

Spring 1-15-1894

# The Cadet January 1894

The Cadet Staff

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus>

---

## Repository Citation

Staff, The Cadet, "The Cadet January 1894" (1894). *Maine Campus Archives*. 146.  
<https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus/146>

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Campus Archives by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact [um.library.technical.services@maine.edu](mailto:um.library.technical.services@maine.edu).

# THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, JANUARY, 1894.

No. 9.

## The Cadet.

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

### EDITORS.

EDWARD H. COWAN, '94. JAS. M. KIMBALL, '94.  
*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.*

FRANK G. GOULD, '94.  
*Business Manager.*

CLIFFORD J. PATTEE, '95.  
*Assistant Business Manager.*

### TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00  
Single Copy..... .15

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once. Contributions from the alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates may be obtained on application to 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.

### CONTENTS.

#### EDITORIALS:

Heating Apparatus in Wingate Hall .....	153
Agricultural Reading Course .....	153
Maine State College Publishing Association.....	154
University Extension .....	154
Cheating at Examinations .....	154
Report of Inspector General.....	154

#### LITERARY:

Our Boarding House .....	155
The Last Resort.....	125

#### SCIENTIFIC:

Water Supply in Cities .....	156
On a Fast Lochmotive.....	158
Amateur Photography.....	158

Campus.....	159
Personals.....	162
Exchanges .....	162
College News.....	163
Gleanings .....	164

### EDITORIALS

Has anyone seen any signs of a hose company about here lately?

The heating apparatus in Wingate Hall does not, for some reason, seem to do its duty. On the coldest days it is difficult, in some of the rooms to keep one's fingers warm enough to write. Colds and pneumonia often result from sitting in a cold room and becoming thoroughly chilled. Something should be done about the matter before next spring term.

At the State dairy meeting at Foxcroft, President Harris made a short address which is of interest as setting forth the additional work which it is proposed to inaugurate at this college. This includes a course in agricultural reading conducted after the Chautauqua plan,

courses of lectures in different parts of the State by members of the faculty and a summer school for teachers. We predict that these courses will be well received throughout the State.

The Maine State College Publishing Association, which was formed about eight years ago for the purpose of publishing a college journal, has gradually become ineffective and useless, not perhaps through any fault in its constitution, but by the negligence of those who once were its members. All recognize the fact that something should be done to reform it, so as to make it not only the actual publisher of THE CADET, but also the connecting link between the student body and its organ. The editors have been considering the subject and may have some proposals to make next term.

The subject of university extension has received much attention within the past year or two, and an American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed to further the interests of this branch of educational work. All colleges entering into this work place themselves in communication with the society and thus receive the benefit of the experience of a large number of those already engaged in the work.

The proposed object of university extension is the cultivation, among the people, of a desire for knowledge of its own sake—that is, self-culture. It also aims to bring the college and the university into touch with the intelligent class of people and thus to create sympathy for the higher education. It is claimed that it will result, indirectly, in an increase of those desiring to take college courses, and in a larger number of endowments and bequests for educational purposes. Some of the subjects taken up the oftenest are languages, literature, history and the physical and natural sciences. Mathematics, Bible study, Economics, Political Economy and other branches have also been tried with success. The methods and aims of university extension are entirely practical, and it has been very successful in England and America.

There seems to be quite a general movement among colleges at present to check the practice of cheating at examinations. Not only the faculties of various institutions, but students themselves are taking hold of the matter, and devising means to stop the progress of this demoralizing habit. At Cornell, a large number of students have banded themselves together for this purpose; at another university it has been found necessary to place examination papers on file, for the purpose of comparing hand-writings in suspected cases.

While these and other similar steps are being taken at many colleges, it is interesting to note that at others the custom is being inaugurated of conducting examinations entirely upon honor, the professor not necessarily being in the room. This method, it is claimed, results in almost absolute fairness in writing examination papers. It would be interesting if means were at hand for comparing the results of these different systems. We believe that the West Point manner of conducting examinations wholly without oversight, the student's signature at the end being guarantee that the paper was written entirely by himself, is the best method, and that it not only eliminates the habit of cheating, but raises the general standard of honor among the students. The man who cheats with the eye of a professor constantly over him has perhaps a mistaken sense of honor, but he who cheats when put squarely upon his word of honor should not be tolerated among any set of gentlemen.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of the United States Army, recently received at the library, contains the report of the inspection of the Coburn Cadets by Col. Hughes. He reports the corps to be in good condition, and adds that it is a pleasure to inspect a battalion every man of which is interested in the drill. He also again urges the necessity of a gymnasium and drill hall for the proper development of the physical man, and to furnish a place where drills may be carried on during the winter months. Such a recommendation from one standing so high among the leading military men of this country should be well digested by our State legislators next winter.

