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The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, NOVEMBER 1893.

No. 7.

The Cadet.

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

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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.

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

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EDITORIALS.

THE CADET editors' room in Oak Hall is about to have a long-needed renovation. New paint, paper, carpet, furniture and window fixtures are some of the things that will be introduced, and when completed it will hardly be recognized by the ex-editors and others who may chance to visit it. It is proposed to make it a pleasant room in which the editors may do their work for THE CADET, and in furtherance of this result a Webster's International Dictionary has recently been purchased. It should be added that these changes are being made by the faculty in answer to a petition of the editors.

We are glad to notice that the sentiment in favor of moving the Maine State building at the World's Fair to Orono at the close of the Exposition has gained some headway; and,

although the expense would perhaps be considerable, yet there seems to be a chance that the building will be disposed of in this way. It would be a great addition to the appearance of the campus, as it is a substantial looking granite building and not without lines of beauty. It could be used to much advantage as a library, a place for the permanent exhibition of our World's Fair exhibit and for many other purposes. It would seem very appropriate that the building be brought back to Maine as it really will not be of much use in its present position after the Fair is over. And as for the expense, it is at least much cheaper than giving the building away. It would not only bring the Maine State College before the minds of the people of Maine as a State institution in which every citizen has an interest, but it would serve to advertise to those visiting the college the resources of our State and the individual firms who furnished the various parts of the building.

A hearty college sentiment is one of the first things a young man about to take a collegiate course should look for in deciding which institution to enter. It is necessary for the active life of a college. It begets enthusiasm; unites in one bond faculty, alumni and undergraduates; puts the college in many ways more prominently before the people; raises the standard of honor among the students; discourages conceit by making a man feel that he is but one of many, and insures a friendly competition with other colleges.

It is a matter for congratulation that such a spirit has been gradually developing and enlarging in our own institution, and with the opportunities for united work in various lines which are now offered we are sure that it will continue to grow. One does not need to search much to find many things about this college which compare very favorably with other colleges and of which he may justly be proud. These things also do much to promote college sentiment. In this connection we may appropriately ask why the college pin idea is not agitated and brought to a head.

One of the subjects which the writers of all ages have used as a target for their missiles is that of some real or fancied abuse of one kind

or another, and writers of to-day find this subject a convenient one. The abuse that has aroused this particular writer is that of the privileges of the reading room. The manner in which the reading matter of the room is used is such as ought not to be in this institution, or in any other. We have reference more particularly to the practice of taking matter from the room before a reasonable time has elapsed. Of course the expenses of the room are borne by the student body and one owns as much as another in these papers; and while students may feel they have a right to take something for which they have paid, yet it is manifestly unfair and unjust to the others to take desirable periodicals out for more careful reading, and then neglect to return them, particularly before they have been on file during a time sufficient for all to get some benefit from them.

There is no doubt but that a great part of this is due to thoughtlessness, and a little consideration for the rights of others would do much to place the reading room under such circumstances as would give the best possible returns for the capital invested.

Our encampment this year was a great success, thanks to the able management of Lieut. Hersey, and the cordial welcome of the people of Searsport. The cadets not only had a "tip top time," but they learned much of the profession of a soldier which cannot be learned on the drill ground or in the lecture room. For instance, the manual of guard duty may be committed to memory but when one is put on guard he learns that he can not put this knowledge immediately to use, but must learn much of it over again in the school of practical experience.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps are greatly benefitted by such encampments, as they there become familiar with their various responsibilities and duties. At college the work of a corporal for example, is confined to the drilling of recruits, and the leading of squads in extended order drill; but in camp he first appreciates the dignity and importance of his office, as he there becomes responsible for the order and cleanliness of his men and their quarters, and, when on guard, in a large degree for the security and order of the camp and the enforcement of camp regulations.

The experience gained in drilling and maneuvering on unfamiliar ground is worth much, as we are constantly drilled, when at college, over the same smooth and tolerably level fields. The formation and parade of the battalion on the square at Belfast showed what can be done under disadvantages, and also the three extended order drills with blank cartridges were very profitable to men and officers.

But in addition to the lessons learned, the good time which all enjoyed will make the encampment of 1893 one which will never be forgotten by those who attended it, and in behalf of the students of the Maine State College, whose organ it is, THE CADET wishes once more to express their appreciation of the royal manner in which they were treated by the Searsport people, and their thanks for the good will which they evidently bear towards the Coburn Corps of Cadets.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

In accordance with an order read in chapel Thursday morning, Oct. 5th, the Coburn Cadets started the next morning for a practice march to Bangor and an encampment at Searsport. At 6.15 A. M., the bugle cheerily sounded the first call and at 6.25 the battalion was winding its way up and down the hills and around the graceful curves of the road which leads to Orono. The battalion was headed by its efficient drum corps under Serg. Martin, and bicycle riders preceded and followed the column at distances of about one hundred yards. We passed through Orono without awakening its sleeping citizens, and arrived in Bangor after about three hours marching.

The troops were there embarked aboard the snug little steamer Castine, which afforded but narrow quarters; but the sail down the river was a very enjoyable one, and one which will not soon be forgotten. It was a perfect early autumn day; scarcely a ripple was upon the water to disturb the smooth motion of the boat; the trees had put on their autumn hues, and the beautiful color which covered the magnificent hills among which the Penobscot winds its way helped to make a scene unsurpassed, we are told, for beauty in the whole world. Our steamer made no stops until it arrived in Sears-

port, where a large crowd had gathered on the wharf to bid us welcome and to witness the disembarkation. The rapidity with which the supplies and bedding were taken off the boat showed what disciplined hands, under intelligent direction, can do.

The people of Searsport, headed by Mr. L. G. Paine, M. S. C. '85, and others had extended a very cordial invitation to the Cadets to hold their annual encampment there this year, and as soon as the luggage was landed, the battalion marched to its camping place on land the use of which had been generously given by its owner, Mr. Mosman.

