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The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. IX.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL, 1894.

No. 1.

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.

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EDITORIALS

With this issue of THE CADET the present editors lay down their pens and retire to make room for a new board. A feeling of sadness comes over those of us who are soon to graduate, when we think that we are to write no more for our College paper except as alumni; for there is much pleasure in serving on the board of CADET editors, especially if they work as harmoniously together as has been the case the past year. But college joys all have their endings; the high-minded college man of to-day is only a common, plodding individual to-morrow. So with what grace we can, we must vacate our places, and turn over the work to our successors.

We cannot say that we have the same confidence now in regard to our labors that we had when we first took up our pens, for we have learned what all must learn when they receive

their first instruction in the school of experience, that it is much easier to propose improvements than it is to make them, but we can say that if we have made one advance, one step onward in the career of *THE CADET*, we are content.

To the incoming board we extend our heartiest good wishes. May they, profiting by the experience of those who have gone before them, elevate *THE CADET* to a still higher plane, and make the coming year an important one in the history of journalism at the Maine State College.

We are glad to be able to announce that since our last issue a considerable interest in musical matters has been awakened, resulting in the organization of a band and an orchestra, each with about sixteen members. The former is a military organization, and holds rehearsals three times a week at the regular drill hour. Prof. Estabrooke has consented to act as instructor, and under his direction the band is progressing rapidly.

The orchestra was more recently organized, and has hardly commenced rehearsals yet, but there is no reason why it should not become a credit to the institution.

It has been said that the presence in a community of a brass band or an orchestra has a decidedly elevating influence on the morals and culture of the inhabitants. Whether this is true or not we can not say, but we know that music is gratifying to the æsthetic side of our natures, and so we all extend a cordial welcome to the orchestra and the band.

The base ball situation is now very encouraging. Mr. Brown, of Skowhegan, who is reputed to be an excellent pitcher, has entered the college, and will pitch the coming season. Several other men have also been practicing, so that now we seem to be in a good position to give the other colleges some hard work to keep the pennant away from Maine State.

As Bowdoin insisted upon allowing her medical students to play on the team this year, which is contrary to former rules, Bates and Colby have united with Maine State to form a three cornered league, leaving Bowdoin out of the competition. So Bowdoin has had the satisfaction of having her own way, and has lost her position in the league in consequence.

Few students realize the extent to which their present life influences their future. We are at an age when the surrounding conditions have the most lasting effect upon our characters. Our companions, our work and the way it is done, and the part we take in college affairs indicate to a great extent what our future life will be. The student who is idle and lazy will accomplish very little in after life, but if he is thorough in all his work, and makes it a point to do his best in whatever he undertakes, the habit will follow him all through life. If he puts all his attention upon the technical studies of his course, he may make a success in his chosen profession, but he will lack broadness and culture, and so will be unfitted for the best class of society. So, too, if a student takes an active part in college, society and club matters, in after life he will be a man of influence, and a leader among men; while if he is content to quietly follow the lead of others, he will never be active in the affairs of life. It will not do to say to oneself that one can do as he pleases while in college, and when he leaves, change his habits of work, because this is a very difficult thing to do, for he is then about past the age when habits are formed and broken.

* LITERARY *

UP THE EAST BRANCH.

"Balmy sleep" is not the only "sweet restorer tired nature" has at her disposal. Many know the soothing effect of close contact with her wilder manifestations. To wander in the "forest primeval," to have one's ears filled with the music of birds, the ripple of water, the rustle of the leaves, all the numberless sounds of a wilderness solitude; to throw aside care, worry, and one's accustomed occupations and give one's self up to the sweet influences that hush and quiet the weary brain and tired nerves, this is restoration indeed.

We pride ourselves on our high civilization and indulge in all the luxuries we can command, but note with what eagerness a man will throw off the restraints of habit and fashion and go back for a time at least to the most primitive methods. He will shoulder a pack and tramp

for miles, sleeping at night on the ground wrapped in a single blanket, his boots for a pillow, his feet stretched toward a cheery blaze, eating his hardtack and broiled partridge with the aid of his fingers and a pocket knife, and drinking from a tin cup, all with uttermost zest and keen appreciation. The poet's sigh "for a lodge in some vast wilderness" was not sentiment alone; it was a human desire to escape from the artificial and rest in the natural. It is no wonder then that more and more the weary and heavy laden with the burden and tumult of the world turn their faces Maineward, where there is such abounding restfulness; where literally may be had the "lodge" and the "vast wilderness."

One such spot I have in mind. To be sure the whistle of the locomotive may frequently be heard, since it is only six miles away; but it is such an unusual sound that the chickadees and moosebirds must tremble with alarm in their spruce coverts and the bears and deer wonder over the strange intruder. The river which flows peacefully by, though quite a youth, it seems has not yet made for itself a name, since it is everywhere known as the East Branch simply. Farther down it unites with its mate and then is more respectfully designated as the Penobscot. It is quiet and dreamy, only half conscious of its strength and power, winding its way through the greenwood, in the shadow of mountains, gathering to itself all the streams, big and little, that come this way. By and by it will roll out of obscurity into the sight of men, spreading itself out with a deal of noise and eclat, attracting a large attention and carrying on a fair share of the world's business. It is in no haste, however, to enter upon its career, but lingers in smooth stretches where the oaks and elms dip their branches, or abides in little bends, still and black, for the pickerel to feed and sport in. At high water there is hardly a ripple on its surface. The stillness is such a contrast to the noisy Wissattaquoik a mile away, the roar of which can easily be heard from here as it comes plunging and dashing from its mountain home to empty its cold, colorless waters into the dark yellow East Branch.