T  
state  
not  
occu  
grav  
presi  
possi  
T  
de C  
poli  
At  
the  
relief  
news  
"S  
day  
an E  
—is  
Laur  
"I  
his  
Lo  
whet  
espec  
him,  
"E  
his in  
"A  
"W  
"A  
this  
spitef



## \* LITERARY \*



This in our dining hall we see,  
 "God bless our boarding house."  
 What does it mean? what can it be?  
 That thus our inner man arouse?  
 The thoughts of dainty dishes rare,  
 Before our clouded vision glide,  
 But we awake, and breathe ajoyed,  
 And now fond fancy takes a slide.  
 —W. M. M.

## THE LAST RESORT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

[Continued.]

## III.

Two days later the king held a council of state at which he himself presided. This did not happen very often, for Louis XV. generally occupied himself with amusements instead of grave public business. As was usual when he presided, affairs were dispatched as rapidly as possible.

There were present at this council the Duke de Choiseul, Terray, Sartines, the minister of police and other dignitaries of the kingdom.

At the end of an hour the council rose, and the king, turning to Choiseul with a sigh of relief, asked: "Now, my dear duke, what news?"

"Sire," returned Choiseul, "I received the day before yesterday an interesting visit from an Englishman who—half ecclesiastic, half wag—is a kind of modern Rabelais, the reverend Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy."

"I do not know him," said the king, shaking his head. "I have never heard of him."

Louis XV was ignorant of nearly everything, whether of a foreign or domestic nature, but especially so of literary subjects, for reading, to him, was a wearisome task.

"He purposes to publish a book containing his impressions of the French kingdom."

"Ah!"

"We may look for a very interesting work."

"And likewise a very spiteful one. I believe this Englishman has already written many spiteful things about our court."

"There is an insolent freedom of the press in England which we restrain without mercy in this country," said the minister of police.

"It is necessary to restrain it."

"This English wit has a peculiar idea," continued Choiseul quickly. "During our conversation I asked him what he considered the most noteworthy thing he had seen in France, especially in Versailles."

"And what was his answer?"

"That it was a chevalier of Louis, dressed in the uniform of captain, selling little pies in the streets of Versailles."

"That is incredible! is there really such a chevalier?"

"There is, without doubt. I have informed myself on this point."

"I know the man," interrupted the controller general. "He is an insufferable complainer, and his present manœuvre is an insult to the government because it has not yet granted his demands. My advice would be to shut him up in the Bastile."

"There have been so many arrests of late that I doubt if there be room for him in the Bastile."

"The Bastile is already crowded," said Sartines. "But what has the man done worthy of arrest? He is carrying on a perfectly lawful business. He is fully at liberty to sell pies for the baker Robinet of the Rue St. Pierre, to whom he is probably in debt, for I know that he is very poor."

"Sartines is right," cried the king. "It would be rank injustice to send this brave man to the Bastile. We must treat the matter in such a way that foreigners cannot make sport of us. What is this captain's name?"

"Auriac, of St. Malo."

"And he is guilty of no offence?"

"Of none whatever."

"He was a brave and faithful officer," interrupted the minister of marine. "At the taking of Minorca he distinguished himself, and likewise at the battle in the Bay of Quiberon, where, in spite of wounds, he would not give up command of the Alcides, but continued to stand manfully at his post and take a part in the battle. With many other brave officers he was discharged when the fleet was reduced last year."



He "has a claim either to a pension or an appointment?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Has either been granted him?"

"No; he must wait as many others do. There is no money in the treasury for such a purpose," said Terray.

Louis sighed.

"And have you no vacancy in your department?" he asked of the minister of marine.

"Not at present, sire. On the first of October the place of director of charts and nautical instruments in the arsenal at Brest will be vacant. The position is a sinecure for veteran naval officers."

"What is the salary?"

"Three thousand six hundred livres yearly."

"That would do very well for our captain."

"I have already three hundred and twenty applicants for the position on my list, and will add the name of Captain Auriac."

"No! Strike out the other three hundred and twenty names and retain Auriac's. I wish it."

"Your Majesty's wishes are my commands. Captain Auriac will receive the appointment at Brest on Oct. 1."

"Send him our patent to-day. It will make the captain happy, and the scandal will stop. Monsieur Terray?"

"Sire?"

"See to it that you send two thousand livres together with our patent to the captain to day."

"Very well! I fear, however, that if we show ourselves so generous, speculative chevaliers will rain down from heaven. They will come from every nook and corner of France to sell pastry at Versailles."

