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The Cadet January 1895

The Cadet Staff

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ENGINEERING

THE

CADET



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JANUARY NUMBER.

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THOMAS OF MALMESBURY.

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THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME IX.

JANUARY, 1895.

No. 7.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. W. Bates.

SOONER or later the inventive the inventor there is the knowledge
bee buzzes in the bonnet of that he has wronged no man, that he
every true Yankee and sometime has created something where before
before he dies he either invents some- there was nothing, that he has carved
thing or invests his hard earned an idea from the great reservoir of
money in the invention of some other thought and brought it down to a
fellow. There is a resistless fascina- paying basis. Is it any wonder then
tion in making money out of an that men go daft on the subject of
invention which is always leading invention or that the failure of the
our people to spend their money and nine unsuccessful inventors does not
their energy in a desperate hunt for deter the tenth from chasing the fickle
an idea which will give them a return goddess? For while it is true that
in money without the usual amount most would-be-inventors fail, the suc-
of labor. cesses are so great and so enviable

It has always seemed to me that that we are powerless to resist the
the real and true basis of all inven- fascination and struggle on hoping
tion and consequently the basis of our for the happy inspiration.
great industrial growth was the gamb- Few of us realize the great eco-
ling spirit. It is the chance of reap- nomic progress which has taken place
ing a big harvest from a little seed, in this country in the last fifty years,
of getting big money for a small and fewer yet recognize the fact that
investment and of creating by a happy this progress in the utilizing of the
thought wealth which the common national wealth of our country
man works all his life to accumulate. amounts almost to an industrial revo-
There is this difference, however, lution. The improvements in the
between the charm of gambling and production of metals alone has caused
the charm of the inventive act and it a recent writer to speak of the present
is this difference which makes one as the age of metallurgy. The great
commendable and the other quite the improvements in the processes of
reverse: in one case the gain to you extracting silver from its ores has
is a loss to your neighbor and hence resulted in a financial upheaval which
conscience comes in to check the joy has extended around the world—it
of the successful gambler, but with has revolutionized the monetary

systems of the civilized nations. The theory on which the grant of The cheapening of the processes of producing copper have led to the utilization of electricity to an enormous extent and yet wise men realize that we have but made a beginning in the use of this most potent force. The development of coal tar products has revolutionized the art of dyeing and been of incalculable value to medicine. So it is all along the line. We are conquering the forces of nature and making the world our own. Our progress in this direction is inconceivably rapid and the man of to-day scarce recognizes the world of his childhood, while the child of to-day will live to see a world of new wonders.

I am not going to claim that our patent system is alone responsible for our rapid national progress, because our race is a race of hustlers and they would probably have hustled and improved their condition if there had been no Patent Office, but I do say that by far the most potent factor in our onward rush of improvement is to be found in the wise encouragement which our laws give to inventors and discoverers.

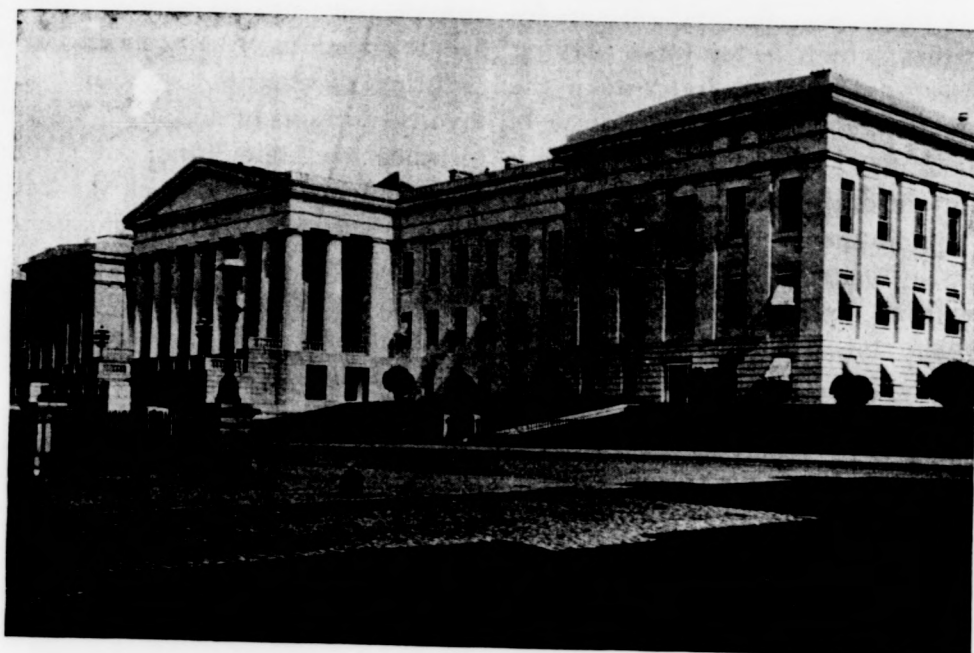
Our country has always been the most liberal country in the world to its inventors and to-day a United States patent on an invention is more valuable than that of all foreign patents combined.