Tents were pitched in quick order, the regular camp formation being used, with Co. A on the east side of the company street, and Co. B, which in the absence of Capt. Kimball was commanded by Lieut. Cowan, on the west side. As soon as possible there was a battalion parade at which the following daily program was ordered:

Reveille,	-	-	-	-	6.00
Morning run,	-	-	-	-	6.10
Police,	-	-	-	-	6.15
Breakfast,	-	-	-	-	6.45
Troop parade,	-	-	-	-	8.00
Guard mount,	-	-	-	-	9.00
Dinner,	-	-	-	-	12.00
Drill,	-	-	-	-	1.30
Recall,	-	-	-	-	3.00
Retreat parade,	-	-	-	-	4.30
Supper,	-	-	-	-	5.30
Tattoo,	-	-	-	-	9.00
Taps,	-	-	-	-	9.30

The next day, to the great disappointment of the boys, a southeaster set in, which lasted all day, keeping the cadets in their tents and preventing that "minute and careful inspection" of the town which most of them intended to make on that day. But Sunday morning dawned clear and warm, and, with the exception of a heavy shower which occurred Monday afternoon, we had as fine weather as could be desired for the whole week.

Sunday morning the entire corps attended church, Co. A going to the Methodist and Co. B to the Congregational church. Both companies were very much pleased with the reception given them, and many of the cadets attended the services in the evening.

On Monday evening the good times really commenced. The people of Searsport gave a grand reception and ball, which was a well arranged and well carried out affair. Each blue uniform was presented to the matrons who presided over the affair, and to many others of the towns people. It was, in other words, the time for getting acquainted with the Searsport people, and the opportunity was not allowed to slip by by either side.

After an hour or two of social intercourse a picked squad of 16 men and 3 sergeants, under Capt. Murray, gave an exhibition drill which passed off well and received the well-merited applause of the audience. After this dancing was in order, and it was kept up until a late hour.

The next two days were devoted to routine work, made pleasant by the large numbers who came to witness camp life and the various drills. By this time the boys had made many acquaintances in town, and blue coats were to be seen at all times of day and in nearly every part of the town, gaily promenading with the fair damsels of Searsport. But it is not only the young ladies of the place who have secured a warm place in the heart of each individual cadet, for all hands, young and old, seemed bent on giving the boys such a time as they never had had before. The clam bake of Wednesday noon was—but words cannot do justice to the good time that everyone enjoyed, nor to the bounteous repast that was served in Mosman Park.

On Thursday, the battalion, leaving a guard at the camp, marched to Belfast, a distance of six miles, where Mr. Charles S. Bickford, M. S. C. '82, had kindly furnished dinner for the entire corps. After two hours liberty the battalion had a parade on the square, from which it marched directly back to Searsport. On the way back, the battalion, in its efforts not to lose sight of the drum corps, kept up for half an hour or more a rate of march which Lieut. Hersey declared was equivalent to five miles an hour. This shows what the Coburn Cadets can do when a forced march in light order becomes necessary.

Thursday night being the last in camp, was improved by nearly all the cadets, even though weary and footsore from the twelve miles march of the day. The sentinels on post

in the early morning were, it is said, several times astonished almost to the point of calling out the guard, by seeing spectres emerge from the fog, which were described as having the appearance of the upper half of a man in military dress gliding along without visible means of support; but on nearer approach the sentinel might have been heard to mutter, in gruff military accents, "Fooled again—white trousers."

The next morning we broke camp, and, after three cheers for Mr. Mosman, who among others had shown us so many courtesies, we regretfully turned our backs on a spot made familiar by a week's residence thereon, and upon a town whose people had so cordially welcomed us, and marched to the steamboat wharf, where the Castine was waiting to convey us back home; back to take up the tasks so willingly dropped a week previously; back to resume once more the care of college life.

The sail up the river was even more beautiful than that down had been, but many, sad to say, closed their eyes upon this scene of unrivalled splendor, and sought in sweet sleep the rest that all were needing.

There is nothing more to be said. We arrived in Orono on the five o'clock train, and slowly and sadly wended our weary way to that familiar spot, while our dull brains were bewilderingly cogitating the question, "What's the matter with Searsport?"

NOTES.

How far apart are you, Serg. M.?

There are no brass corporals in the Coburn Corps of Cadets.

The camp was named Camp A. W. Harris in honor of President Harris.

An introduction—"Halt! Corporal Finney! Corporal of the guard, Corporal Finney!"

Pawny Willie has quite an enviable notoriety. His very picture, in war paint and feathers, adorned the company street one day.

Tattoo, Thursday night—Co. A, one sergeant, five corporals, twenty-seven privates absent, sir.

Who said the battalion ran away from its commanding officer coming back from Belfast, so that he was obliged to halt it until he caught up?

Searsport lady—"What is your office?"

Cadet—"Officer of the Day."

Searsport lady—"Is that higher than captain, or lower?"

It was rumored that the field music was without a leader one whole night. What would have been done if the battalion had been called into action? It is clear that we need an assistant drum major with the rank of two corporals minus chevrons.

A Belfast bootblack attached himself to the corps as a camp follower Wednesday after the foot ball game. He went to Belfast with the battalion Thursday and came up to college Friday, but did not find the work he expected as he did not stop with us but a day or two.

It would seem unjust to mention any particular ones among those who did so much to make the boys have a thoroughly good time, but we are sure of offending none when we say that Mr. Black won much esteem by the interest he took in everything connected with our welfare.

The officers were exercised Wednesday in the art of giving command with the proper tone and inflection, and their stentorian voices woke the echos of old Fort George at Castine and made the ghost of the poor drummer boy come out of his living tomb in the dungeon and beat a soft tattoo on his long unused drum.

The college foot ball eleven played a Belfast team Wednesday afternoon with a score of 18 to 0 in our favor. There was considerable disputing throughout the game but all was settled satisfactorily afterward, the Belfast team taking supper with our team and spending a couple very pleasant hours around the camp fire.

Uncle Ben did not fail to be on hand as usual, but Whitey and January were regretfully left behind. Uncle had not been in camp twenty-four hours before he knew every man, woman and child in the town, and even the farmers of the surrounding country. An encampment without Uncle Ben would be a void and meaningless thing.

The cadets were glad to be accompanied by President and Mrs. Harris and little boy; also by Mrs. Hersey, Dotty and Mark, Jr. President and Mrs. Harris remained until Tuesday, taking great interest in the camp and making

the acquaintance of many Searsport people. Mrs. Hersey remained all the week, seeming to enjoy army life once more after two years of what is practically civil life. Among others who visited the camp were Lieut. Hersey's father and sister, Prof. Hart and Mr. Grover.

A TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We will commence our journey from M. S. C. on Saturday, Sept. 16. It is a very rainy day and the wind and rain sweep across the hills and valleys with terrific force. At last the station in the village is reached and we embark for Bangor, where we are joined by the rest of our party. Tickets for the round trip and berths on sleepers from Montreal to Toronto for Monday night are secured here, also berths are secured from Toronto to Chicago for Tuesday night. On Sunday morning we board the train for Portland. Just before the station at Hallowell is reached the train whistle is blown very peculiarly and the train comes to a sudden stop. Windows are thrown up and the passengers pour out of the cars, knowing that some accident has happened. It seems that a gentleman was walking on the track beside us and stepped on to our track to avoid the train coming east and had been suddenly struck by our train. When picked up he was conscious, though he appeared to be considerably shaken up. He was carried to a house near by, the conductor shouts all aboard, we take our seats and the train moves swiftly on.

We reach Portland about noon, where we are met by a friend who shows us the principal points of interest about the city. Among the places visited are the Oaks and the reservoir which burst several months ago causing considerable damage.

Monday morning we leave Portland by the mountain division, passing through the White Mountains in the early part of the afternoon. Here the scenery is grand; on one side we look down on a narrow valley through which a stream of water runs, and from which the mountains rise on both sides to many hundreds of feet; on the other side the mountain rises like a massive wall of rock to many hundred feet. At various points along the route streams of water can be seen leaping down the sides of the

mountain towards the valley below. Fine views of the various summer hotels are obtained from the train, and at one point an excellent view of Mt. Washington with the inclined railway leading to its summit is obtained.

Reaching the Union Station at Montreal at about nine o'clock, we take our sleeper and pass an uneventful night, arriving at Toronto about eight o'clock Tuesday morning. Owing to the train being late we are unable to take the early boat for Niagara Falls, so the trip has to be given up for to-day at least; and as we hold a berth in a sleeper for to-night we can not very well depart on an earlier train, so the day is spent in seeing Toronto. Several street car lines are patronized from which a good idea of the city is obtained. Here we notice that asphalt is used in the making of streets, also that cedar blocks are used to a considerable extent for paving.

Leaving Toronto Tuesday night we reach Chicago Wednesday about noon. As it is afternoon when we get settled at our hotel, we decide not to visit the Fair, but spend the afternoon in the city. A visit is paid to Lincoln Park in which are the Zoological Gardens. The animals are numerous and are kept in large comfortable enclosures, and it is well worth ones time to visit the gardens.

Thursday we will commence on the Fair. We make our entrance at the gate on Madison Avenue, which opens on to the Plaisance. This is the play-ground of this University of Democracy as the Fair has been called. As we have not taken our morning course at the University we hurry toward the main grounds, where the grandeur of the exposition begins to dawn upon us. About the best thing to do on reaching the grounds is to take a ride in the Intramural Railway, which is an elevated road nearly encircling the grounds. From this road fine views of the prominent buildings are obtained and one gets a good idea of the situation of the buildings with relation to one another.

Perhaps no better idea can be given of the vastness of the exhibit, than by repeating the calculation made recently by some one familiar with the subject as a whole, to the effect that two minutes spent upon each exhibit at the Fair would consume a period of thirty-two years.

One peculiarity about the Fair is its unex-

pectedness. Never was any place so unexpected. The special correspondents and the illustrated papers have done their best to bring the place home to us, but, you see, description never describes. Read any description you please, written by the most picturesque of living word painters, nothing that he writes can ever convey a real impression. Oh, you may point at once on arrival to the Woman's building, or to the Manufacturers' building; you recognize them because you have seen their portraits in some illustrated paper. Quite faithful pictures they were, yet did you expect at all what you see before you? Here is where the unexpectedness lies. You may recognize buildings and exhibits from pictures which you have seen, but there is always some little unexpected feature which shows itself, and makes the exhibit all the more interesting.

Let us turn our steps towards the Liberal Arts building, the largest building ever erected under one roof, it being twice as large as the largest building at the Paris Exposition. Who can form a conception of its magnitude? Go into a field containing thirty-one acres and try to imagine a building two hundred feet high which will cover this field, with a gallery space of about ten acres, and you will perhaps obtain some idea of the magnitude of this building. This building with its almost innumerable exhibits seems like a veritable city under a glass roof. When at last we emerge from this vast building, tired by hours of walking and sight seeing, we may exclaim as did the young man portrayed in Cæsar's Column, written by Ignatius Donnelly: "Here I am at last in this great city. My eyes are wearied with gazing, my mouth speechless with admiration, but in my brain rings perpetually the thought: Wonderful, wonderful, most wonderful!"

It is impossible to give one a good idea of what this building or any other building contains. One may attempt to describe the exhibits of the United States, England, France, Germany, or any other nation, but then description never describes. One may look at innumerable views of the Fair and read countless descriptions, but he will never obtain a true conception of its grandeur until he visits the grounds himself.

One may spend days in viewing the various

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exhibits, but you will find on questioning him concerning them that while of some he will have a good general idea, there will be those that he will have only a slight knowledge of, and still others that he cannot positively tell whether he has seen them or not.

Let us turn our attention to the grounds; what a collection of people amidst what magnificent surroundings. No monarch in the history of the world ever had such palaces erected. No monarch could have brought together such objects of interest, not even the wealthiest of monarchs could have expended a sum, which probably two hundred million does not represent, in such palaces and such exhibits. And these palaces are not the whim of one man for the pleasure of himself and his courtiers, but the first great creation of a government intended originally to be of the people, for the people and by the people, a government that perhaps has not yet attained that ideal, but promises in the early future to scientifically solve the problems of distribution—a consummation which will give to the common people the riches which they create, just as in their exhibition every bounty of nature, every magnificence of architecture, every creation of art, is brought together, and opened for the benefit not of the rich, not of the great, not of genius, not of the fortunate class, not of the few, but of all, including the humblest citizen. Nor did the wisdom which has brought together these many people from every part of our vast nation intend this fairy land of democracy simply as a means of pleasure.