"Be silent, Monsieur Controller! I have no fears. You are usually very witty, but your wit doesn't please me to-day. Obey my orders promptly. Adieu, messieurs."

The king rose. The ministers made their obeisance, grasped their portfolios, and left the room.

On the same day Captain Auriac received two thousand livres and his patent as director of charts and nautical instruments in the naval arsenal at Brest.

His friend Latour and honest Robinet shared his joy.

"Parbleu!" said the captain, well pleased,

"This last resort succeeded much sooner than I anticipated. I no longer have cause for anxiety. My only regret is, that that sharp-nosed Englishman saw me as a pastry seller. That was an unfortunate accident which I could not foresee."

The captain little dreamed that it was to this same unfortunate accident that he owed his present good fortune.

More yet, the English humorist made the pastry-selling chevalier immortal in a chapter of his "Sentimental Journey."

## • SCIENTIFIC •

When this issue of THE CADET reaches us we will all be enjoying our holiday vacation; many of us will have a good deal of spare time and of course wish to improve as well as possible. Let us write an article for THE CADET. We are aware that the students here do not have very much time during the term to devote to writing articles, but it seems as though a paper published and edited by the boys, as THE CADET is, should be more freely contributed to by them. Boys, help out THE CADET with your contribution this winter.

## WATER SUPPLY IN CITIES.

[Read by Wynkoop Kiersted before the Engineer's Club of Kansas City].

Mr. Kiersted began by stating that in most cities there is constant trouble between the people and the management of their water supply system, whether those systems are managed by private corporations or are under municipal control. The two great objections raised are that the service is inefficient or that the supply is impure.

"Much of this is due," continued Mr. Kiersted, "to the fact that water works systems have multiplied rapidly during recent years, particularly in the Northwest and Southwest, and too often the only question to which attention was paid was that of the possibility of getting water. It appears from official reports that of 431 water works systems in operation in this district in 1890, no less than 384 had been

constructed since 1880. In most of the new and growing towns, when water works plants are first installed, the custom is to simply take the easiest way to secure the water. Then trouble follows. The dissatisfaction of the people comes from three causes—their desire not to pay high water rates, impurity of supply and insufficiency of supply.

“The qualities of water usually required by the average citizen are that it must be clear and colorless, which is usually regarded as an evidence of purity. The really important requisites are purity and softness and that the water be as free as possible from lime or paroxide of iron or any form of decaying vegetable or animal matter. Many people adhered to the cistern as the proper source of water supply. Cistern water is always soft, and there is a general belief that it is more pure and healthful. People must be convinced that this is a mistake. In time they will be, but this change in public opinion will grow but slowly and it will be many years before it will be complete. The average cistern is a hole scooped into the ground and in many cases plastered up on the inside without walling. Impure and decaying vegetable matter finds its way into the cistern and it is a well known fact that the first washings of a roof is most unhealthful. In some cases where water from a cistern has been analyzed just before and immediately after a rain it has been found that the percentage of injurious matter in the water has been doubled in quantity in a few hours.

“The quality of filth in water is of more importance than the quantity. The State of Massachusetts has paid particular attention to this question of purity of water supply. Its board of health has extensive powers in this direction and has made many experiments. In the West, however, we have neglected it. Water with us is usually accepted or rejected according to the amount of albumenoid, ammonia or other impurity present as developed by chemical analysis. Our standards are arbitrary and are usually taken from standards that originated in Europe and were intended for local and not general application. Following these standards, good water may be condemned while impure water is often accepted. The history of water is as much to be depended upon as the result of a chemical analysis.

#### CONTAMINATION FROM SEWAGE.

“In this matter man is his own enemy. The greatest amount of bacteria comes from sewage. Our sewage is thrown into the water because that is the cheapest way to dispose of it and also the easiest. It is difficult to introduce methods of sewage purification. Because the pollution caused by sewage is not readily detected by the senses, there is little hope for a radical change from our present customs for years to come. That it can be purified by natural means is easily seen when we remember that water from almost any source has been polluted at some time. Ground water is comparatively pure, and experiments have shown that intermittent sand filtration is the best method of purification for large quantities of water. The experiments made in Massachusetts show that water cannot be purified by simple contact with air, though air is a purifying agency. Air pumped into a body of water can be made to purify it, but water may be dashed to spray and still remain impure. This is shown by analysis of water in the Niagara river. Water taken from above and below the falls has been analyzed and found to contain equal amounts of impurity, and certainly water could hardly be more thoroughly aerated than that which goes over the falls.

