has given up his position on the Midland R. R. in Maryland and is now in charge of a surveying party on the Quebec Central R. R. having his head-quarters at Sherbrook, Province of Quebec.

'88.

After a sojourn in Cuba, Mr. H. F. Lincoln has returned to his native country, and since about the middle of June has been at Washington D. C., in charge of an electric light station for the Thomson and Houston Electric Co., in whose employ he was while in Cuba.

In a letter to THE CADET Mr. Fred L. Eastman informs us that he is employed by Supt. F. H. Kimball (M. S. C. '82) at the mines of the Carbon Coal Co., Greensburg, Penn.

In a recent issue of THE CADET it was stated that Mr. C. L. Howes was in Cardenas, Cuba, employed by the Thompson and Houston Electric Co., which upon later information we find to be incorrect. Mr. Howes is in the employ of the Thompson and Houston Co., but in Boston instead of Cuba.

'90.

Mr. Ralph H. Wight, who graduated a few weeks ago from the Maine State College, has gone to Iron Mountain, Minn., where he will take a position in the civil engineering department of the Milwaukee and Northern railroad. Thus one by one our State College boys are picked up and placed in positions of trust and responsibility.—*Maine Farmer*.

Mr. Elmer L. Morey has accepted a situation in the engineering and draughting department of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Co., of Trenton N. J. This company is controlled by the same men as is the Trenton Iron Co., whose engineering force contains two M. S. C. men, namely A. H. White and C. G. Cushman, both of '89.

E. N. Morrill is with the American Zinc-Lead Company at Canon City, Colorado. This company formerly operated in Portland and Mr. Morrill during his last winter's vacation worked in their laboratory there, but upon their recent removal to Canon City, Mr. Morrill goes to their new field of operation.

John Bird 2nd has been at work since graduation in the North National Bank of Rockland.

E. F. Heath is teaching the Camden High School.

George H. Babb is draughting for the Thomson Electric Welding Company, Lynn, Mass.

A. J. Coffin is at work in the store of V. L. Coffin & Son, Harrington.

F. G. Quincy is scaling at Pea Cove boom.

F. F. Dow is assisting in the work of setting up the machinery in the pulp mill at Basin Mill.

V. J. Pierce has been on the St. John Base Ball team this summer as pitcher.

Charles S. Williams, who has been for seven years the helper of the Fog Signal Station at Monhegan, has recently been appointed Principal Light Keeper at Half Way Rock, near Portland.

J. R. Rackliffe is at St. Joseph Mo. in the engineering department of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.

L. H. Jones is with Edward Sawyer, Civil Engineer, Boston Mass.

C. C. Harvey has a position on the extension of the Great Northern R. R. in Montana.

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.....Prescott Keyes, Jr.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres.....W. M. Bailey.
V. Pres.....H. M. Prentiss.
Cor. Sec.....R. H. Fernald.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the }W. N. Patten.
Twelfth Gate. }T. S. Tolman.
}J. C. Gibbs.
}H. O. Robinson.

S. I. U. Society.

Pres.....H. D. Dunton.
V. Pres.....J. H. Flanagan.
Sec.....C. M. Randlette.

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Second Lieutenant, E. E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Cadet Edmund Clark, Major and Commandant.
Cadet J. W. Steward, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Cadet H. V. Starrett, First Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Co. A.

Captain, W. R. Farrington,
First Lieut. W. N. Patten.
Second Lieut. T. L. Merrill,
Third Lieut. C. Hamlin,

Co. B.

E. R. Merrill.
H. G. Menges,
R. W. Lord,
Wm. R. Farrington.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

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

Reading Room Association.

Pres.....B. A. Hall.
V. Pres.....Geo. F. Rich.
Sec.....H. O. Robinson.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres.....T. S. Merrill.
V. Pres.....G. P. Maguire.
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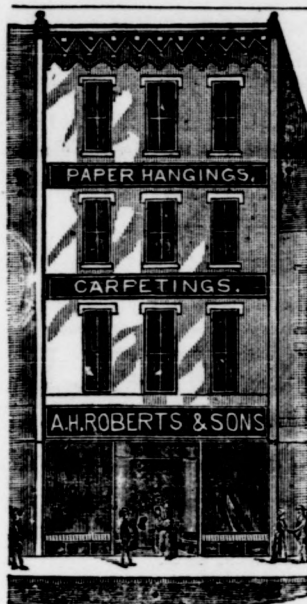
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