Looking down the great basin toward the Statue of Liberty, toward the peristyle with its magnificent columns, surmounted by its exquisite group, the whole seems a creation for pleasure. Turning one's back upon the peristyle with its glimpses of blue lake between the columns, the whole aspect changes. Read the inscription over the great building on the right, which covers more than forty acres of floor space, "Liberal Arts," over the great building which stretches down the length of the basin on the left, "Agriculture;" the other magnificent structure on the left and beyond, "Machinery Hall;" the inscriptions over those two structures of beautiful proportions on the right of the great Hall of Administration, "Mining and Electrici-

ty." The scene takes on a new meaning. It is no longer a play ground; this is the great College of Democracy, it is a school in which the millions are entered for a course of instruction which embraces nearly everything.

To this school students are being drawn by every train from the most remote quarters of the land, and it will even have its influence upon the civilization of our South American neighbors, and perhaps those of Europe as well. Each student takes a smattering of the entire course and when he has taken his degree in the general college, turns his steps to the school of his own special branch, where his education becomes specific. Is he an engineer? He finds in the great trusses of the Liberal Arts building the construction of the Ferris Wheel, where thirteen-ton cars holding fifteen hundred people, move around a circumference of 785 feet, the highest car hanging 264 feet above the ground; in the exhibits of the Transportation Building or Machinery Hall, the special subjects which attract his attention, is he an humble shoemaker, or perhaps a manufacturer of shoes? He finds in a building devoted to the leather art the latest patterns, the latest processes of tanning, the latest machinery for manufacture, the most novel and artistic designs in the thousand and one objects to which leather is devoted. If an artist, he has beauties which will require days of study in the great Art Palace at the north end of the Lagoon, where are an almost endless number of rooms the walls of which are covered with the work of the artists of all lands. A printer finds in Machinery Hall the most modern typesetting machinery, presses which turn out their ninety thousand per hour, folding machines of the most recent, delicate and complicated pattern. If a horticulturist, he wanders under acres of glass, examining fruits and plants brought hither at great expense from distant lands, and known to him only by book illustrations. If a farmer, he has acres upon acres of the productions of other lands to compare; he has in the Government Building an opportunity to make a scientific study of the pests which infest his crops, or the most scientific methods of fertilizing. If an electrical engineer, the Electricity Building is his forte and here he finds the most perfect works of all the great electrical establishments which have

sprung up almost within the past ten years, and which now constitutes so important a branch of our industry.

So we might go on indefinitely pointing out the different departments and giving descriptions of various exhibits, but then description never describes so we turn our faces homeward leaving behind us this greatest creation of man. As we pass out of the entrance for the last time a feeling of sadness passes over us at the thought that in a short time these buildings will be torn down and the Columbian Exposition will be a thing of the past.

A forty minutes ride on the elevated road brings us to the heart of the city where we take our train, reaching Detroit early the next morning. A few hours are profitably spent in seeing a part of the city, and in the early part of the afternoon we board our train, are ferried across the river on the huge steamer Michigan, and resume our journey homeward. Toronto is reached that evening and here we stop for the night. Early the next morning we take the steamer for Niagara Falls, thoroughly enjoying the beautiful sail across Lake Ontario and up Niagara River to Queenston, where we leave the steamer and continue our journey in the electric cars. The railway winds around through the historic village of Queenston and makes its way to the top of the heights by a grade nearly a mile and a half long and rising five feet in a hundred, passing within a few feet of where General Brock fell.

To the right of the track, as we ascend, on top of the heights stands Brock's monument which is one hundred and eighty-five feet high, standing on a base forty feet square. From here the railway keeps close to the gorge and from the cars splendid views of the river and lower rapids can be had. Then comes the world-renowned whirlpool. Here the river taking an abrupt turn, makes almost a right angle, and the tremendous force of the water dashing against the opposite shore has worn a huge basin, the banks of which rise perpendicularly to a height of two hundred and fifty feet. Round and round this basin the current flows in great swirling eddies. Passing on we obtain excellent views of the village of Niagara Falls, the cantilever and suspension bridge. Leaving the car at Niagara Falls, the first point of

interest visited was the Horseshoe Falls, so named on account of its shape at the time of christening, but since then its crest line has changed considerably. The contour is 2,600 feet in length and its height is 158 feet.

We next visited the American Falls which is 1000 feet wide with a fall of approximately 160 feet. Standing in close proximity to this grandest of all waterfalls it is an impressive sight to watch this immense volume of water tumbling from a height of 160 feet and dashing with tremendous force upon the rocks below. After spending about six hours at Niagara we take the train for Buffalo, where we spend the night. Returning to Toronto the next day we board our train and resume our journey, reaching Montreal next day. As the train for the East did not leave for several hours after we reach there the time was pleasantly spent visiting points of interest about the city. Leaving Montreal that night we reached M. S. C. the next night, filled to overflowing with the grandure of the things we have seen.

J. M. K.

LITERARY.

BRAZIL.

Naturally the late performances in Brazil would cause all eyes to turn a little more in that direction and it is somewhat interesting to hear many of the comments upon the situation and also to hear the summary manner in which the matter has been settled by many people. What I have heard has led me to think that we fail to understand many of the circumstances affecting affairs there as much as did a certain Frenchman who was in New York City during the latter part of a presidential campaign and was a deeply interested observer of the usual campaign demonstrations. On the last night before election when the city was fairly ablaze with torch lights and excitement, *he* could see only one outcome of all this, which he expressed by turning to his companions and saying, gesticulating excitedly "Mon Dieu but tomorrow you have ze revolution". Nothing could convince him to the contrary and when election day passed as any other day he was simply non-

plussed and doubtless went home wondering what mysterious agency had averted a revolution with barricaded streets etc. Now it was simply inexplicable to him how we could get so excited and not boil over. He of course looked at us through French eyes and in this case we of sturdy Anglo Saxon descent can hardly understand why these Latin people should fight so among themselves. To use the pet expression of a somewhat original friend of mine we forget that "there is as much difference in some folks as there is in any body."