“The method adopted in intermittent sand filtration is to send a body of water through a large quantity of sand. There should be two beds of sand, and water should be sent through one a part of the day and through the other during the remaining hours. In Massachusetts one bed is used for seventeen hours out of the twenty-four and the other during the remaining seven hours. Scientists have proved that by this means it is possible to filter cholera germs and all forms of bacteria out of the water. The water is not made absolutely pure, but 98 per cent. of the bacteria can be removed at a rate which renders the method one of practical utility. The rivers of the South and West are already causing alarm, but there is no serious danger until the smaller towns along their banks build sewers and the population increases.

“Wherever it is possible cities should supply water for domestic purposes from wells, but this out of the question in large cities. Cities should make larger appropriations for their



boards of health and place in power men of practical knowledge of these matters, with the means and ability to carry into operation those measures that they find to be required."

—*The Polytechnic.*

### ON A FAST LOCOMOTIVE.

An Engineer making a trip between Boston and Bangor once told a gentleman, that it was two or three years after some of the forest along the route had been cut down, before he noticed their absence, so intently had it become his habit to gaze straight before him along the rails.

A recent article in *McClure's Magazine* descriptive of life on a locomotive gives facts, figures and personal experience which only tend to heighten the impression of extreme nervous tension conveyed by the above statement.

The writer—Cleveland Moffett—made the run from New York to Albany in the cab of the Empire Express, covering the distance of one hundred and forty-two miles in one hundred and fifty-six minutes—an average of 54.6 miles an hour.

As soon as he became sufficiently accustomed to the speed and roar to notice details, he counted the number of strokes made by the piston in a minute, and found there were about three hundred. Next, counting the puffs from the smoke stack, he found there were four times as many—twenty to the second.

The pounding of the great engine was so violent that all three men—fireman, engineer and visitor—were obliged to hold on tightly. Showers of cinders blew in upon them, but the engineer faced them, scarcely winking, as he stared before him. Indeed, he hardly changed his position during the whole run, and never once turned his head.

The fireman for the first half-hour was feeding his fire at the rate of two shovelfuls a minute. Before the trip ended he had shoveled in more than three tons of coal.

Blasts of hot air came from the white-hot fire-box. Smoke, cinders, oil, smut, speed, roar; the swaying, pounding motions of the engine, and the dizzying procession of whirling objects along the way, which seemed to rise and charge upon the rushing machine, made danger seem imminent, but the effect upon the mind was most exhilarating.

The visitor found himself wishing to go even faster; to put the mighty engine to its utmost speed. That was not done, however, for the proud engineer, Archie Buchanan, told him that "she"—an

engine is always "she"—had several times reached a speed of eighty miles an hour, while on this trip at no time had it been faster than seventy.

Her engineer, when he descended at Albany, pale and tired, said of her: "She's a beauty, isn't she? You see she has always been true to me, 870 has; and I've run her ever since she was built. She's never cranky or sick, and she makes her three hundred miles a day, almost every day in the year, and does her duty every time. That's more than you can say of many men, or women either, isn't it?"

Regarding the World's Fair Flyers, the trains that go from New York to Chicago in twenty hours, making the whole distance at a speed averaging 48.2 miles an hour, Mr. Moffett gives some interesting facts.

Seven engines with seven engineers make the journey in relays, each engine running less than a hundred and fifty miles. No engineer is able to stand more than three hours daily of the violent speed, the intense strain of constant watchfulness, and the mental responsibility involved in the running of these locomotives. Even then the engineers—all of them picked men, as strong as they are skilful—stumble down from their engines when the trips are over with unsteady gait in a state but little short of physical collapse.

They do not even return by the opposite bound Flyer, but by a slower train; and besides this are allowed a rest of a whole day between the trips.

"Thus seven strong men do two days' work every time the Flyer runs from New York to Chicago and seven other men do two days' work every time it runs back."

The mechanical limit to an increase of speed in locomotives has not yet been reached, nor possibly even nearly reached; but the limit of human endurance of the responsibility connected with high speed appears to be close in sight.

For the benefit of the ever increasing number of our readers who are interested in amateur photography we print the following "hints and don'ts" which we hope may prove of some assistance:

#### HINTS.

*Mealy Mottled Prints*—Over-exposure and short development.

*Greenish Tones* are obtained by over-exposure and too much bromide.

*Forcing Development* does not give good results for the above reason.



*Face of Pennant Bromide Paper* can always be distinguished by its curling in. Convex side is always the back.

*Fixing*—The operator can tell when a bromide print is fixed by looking through it or upon it in a good strong light; unfixed portions will be greenish yellow.

*Yellow Prints*—Prolonged development will cause yellow prints by depositing iron in the paper. The exposure must be correct so as to allow of quick development.