The authority for the grant of letters patent for inventions is to be found in the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution, which says "The Congress shall have power . . . to promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing, for limited times, to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries."

such patents are contracts between the inventor and the government by which the government agrees to secure to the inventor the monopoly of the invention for a limited length of time and it protects him therein through the public laws passed for the purpose. The inventor on his part agrees to fully disclose the invention in his patent, to the end that it may become the property of the public at the end of the limited term in such form as to be of use to the public. The ground on which this monopoly was originally given to a single individual was that the inventor created something which did not before exist and that he had a right to its exclusive possession for a limited time and that this encouragement would result in great progress in science and the useful arts. That this theory is abundantly borne out by the facts is seen when we consider the United States patent system.

Our present patent system was established in 1836. Previous to that time there was no regularly established Patent Office or bureau for the granting of patents, but the few patents granted were issued by the Secretary of State without examination as to novelty. This was the English system and has until a comparatively recent time been followed by all European nations granting patents. Under this system patents were granted as a matter of course upon the compliance by the patentee with certain prescribed rules and regulations, but when our Patent Office was established a radical departure was made from this method. Under the old law there was no presumption of validity in the patent and neither the

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

public nor the inventor had any means expert capable of understanding all of knowing, without a special search, classes of inventions. whether the device covered by the In 1836 there were granted 109 patent was new and patentable or old patents and in 1892 there were 22,661. and unpatentable and the whole ques- These figures show the enormous tion of the validity of the patent was growth of the system. left for the courts to decide in case of The Patent Office as it now exists litigation, after the issue of the patent. is a busy place. It occupies the entire The theory on which our system was square between 7th and 9th, and F founded was that the government and G streets. The building itself is granting the patent should provide a one of the finest examples of Grecian corps of expert examiners to make an architecture in this country. There examination into the state of the art are in all 605 employees including the and to decide whether or not the Commissioner, Assistant Commis- device presented was new and use- sioner, three Examiners-in-Chief, an ful, and that a patent granted Examiner of Interferences, 32 Primary under such circumstances, while not Examiners, 34 first, 38 second, 43 free from attack in the courts on the third and 54 fourth Assistant Exam- ground of lack of novelty or for other iners. reasons, would have a very strong The presiding genius of the estab- presumption of validity and conse- lishment is the Commissioner, who is quently have a greater value than always a political appointee and who patents granted under the old sys- serves on an average two years, tem. The Patent Office was estab- although the term of office is four lished by creating the office of Com- years. This short tenure of office is missioner of Patents with one exam- one of the evils of the system which iner who was supposed to be an cry aloud for correction, but so far

the cry has not reached the ears of Congress, which is too busy playing politics to regard the interests of the Patent Office or of the inventors of the country. The salary of this important office is a paltry \$5,000 and the appointments have been usually made by each incoming administration from among the ranks of the political lawyers of the dominant party and lawyers are usually selected who have had no previous patent practice. President Harrison made an honorable departure from the usual rule and in succession appointed two eminent patent lawyers to the position of Commissioner and thereby established a precedent which his successor did not see fit to follow.

The procedure in the Patent Office is exceedingly complex and before a new Commissioner, not before familiar with the practice, can get a grasp on it so that he can exercise the functions of his office, his term has about expired.

The salary of the office is so small that the only thing which tempts men of any ability to take it is the chance it gives them to get into the practice of patent law, or if they happen to be patent attorneys the position gives them a prominence and standing in the profession which is supposed to be worth the sacrifice of spending two years in the Patent Office.

It must be acknowledged that considering the faults of the system the Commissioners usually manage to perform their duties in a very efficient manner. The duties of the office are both administrative and judicial and here comes the difficulty, for the Commissioner must not only manage the details of his office and attend to the thousand and one things which come to him as the official head of the

bureau, but he is called upon to decide questions of law relating to the granting of patents, some of which involve millions of dollars. Take for instance the telephone interference cases which were fought in the Patent Office about the time of the issue of Bell's patent. The question between the various claimants was one involving millions and its determination rested with the Commissioner.