Now we have in this country itself, a country of most wonderful natural resources and capable of a great developement. In considering this country we have to think, not simply of a South American state, but rather of a territory of about 3,210,000 square miles divided into twenty states and having a population of over 14,000,000 people.

We have before us a country which receives annually something like 65,000 immigrants of which about 50 per cent. has been Italian and 25 per cent. Portuguese. Of this large population conservative estimates from official sources of information class over 8,250,000 as illiterates. Personal observation has convinced me that we need not go much beyond a consideration of these figures to find the causes which produce these effects.

Now to us New England people, eight and one-fourth millions of illiterates seem cause enough for almost any disturbance, but bad as these figures seem there is something back of this still worse, and this is the blood the greater part of this people have in their veins. Of course the original inhabitants of the country were Indians and we know very well that a large number of those who flocked there from Europe were Spanish, Portuguese, and Italians, and bad ones too. The practice of marriage with the Indian women was, and is to-day, very common, and now the country has for a large part of its population the descendants of these people with the addition of more Indian and bad blood until it would take a strong disciple of evolution to see any signs of the "survival of the fittest," but one would be more likely to think there had been evolved pretty good specimens of hot-headedness.

Besides the disadvantages of such ancestors

and the lack of educational privileges, unfortunately for this people they have not had the enlightened Roman Catholic clergy of other countries, but on the contrary have been under the influence and control of a most debased and bigoted class of priests whose greatest strength was in the ignorance of the people and who made religion a mere puppet show, but wielded a great power over the masses.

While this deplorable condition is not true of the higher classes, yet the education of these is of a theoretical rather than of a practical kind. While we may be surprised to meet with many who converse readily in four or five languages and perhaps make good discussions upon some political and religious matters, yet generally speaking their training is not of that kind which tends to fit people for self-government.

I think it a historical fact that a people to govern itself successfully needs the highest civilization and intelligence possible and when we see a people, under the disadvantages we have mentioned, coming out from a monarchical form of government with a policy so careful as that of Dom Pedro, given the right of general suffrage and attempting to govern themselves; the events now in progress are simply the logical results of these causes. They act as we have known of a number of uncultured children to do when they were left alone to "keep house" and when each one wanted to preside over the cake chest. Now besides our moral obligations to wish for the peace and tranquility of this people, it is from a dollars and cents point of view that we should desire progress in that country, and the reason for this is expressed in this short sentence: *The trade of Brazil is valuable.*

While we as individuals are quick enough to see a chance for a good trade, it is just as true that we as a nation are simply stupid in regard to our foreign commercial relations. The total foreign trade of Brazil amounts to over \$240,000,000 per year. Of the import trade England has the greater part; selling over \$47,000,000 and buying \$5,000,000, France, Germany, and Spain come next, while we buy about \$60,000,000 and sell her only \$8,000,000 per year. We rather enjoy laughing at John Bull, but in this case it looks as if he has the last laugh, which is supposed to be the best.

Another thing which would be well for our young men with a professional or technical training to consider is, that there is a *demand for brains*. This thought, acted upon, would doubtless prove mutually advantageous, particularly to the young man. Here again we are a little slow, for wherever there is a railroad, or other engineering work proposed, we will surely find an English engineer ready to devote his services to the work and his pocket to the pay.

Perhaps on general principles it is not always best to investigate the condition of affairs of other people, yet it would seem that it is time for us as a nation to inform ourselves better of the condition of our neighbors; not only about mercantile matters, with an eye to business, but also that we may understand better the reasons for so many things which seem so unreasonable to us, and be more in touch with a people making an effort to establish a copy of our own grand form of government, though this effort may seem to us crude, and excite us to depreciate them because of their mistakes.

I feel sure it is only a matter of time when Brazil will depart herself to these new conditions and take the place due her from natural resources but from which she is debarred because of her lack of experience and judgment in government and development.

FRANK DAMON.

SCIENTIFIC.

FROM THE EDITOR.

The Scientific Department of THE CADET has now been in existence for several issues and our readers have had a chance to judge of its success and the advisability of its continuance.

We would now be pleased to hear from all of our readers who may be interested to make suggestions or even to find fault; for in taking advice, even though it be in the form of reproof, we often receive the most good.

Now that we have opened a chance for our readers to find fault with us, we consider it not more than fair that we, to a slight extent, find fault with our readers. Since the opening of this department, with an earnest invitation to all of our readers to favor us with contributions, there has been received *one* article for publica-

tion. The rest we have been obliged to hunt up for ourselves.

Now one man certainly cannot write matter for a whole department, so we have been obliged to recourse to scientific papers and magazines for our articles. But this is not the quality of matter with which it was originally designed to fill the columns of this department. The plan was to have it filled, wholly or nearly so, by original work of our readers, both student and alumni.

Many of our alumni are so situated that a short chapter from some of their every day surroundings would make a very interesting article for our paper, and our undergraduates all have work upon which they might enlarge and elaborate and thus help us out to a great extent.

Most of all the one article which we do not wish to see in this department again is an editorial asking for contributions. It may be scientific in the fact that it is "the mother of invention," for it is a necessity, but we prefer something different.

Kindly address all articles or communications for this department to *Scientific Editor of The Cadet*.
EDITOR.

ELECTRICITY AS A STIMULATOR.

Complaint has been made that the number of young men who go into electrical work now days is greater than the demand warrants, and and that it appears as though every young man too lazy to become a farmer, too slow to become successful in business life, and not educated and cultured enough to follow a profession, thinks that there is an opening for him in the electric business where he can succeed. This may all be so and yet it is possible that he who is dull or lazy may satisfactorily fill a position in electrical work. There is a peculiarity about electricity, and even about the study of it when the student is inclined electrically to a greater or less extent, for he will partake some what of that characteristic of electricity that causes it to move so rapidly.

It is true that the number of would be electricians is greater than the demand, but the number of capable men in electrical engineering has always been less than is required. It matters little how many there may be who as-

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sume to understand a business, while they comprehend it only superficially; those who are efficient in any line of work can always find a position at good pay if they are willing to show what they are capable of doing and that they possess a knowledge sufficient for the requirements.