It is a rare pleasure to paddle a canoe up the river on a late September day, the sunshine

pouring into the narrow valley until the air pulsates with light and warmth. The golden glow is intensified by the brilliant coloring of the enclosing forests.

Hunt Mountain is covered to its tip with a garment of every shade of green, yellow and red. Lunkahson Mountain alone shows a bare rocky knob standing out in bold relief above the river. The vista up the river is hazy and the hills farthest off are blue and misty.

We move slowly along by shady banks where the birches and great elms reach out over the water, by pebbly beaches, around bend and point, with curiosity sharpened to find what each successive turn will reveal. We land to explore shady meadows where the grass has been wallowed down by deer and caribou, or to gather the vivid cardinal flower and feathery clematis, or we turn aside to fill our hands with the white water lilies that blooms near the banks.

Everywhere there are deer tracks and many paths where they come down to drink. They are too acute of hearing and smell, however, to let us get a sight of them. The dog stands with his fore paws on the edge of the canoe, his head extended, his nose working and an excited look in his eyes.

In the evening, when the full moon has appeared above the hills, the canoe may be easily changed for a batteau to be lifted against the current by strong arms animated by the songs and jests of a merry party. A forest is always enchanted ground to the imagination when seen by moonlight. It is so easy to people the dark, mysterious shades with anything we choose. Such fantastic shadows as are thrown by trees and rocks; such a thrilling rustle of leaves in the soft breeze. Add to this the witchery of the rippling, shining water and the vision of loveliness is complete.

Shall we fish? O, certainly. It is not the season for salmon, but there are plenty of trout up stream where the brooks flow in. Suppose we try for pickerel; it is not bad fun. We are up then at the first dawning. The river is shrouded in mist. Everything is frosty, and it must be confessed somewhat draggly. We paddle up among the coves, trailing our lines. A plat of pickerel weed serves as an anchor, and the fish are springing out of the water.

The hooks go rippling along the surface, there is a flash of green and white, a swish as he whirls, and away goes fish, hook and line into the black depths to be pulled in with a flapping and writhing that churns the water into foam. The pickerel is so sharkish, so to speak, has such an abrupt, vehement way of taking the bait, that to one accustomed to the calm deliberation and delicate nibbling of the trout, it is quite exciting. For instance, I throw out the line in shallow water where each pebble can be easily seen, and my companion remarks, "There are no fish there." "Well, it is the unexpected that happens," I reply. Suddenly like an arrow from a bow, a pickerel darts from the black channel, seizes the hooks, and is out of sight with them before I can collect my wits.

The sun is shooting long rays through the mists, which are lifting, revealing the opposite bank where it shines directly upon a little curve in the shore. Into this sunny, sheltered place a covey of ducks are paddling to make their morning toilet. They sit serenely down within easy gunshot, rubbing and straightening out their feathers, making meanwhile soft little quacks and cackles to each other in the most provoking manner. Probably they are aware that we are only two lone females with nothing more murderous aboard than a fish hook and a penknife. But another party makes haste to resent the intrusion. The bank is already occupied by a sullen crane who has been waiting, with head laid back on his shoulders and leg tucked up under him, for his breakfast to swim within his reach. He shifts to the other leg, and thrusting his long neck to its fullest extent toward the ducks, utters a hoarse croak. He is probably admonishing them to be more quiet but they take no notice, still polishing their glistening plumage, and discussing, presumably, the first feeding grounds for the day. Again he shifts his legs and repeats the croak with no better success. He then stands firmly upon both legs and taking a step toward them speaks out with such emphasis that they take the hint and sail away.

Half an hour later we sit down to an appetizing breakfast at the East Branch house. The sunlight streams in unhindered by mist or cloud on one side, while from the opposite windows we can see the river gliding by with

its smooth, strong current. The fog has cleared up from Lunkason, Wissattaquoik and Hunt Mountains. Above and beyond, Katahdin is flinging off his vaporous covering to let the sunlight into his seamed and rocky bosom.

M. E. R.

* SCIENTIFIC *

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF A SHORTER WORKING DAY.

The unemployed class is the football of fate. Having no money with which to buy food, and no place where they can sell their labor, their case is most deplorable.

If it is proposed that the government employ these needy people in building roads, railroads or in any other public work, the plutocrats immediately shout paternalism, and their dupes, the people, at once conclude that it would be a worse crime for the government to take care of its unfortunate people than it would be to let them starve. Every remedy proposed by those who love their fellow-man, is frowned down. By their actions our rulers say, let the wretches starve. With private capitalism in their rear sending them forth destitute, with the government in front, refusing them relief, with the tramp law upon one side and the criminal laws upon the other, nothing remains but despair and starvation. Our rulers say, "let the wretches starve." The rulers of France once said the same, and even went so far that many of them lost their heads.

A century ago the laborers in England were obliged to work from thirteen to sixteen hours a day. They were poorly housed, coarsely clothed, and scantily fed. They were grossly ignorant, and with no leisure for improvement of mind their case seemed hopeless. But it was not beneath the dignity of English statesmen to study the interests of the working man, and a law was finally enacted which fixed the length of the working day at twelve hours, thus reducing it one, two, three or four hours, as the case might be.

This law called into action two economic

forces, one of which created a demand for labor, the other a demand for the products of labor. An immediate and permanent rise in wages was the result.

More mills were needed in stocking the market in a twelve hour day than had been found necessary while running on an average of fourteen hours a day.

