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The Cadet October 1893

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER 1893.

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. *Associate Editor.*
GEO. H. HALL, '94. JAS. E. HARVEY, '94.
Scientific and Literary. *Exchanges.*
FRANK DAMON, '95. LE ROY R. FOLSOM, '95.
Campus. *Personals.*

STANLEY J. STEWARD, '96.
Gleanings.

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Assistant Business Manager.

TERMS:

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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 F. G. Gould 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.

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EDITORIALS.

The class which has entered this term seems to be an unusually good one, and is nearly up to '96 in point of numbers. This is but another indication that the prosperity of the college is increasing and that the courses offered here are becoming better appreciated throughout the State. The average age of the new men seems to be a little greater than usual, and this is also a good indication.

An informal order has been promulgated forbidding the wearing of unbuttoned blouses about the campus; also the wearing of portions of the cadet uniform at the same time with citizen's clothes. This order is a necessary one and will have a beneficial effect in preventing the slouchy appearance which cadet coat and citizen's trousers, or *vice versa*, always give.

The cadet uniform should be worn complete and according to regulations, or not at all. But we fear that the order will tend toward the discontinuance of the habitual wearing of the uniform, "neat and serviceable" though it may be. The representative student goes about with vest pockets full of pencils, note books, paper, pen knives and other articles which he is constantly using, and to be obliged to button and unbutton the blouse every time he wishes to use any of them will be a great inconvenience.

We regret that field day occurs a few days too late for notice in this issue. The custom was inaugurated last year of having a day appointed annually when the people throughout the State should be invited to look over the college and to have a day's entertainment at the hands of the faculty and the students. The occasion was a great success last year and it is expected that this year it will be a still greater one.

To one who has great hope and confidence in the future of the Maine State College, the idea must often have occurred of there being, some time in the dim future, a state university on the banks of the placid Stillwater, where now stands a college, well developed, it may be, in certain branches, but having comparatively few lines of works. The idea is a bold one, perhaps, but the man may now be living who shall see the University of Maine ranking among the first in the country in all departments of work. But before such a result can be reached, a long and patient road will have to be traveled, and many discouragements met.

It cannot be hoped that the state, out of her revenue will endow such an institution; to effect this great result, private subscriptions and legacies must be secured. It is strange that, as men of wealth are constantly bequeathing large sums of money to educational institutions, the idea has as yet occurred to none of them that the Maine State College would be greatly benefitted by greater endowments and that it is entirely worthy of them. Perhaps the fact that the state spends considerable money here has something to do with the matter.

The idea that we have advanced may be somewhat optimistic, but it is worthy of consideration.

It is well recognized that, although considerable is being done here in base ball, foot ball and tennis, yet in the field of general athletics we are behind many of the other colleges. This is due largely to the fact that we have no instructor and no facilities for gymnasium work; yet if all would take hold and go to work systematically this disadvantage could be in part overcome. Why not have an athletic field day this fall? There is material here to make a very good show in the various field sports, notwithstanding the disadvantages. We would like to see the matter considered and a committee appointed to arrange for the "First Annual Athletic Field Day at the Maine State College."

The flattering opinions which have been expressed at the college and throughout the state, concerning the choice of the trustees for a successor to President Fernald, must be a source of satisfaction to President Harris and his friends. That the college will do well under his administration is conceded by all. The sketch of his life which appears in another column gives but the bare facts, yet it shows that his short and varied career peculiarly fits him for the position which he has been called upon to occupy.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

The following sketch appeared in a state paper and has President Harris's endorsement:

Prof. A. W. Harris was born in 1858 in the city of Philadelphia, where he received his early education in the Quaker schools. He afterward took the classical course in the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., graduating at the head of the class of 1880. He was here under the instruction of Prof. W. O. Atwater, so many of whose students are now prominent experiment station workers. Among these are Prof. Jenkins of the Connecticut State Station, Prof. Woods of the Storrs Station, and Director Voorhees of the New Jersey Station.

After graduation Prof. Harris became professor of mathematics in the Dickinson Seminary at

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Williamsport, Penn. He resigned this position after one year's service to become tutor of mathematics at Wesleyan. In 1884 he went abroad and spent a year in study at Berlin and Munich, returning to Wesleyan to teach history and political economy.

In 1888, Prof. Atwater, who had been appointed director of the office of experiment stations, asked Mr. Harris to take the position of assistant director. While he held this place he was for more than half the time acting director in charge of the work of the office, since his chief, who was also director of the Storrs Stations and professor of chemistry in Wesleyan University, was necessarily absent from Washington for the greater part of each year.

In 1891 he became director of the office. The planning of the work of the office and the conduct of its publications, the Experiment Station Record, the bulletins, and the card index of station literature should be largely credited to him.