The University of Chicago is to have the largest telescope in the world, which will be named the Yerkes Telescope, after the giver. It will have a forty inch objective, that of the Lick telescope in California being thirty-six inch, and that of the new Naval Observatory telescope in Washington sixteen inch. The tube of the new telescope will be seventy-five feet long, and will weigh 12,000 lbs. It is to be built by Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, the builders of the Lick instrument.

The latest use of alumnium is for slate pencils. Major Sillick found that the metal would mark slate, and the pencils are now manufactured by a German company. They need no pointing, will not break and will last a long time.

A new Gatling gun can fire 3,129 shots a minute, and, worked by a small electric motor, 5,000 shots.

FIELD DAY.

In accordance with the custom inaugurated last year of having an annual field day, when farmers and others interested in the works of the Maine State College might be given special opportunities to look over its buildings and apparatus, September 27th was appointed this year for that purpose. Early in the morning of that day the visitors commenced to arrive and before noon nearly one thousand were upon the grounds. They were conveyed in teams to Wingate Hall, where they were received by Lieutenant Hersey and others of the faculty. Those who wished were furnished with guides to show them around the grounds and through the buildings. The forenoon was pleasantly spent by all the visitors. At noon dinner was served by Mr. Spencer, the college steward, on the grounds in front of the boarding house, near the ball diamond. The freshman class to the number of about thirty served efficiently as

waiters, and they were kept busy by the large crowds who came to the dinner tables.

At half past one a drill was given consisting of battalion parade, sand bag and setting up exercises by the Freshmen and an extended order drill by the battalion. The manly bearing and general efficiency of the corps was the subject of much praise. At two o'clock a well-attended meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by Prof. Balentine, who, after a few remarks, introduced Pres. Harris. His remarks were pertinent and were very well received. He spoke of the importance of scientific or technical education and of its relation to classical education. He also mentioned the prevailing lack of boys taking the agricultural course, some of the reasons for this condition of affairs and the growing need of technical education. He was followed by Prof. Munson, Prof. Estabrooke, Lieut. Hersey and other members of the faculty, each of whom spoke of the work of his department, and by Pres. Adams of the State Board of Agriculture, Sec. McKeen and Ex-Sec. Gilbert of the same board, Pres. Lord of the Board of Trustees, Dr. G. M. Twitchell of the *Maine Farmer*, and Howard Owen of the *Kennebec Journal*.

The meeting was a very profitable one, and the remarks of the various speakers were listened to by all with much interest.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Maine State College Association, of New York City and vicinity, held its fourth semi-annual reunion and banquet at Hotel Hungaria on the evening of October tenth. The pleasant times of the past were for a few hours lived over again, as members related some of the amusing experiences of their lives at M. S. C.

President Sewall was absent on account of a severe illness, from which he is just recovering. His resignation as President of the Association was accepted with regret. Vice-President A. J. Caldwell, '78, was elected President, and J. Fred Lockwood, '86, was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Kelley, having resigned the secretaryship, L. W. Riggs, '85, was elected secretary and treasurer.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Kelley for his faithful and efficient work in arranging and making successful the meetings of the New York Association.

CAMPUS.

The Seniors and Juniors have commenced recitations from the "Manual of Guard Duty."

Of course the country is safe now, for the Coburn Corps of Cadets has marched down to camp and then—marched back again.

The officers of the Athletic Association are: President, Hayes; V. President, Urann; Secretary, Folsom; Treasurer, Murray.

Folsom, '95, attended the banquet of the Gamma Alpha Chapter of Alpha Tau Omega held at the Hezelton House, Skowhegan.

Some of the most generous hearted boys would like to present Booby with a rubber ring, a nursing bottle, and about fifty gallons of H₂O.

Bowler, '94, has returned from New York, where he has been superintending the development of plans drafted by him during the summer at Howland.

Among some recent matters attended to by the Trustees was that of the election of Mr. Gowell to a full professorship, that of Animal Industry.

Rogers, '96, has a somewhat unique paper weight, it being no less than an Indian stone hatchet found in the river bed of the upper Penobscot.

Nothing more will be attempted upon the athletic field this year because of the condition of the soil. But the work will be vigorously pushed in the spring.

Hall, '94, is doing some very interesting work under the direction of Prof. Stevens upon the measurement of wave length of light with a Babinet's Goniometer and diffraction grating.

It is said that the well known comedian, Shakespeare, scored a great success in the *tragedy* "In the Guard Tent," he taking the character of Mr. Finney of Rockland.

For a conscientious performance of duty we think Hall, '94, can easily take the lead, for when a man is monitor in chapel and marks himself absent, even a Washington could do no more.

Manager Gilbert and Captain Urann of the football team have done some good work canvassing for funds. Manager Gilbert's seductive and persuasive voice proves simply irresistible.

The redecoration and refurnishing of THE CADET editors' room is progressing satisfactorily and we hope soon to be in our new quarters and in a position to do better work than ever.

It is sincerely hoped that Dr. Cyrus Edison will not write an article on "Barbarous Sewerage System" and take Oak Hall as a type. In that case truth would be stronger than fiction.

The third annual banquet of the A. T. O. Fraternity will occur at the Bangor Exchange on Thursday, November 2. Representatives from other chapters, and alumni are expected to be present.

Prof. Estabrooke and Mr. Colby have lately had experiences with lively equines which were anything but pleasant. Fortunately no serious injury was done though they both narrowly escaped.

We understand that strong *talk* is made of having the Maine State building at the Fair moved on the campus. It would be a welcome addition and we will take the best of care of it—when we get it.

The gas lights in the library are soon to be replaced by electric lights. The fixtures now in use will be placed at the disposal of Prof. Stevens and will be placed in the laboratory of the department of physics.

The usual talk of "going away to teach this winter" is being heard more or less now. While it seems too bad to lose so many, yet we are sure there are just so many first-class schools in the state, which is a little consolation.

Without any doubt the reception to Pres. Harris given by the Faculty will be an event of no small splendor. So far as we know the most careful plans have been made and everything done to insure an absolute success.

We should judge that in some quarters our professors are supposed never to become tired, for we notice that among the appointments of speakers for the Farmers' Institutes are the names of Profs. Balentine, Harvey, Hamlin, Munson, Jordan, Russell, and Gowell.