*Running Water* is not so sure a means for washing prints as changing them from one tray to another, allowing them to soak at least ten minutes in each fresh water; twelve changes are sufficient; no less.

*Retouching Negatives*—Coarse grinding for retouching should be avoided, and the retouching "burned in" to the varnish over a spirit lamp to avoid having the scratches show in the enlargement.

#### DONT'S.

*Don't* use old Hypo for fixing.

*Don't* use the developing dish for fixing.

*Don't* put the prints between blotters to dry.

*Don't* fail to rock the tray well while developing.

*Don't* rock in one direction only, unless you want streaky prints.

*Don't* let a jet of water play on the paper while washing; it will cause blisters.

*Don't* use old developers on large prints for the sake of economy, use it fresh every time.

*Don't* use twice as much acid as directed in the developer or clearing solutions; enough is enough.

"*Tempus Fugit*," said the Romans;

Yes, alas, 'tis fleeting on;

Ever coming,

Ever going,

Life is short and soon 'tis gone.

But as I think of next vacation,

Poring o'er these lessons huge,

Ever harder,

Ever longer,

All I say is, "Let her *fuge*."—*Ex.*

The largest stone bridge is at Tagarig, China. It is six miles long and has 300 arches, each seventy feet high.

## CAMPUS

We wish all of our readers a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Major Wood. And are most happy to say the same to Sergeant Murphy.

Murray, '94, will spend some time this winter in Bangor, where he will avail himself of the advantages of the fine gymnasium there.

We understand the greater part of the Faculty will remain in or near Orono this winter. Pres. Harris and family will be in Philadelphia and Washington, and Prof. Stevens and wife will be in New York.

The announcement has been made of the change in the system of college government to a certain extent. Hereafter there will be no demerit system, but each student may be absent from ten per cent. of the recitations in each study and is accountable to no one but himself. After this limit has been reached, excuse for absence will be granted only in exceptional cases. It has also been announced that hereafter it will be optional with the Seniors to attend church. It is understood that this privilege may, or may not become a permanent one.

The difference between veterinary and human physiology was well shown when someone confused the anatomy of a *pony* with that of the human family in a recent exam.

The Seniors and Juniors will, during the vacation, work on the military themes. Although it is optional with the Juniors we understand many will prepare upon military subjects.

The grippe has been playing havoc among the boys the latter part of the term.

The lecture committee of the Y. M. C. A. are making arrangements for a course of very fine lectures to be given during the next term. These lectures are so well received and appreciated that they should be an established feature here.

Martin, '95, will be engaged as usual this winter in Newton, Mass.

The Junior class have decided to publish an annual, and have made active preparation to that end. The board of editors consists of Damon, Chief; Moulton, Folsom, Murphy; Calderwood, business manager, and Chase, illustrator. They have received great encouragement on all sides, which makes this somewhat hard task easier.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association it was voted to arrange for an entertainment to be given at the first of next term, the proceeds to be applied for athletic purposes. The following committee was chosen: Mr. Gould, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Randlette, Mr. Jose, Mr. Folsom.

There is decided talk among the Juniors interested in the study of electricity, of forming an Electrical Society for mutual help in this most interesting subject.

Miss Fernald will join Dr. and Mrs. Fernald in Dover, Me.

That senseless individual whose instinct prompted it to destroy the ozonators in the basement of Oak Hall would make a good subject for use before the class in Physiological Psychology. Anyone would suppose that a protoplasm with any development of olfactory organs would manifest some evidence of approbation at the introduction of any modern ideas into that particular antiquated part of the campus.

At the election of the Senior class the following members were elected to the different places, viz.: President, W. H. Jose; Vice President, L. T. Durham; Secretary, L. O. Norwood; Treasurer, F. G. Gould; Marshal, A. D. Hayes; Valedictory, E. B. Wood; Address to Undergraduates, Herbert Murray; Oration, G. W. Rumball; Prophecy, C. E. Gilbert; Poem, J. E. Harvey; Ode, F. G. Gould; History, F. C. Bowler; Salutatory, E. H. Cowan.

The following gentlemen have been elected collectors for the Atheletic Association : Damon, Murray, Folsom, Tolman, Gibbs.

Mr. Colby's lecture on the World's Fair, given in the chapel a few evenings ago and illustrated by means of the new stereopticon,

was one that gave great satisfaction. Over fifty views of the White City were shown and explained, giving us as good an idea as possible of the appearance of the grounds and buildings. A fact that lent added interest was that the views were all taken by Mr. Colby himself. The slides were also made by him and are pronounced excellent by those who ought to know. It is rumored that the lantern is to be used to some extent during the vacation as means of showing up the college in the surrounding towns.