During the past summer he has been in charge of the experiment station exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A TECHNICAL OR SCIENTIFIC OVER A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

In all ages and all countries education has received some attention. The more civilized the country, the more enlightened the age, the greater this attention has been. In our country from its very beginning the subject of education has been a prominent one. The school house and the church were built at the same time in the early New England villages, and not many years after the first settlements we hear of colleges being founded. As the nation has advanced education has kept pace with it. Colleges of every degree of worth or worthlessness are scattered broadcast throughout the land. Yet to a careful observer the thought oftentimes presents itself that the results shown are hardly in proportion to the efforts expended. The knowledge gained in school seems often to have no bearing on the occupation of the student in after life, and the training which he has received from the pursuit of his studies has not been sufficient to enable him to grapple any new difficulty and conquer it. This, together with other similar reasons, has of late years created a decided change in the curricula of many of our colleges. The time was when a

college student must devote himself to Latin and Greek. It was thought that a classical education developed the mind more fully than any other; that with the mind properly developed the student would easily master any desired subject, and that thus, when he received his sheep-skin, he was well prepared for whatever fortune had in store for him.

But this is a fast age and a fast country. While the classical student pauses to make himself more familiar with the details of his chosen occupation, some wide awake young fellow with "little Latin and less Greek," but with a thorough knowledge of this particular subject possesses himself of the position for which the student of the classics is aiming.

This is an era of specific detailed knowledge, of specialties and specialists. Human life is too short to enable a man to pursue many subjects. He must devote himself to one thing and be content with simply general knowledge in regard to the million subjects which are outside his province. The more general knowledge the better, for the limiting of thought to certain times does not, indeed, tend to symmetrical development, although it does increase the sum total of knowledge in different subjects.

A classical education has certain advantages that cannot be denied by the most ardent disciple of science. There comes from a thorough knowledge of the ancient languages a peculiarly fine true judgment, an aesthetic culture and a refined liberalism of thought. These things are desirable but they *can* be obtained to a great extent from the pursuit of a scientific education, so they present no overwhelming reasons for the choice of the classics rather than the sciences.

The study of mathematics affords a fine field for the precise and careful training of the judgment, but it is argued that as mathematics deal with absolute facts this training does not well fit the student for drawing conclusions in his life in the world where uncertainty plays so great a part. This objection cannot hold true in regard to scientific experiments, and the man who after patient study deduces correct conclusions in regard to natural phenomena, who spends long hours over chemical experiments requiring the closest attention, who

learns to correctly classify numerals that to the ordinary observer appear identical, gains therefrom habits of thought as exact and logical as can possibly be acquired from a classical education.

So many wise and eloquent men have spoken in regard to the æsthetic culture obtained from scientific observation that it is now obvious to all that he who knows the true language of every shrub and flower, who reads the rocks, who understands the mysteries of mountains and valleys, who observes with keen interest the courses of the stars in the heaven above him, has his æsthetic sensibilities developed to at least as great a degree as he who spends his days and nights pouring over dead languages. Nature has ever inspired the truest poetry, the deepest feeling, the highest art, and there is no fear that the student of nature will ever lose his appreciation of the good, the beautiful and the true.

It would seem then that the benefits derived from a classical education may also be obtained from the study of science; on the other hand, from the practical standpoint, numbers of advantages are at once seen to accrue from a scientific education which cannot possibly be claimed for a classical.

One of the most striking of these is the great saving of valuable time. If a young man decides clearly what he intends to make his life work he can now take such a college course as will give him much useful general knowledge and at the same time thoroughly prepare him for the particular business he has chosen. When he leaves school he need spend no time mastering a subject entirely foreign to him before he can compete with those who are ready to struggle with him. The day he receives his diploma he is ready for a position. That means a difference of three or five years in the active, useful period of his life, and they are the years of his youth and enthusiasm. They are years which he can in no wise afford to lose. The man who enters any business must of necessity make mistakes. He must learn to stand by falling. He finds that while every man's hand may not be against him, still no man's hand is for him. The world is a very different place from the school. The good natured, friendly competition of the classroom gives way to

fiercer and more earnest struggles where there is small praise for the victor and smaller sympathy for the vanquished. In the world a man is upheld alone by his own inward strength; and the younger a man is when he commences his business the easier he finds it to correct his mistakes. The unbounded confidence and ardor of a youth will carry him almost joyously through difficulties that to an older man encountering them for the first time would appear much more embarrassing. Frequently we see students who have finished a classical course and wish to enter active life taking a special course in some technical institution before they dare attempt to seek for a position. The time spent on their classical studies seems almost like time wasted. How much wiser to have devoted it to the study of subjects along the line of his chosen work. Their development of mind might have been exactly as great and their practical knowledge exactly doubled.

The newness of science is another thing both of interest and advantages. The classics have been studied for hundreds of years. What there is to be found out in regard to ancient writers has been discovered long ago. A man may enjoy the wise and beautiful thoughts of old authors, he may delight in the freshness of Homer and the polish of Virgil, he may be known as a ready translator and may understand to a nicety the multiform details of syntax and prosody but there opens before him no new avenue. Commentators there have been already in such profusion that there is little left to be done along that line, but when one turns to the realm of science, how vastly different the project.

The wisest men admit that they have found only some slight truths and that there are wondrous possibilities before every *worker*. How often some new scientific discovery changes old methods of business, lifts working men to a higher plane, or places within the reach of all the comforts of life which once could be enjoyed alone by the wealthy.