As noted in our last issue Messrs. Damon and Buck went as delegates from the College to the State Convention of Y. M. C. Associations held in Auburn. They are profuse in their expression of the success and value of the Convention, the good ideas suggested and the work done.

The election of manager of the base ball team for next year resulted in the choice of Mr. L. R. Folsom. While we did not exactly carry off the pennant last year, yet all is courage regarding the future. The manager-elect is already having ideas, and "other things being equal" we shall have another addition to our collection of championship trophies.

Among the latest additions to the Reading Room are the "London Illustrated News of the World," "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly," "Youth's Companion," "New York Daily and Sunday World," "Boston Transcript," and others. With those already here this makes a fairly good assortment but the way some of the papers are mutilated is very annoying to those who have the room in care.

It is certainly very interesting to read of great military geniuses and particularly to trace points of similarity between them, as for instance between Napoleon I and B——n LXLVII. We read that the former surprised his foes by his sudden unexpected movements and we are very sure that if B——n keeps up his practice of throwing his side arms at the enemy when he is on guard, he will astonish the world as much as the former.

The literary society flourishes much better than its most sanguine advocates could hope. There seems to be a genuine interest in the work. As a general thing the students at the college have so much work of a technical nature combined with other required work that but little time can be spared for a work of a purely literary nature. The fact that so many are willing to do the extra work necessary to prepare for the sessions indicates that we are alive to its value.

Although he may not have his Washington Irving nor be quite so famous as old Rip Van Winkle, that little nap of Weymouth's has given him and the college a little prominence, it being of sufficient interest for even the Boston papers to notice. While we would not advocate a press censorship, when the much talked of "freedom of the press" is carried so far that a college man cannot go to a musicale, be lulled to sleep and fall out of his chair without causing so much comment, why then it is time for us to draw our swords and put them up again, and for him—to keep awake.

That indefatigable naturalist, Mr. Knight, has been busy as usual recently. His latest expedition was a trip among the islands of Penobscot Bay. He made Green's Landing his base of operation, and cruised among the islands. His collection was principally of bird's eggs and he obtained many new varieties for his already large collection. Among others were sets of herring gull; common tern and leaches. He also obtained sets of the eggs of petrel and a few of camorants. He has also done much interesting work on the rearing of silk cocoons, in which he is an authority.

In addition to the profit derived from the session was the pleasure given by the hospitable manner in which they were entertained. Too much cannot be said of the generous hospitality of the people of the city, and we M. S. C. men should be especially grateful to manager Atwood, of the Auburn Trust and Banking Company, and lady, who entertained the M. S. C. delegates at their beautiful residence. Too much could not be done for their comfort and they came away feeling they had been the guests of an ideal host and hostess.

As intimated in our last issue Pres. Harris favored us with an address upon the "Government from the Inside." His remarks were listened to by an interested and thoroughly appreciative audience which consisted of almost the entire student body and many members of the faculty and their ladies. After listening to his address one could not but be impressed with the fact of how little an outsider really knows of the working of the machinery of the government, but we feel sure that one after listening to him would come away with much clearer and better ideas on the subject, as well as the pleasure derived.

At the meeting of the Athletic Association held on October twenty-fifth, in addition to other matters the executive committee was confirmed and consists of the following members; Hayes, Kimball, Durham, Farrell, Fernald. The auditor of the Association will be Mr. E. B. Wood. A hearty interest was manifested and among other things discussed and decided was that of having an athletic field day next term, as suggested in our last issue. The committee chosen to make preparations for that event are Damon, Durham, Calderwood, Haywood, Folsom. Active measures will be taken

at once to have the matter organized at the earliest date, and with the ability we undoubtedly have, it will not be surprising if some excellent records are made on that date. The number of members of the Association is 105.

When we read of an addition to the library of Bowdoin College of more than one thousand volumes since last term, the few additions to our own library seem meagre indeed. There have been added lately seventy volumes, of which twenty-four were bound periodicals, the remainder were divided among the following subjects, viz: History, Biography, Useful Arts, Physiology, Engineering, Statistics, Political Economy and Education, one each. Law, Science, (general) Entomology, Physics, two each. Agriculture, Physical Geography, Literature, Astronomy, three each. Geography and Travel, four. Language, six. Military Science, seven. Although the selection is excellent so far as it goes, yet the library is far from being a good working library and is likely to remain so unless some means can be provided whereby much needed additions may be made.

Prof. Munson will have very much better accommodations for his department in the future because of the additions now being made to the building of the Horticultural Department. The new house, on the front sixty-five feet in length, will be fitted with the latest appliances, among which will be trucks on which the growing plants will be placed so that they may be moved out of doors when desirable. On the upper side of the present house will be erected a house eighty-five feet long, one half of which will be devoted to room for potting, while the rear half will be built for the purpose of cold forcing, and constructed so that the long slant of the glass roof will be on the north, which will make the conditions favorable to the growth of plants requiring but little sun-light. The boilers will be removed from their present position and placed under one end of the front new house. The estimated cost of these changes is about \$1500.

As there has been some inquiry lately as to what periodicals were available for reference, we append the following list of scientific and technical periodicals in the library:

Philosophy.—American Journal of Psychology, vol. 4 (1892) to date. Philosophical Review, vol. 1, (1892) to date.

Political Science.—Political Science Quarterly, vol. 4 (1889) to date.

Military Science.—United Service, vol. 8 (1892) to date.

Education.—Education, vol. 1 (1880) to date; Educational Review, vol. 1 (1891) to date.

Science, (General).—American Journal of Science, Series 1 vol. 1-6 (1819-26); Series 3, vol. 1, (1871) to date; Journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 1, (1828) to date; Nature, vol. 8-28 (1873-83); Popular Science Monthly, vol. 1, (1872) to date; Science, vol. 3, (1884) to date.

Mathematics.—American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 14, (1892); Messenger of Mathematics, vol. 21-22, (1892.).

Astronomy.—Observatory, vol. 16, (1893) to date; Popular Astronomy, vol. 1, (1893) to date.

Physics.—Physical Review, vol. 1, (1893) to date.

Chemistry.—Journal de pharmacie et de chimie, series 2, vol. 23, (1891) to date; Journal of analytical and applied chemistry, vol. 1, (1887) to date.