There was an unusual demand for building material, more masons, carpenters and machinists were needed, and soon every able bodied man who wished to work was able to find employment.

This unusual demand for labor caused an immediate rise in wages, and the laborer found himself possessed for the first time of the two requisites for a higher standard of living, viz., higher wages and leisure.

The higher standard of living attained by the laborer, caused an extra demand for all kinds of goods, and this demand called for more mills. These new mills in turn made another demand upon labor, and the immediate rise in wages caused by the twelve hour law, became permanent. Thence forward the British laborer was better fed, better clothed, better housed, less ignorant and more independent.

The higher standard of living attained by the laborer, brought into action another economic force, viz., cheap production.

The enlarged market made the introduction of improved machinery profitable, which resulted in cheaper goods.

As time passed, new machinery took the place of the old, enabling one man to do as much work in one day as he could formerly do in two. In some cases a machine would displace both the old machine and its operator. This process eventually created a new army of unemployed.

Again the noble statesmen of England, shortened the working day, this time to 11 hours, and the same economic result followed. Afterwards another law made 10 hours of labor a day, and still later a law was passed that reduced the working day to 9 1-3 hours or 56 hours per week.

If correctly understood, the army of unemployed is a compliment to the mechanical genius of a nation, and is a never failing baro-

meter, which indicates, not that those out of work should starve, but that those who do work, have, by their ingenuity, earned the right to more leisure. Whenever the unemployed class becomes conspicuous, the working day should be reduced in length.

The only way by which the spread of socialistic ideas can be checked, is to enact legislation upon the lines here indicated. And I wish my readers to consider if it is not natural and obvious, that the introduction and universal use of labor-saving machinery *should* result in giving more leisure, as well as better living to mankind; and if this result does *not* follow, is it not plain that something is wrong in our legislation?

If practical mechanics is to be a blessing to man, it should be the means of giving him more leisure in which he may improve his condition, mentally, morally and physically, but should never deprive him of his support.

—S. M. J.

THE RIFLE.

As we stand on the verandah of the barracks of Fort Sherman while one of the companies marches past, we look in vain for the old "Springfield" which for so many years has done valiant service in our army. In its place we see a rifle of strange shape and comeliness, and feeling an interest in whatever Uncle Sam is furnishing to his boys in blue, turning to an officer who stands near we ask if we may examine one of these new arms.

"Certainly," he replies, "we are always glad to introduce the new Krag-Jorgensen to old friends of the Springfield," and calling to one of the men he soon places in our hands the arm, the need of which has so long been felt in the United States Army.

As we examine this bright and shining weapon, our thoughts revert to the years, yes, centuries, which have been necessary for the perfection of such an arm as we now hold in our hands.

May we not properly devote a little time to the study of the rifle, as we would study a zoological specimen; as an object of evolution? As from the primitive and simple forms of life we trace out the scale of progression, through

the higher and more complex organisms, and finally reach the most complete and highly organized forms of life; so may we trace the history of the rifle from the earliest form of "hand gunne," through the stages of match-lock, flint-lock, muzzle-loader and breech-loader, until finally we come to the present magazine rifle of most improved design and workmanship.

As in the life history of our zoological specimen, the beginning is shrouded in uncertainty, so with our rifle, there is no date to which we can point and say "here was the first appearance of small arms."

The first fire arms were rude cannon, the use of which began about the close of the thirteenth century. The earliest mention of the use of small arms in battle, was in 1375, when we read of the use of "gunnes" at an attack made on a Yorkshire manor-house.

In the defence of Arras in 1414 were used small tubes throwing lead balls. They were moved from place to place upon the wall and in order to resist the shock of the recoil they were fastened to the wall by hooks attached near the muzzle. For this reason they were called *arquebuse*, or hook guns. It is stated that the *arquebuse a meche* were employed by the Germans as early as 1378.

The first practical form of portable small arms suitable for field use was the "hand gunne," which was used both by infantry and cavalry. On the end of a wooden rod was



fastened a tube of iron, or brass, having a vent at the lower extremity. It was fired by the application of a slow match as illustrated by the figure. From this developed an *arquebuse* weighing about thirty pounds which threw a three ounce ball. It was fired by a match held to a vent on the left side. Such arms were of but little service as three men were required to serve one gun.

Most of the next century was passed in

reducing the weight and improving the firing mechanism of the hand gun, so that in 1525 we see in use in Italy a *mousket* capable of being handled in an effective manner by a single soldier. This *mousket* weighed fifteen pounds and was fired from a forked stick. With each *mousket* the soldier carried six yards of slow match for igniting the charge.



At the battle of Pavia, (1525), the Spaniards under Charles V. used these arms with such effect as to utterly rout the army of Francis I. of France. Following this were continual reductions of weight, and improvements in lock mechanism and general construction. It is unnecessary for us to follow each stage of developments; the wheel-lock, match-lock and flint-lock have all served their purpose and then given way to better arms.

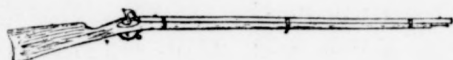
One point of history in regard to the flint-lock may be of interest. In 1686, the English armed three regiments, the 7th, 21st and 23rd, with a French flint-lock arm called a *fusile*. For this reason these regiments were called Royal Fusileers, a name which they retain to the present day.