Every young man who pursues the study of the sciences sees before him the possibility not only of achieving fame and fortune but of increasing the list of those who are called the benefactors of the world. What difference in our country's history have such men as Fulton

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and Whitney made while the investigations so successfully carried out by Edison have been productive of marvellous benefits to mankind. We should hardly know how to live were we deprived of the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, electric lights, and the numberless other material gifts of science to the world.

The very mention of such names as Huxley, Faraday, William Huschel, Daub, Agassiz inspires the student to his noblest efforts.

The great need now is for skilled workmen, a thoroughly competent faithful workman never has to search long for employment. There is an ever increasing demand for such. The countries of the old world have been our leaders in this. There it has long been the case that a man must have an exact and ready knowledge of the business in which he proposes to engage; unskilled and bungling workmen find no call for their services. Until of late the opposite has been true in this country but the change, now it has begun, is increasing with great rapidity. Such being the case, how unwise it seems for the average student who wishes eventually to become a mechanic or man of business to spend several years in acquiring a superficial knowledge of subjects which give him no aid in his life work and may indeed be of direct injury as tending to divert his mind from practical channels.

Even to professional men a knowledge of Greek and Latin is of no great practical value, but to all classes the understanding of the modern languages, especially French and German, is daily becoming a necessity. The scientific student in our colleges pursues the study of these languages and if he does not become able to converse with ease and fluency that would be required in society he at least learns to read them readily and gains a knowledge sufficient for commercial purposes. So many valuable books are written on technical subjects in these languages that to the chemist and engineer as well as to the theologian and physician the ability to read French and German is almost indispensable. It is without doubt true that as time passes these languages will both become more and more necessary to the ordinary man of business, while there is not even a possibility of Latin or Greek coming into practicable use.

That people are beginning to realize the benefit and importance of a scientific education is shown very plainly by our college catalogue. Each year we find more scientific if not less classical students, and not infrequently the members of the faculty have B. S. or M. S. instead of B. A. after their names. Those titles if honestly, earnestly won, should mean just as much. For the reason that many students who fail to complete the classical, are able to finish the scientific course, there has sprung up the common belief that it requires much less ability to complete the scientific than the classical course. This has been brought about more by the poorer teaching of science than by any real difference in the ability required to complete the two courses if equally well presented. Science, as I have said, is comparatively new, but with every year great improvements are made in all its departments. Teachers are only just beginning to understand how to present scientific subjects so that the greatest value may be derived by the student. The classics, on the contrary, have for so long been such essential factors of education that much more attention has been giving to the best methods of teaching them. In reality, then, the ability required in the student of science is as great as that necessary to the student of the classics.

Giving to classics their due and appreciating the benefits derived therefrom, when we compare the occupations in which science is not only useful, but indeed absolutely necessary, with those to which the classics hold a like relation we see at a glance how much greater is the practical value of science. To those who follow purely literary avocations, and possibly to ministers and lawyers, a knowledge of Greek and Latin is of direct value. But when we begin to enumerate the occupations in which the knowledge of science comes into practical use, we are at a loss where to stop. The housewife, the farmer, the mechanic, the teacher, the physician, the engineer and the architect must all be conversant with science. Thus it seems that in regard to utility and even pleasure, the study of science cannot be equaled.

But after all whatsoever course one may choose or whether he devotes his life to dead

or living subjects the great thing is to be earnest in work. The thoughtful careful student who labors long and patiently will find the greatest pleasure and reap the greatest reward. He who does things thoughtlessly and carelessly has no interest in his work.

To spend, as did Galvani, ten years experimenting in regard to a single subject seems to the man who thinks not a foolish thing to do, yet we must not forget that so grand a result as the connecting of two worlds by the Atlantic Cable sprung from the apparently purposeless investigations of Galvani in regard to animal electricity.

The student who is thorough does not find his work easy, but he does find lasting benefit and satisfaction.

LEROY FOLSOM.

SCIENTIFIC.

MEANS OF DEFENSE IN INSECTS

Individual defense is common to all animals; manifested either by organs developed for the purpose or by an inconspicuous form or color. Insects are amply provided with both means of defending themselves.

The common red ant, *Formica sanguinea*, when disturbed will stand erect upon its hind legs and eject from the tips of its abdomen a fine jet of formic acid that will cause the retreat of a bird who may attempt to make a meal of this specimen of condensed fury. The little chemist seems to understand the effect of formic acid on the delicate animal tissues located in various places on the external anatomy of man. One will give a scientific twinge with its jaws and then twisting itself round will inject some of his distillation into the wound. The effect is quite interesting and the reaction quite rapid on the part of the victim.

The string of wasps and bees is a metamorphic ovipositor. The attenuated form of the tips is produced by a decrease in size of certain parts of an ovipositor and an increase of other parts as can be traced in a comparative study of the annal appendages of insects. Nature finds that a sting will preserve and thus propagate their species. Thus gradually has the ovipositor been supplanted by a sting until finally we

have in the bee the neatly fashioned abdominal tips concealing the intricate sting which is capable, with the poison sack attachment, of inflicting a severe wound.