Geology and Meteorology.—American Geologist, vol. 7, (1891) to date; American Meteorological Journal, vol. 9, (1893) to date; Stone, vol. 5, (1892) to date.

Botany.—Botanical Gazette, vol. 12, (1887) to date; Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, vol. 18, (1891) to date.

Zoology.—American Naturalist, vol. 22-24, (1888-90); Psyche, vol. 1-5, (1874-90).

Applied Science.—Scientific American, vol. 1-14; Series 2, vol. 1-5, (1845-61).

Physical Culture.—Physical Education, vol. 2, (1893) to date.

Engineering.—American Machinist, vol. 3, (1880) to date; Engineer, N. Y. vol. 17, (1889) to date; Engineer, London, vol. 71, (1891) to date; Engineering, vol. 52, (1891) to date; Engineering News, vol. 21, (1889) to date; Railroad and Engineering Journal, vol. 1, (1887) to date; Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, vol. 1, (1872) to date; Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, vol. 6-35, (1872-86).

Electrical Engineering.—Electrical Engineer, vol. 9, (1890) to date; Electrical World, vol. 19, (1892) to date; Western Electrician, vol. 10, (1892) to date.

Agriculture.—Agricultural Gazette, vol. 3-12, (1876-80); Agricultural Science, vol. 1, (1887) to date; Cultivator and Country Gentleman, vol. 55, (1890) to date; Experiment Station Record, vol. 1, (1889) to date; Jahresbericht uber die Agriculturchemie, vol. 1-24, (1858-90); Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, vol. 1, (1840) to date; Maine Farmer, vol. 1-55, (1836-87); Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. 1-20, (1829-57).

Horticulture.—American Gardening, vol. 8, (1887) to date; Garden and Forest, vol. 3, (1890) to date; Gardeners' Chronicle, 1871-75; Series 3, vol. 9, (1891) to date; Gardeners, Monthly, vol. 1-29, (1859-87); Horticulturist, vol. 2-17, (1847-62); Popular Gardening, vol. 1-6, (1885-90).

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It is with great pleasure that we submit the following from one who has the reputation enjoyed by Mr. Johnston. If coaching will insure us success, we shall win:

Although this is the first year that the Maine State College has put a foot ball team into the field, good work has been done and still better work is to be hoped for before the close of the season. No really hard games have been played as yet, although in the games with Belfast Wednesday October 11th, and Foxcroft Saturday, October 21st, Maine State encountered teams which were equally as heavy, if not heavier, than her own. The line is not as heavy as might be desired, so that what is lost in weight must be made up by quick, snappy playing and in this respect a light team has the advantage over a heavy one. Of course the team is put at a disadvantage by having no old players, as the best way for a new man to learn the game is to play side by side with an old player. On this account much valuable time is lost teaching the different men their positions, which might be put into the development of team play.

Although a League of the Maine Colleges was not formed, games have been arranged, and to get in fit condition to play these heavy games, good, hard, conscientious work is asked of every man for the remainder of the season.

Let every man in college support the team, not only financially, but by coming out and playing in the second eleven; or if he is not able to play, let him show by his presence on the field during practice that he is in sympathy with the team, and by so doing encourage the men to their best efforts, so that an eleven can be produced this fall of which not only the students but the alumni will be justly proud.

O. M. JOHNSTON.

A COMING CHAMPION.

Doctor—Its a boy, but I am sorry to tell you that although it is not exactly deformed, it has enormously large feet and was born with a big crop of hair.

Father—That's all right Doc. Just think what a rattling foot-ball player he will make when he's old enough to go to college.—*Puck*.

Earlham College has received a bequest of \$10,000.

PERSONALS.

'76.—Prof. H. M. Estabrooke delivered a lecture in Eastport a short time ago and also an address on the study of literature. He goes to Foxcroft as judge in an oratorical contest among five of the leading schools of that part of the state, Nov. 10. He has been invited to take charge of the departments of literature and civil government at the next Teachers' Camp-meeting at Foxcroft.—E. M. Blanding, chairman of the committee to make arrangements for the portrait of Ex-President Fernald, has given the commission to the popular artist, Alger V. Currier, of Hallowell.—The state has two large buildings for the Madawaska Training School, of which Mr. Vetat Cyr is principal, one building for the school, and the other for boarding house. Mr. Cyr has charge of both. The state superintendent says Mr. Cyr is very successful and that it would be hard to find a man to fill his place.—H. J. Reynolds, who is doing a large business at Eastport, recently took a trip west, visiting the World's Fair while there.

'80.—W. F. Cleveland, who is a popular physician in Eastport, Me., is having a large and thriving practice. Dr. Cleveland says that although he was not able to graduate, he shall never regret that he spent three years at M. S. C.

'82.—Mr Bickford was on the campus lately. He was directly or indirectly the cause of the march from Searsport to Belfast while the "Cadets" were in camp. The way he received the boys at that time showed that he is still loyal to M. S. C.

'85.—Another man to whom the "Cadets" are very grateful for the part he took in entertaining them during the recent encampment is Mr. Leonard G. Paine. Although we are not personally acquainted with Mr. Paine, we should say by the way he used the boys that he is a "hustler."—G. W. Chamberlain, late principal of Calais grammar school, is now principal of the Augusta grammar school and superintendent of all lower grades in that part of the city west of the river.

'83.—L. W. Taylor, late principal of the commercial department at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, is now principal of the Calais grammar school.

'88.—S. E. Rogers, who has a good position in a pump works at Greeley, Cal., is east on a month's vacation. Mr. Rogers has played ball every season except the last since he left college.

'90.—A. J. Coffin and John Bird, of Roanoke, Va., have been spending a few weeks' vacation with friends at the north. Mr. Coffin was on the campus several times.

'93.—Another of our recent graduates has fallen before the fascinations of a young lady, and we learn that Mr. George A. Whitney and Miss Isabelle Day were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Oct. 5. Mr. Whitney is in the hardware business in Lewiston. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends and relatives.—T. R. Atkinson has a position as transit man on the preliminary and location survey of the Wiscasset and Quebec R. R.

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

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

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.

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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
V. Pres..... M. L. Urann.
Sec..... L. R. Folsom.
Treas..... H. Murray.

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