The first breech-loader in actual use was the "Ferguson," which was used in an engagement at King's Mountain, Oct., 1780. The novelty of its design consisted in the arrangement for loading. The guard plate which protects the trigger, is held in position by a spring on the end near the butt. Released from this spring and thrown around to the front so as to make a complete revolution, a plug descends from the barrel, leaving a cavity in the upper side sufficient for the insertion of a ball and charge of powder. The plug is an accelerating screw, capable of closing or opening the orifice by a single turn. This form seems to have been one of real merit, and had its inventor not have been killed in the engagement, it is probable it would have been further developed.

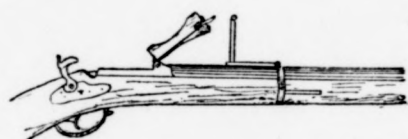
The first breech-loading rifle to obtain a fixed place in the United States Army was one invented and manufactured by J. H. Hall in 1811. This rifle seems to have possessed many serviceable qualities. It was used in the

Mexican War in 1846, so it is the United States and not Prussia that holds the honor of being the first to use a breech-loading rifle in actual warfare; the Prussian needle-gun, invented by Duyse, not being used in service until 1864.

Three centuries after the *musquet* we have as the most servicable type of arm for general army use, the Springfield muzzle-loading, smooth-bore. Thousands of this type were in use during the civil war.



As soon as the war was finished, Congress, realizing the need of a uniform arm for use in the service, at once began investigations with view to the selection and adoption of such an arm as should prove most suitable for the purpose. Examining boards were appointed and different arms were tried both by the boards and by actual use in some of the regiments, but it was not until May, 1873, that the Springfield breech-loading system was finally adopted and made the regulation arm for use in the United States army. This rifle, which is too familiar to require explanation, is illustrated in the following cut.



Its weight was nine pounds and it used a cartridge consisting of seventy grains of powder and five hundred grains of lead. This arm has been in use in our army until the present year, when the first of the new model rifles have been issued to some of the regiments. Contemporaneously with the adoption of this arm by the United States, was the adoption of the Martin-Henry by England, the Chassepot by France and the Werndell by Austria.

With the perfection of the metallic cartridge the European nations quickly changed their single shot rifles for magazine arms, so that at present England and most of the nations on the Continent are armed with them. The calibre varies from .295 of an inch to .407 of an inch and the magazine capacity from five to twelve cartridges. Three different types of magazine rifles are noticeable. In the first type the magazine is located in the butt of the piece, the cartridges being forced up to the chamber; in

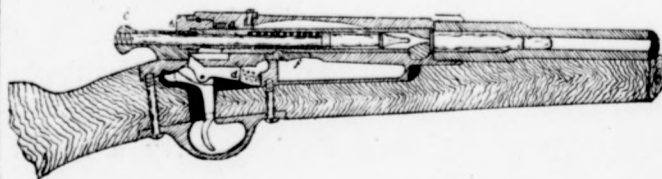
the second, the magazine consists of a tube extending longitudinally beneath the barrel; while the third type has the magazine placed at the breech-block. Some of the different arrangements of the magazine in this last type are shown in the following cut. This is the



type most generally used and is considered to be the most efficient. In all of these forms the breech action is operated by what is known as the bolt system.

All of the European powers having thus provided themselves with arms, it soon became evident that something must be done to equip our army with a weapon suitable to cope with them in case of conflict. Accordingly, a board was convened by General Orders, Nov. 24, 1890, to investigate the different systems of magazine rifles and to recommend the one found to be the best adapted for the service of our army. The board, consisting of five officers of the regular army, commenced its sessions in December, 1890. After much delay on the part of inventors to present arms for trial, Jan. 25, 1892 was fixed as the date, after which no arm would be received by the board. This was afterwards extended until July 1, 1892. Up to this date fifty-three rifles were presented for examination and trial.

Each rifle was submitted to a series of very severe tests, comprising those for rapidity and accuracy of fire, and for safety when used with defective and excessively loaded cartridges. After the examination of all of the rifles presented, the board selected the one submitted as the "Krag-Jorgensen No. 5" as the most suitable for the required purpose. It is very similar to the one in use by Denmark, but with several important improvements.



The figure represents a longitudinal section

of this rifle with the bolt in the firing position.

In the figure *b* represents the thumb-piece which causes the spindle to turn down into the body of the bolt. This locks the firing-pin when in firing position and also prevents the opening of the bolt; *c* is the cocking-piece, *f* the ejector. After the discharge the bolt is drawn back, the ejector *f* throws out the empty shell and a new one is brought up into the magazine. With the closing of the block this new cartridge is forced into the chamber, the piece is cocked and the rifle is ready for the next discharge. Figures 1 and 2 are sec-



tions through the magazine, showing its position and arrangement, *a* is the gate which is shown open in figure 1 and closed in figure 2. When it is opened the cartridges are introduced into the magazine, at *b* they are forced along by a spring at *s* (not shown in the cut), up through the magazine into the chamber *d*.

By the movement of a small lever placed near the thumb-piece, the magazine may be shut off and the piece used as a single shooter with the cartridges in the magazine held in reserve but in position to be turned on at any desired instant.

The calibre of the rifle is .30 inches, while the magazine has a carrying capacity of five cartridges. These rifles are now being manufactured at the Springfield armory, and the 2nd and 4th regiments have already been equipped with them. As soon as the army is supplied with these arms they will be issued to the militia and then to the military colleges.

The work of manufacturing these arms will doubtless progress very rapidly, so that it will be but a short time ere they will be in the hands of all of our military organizations, and the old Springfielder will be relegated to the domains of antiquity.