Other insects drive enemies by means of offensive secretions, as for example the larva of the carrot butterfly, *Papilio asterias*, which, being irritated, pushes forth from a slit in the prothracic ring a V-shaped organ covered with an offensive smelling liquid. But the Bombardier Beetle, *Brachinus fumus*, possesses the most peculiar methods of surprising his enemies. When pursued he will discharge a pungent, volatile fluid from his oval glands with an explosion that is audible several feet away, and will give a large beetle such a shock that he will fall in his track and kick spasmodically for some seconds.

Some insects rather than spend life in a continual warfare, betake themselves to inconspicuous colors and forms. Some of our green grasshoppers will leap headlong into the stubble and it will take an experienced eye to find them among the spears of grass. Many of the Satyrinae butterflies when pursued will close their wings suddenly and drop into the grass. The under side of the wings are colored like dead leaves so that the pursuer is often baffled by this tactic.

The walking stick, *Phasmida*, looks like some decayed stick in its adult form, and like a green branch when young. Some of these forms of mimicry are so perfect that every detail is exemplified from the scales on the wood to the delicate crenate edges of the leaf.

It is probable that this system of mimicry is one of nature's economies of energy. The expenditure of muscle for warfare gives way to the peaceful arts of life and a consequent chance to develop the æsthetic elements of nature.

In direct opposition to the law of inconspicuous forms is the law of conspicuity. Many insects appear in the most gaudy and striking colors. They float about among the trees with such an indifferent air that we wonder that some bird does not put an end to such bravado. But the birds and that insect understand each other. Nearly all the bright forms of insect life are professional poison pots. For a bird to swallow one of these insects would be painful for both parties; hence the gaudy colorings as a danger signal.

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Mr. J. Jenner Weir, who has kept an aviary, said that his birds would eat all nocturnal caterpillars with smooth skins and imitating twigs, but neglected all brilliantly colored ones. If perchance the birds did bite one of these conspicuous caterpillars, they would show their disgust by shaking their heads and cleansing their beaks.

GEORGE HALEY.

THE NEW REGULATION BULLET.

The Frankford Arsenal is now making ammunition for the new "U. S. magazine rifle," caliber 30, with a 220 grain bullet, the weight of the bullet used at present being 500 grains. The rifle is a modified Krag-Jorgensen rifle with which the troops of Denmark are armed. Experiments made at the Frankford Arsenal, demonstrate that a nickle-steel covered, unlubricated cartridge of the new type is better than the old copper case with lubricated bullet. The velocity of the new 220 grain bullet of 30 caliber is 2,000 ft. per second, while the velocity of a 45 caliber 500 grain bullet is only 1,300 ft. The penetration is remarkable, a small caliber bullet of the new type fired at oak timbers placed lengthwise penetrates 30 inches at 30 yards range while the present bullet would only penetrate 4 to 5 inches at the same range. The accuracy of fire with the new bullet is very remarkable.

The new bullet is called a humanitarian bullet for the reason that there is every chance of the bullet passing directly through a bone without shattering it. It is possible that our army may now have the best bullet as our navy has the best armor plate in the world.

—*Scientific American.*

THE NEW MEN.

From rumors which reached us previous to the commencement of this term we were led to expect to see an unusually large class enter our institution this fall, but in this we were a little disappointed. The class this year is, however but little smaller than last, and we have hopes that when the present financial depression shall have passed we may see many more entering the class of '97, at the beginning of next term.

The following is a list of the new men with their respective courses :

NAME.	COURSE.
Edward M. Atwood.....	Undecided
Geo. P. Albee.....	Mechanical Engineering
Tyler N. Bird.....	Mechanical Engineering
William T. Brastow.....	Civil Engineering
William B. Brown.....	Chemistry
Stephen S. Bunker.....	Undecided
John P. Chase.....	Undecided
William B. Coburn.....	Mechanical Engineering
Stanwood H. Cosmey.....	Civil Engineering
Arthur S. Cowan.....	Undecided
Walter N. Crowell.....	Civil Engineering
Arthur J. Dalot.....	Civil Engineering
Harry E. Dow.....	Civil Engineering
Charles H. Farnham.....	Civil Engineering
Bert O. Flint.....	Civil Engineering
Austin A. Goss.....	Civil Engineering
Perley F. Goodridge.....	Mechanical Engineering
Frank E. Gorham.....	Civil Engineering
Stanley J. Heath.....	Undecided
William L. Holyoke.....	Mechanical Engineering
George E. Knights.....	Civil Engineering
Earnest H. Macloou.....	Mechanical Engineering
Wm. A. Maxfield.....	Civil Engineering
Edward A. Merrill.....	Civil Engineering
Andrew J. Patten.....	Chemistry
Byron F. Porter.....	Undecided
Joseph W. H. Porter.....	Undecided
Howard E. Stevens.....	Civil Engineering
Moses B. Stevens, Jr.....	Undecided
William N. Fowler.....	Civil Engineering
Harvey A. White.....	Civil Engineering

SPECIALS.