The orders regarding the matter of overcoats have been published. The trustees have decided that there shall be a uniformity of overcoats in the battalion, the selection of cloth and style of coat to be left to the Commanding Officer. The idea of course, is that the corps shall present a more military appearance at such seasons when overcoats are necessary. The style decided upon is a dark coat reaching half way from the knee to the ankle, with a cape twenty inches deep. The coats are to be procured as soon as consistent and some latitude is allowed in the selection of them. The desire is to have the battalion present a uniform appearance as soon as convenient, but where students are really unable to procure these coats it is probable that to such cases special consideration may be given.

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association, the committee on Field Day reported through Chairman Damon the arrangements they have made for this event. The committee have made all arrangements possible at the present time.

It has been decided to place in some desirable position in Wingate or Coburn Hall a tablet upon which will be inscribed in gold letters the names of the winners of the different events and their records. It is not fully decided when the event will be held, but the necessary apparatus for practice will be provided by the first of next term.

The list of events will probably be as follows: dashes, 100 yds. 220 yds.; runs, one-half mile, one mile; bicycle races, one-half mile, one mile; running high jumps, running broad jumps, standing high jumps,



standing broad jumps, pole vault for high, pole vault for distance, throwing sixteen lb. hammer, putting shot, novelty race between bicycle (dead start) and sprinter, tug of war between two classes, tug of war between other two classes, tug of war for winners. The class teams will choose their own opponents. The schedule presented above is one that the committee have prepared after much thought and seems to them to be one that would give a chance for development of any of our men. For obvious reasons it is necessary to have the entries close at an early date, so it is decided that no entries will be received after March 1. Of course M. S. C. men will realize that it will not be an easy matter to make our first field day a success at the best, and it behooves us all to do our very best to help the matter to be such. The sooner we realize that in order to make records that will bear comparison with those of other colleges we must TRAIN, the better showing we shall make. It is sincerely to be hoped that our men will do two things, first, decide to enter, and second, commence to train at once.

Manager Folsom attended the meeting of the Maine College base ball managers at Waterville on December 16. The session was a somewhat lengthy one, with Lynch of Colby, as President and Folsom, M. S. C., Secretary. The results of the session were in the main satisfactory to all concerned. Bates gave up all claim to the pennant of 1893, therefore it was awarded to Bowdoin. Much was done toward the formation of a Maine Intercollegiate Base Ball Association. After a good deal of deliberation a draft of a constitution was made for ratification. It was decided the season should commence on May 2 and with the following schedule:

May 2.....	Bowdoin vs. Bates.....	Brunswick
May 2.....	Colby vs. M. S. C.....	Waterville
May 5.....	Colby vs. Bates.....	Lewiston
May 8.....	Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.....	Brunswick
May 9.....	Bates vs. M. S. C.....	Lewiston
May 12.....	Colby vs. M. S. C.....	Bangor
May 12.....	Bowdoin vs. Bates.....	Lewiston
May 18.....	M. S. C. vs. Bates.....	Bangor
May 19.....	Colby vs. Bates.....	Waterville
May 22.....	Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.....	Bangor
May 23.....	Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.....	Waterville
May 26.....	Bowdoin vs. Colby.....	Brunswick
May 30.....	Colby vs. Bates.....	Brunswick

June 2.....	Bowdoin vs. Bates.....	Waterville
June 6.....	Colby vs. Bowdoin.....	Lewiston
June 8.....	M. S. C. vs. Bates.....	Waterville
June 9.....	M. S. C. vs. Colby.....	Waterville

While we CADET editors may have all the advantages of a college training and are surrounded by much that makes success easier to be achieved and all that sort of thing, there is nevertheless one thing that we can do no better than the average wealthy country editor and that is *run a paper without money*. We thank our subscribers most gratefully for the implied compliment that we can, but we solemnly assure them that the silver question is of intense interest to us now.

The following named cadets having qualified as marksmen are entitled to wear marksmen's buttons on their uniforms: Seniors—Cadet 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster G. H. Hall, Cadets Geo. W. Rumball, Chas. E. Gilbert. Juniors—Cadet 1st Sergeant Albion Moulton, Cadet Sergeant Oscar L. Grover, Cadet Musician Alfred L. Buck, Cadet Merton E. Ellis. Sophomore—Cadet Gardiner B. Wilkins. Freshman—Cadet H. S. Stevens. Special—Davis S. Achorn. Order of Rank — Achorn, Rumball, Hall, Grover, Buck, Wilkins, Moulton, Stevens, Gilbert and Ellis.