G. H. HALL, '94.

"Yes," said Mr. W.—"I have a good deal on my hands just now." "So I perceive," replied his friend, "why don't you try a little soap and water!"

PROFESSOR WALTER BALENTINE.

We barely had opportunity in our last issue to announce the death of Prof. Balentine which occurred early Monday morning, Feb. 26, from pneumonia. He had been ill a little over a week, but his dangerous condition was not realized until a few days before his death.

Prof. Balentine was born in 1850 in Waterville, Me. He fitted for college at the Coburn Classical Institute in that place, after which he entered the Maine State College, graduating in the agricultural course in 1874. He took a post-graduate course at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., at the completion of which he accepted a position in the State experiment station at that place. In 1878 he went to Germany, where he remained in study for two years, serving during the latter part of the time in a position similar to the one he had held in Connecticut. On his return to this country in 1880, he was called to the chair of agriculture at the Maine State College, which he has occupied ever since to the great advancement of agricultural interests not only at the College but throughout the entire State.

Prof. Balentine was an earnest worker in his chosen profession and had attained a considerable degree of eminence among agricultural men. His hand was always active in the advancement of all the best interests of this institution and his loss will undoubtedly be felt in the administration of college affairs. Not only was Prof. Balentine eminently successful in his profession, but he was a man well liked among men for his many good qualities. He had a large number of friends who held him in great esteem.

The funeral services were held Wednesday and were largely attended. The floral tributes were very many and beautiful. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the Coburn Cadets, the Q. T. V. men occupying the right of the line. Prof. Balentine leaves a wife and two little girls, Florence, aged ten, and Marion, aged seven.

Among the many friends who feel so deeply for them, THE CADET wishes to be counted and to express its sympathy with the grief stricken family.

CAMPUS

Where is Corporal Folsom?

Knight, '95, is the first man to enter for Field Day.

The Seniors have changed their colors to red, white and blue.

Any one having plenty of *time* is advised to read the Freshmen's yell, otherwise do not.

Unfortunately Calderwood, '95, has been obliged to go to his home on account of sickness.

Mrs. Balentine and daughters have gone to Watertown, Mass., where they will remain for a few months.

The Y. M. C. A. will send no delegate this year to the convention to be held in Amherst, Mass., in April.

Three new men enrolled on our fraternity lists, viz.: Heath, K. Σ.; Rogers, second, and Bryer, Q. T. V.

Prof. Stevens will soon have communication by means of a speaking tube from his lecture room to the dynamo room below.

The Juniors have completed their list of officers by electing as Toast-master, Damon; Historian, Folsom; Poet, Murphy; Marshal, Chase.

The members of Q. T. V. are getting ready for some good work for Field Day. It is a trite but nevertheless true saying that "practice makes perfect."

The decoration and furnishing of THE CADET room is practically done, and we feel we have as cosy and convenient a sanctum as any college paper in New England.

There seems to be no end to the social events in which the members of A. T. Ω. indulge this term. XX receptions and counter receptions seem to be very much in order.

Among the late additions to the reading room we notice Judge, Scientific American Supplement, Electrical Power, Boston Daily Globe. Some New York papers are to be added at once.

The old exploded idea that the college colors are blue and brown had gained credence on the

campus, but when the committee appointed ascertained beyond a doubt that the true color is simply blue, many of those having college pins wished every one could be color blind.

The Bicycle Club is now organized and officered as follows: Hayes, President; Fernald, Vice President; H. G. Robinson, Secretary; M. G. Rollins, Captain; E. C. Merrill, Treasurer. The membership numbers about thirty.

The idea of clubs has taken another turn. This time it is a Photographers' Club and has for its officers: E. B. Wood, President; W. W. Chase, Vice President; L. Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer; H. Murray, W. W. Chase, O. W. Knight, Executive Committee.

At the last meeting of the Field Day Committee, it was decided that the event will be held on May 23, and that all entries shall close on Tuesday noon, May 15. Heywood, '96, will have in charge the matter of apparatus and will provide the same as soon as possible.

On Thursday evening, March 22, Prof. Stevens gave a lecture on Electricity at the Town Hall, it being one of the Grange course. The lecture was illustrated by means of different experiments. There was a good sized audience and the speaker was received with marked attention.

The reception given by Pres. and Mrs. Harris to the members of the Junior class on Saturday evening, March 24, is spoken of by those who attended as an ideal time. Prof. and Mrs. Hamlin and Miss Sheridan assisted, and the whole evening was spent in a manner thoroughly enjoyed by the guests.

The Easter concert and ball given by the Seniors on the evening of March 26, was a pleasing success, nearly one hundred couples being present. Pullen's orchestra of Bangor, six pieces, furnished the music. The floor directors were C. B. Gould and J. H. Ambrose. The managers, Gould, Jose and Wood.

The work of the local classes under the direction of members of our faculty is very satisfactory indeed. Prof. Munson has held sessions in East Brewer, also in Riverside. Prof. Harvey has also been to Brewer. Prof.

Gowell has made a somewhat extended visit to Aroostook County, and lately went to Clinton.

The Orchestra starts out very auspiciously, the organization being nearly completed, with Mr. S. H. Cosmey as leader. The organization is officered as follows; A. H. Buck, Pres.; M. B. Ellis, Vice President; J. W. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; E. H. Cowan, Librarian. The orchestra will be composed of ten or more pieces, so of course we shall not want for good music in the future.