Justin P. Clary,
Wallace J. Cole,
Lottie Gertrude Farrar,
Walter J. Gilbert,
Robert W. Hamilton,
Erastus R. Simpson,
Harold M. Wilder,
Edwin C. Upton.

This makes a total of thirty-eight new students, divided as follows :

Civil Engineering.....	15
Mechanical Engineering.....	6
Chemistry.....	2
Special.....	8
Undecided.....	7

THE PEANUT GAME.

Sophomores, 21. Freshmen, 10.

Wacka Lacka !

Wacka Lacka !

Wacka Lacka Lix !

Boom Rah ! Maine State

Ninety-Six.

The great game of the year was played Sept. 9, and, as may be seen by the above score, it

resulted in the usual manner. The customary amount of noise made at this annual game was not found wanting this year, and it may be truly said that it exceeded the tumult of former years. The Sophomores, remembering their disastrous defeat of last year, were determined if possible to retrieve themselves and came prepared to use their lungs and scrap if necessary. The Juniors, champions of the Freshmen, were also on hand, and up to the third inning seemed to be enjoying the game immensely, but from that time out the Freshmen were outplayed, and consequently they were considerably quieted.

'96 presented for her battery Farrell and Palmer, and '97, Merrill and Welch. Although Merrill was not particularly effective, it should be said that he showed great nerve in holding his head in the midst of such coaching as was done. "After the Ball" was illustrated several times during the game by the Freshmen who took many journeys toward the stand pipe after the bounding sphere. Some of the features of the game were the admirable umpiring of Hayes and Durham '94, and the first base cutting of Farrell. Following is the score :

SOPHOMORES.							
	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
French, 1b.....	7	3	3	4	11	1	1
Palmer, c.....	5	3	1	1	5	2	1
Gibbs, ss.....	4	4	4	4	0	3	0
Fernald, 2b.....	5	4	3	4	5	3	1
Black, rf.....	6	1	2	2	2	0	0
Farrell, p.....	5	0	3	5	0	5	0
Libby, lf.....	6	1	2	2	1	0	1
Heywood, cf.....	3	2	1	3	0	1	0
Pride, 3b.....	5	3	1	1	3	1	3
	46	21	20	26	27	16	7
FRESHMEN.							
	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bunker, ss.....	6	2	4	5	2	0	3
Welch, c.....	5	3	4	4	10	2	0
White, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dalot, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
Dow, rf.....	5	1	3	3	0	0	1
Stevens, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	6	0	1
Cowan, 3b & p.....	4	0	1	1	6	2	1
Merrill, p. & 3b.....	5	0	1	1	1	9	1
Macloon, cf.....	5	2	1	1	0	0	0
	42	10	17	18	27	15	8
Sophomores.....	3	1	2	6	0	2	4
Freshmen.....	4	2	2	0	2	0	0

NOTES ON THE GAME.

"Buster" Welch, the plucky little catcher of the Orono High School, played a great game for '97.

"Pawnee Bill" was on hand with a horn, but he thought he would save his lungs for the future and did not blow it.

From the manner in which Libby ran bases one would be led to believe his name was Brown; but such was not the case.

The game was stopped very abruptly in the first inning when "Fege" our crack catcher, came to the rescue of the Freshmen and wanted to catch the game; but the Sophs refusing to continue, he became pacified, laid down the cage, and then the game was allowed to go on.

An innocent looking drummer, who was witnessing the game from the grand stand, will not probably want to see any more such games. His pardon should be humbly begged for being wet in such an impromptu fashion on account of being taken for a Freshman.

A FORMER CADET OFFICER SEES SOME SERVICE.

On September 20 a negro at Roanoke, Va., committed a crime, for which the angry populace desired to lynch him. A crowd gathered around the jail in which he was confined, which kept increasing as night approached. At five o'clock the Roanoke Light Infantry, Capt. John Bird, marched to the jail by order of the mayor of the city. Guards were posted and the streets in the immediate vicinity cleared. At eight o'clock portions of the mob battered at the side door of the jail, where the militia and Mayor Trout had retired. Being refused admittance, the mob commenced to shoot, and the mayor was shot in the foot. The militia were then ordered to return the fire and a volley of about twenty-five rifles was poured into the mob. Eight men were killed and nineteen wounded, some of them fatally.

This is we believe, the first occasion when a former Coburn Cadet has seen active military service. Capt. John Bird was a member of '90 and was captain of Company A during his last year in college. His military ability was well shown while at college by the high state of efficiency into which he brought his company.

ACROSTIC.

BY NOTED AMERICAN AUTORS.

"THE tongue is prone to loose the way; [not so the pen,
for in a letter we have not better things to say, but say
them better."

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"HEARTY and strong."

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

"ENDURANCE is the crowning quality."

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"CRYSTALS of all forms and hues which have come
from the union of individual thought with local
circumstances or universal principles."

—OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES.

"AND genius hath electric power which earth can never
tame; lightning may scowl and dark clouds lower—
its flash is still the same."

—LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

"DISINTERESTED good will make the world as it
should be."

—NATHANIEL PEABODY ROGERS.

"ENTHUSIASM is the height of man; it is the passing
from the human to the divine."