#### WING TEE WEE.

Oh, Wing Tee Wee  
Was a sweet Chineee,  
And she lived in the town of Tac.  
Her eyes were blue,  
And her curling cue  
Hung dangling down her back.  
And she fell in love with gay Win Sil  
When he wrote his love on a laundry bill.

And oh, Tim Told,  
Was a pirate bold.  
And he sailed in a Chinese junk;  
And he loved, ah me!  
Sweet Wing Tee Wee,  
But his valiant heart had sunk.  
So he drowned his blues in fickle fizz,  
And vowed the maid would yet be his.

So bold Tim Told  
Showed all his gold  
To the maid in the town of Tac,  
And sweet Wing Tee Wee  
Eloped to sea,  
And never more came back;  
For in fair China the maids are fair  
And the maids are false, as everywhere.

—Harvard Lampoon.



## \* PERSONALS \*



Oftentimes of late I have heard of remarks which some of our Alumni have made in regard to the shortness of our personal column. This fact is probably due as much to the fault of these grumblers as to the editor himself. Quite frequently we are not aware of a change in a person's circumstances until months after it has happened. It is our wish to make this column much longer and more interesting than it has been heretofore. If secretaries of the different Alumni Associations will lend us their aid we will make it better.—[PERSONAL ED.]

'73.—Prof. G. H. Hamlin has been elected an active member of the Genealogical Society of Portland.

'87.—J. S. Williams, whom we mentioned in our last issue as a candidate for Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, has received his appointment and will enter at once on the performance of his duties.

'88.—J. W. Hatch, who is studying for the ministry at Boston University, was in town a few days ago. He was on his way to the woods of Maine, where he will hunt a month or so.

'92.—Tolman is having a vacation just now, his school being closed on account of sickness of a contagious nature raging in the town.—Grover spent a week or two in town lately, an attraction of a feminine nature was the cause of his long tarry. He has now gone to take a job in South Berwick.—Geo. Rowe is at work draughting in the pulp mills at Howland.

'93.—Mr. John Jerrard is doing some book-keeping for Oak & Clark, Clothiers in Bangor.—Rumor has it that Mr. A. E. Alford, of Old Town, is soon to enter into a very binding contract, that of matrimony.—There is always a very warm discussion going on at this college as to whether a person could really ever receive any direct benefit from a close pursuit of his military studies. This question has at last been settled. Mr. W. W. Crosby has been recommended by Col. Hughes, as being eminently fitted to receive a commission in the regular army. Only two men were selected for this honor by

the Department of War, after the military departments in all the colleges had been carefully inspected. The other man was from New Jersey. This selection is very complimentary, not only to Mr. Crosby, but also to our military department.

## \* EXCHANGES \*



Many of the colleges are having their vacation now and so the exchanges are slow in reaching the editor's table, but we cannot complain, for THE CADET has the pleasure of exchanging with about ninety different college papers.

A lecture on the "The Education of the Electrical Engineer," published in the University Monthly, Frederickton, N. B., should be read by all students interested in electricity. The main object of this address is to point out as far as possible the proper training which would fit the student of electricity to carry on for himself any research work he may desire, and to prepare him for the applications of electricity which may occur in actual business.

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute of December 21, contains two very interesting articles, "Machinery in a Printing Office" and "Automatic Fire Protection." In each there are chances pointed out for the young inventor to show himself.

Although it is time for the foot-ball craze to cease, still many of the college journals have been so enthused over foot-ball that they can not give it up yet.

THE CADET wishes to congratulate the Kent's Hill Breeze in having such good success in sending out a paper that is so well edited. In fact it would not be out of place perhaps to say right here, that the "Breeze" and a number of other seminary journals are in every respect as well edited and as tastily arranged as many of our college papers. Not that it wishes to say anything against the latter, but to emphasize the fact that our seminary papers are capable of taking a high literary standing.

The Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y., one of the best scientific papers which we have on our exchange list, always contains some valuable articles which are written by men of experience. An article in the last number, "Notes on Designing of Metallic Structures," is especially interesting to the students in engineering.

Our new exchanges for this month are Pratt Institute Monthly, Brooklyn, N. Y., University of Chicago Weekly, Chicago, Ill., Talking Leaves, Methuen, Mass.

### COLLEGE NEWS

The fund for a Harvard building in memory of Philips Brooks closes at \$77,000.

Prof. Turner of Edinburg receives \$20,000, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world.