The firms printing and illustrating *The Prism* are making good progress. The new type has arrived, also the paper which was made especially for this book. The firm making the illustrations is doing at the same time like work for Harvard and Cornell and the proofs submitted are very satisfactory. The binding, which will be done in Boston, will be ready at an early date, so that the edition should be out on time.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Civil Engineering Society was held in Wingate Hall on the evening of March 8, and at this session the election of officers, resulted as follows: E. H. Cowan, President; H. S. Boardman, Vice President; E. C. Merrill, Secretary and Treasurer; G. P. Cowan, W. M. Murphy, L. O. Norwood, Executive Committee. Mr. Grover was elected as the member of this committee from the faculty.

Director Jordan has a series of very interesting experiments in operation to determine the relative values of different soil nutriment upon plants, carried on in a hundred boxes in the new hot-house. Prof. Munson also is carrying out a number of similar observations of currants, raspberries, etc. He has also had some very satisfactory results in the production of hybrid tomatoes, the fact of a yellow tomato with red cheeks being something of a novelty.

The project of an Electrical Society has materialized at last. On the evening of March 8 a meeting was held in Mr. Damon's room, an organization effected and the following officers elected: J. M. Kimball, President; A. H. Buck, Vice President; J. W. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Frank Damon, P. F.

Morse, H. M. Wilder, Executive Committee. Any member of the Senior or Junior classes is eligible, also any special students the society may elect. The object of this society is to promote interest in and advancement of the study of electrical science at the College. The sessions are held every Tuesday evening in the library and the program consists of the reading of papers, critical and careful discussions of the same, *The Ticker*, or the latest electrical news, and a very useful and interesting question box.

The Literary Club has reassembled and held the election of officers with the following result: Frank Damon, Pres.; J. W. Martin, Vice Pres.; J. P. Chase, Secretary and Treasurer; L. O. Norwood, H. M. Wilder, V. P. Gould, Executive Committee. The line of work will be somewhat different from that of last term, the first subject for consideration being that of Taxation.

The course in Library Science alluded to in our last number is an accomplished fact. The course is open and the class has commenced the work of cataloguing, classifying, etc. The plans are well in hand and include work more or less extended in bibliography, also a course in literature. Some of the plans outlined by Miss Fernald are such as to facilitate and simplify the work and at the same time make it very effective and thorough.

It is expected that at no distant day Director Jordan and his colleagues will be able to throw some light upon the chemical effect of different foods upon the muscular and fatty tissues of animals, by means of careful analysis. Four young steers have been fed with specific kinds of food for about a year. Two of these will be killed soon, some of the organs removed, then the flesh will be separated from the bones and then fatty from the muscular tissue, the water will be driven off and the solid parts analyzed. The results of this analysis will doubtless be of great interest and value.

It was a very interested crowd that watched the movements of "Steeple Jack" on the tower of Wingate a few days since. Just for what reason or how he got there is not told, but as the spectators were intently watching him the rope slipped and caught around his neck and he hung suspended before the eyes of the

horrified spectators with the symbols '97 standing out in bold relief on his heaving breast. A hoarse cry burst from the white lips of the fast gathering crowd, particularly when a Freshman put in an appearance, and his friends were in utter despair that they were powerless to aid him. Presently, however, ladders were brought, brave men ascended and he was lowered from his perilous position and restored to the arms of his friends, apparently but little the worse for his adventure.

The schedule of events for the Athletic Field Day will be as follows:

1. 120 yd. hurdle.
2. Running high jump.
3. Standing broad jump.
4. 100 yds. dash.
5. Standing high jump.
6. Running broad jump.
7. 220 yd. dash.
8. Throwing 16lb. hammer.
9. Pole vault for height.
10. 440 yd. dash.
11. Pole vault for distance.
12. One half mile bicycle race.
13. One half mile run.
14. Putting shot.
15. Two mile wheel.
16. One mile run.

The entrance fees will be fifteen cents for one event and ten cents for each subsequent one. The design selected for trophies is that of a legion of honor cross, combined with a laurel wreath, bearing on the obverse the words "Field Day" and the date 1894. The reverse will have the name of event, winner, time, etc. This will be suspended from a pin bearing the letters, M. S. C. The whole will make a very tasty design.

The base ball team is hard at work in the gymnasium. The men are held down to hard work and, considering the facilities, are progressing rapidly. There are several candidates for each position, and so the make-up of the team cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty at present. It will probably be two or three weeks more before anything can be done out of doors, but when that happy time does come, *business* will be the word all around.

In days of old
When knights were bold
And Barons held their sway,
Men got together
And swore at the weather
Just as they do to-day.

PERSONALS

'75.—L. W. Rogers is the proprietor of the Atlanta Tea and Coffee Store, Atlanta, Ga.

'76.—E. H. Beckler of Helena, Mont., has been employed as chief engineer with a salary of \$10,000 a year, on the recent construction of the Pacific Extension of the Great Northern Railroad.—William T. Haines has been appointed assignee of the estate of H. E. Judkins of the Elmwood Hotel, Waterville.

'78.—Jas. Heald is engaged in general engineering work in Seattle, Washington.

'79.—F. E. Kidder of Denver, Col., was on the campus recently. Mr. Kidder was called east as an expert, regarding the strength and stability of some large iron and brick buildings at Rochester, N. Y.

'86.—Elmer Lenfest of Snohomish, Wash., is county surveyor.—Chas. and Willis Merriam are lawyers in Spokane, Wash.—E. E. Merritt is agent for a lightning-rod company in Salt Lake City. He is the man who performs all the daring feats in wiring great buildings, of which the company's business mostly consists. In Denver he wired the great chimney of the Grant Smelting Works. It has the awful height of 352 feet. He went up inside, (a dizzy feat itself) on the iron ladder built with the chimney, then he rigged his tackle and came down on the outside, sitting in a rope sling, adjusting the wires as he descended.