"TRUST no future, how'er pleasant;
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act,—act in the living present;
Heart within, and God o'erhead."

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

CAMPUS.

Use "Brown's Instant Relief."

Crosby's post-graduate course "lasted quick"
because of the position he secured.

The delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention
at Auburn are Messrs. Damon and Buck.

Duncan '95 had a fine position as tutor in
German, during the vacation.

The editors of THE CADET are simply jubilant
over the prospect of a finely furnished
office.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. feel thankful
for the increase of their number by fourteen
new men.

The A. T. O. have taken into the charmed
circle, Bird, Coburn, Holyoke, Farnham,
Patten and White.

That "night-shirt" parade in which were
about seventy mysterious white forms caused
something of a commotion in the village.

We were all glad to see "Curley" Murphy
back again with a halo of glory larger than
ever about his head.

It is reported that Haywood was very liquidly
reminded of his freshman days a few nights
since.

The explosion of blank cartridges in the
corridors of Oak Hall is not very conducive to
hard study.

Few mortals are immortalized in song as
George Washington Jeffery has been in "After
the Ball."

Another vacancy in the corps has been filled
by the appointment of Lieut. Hall as Quarter-
master. Next.

One can hardly move across the campus
without coming into the range of those ferocious
Senior C. E. cameras.

Prof. Hart has lately made some much needed
additions to the equipment of the Department
of Astronomy.

Several individuals of the Freshman class
were making interested inquiries about their
share of the peanut treat.

We extend to Prof. Munson our deep sym-
pathy in his great loss, that of a brother who
died very suddenly in Arkansas.

Greatly to our surprise and joy of course,
"Sport" arrived on the campus on Field Day
with the rest of the farmers.

Prof. Harvey has just received from Germany
a valuable collection of casts and other
apparatus for his department.

The interest which the average American
young man has in the West is well shown by
the attentions paid to Pawnee Bill.

The threatened repeal of the Hatch Bill
raised something of a breeze on the campus for
a few days, but now "all is quiet."

The fact of the addition of so much musical
talent to the college this term is one
which gives much satisfaction to those inter-
ested in such matters.

An effort is to be made in the near future to
organize a "glee club." We have without any
doubt some good musical talent here and it
"should be heard."

It is said that Buck and Ellis have a new

method of differentiation in calculus, viz: The square root of the variable sleep, plus nods, equals a nap.

Although not expert in those matters we should deem the equipment of the shop a very fine one.

One of the great questions of the day is, "Shall we go into camp?" Echo answers—nothing. [Later, Rumor says—yes.]

On our return we were pleased to see that there had been set up in the shop since last term two new lathers and a planer.

Prof. Stevens is constantly receiving additions to the apparatus of the department of Physics, which will make the work of the department more valuable than ever.

Those long looked for white pants do not seem to materialize, but when they do, they will certainly add to the appearance of the corps.

As the target pit and screen are practically completed, and there are in the armory ten thousand cartridges and "more to follow," we shall expect to see records for marksmen broken this fall.

We have received the assurance that the address of Prof. Rogers before the County Grange at Hermon was received with the same pleasure and interest he always awakens.

The patronage of the library on Tuesday and Thursday evenings seems to indicate that it meets a want. On the whole it seems to be sufficient to encourage a continuation of the privilege.

The college made a good exhibit at least of brains and ability at the World's Fair by means of the members of the Faculty who attended, in addition to whom was a good number of the students.

It looked a short time since, somewhat as if uncle Ben was "in for it;" but thanks to good luck and to his proverbial innocence, he got "out of it" and went on his way singing "My Love is the Man in the Moon."

We have it on the authority of one of the

seniors that there is a color bow over the campus composed of Black, Brown, Grey and White. What the resulting shade is, is not known, but is said to be a shade of green.

Prof. Balentine is making strenuous efforts to bring the short course in agriculture to the attention of the public. We hope there will be a good strong class as the result of his labors.

At a meeting of the College Reading Room Association, the following officers were elected: President, Kimball '94; Vice-President, Moulton '95; Secretary, Folsom '95; Executive Committee, Damon '95, Crowell '97, Brown '97.

In looking over a military report book it was found that some time ago a certain cadet was reported for "being present at drill without military coat, pants, cap, gloves or belt." The natural question would be what did he wear?

The Y. M. C. A. Association purpose to have a series of lectures free to all, to be given in its room. The first in the course will be by Pres. Harris upon the subject of the United States Government from the inside. It will doubtless be very interesting.

Capt. Murray has won much praise by the way he has conducted the drill of the Freshmen during the absence of Lieut. Hersey, although it is very doubtful if the Freshmen see much cause for enthusiasm in ten hours a week of drill.

The Y. M. C. A. association was most happy to welcome Mr. L. H. Roots, one of the secretaries of the college department of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. Associations. He is a man thoroughly in touch with the work and filled with experience and good ideas. His remarks received, as they deserved careful attention, and his visit will be long remembered with pleasure.

On Sept. 13, the numbers of the $B \Theta \Pi$ fraternity entertained many of the new men in a most pleasant manner by a buck board ride, followed by a reception and banquet. The Q. T. V. fraternity has also extended the hospitality of its house in the shape of a reception to the new men.