She's my sandwich,  
I'm her ham,  
She's my Lillie,  
I'm her Sam,  
Soon I'll annex her,  
You may bet,  
Little Hawaii  
Will be my pet.—*Ex.*

One of the most liberal endowments of late years has just been received by the State University of Missouri. On the return by the national government of money borrowed in the war, Governor Francis at once called a special session of the legislature, and had it, together with a large amount of extra money, turned over to the University. The result has been several new buildings and a large addition to the faculty. The amount received was over two and one-half million dollars. An attempt was made to secure a state tax for the University but it failed, and dependence for the time at least must be on legislative appropriations. The action taken by Ex-Gov. Francis could well be followed by other Western governors.—*The Occident.*

Why couldn't Eastern governors follow the same example?

The rule requiring church attendance has been dispensed with at Adelbert.—*Ex.*

Cornell has 512 free scholarships which aggregate \$150,000.—*Ex.*

Amherst has 150 Freshmen, the largest number in the history of the college.

Thirty young women have applied for admission to Yale's post-graduate department. A number of these are from Smith.—*Ex.*

Over 9000 students attend the University of Paris.—*Ex.*

Lehigh has an electrical engineering society which holds bi-weekly meetings. Several eminent electricians have consented to address the society.

A new prize has been offered to the members of the Senior class at Harvard, which is intended to be an encouragement for men to prepare themselves for journalism.

The University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan have withdrawn from the ranks of the Inter-collegiate Foot-ball Association. The association was made very unstable by the dispute over the undergraduate rule, and the withdrawal of the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan practically caused the destruction of the league.—*Free Lance.*

The Faculty of Astronomy at Chicago University are Geo. E. Hale, S. W. Burnham, T. J. J. See and F. Ellermann. They will have charge of the new telescope. It is hoped that we shall receive good news from this quarter in the near future.

Major Jones: "See here, Rosy, you've brought me one button boot and one lace boot. How is that?" Rosy (a daughter of Erin): "Faith and they's a mishtake somewhere, sorr; shure an' the other pair downstairs is in the same fix."—*Ex.*

If you could see her laughing face  
You could not choose but love it;  
And if a mouth is sweet I'm sure.  
One can't have too much of it.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"No wonder my darling is cross-eyed,"  
Said love-sick Pat to his mother;

"For both of her eyes are so pretty  
That each wants to look at the other."—*Ex.*

"Sing a song of side-shows,  
A pocket full of tin;  
Costs you forty dollars  
To take the Midway in.—*Sequoia.*



## \* GLEANINGS \*

## A TALE OF WOE.

Nothing to do but work,  
Nothing to eat but food,  
Nothing to wear but clothes  
To keep one from going nude.

Nothing to breathe but air,  
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;  
Nowhere to fall but off,  
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,  
Nowhere to sleep but in bed,  
Nothing to weep but tears,  
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but songs,  
Ah, well, alas! alack!  
Nowhere to go but out,  
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,  
Nothing to quench but thirst,  
Nothing to have but what we've got,  
Thus thro' life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;  
Everything moves that goes.  
Nothing at all but commonsense  
Can ever withstand these woes.—*Ex.*

A machine has been brought out in London which will, it is claimed, enlarge a 1 7-8 inch round hole to a two inch square hole, with corners rounded to a quarter inch radius, in 15 minutes, the material worked being bessemer steel, three-fourths inch thick. A two inch hexagon hole with sharp corners can be produced in twelve minutes. This machine was originally introduced some time ago, but has recently been remodeled and improved.

—*Invention.*

## CHARACTERISTICS.

Freshies,  
Knowing;  
Sophomores,  
Blowing;  
Juniors,  
Grumble;  
Seniors,  
Humble.

—*Arcadia Athenæum.*

## WHEN I GET TIME.

When I get time—  
I know what I shall do;  
I'll cut the leaves of all my books  
And read them through and through.

When I get time—  
I'll write some letters then  
That I have owed for weeks and weeks  
To many, many men.

When I get time—  
I'll pay those calls I owe,  
And with those bills, those countless bills,  
I will not be so low.

When I get time—  
I'll regulate my life  
In such way that I may get  
Acquainted with my wife.

When I get time—  
Oh, glorious dream of bliss!  
A month, a year, ten years from now—  
But I can't finish this—  
I have no time. —*Vogue.*

Editor Dana recently preached an interesting sermon on Journalism to the Notre Dame students. His points are good but would be better if utilized in the removal of New York sun-spots.—*Ex.*

## CONDENSATION.

On pianos and organs she lbs.,  
Making strange and mysterious sds.,  
And the watchman calls out,  
To see what she's about,  
As he goes on his cold nightly rds.—*Ex.*

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1878.

Nos. 303-404-170-604.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

J. H. NASH,  
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,  
MILL STREET, ORONO, ME.  
Good Teams at Low Prices, also a Fine Barge  
for use on all occasions.

82-1y