'87.—I. M. Clark of Seattle, Wash., paid a visit to the east recently. Mr. Clark was in charge of the level on the recent construction of the Pacific Extension of the Great Northern Railroad. The route lay through the huge redwood forests of the western foothills of the Cascade Mountains. Having engaged in similar work in New England, he is in a position to contrast it with the difficulties encountered in surveying a railroad in Washington, while here one axman is generally sufficient to assist in "running a line" through the forest, there four axmen are necessary. They are not exactly axmen, for there something more than axes is necessary to clear a pathway for the transit and level. The trees are from one to eight feet in diameter. On certain parts of

the line, a tangent for instance, the survey can be made around a great tree, but if it stands on the point of a curve, as frequently happens, it has to come down, whether one or eight feet in diameter. Then the leveller and transit man take a rest for two or three hours, the axman cuts a gash in the great tree, two of the four helpers bring a great cross-cut saw into use, and as the cut deepens, the fourth helper inserts steel wedges, and the axman then wields a sledge upon them so as to lift the weight of the tree from the saw. Thus four men remove these ponderous obstructions to the work of the engineer. It is slow and very expensive, compared to similar work in Maine. —Fenton Merrill has been connected with the recent construction survey of the Pacific Extension of the Great Northern Railroad.—A. R. Saunders is professor of mechanical engineering in Washington State University at Pullman.—A. S. Ruth of Kamelchie, Wash., is engineer for the Port Blakely Mill Co. —Cassius A. Sears is operating a shingle mill in the northern forests of Washington.—Chas. E. Mason and Frank E. Trask are civil engineering in Portland, Ore., and Ontario, Cal., respectively.

'88.—E. H. Elwell paid us a flying visit recently. Mr. Elwell has severed his connection with the *Portland Transcript* and will accept a position on the staff of the *Portland Express*.

'90.—Fred T. Dow is assistant instructor in mechanical engineering at the Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.

'91.—Wallace R. Farrington has resigned his position on the *Lewiston Sun* and will edit the *Rockland Daily Star*, first edition to appear April 1st.—G. E. Thompson has been spending the winter at his home in Orono. He will return to his work on the Bangor & Aroostook survey as soon as work commences.

'92.—F. S. Tolman made us a visit recently. He is teaching in Hampden.—G. F. Rich is working in a law office in Berlin, N. H. He is connected with a militia company of that place and still keeps up his interest in athletics.

'93.—H. B. Buck is draughting for E. S. Coe, Bangor.—G. W. Hutchinson is draughting in Greensburg, Penn.—C. H. Gannett has been

selected city engineer, for Augusta.—C. I. Haynes, a non-graduate, '93, was on the campus of late. Mr. Haynes thinks of returning and continuing his course. If he should it would be a great acquisition to our ball team.

COLLEGE NEWS

Colby, '94, are to graduate with a cap and gown.

Harvard University has been forced to re-trench owing to the business depression. Notice has been given to two professors and four instructors that their services will not be needed after the close of the academic year. There was a deficit last year of \$25,000 in the college accounts. An increase in the expenses of the college that year and the Harvard exhibit at the World's Fair were the main causes. —*Ex.*

Henry L. Goddard, of Providence, R. I., who recently died in Colorado, left a fortune in mill shares to Brown University, the fund to be used for the purpose of paying higher salaries to instructors if it is required to keep them when other colleges are bidding for them. —*Ex.*

In 1870, the first year the University of Michigan was open to women, there were 36 co-eds in the University—16 'medics, 18 lits and 2 laws. —*Ex.*

Yale has dropped arithmetic from the list of requirements. —*Ex.*

THE EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR.

The following notice offers a very attractive way of spending the summer to those of us who are fond of natural history and travel:

NOTICE.

An expedition devoted to scientific and geographical research to the interior of Labrador will leave New York the latter part of June, returning October 1, 1894.

Labrador is a country almost entirely unexplored, and offers excellent opportunities to the nimrod as well as for the naturalist.

University men desiring to join this expedition will call on C. C. Hope, leader, 3711 Woodland avenue, or Dr. H. Emerson Wetherill, 3733 Walnut street, second in command.

It is expected that the total cost for each member of the expedition will not exceed \$400.00. This amount will include the use and

final ownership of a gun, adequate ammunition, and provisions, as well as the traveling expenses. Dr. Cook, the famous explorer, will convey the party to their destination, and return for them in time for the members to hear the opening address of the session of '94-'95 in the University. All skins and other curiosities when sold will help remunerate the members of the expedition, and if the game is met with that the leaders expect to encounter, the proceeds of the sales will go far to make up the amount of the original outlay.

—*University Courier.*

* GLEANINGS *

PINCHED.

She sat beside me in the train ;
Her eyes were shut, her face was fair,
Her lips were red as cherries ripe,
Of soft brown color was her hair.
Her face a look of sadness wore ;
I spied a tear upon her cheek,
Alas ! I, too, was sad at heart,
And so at last resolved to speak.
"Fair maid," I said, "I, like to thee,
Am suffering from an aching heart ;
My sympathy I'd gladly give ;
Then, pray, thy secret woes impart."
"I thank you kindly, sir," she said,
"I am enduring pain, 'tis true,
But 'tis no trouble with my heart,
It's only that my shoes are new."