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We would call attention to the following simple rule for the use of the wind gauge on a rifle:

"Multiply the number of hundred yards by six, and the result will express in inches the change of point struck caused by shifting the wind gauge one point." For example: At 300 yds. one point of wind gauge changes shot 18 inches on the target.

The following riddle is from the pen of a lady who is evidently an intelligent observer of the habits of the animal she describes:

A RIDDLE.

I've seen the strangest animal,
Half wild and yet quite tame,
I'll tell you its characteristics,
And you may guess its name.

It wanders abroad at all hours,
But particularly in the night,
When it doesn't seem to search for prey,
But rather to keep out of sight.

It has the power of human speech
But its talk is passing queer,
Such as "plugging" and "Prexie" and "going down town,"

And wetting the Freshmen, I fear.

When hungry, its yell is a frightful thing,
It drowns all other noises out

With its cry of "board ye, come, board ye there!"
A horrible curdling shout.

Can you guess the name of the animal,
Which though bad is a comfort and joy?
The girls will tell you for they know well
This creature, is a "college boy."

We are very glad to announce the formation of a Club for literary purposes, which meets now in the library every Tuesday evening. The President is Mr. Frank Damon, and the Secretary, Mr. Lindsay Duncan. There are about twenty members, and the work at present consists of a careful, systematic, critical study of the drama of Shakespeare. Each member is expected to contribute in some way to the work, the greater part of which is original and is subject to criticism by the other members. It is hoped that this work may have the effect desired—a broader view.

The matter of athletics has been revived again, and a step was taken in the election of Mr. M. L. Urann as manager of the foot ball

team, which will ensure that matters will be pushed. Among the first ideas put into practice by manager Urann was that of a regular system of practice, running, etc., at 6 A. M., also practice at noon and night. Another scheme was that of a separate training table in the dining hall at which suitable food for the men of the team was served. Several practice games have been played with the Old Town High School team, which have been of much benefit to the team here. The trainer secured is Johnson, Tufts '93, who is a well known athlete and a splendid foot-ball player. It is confidentially expected that he will be of great use and do much for the team, as he is well versed in all points of the games, and quick to see and remedy defects in an eleven. The probable make up of the foot ball team is as follows: L. E., Fernald; L. T., Libby; L. G., Delot; C., Farnham; R. G., Weymouth; R. T., Murphey; R. E., Duncan; Q. B., Bird; S. H. and Capt., Urann; R. H., Durham; F. B., Rogers. Substitutes, Glidden, Heywood, Manter.

Although social events are not recognized as being very brilliant factors of our college life, yet such occasions as the reception to the new men given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms are doubtless remembered as among the pleasantest of Freshman experiences. The instrumental selections rendered by Messrs. Gorham, Kidder and Sprague, added much to the enjoyment of all. The cordial address of welcome of President Hall was replied to in a happy manner by President Dalot of the Freshman class. Mr. Duncan in his address gave a very interesting account of the Y. M. C. A. conventions held in Northfield, Mass. Vice-Pres. Buck covered himself with glory in the capacity of caterer.

PERSONALS.

'82.—Prof. Will R. Howard, teacher in Vermont Academy, spent his vacation in Belfast, Maine this summer.

'88.—We are very sorry to learn of the death of F. H. Kirkpatrick, in Long Island. His friends have our heartfelt sympathies.

'89.—Chas. G. Cushman has been elected Adjutant of the 2d Virginia Regiment, with the rank of Captain.

'90.—R. H. Wight has been East on a vacation this summer. He visited the college and his classmates who are situated here.—E. L. Morey, who has been appointed Deputy and Vice-Consul at Ceylon, left Boston Aug. 19, on the Cunarder Bothnia, for Colombo, via. the Mediterranean. He spent two weeks with friends in London. Mr. Morey does not intend to return to this country for at least five years.—*The Roanoke Times* has been purchased by some M. S. C. boys and it has on its staff Mr. Edward H. Kelley and Mr. Alphonso J. Coffin, both of the class of '90.—Horace Farrington has taken a position as teacher of Manual Training in the city schools of Philadelphia, Penn.—The wedding bells have been ringing joyously this summer, and we learn that one of the happy ones is Fred Dow, who a few weeks ago was wedded to Miss Ried of Brewer. Mr. Dow has accepted a position as instructor of shop work in the Washington State College. The best wishes of many friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Dow to their new home.—Another wedding which is of interest to M. S. C. men took place in Bangor a short time ago. The contracting parties were Mr. Fred G. Quincy and Miss Tina Green. Mr. and Mrs. Quincy left immediately after the ceremony for a two weeks tour. They were the recipients of a large number of beautiful gifts. We wish them long life and much happiness.

'92.—W. C. Holden has a position as teacher of manual training in the city schools of Cleveland, Ohio.—E. W. Danforth has a position as draughtsman with a large manufacturing company in Somerville, Mass.—Herbert E. Doolittle, who we hear has left his state of single blessedness, has accepted a position at Tamona, Ill. Long life and happiness.