The editor at his desk sat down
Intending to write, "We're here to stay !"
But he was'nt, for lo ! the office boy
Had put a tack in his chair that day.

HE PREFERRED TO WALK.

An employe of a large granite company was driving from the station with several kegs of powder and dynamite cartridges in his load and overtook a young man walking. Without waiting for an invitation, the pedestrian sprang up into the wagon and sat upon one of the powder kegs. He was a talkative young man and began at once to make derogatory remarks about the speed of the wagon, or the lack of it. "We're passing everything on the road," he

said cheerily, "that is, everything that is stationary." Not receiving any reply, he continued : "I had half a mind to hire a land slide or glacier just for speed you know, but I guess we are doing about as well." He was silent for some time, then he broke forth again. "I say—stop the horse ! the earth is revolving fast enough to get us there." Just then he prepared to scratch a match on the keg. The driver spoke rather lazily : "If you are going my way this is just as fast as it will be ; but if you want to go straight up at right angles with the road, just light the match on that powder and you're there." The young man decided to walk.

NOT IN IT.

"Ah" ! said the man with bated breath,
Who lived with his third scolding wife,
"You talk about 'the jaws of death'—
They're nothing to the jaws of life."

As a maid so nice,
With step precise,
She slipped, her care in vain.
And at her fall,
With usual gall,
The school boys call,
"Third down ; two feet to gain."

—*Bates student.*

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

"Willie," said papa, "you have wasted a charge of buckshot by carelessly handling that gun."
"Yes," answered the boy, as he rubbed a part of his anatomy, "but it's all in the family."

EXCHANGE LIST.

Boston Evening Record,	Boston, Mass.
Scientific American,	New York City, N. Y.
American Cultivator,	Boston, Mass.
Mirror and Farmer,	Manchester, N. H.
Delaware Farm & Home,	Wilmington, Del.
Colby Echo,	Waterville, Me.
Bowdoin Orient,	Brunswick, Me.
The Pleiad,	Albion, Mich.
College Chips,	Decorah, Iowa.
The Tuftonian,	Somerville, Mass.
Industrialist,	Manhattan, Kas.
Earlhamite,	Richmond, Ind.
Philosophian Review,	Bridgton, N. J.

Undergraduate,
University Monthly,
Dickinson Liberal,
Aurora,
Hillsdale Collegian,
Laurentian,
Wesleyan Argus,
Thielensian,
Peddi Chronicle,
Occident,
College Review,
Bates Student
Darthmouth,
W. P. I.
Antiochian,
Industrial Journal,
Washburn Argo,
Academian,
College Transcript,
University Cynic,
Polytechnic,
Academy Student,
Kent's Hill Breeze,
Delphic,
University Beacon,
Chironian,
Athænaen,
Bucknell Mirror,
Stranger,
Exponent,
Hamilton Review,
Academy Bell,
Acadia Athenæum,
Owl,
St. John's University,
Ogontz Mosaic,
O. A. C. Review,
The Brunonian,
Seminary Journal,
University Magazine,
Cony Student,
Intercollegian,
Normal Offering,
Illini,
Ariel,
High School Breccia,
Free Lance,
Crank,
Campus,
Magazine,
Palo Alto,
Phi Rhonian,
Stray Shot,
Texas University,
Echo,
Scapel,

Middlebury, Vt.
Frederickton, N. B.
Williamsport, Pa.
Ames, Iowa.
Hillsdale, Mich.
Canton, N. Y.
Middletown, Conn.
Greenville, Pa.
Hightstown, N. J.
Berkely, Cal.
Upper Alton, Ill.
Lewiston, Me.
Hanover, N. H.
Worcester, Mass.
Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Bangor, Me.
Topeka, Kan.
Pembroke, N. H.
Delaware, Ohio.
Burlington, Vt.
Troy, N. Y.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Kent's Hill, Me.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Boston, Mass.
New York City, N. Y.
Morgantown, W. Va.
Lewisburg, Pa.
No. Bridgton, Me.
Emory, Va.
Clinton, N. Y.
Fryeburg, Me.
Wolfville, N. S.
Ottawa, Ont.
Collegeville, Minn.
Ogontz, Pa.
Guelph, Ont.
Providence, R. I.
Williamsport, Pa.
New York, N. Y.
Augusta, Me.
New Haven, Conn.
Bridgewater, Mass.
Champaign, Ill.
Bucksport, Me.
Deering, Me.
State College, Ct. Co., Pa.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Mayfield, Cal.
Bath, Me.
Washington, Conn.
Austin, Texas.
Manchester, N. H.
Chicago, Ill

Aggie Life,
Fisk Herald,
University of Chicago
Weekly,
Academic,
Oracle,
Rockford Collegian,
Grove City Collegian,
University Courier,
Berkeleyan,
Midland,
I. A. C. Student,
Pioneer,
Argo Reporter,
High School Echo,
Our Dumb Animals,
Baker Beacon,
The Enaichsee
St. John's Collegian,
Living Stone,
Sachem,
Student Record,
Pratt Institute Monthly,
Talking Leaves,
The Racquet,
Squibs,
The Buff and Blue Ken-
dall Green,
Handicraft,

Amherst, Mass.
Nashville, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Albans, Vt.
Bangor, Me.
Rockford, Ill.
Grove City, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.
Atchison, Kan.
Ames, Iowa.
Reading, Mass.
Topeka, Kan.
Rockland, Me.
Boston, Mass.
Baldwin, Kan.
Durham, N. H.
Annapolis, Md.
Salisbury, N. C.
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