'93.—Mr. W. W. Crosby is situated at

Rumford Falls, Me., where he has a position on the engineering force of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad.—Charles Gannett has an engineer's office in Augusta.—John Webster has a position in the First National Bank at Augusta. Mr. Webster made us a short visit last week.—O. J. Shaw is principal of a high school.—Murphy is working on a job surveying in Bar Harbor.—Whitney has a position in a store at Lewiston, Me.—'Stub' Williams has gone to New York to continue his studies in medicine at Columbia College.

'95.—C. W. Gibbs, formerly of the engineering department of the Rio Grande Southern R. R. has opened an office at Durango, Colo., for general engineering and mining work.

EXCHANGES.

A hearty welcome is the greeting we extend to all our old and new exchanges. May we strive together to make this year one of profit and pleasure to each and all of our brother and sister journals.

The faculty of Wesleyan University has voted to give the students a voice in the college government.—*Ex.*

The foot ball practice at Harvard is fast assuming some definite shape, and although no heavy work has yet been indulged in, some idea can be had of the material from which this year's eleven is to be chosen. Of last year's eleven, beside Capt. Waters, Emmons, Lewis, MacKee, Brewer and Grey are playing again. Newell, the old reliable tackle, will be on hand soon.

The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill making hazing a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$300 and imprisonment for from six months to two years, and branding by use of nitrate of silver or otherwise by a term in the penitentiary.—*The Occident.*

At the University of Wisconsin a rank of 85 per cent. in daily or term work exempts a student from examination.—*Ex.*

The University of California probably is, and most certainly should be, proud of her new conservatory.

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The Exchange Editor is once more at his "wits end" in deciding which of the June numbers are the most tastily and neatly arranged. For all of them have taken a higher standing. The *Colby Echo*, *Bowdoin Orient*, *University Beacon*, *Bates Student* and the *Berkelyan* are among the best.

SPEED ON, O TIME.

—*Latin High School Review.*

A German scientist learnedly discussed the question of driving a tunnel through the earth from Berlin to Chicago, through which, and by means of gravitation alone, the journey between the two places could be quickly and comfortably made. He expresses a decided opinion that the scheme is physically possible.

A TALE OF WOE.

Puer ex Jersey
Iens ad school
Videt in meadow
Infestus mule.
Ille approaches—
O magnus sorrow!
Puer it sky ward,
Fusus ad-morrow.

MORAL.

Qui videt a thing
Non ei well known,
Est Bene for him
Relinqui id alone.—*Northwestern.*

In olden times the lovelorn youth,
Who held life not worth living,
Would plunge a dagger in his heart
And die, his love forgiving.
The modern youth, who soured by love,
Seeks shorter paths to heaven,
He sweater dons, eats raw beefsteak,
And joins the football 'leven.

—*Sequoia.*

OUT OF DATE.

Now the lambkin woes the katydid,
And the young calf learns to blat;
And the dudelet sheds his checkered p—ts
And gets a new spring hat;
And the poet thaws his frozen muse
And writes of rhyme and reason;
And hush! you crazy idiot,
You're six months out of season.

—*Latin High School Review.*

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Polytechnic
Institute,
Troy, N.Y.
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A SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
Local examinations provided for. Send for a Catalogue.

When a man from Columbia takes his degree,
To his name he affixes the title A. B.
When our sister co-ed pass their final exams.,
Do they henceforth, I wonder become A. O-Ms.
—*Columbia Lit.*

In the Egyptian family the family parents choose a name for their baby by lighting three wax candles. To each of these they give a name; one of the three always belongs to some deified personage. The candle that burns the longest bestows the name upon the baby.

It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozen of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, etc., wood is rapidly driving other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all the cheaper grades of paper.

"A brush with the enemy," as the fox remarked when he left his tail in the trap.



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V. G. M.....A. D. Hayes.
Cor. Sec'y.....C. A. Frost.

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Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres.....F. G. Gould.
V. Pres.....J. E. Harvey.
Cor. Sec.....H. S. Boardman.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

G. M.....Albion Moulton.
G. M. C.....J. Randlette.
G. S.....F. P. Pride.

Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

W. M.....G. W. Rumball.
W. K. E.....L. R. Folsom.
W. Ser.....F. A. Hobbs.

Reading Room Association.

Pres.....G. F. Rowe.
V. Pres.....C. F. French.
Sec.....L. O. Norwood.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres.....L. O. Norwood.
V. Pres.....E. B. Wood.
Sec.....J. W. Martin.

Coburn Cadets.

2d Lieut., Mark L. Hersey, 9th U. S.
Infantry, Commanding.

FIELD AND STAFF.

F. G. Gould 1st Lieut. and Adjutant.
G. H. Hall 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Serg. Maj., E. C. Merrill.

COMPANY A.

Captain H. Murray.

1st Lieut. L. O. Norwood.

COMPANY B.

Captain J. M. Kimball.

1st Lieut. E. H. Cowan.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

Pres.....G. H. Hall.
V. Pres.....A. H. Buck.
Cor. Sec.....Geo. Haley.

Athletic Association.

Pres.....A. D. Hayes
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