Let us enter the Patent Office and follow an application through its various vicissitudes. First of all it goes to Mr. Cowl's room, the application division, where its classification is determined, and from there it is sent to one of the thirty-two examining divisions into which the office is divided. Each one of these divisions has certain classes of inventions which may not be at all connected. For instance, Div. 1 includes fences, harrows and diggers, plows, and seeders and planters. Div. 2, bee culture; care of live stock, dairy, lubricators, presses, tobacco, trees, plants and flowers, and so on. Since there is no "miscellaneous" class and everything must go under some heading, it may be imagined that the classification of the numberless subjects of invention which come into the Patent Office is a difficult thing. In the early days of the office the subjects of invention were divided into 22 classes; now we have 208 classes, which are subdivided into more than 5,000 subclasses. The various examining divisions are provided with all the American and foreign patents which relate to subjects over which they have jurisdiction, and each examiner is supposed to be familiar with the state of the art in his department. There are, on an average, over 16,000 patents in each division. The difficulty

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of this work may be seen when it is over the claims carefully and I show considered that there are now over if I can where the patents cited differ 500,000 American patents and over from the construction set out in my 800,000 foreign patents, beside an claims. I perhaps admit that some enormous number of technical and claims are anticipated but insist that scientific books, which show the others ought to be allowed with cer- "state of the art," and that the Patent tain amendments which avoid the Office, before allowing a patent, is references and others should be recon- supposed to know whether or not the sidered and allowed as originally pre- alleged invention is to be found in sented. I am listened to respectfully this vast mass of material. and am met with arguments on the

Let us take a look into room No. other side of the question and possibly 248, the headquarters of Div. 18. This the examiner suggests or writes out division is presided over by my the claims which he is willing to esteemed friend, Mr. Fowler, an ami- allow or he tells me to file my formal able white haired gentleman past amendment accompanied by a written middle age, who never tires when I argument and he will consider the see him of talking about the beauties matter carefully and either reject or of the Maine coast, where he spends allow a part or the whole as the case each summer. He is one of the old may be. I find that the assistant who made all who know him. Into this room the search has looked over hundreds go all the applications relating to of drawings in his own portfolios and steam boilers, furnaces and engines. has then, perhaps, gone down into Mr. Fowler has, I think, five assist- division three where they have metal- ant examiners, all young men, and a lurgical furnaces and hunted there lady clerk who is also a stenographer. and from there to the Scientific This division like most of the examin- Library where he has searched ing divisions occupies two rooms. through many books of reference. Around the walls, filling every avail- It may be that I think I am able space, are the cases of patent entitled to claims which the examiner drawings, both American and foreign; refuses to give me and if the case is they are all printed or mounted on of sufficient importance I appeal to bristol board about 8x13 and are the board of Examiners-in-Chief, or classified and arranged in portfolios "The Board" as they are commonly according to the various sub-classes. called. Here we find three elderly On each examiner's desk is a tin case gentlemen seated behind a judicial full of original and amended applica- looking bench piled high with draw- tion files waiting action. ings, documents and models. Per-

Perhaps I have an application on a chance an array of harrows or shoe- furnace containing numerous claims, lasting machines fill the body of the some of which have been rejected on room. These are exhibits in some references. I am politely invited to a contested interference case. seat by Mr. Fowler's desk and he calls To this board are appealed cases of up the young man who has charge of rejected applications from the Primary the case and the application and the Examiners and interferences from the references are produced. We read Examiner of Interferences and from

them an appeal lies to the Commissioner in person. The present Commissioner, Mr. John S. Seymour, was a Connecticut lawyer before his appointment, and that state has in recent years had the "call" on the office, the last three commissioners having been Connecticut lawyers. Connecticut is the State which takes out the greatest number of patents in proportion to its population and I presume that is the reason why it is considered to have a claim on the office.

Supposing my application to have been decided patentable by the Primary Examiner, it is "allowed" or "passed to issue" and is sent to the Issue Division, which is presided over by Mr. J. W. Babson, a genial son of Maine. Here the allowed applications come from all over the office to be held until the final fee of twenty dollars is paid, after which the specifications are printed and the drawings photo-lithographed and these are attached to the formal grant which is signed by the Commissioner. Once a week, on Tuesday, the weekly issue of patents is sent out. The *Official Gazette* is also in charge of the Issue Division. This publication is issued weekly on the same day as the patents and it contains the drawings and claims of all the patents granted, with decisions of the Commissioner in important cases and of the U. S. courts in patent cases.

We have traced an application in its course through the office, but it does not always have such a smooth passage as my description would seem to indicate. It may be that the application will run up against an "interference." When two or more applicants claim the same invention, an interference is declared and the parties are put to their proof on the ques-

tion of priority of invention. Interferences may also be declared between applications and patents already granted, for the aim of the law is to give the patent to the first inventor, even if a patent has been already granted. These interference proceedings in the Patent Office often develop into enormously expensive litigations. The code of practice is exceeding complex, the parties are often numerous and the hearings are numberless. The old Chancery practice in England which Dickens writes about, is "not in it" with the interference practice for expense and delay. Sometimes there will be eight or ten rival applicants, all represented, if the invention is valuable, by two or more capable and high priced patent lawyers. There very likely will be motions before the Primary Examiner, motions before the Examiner of Interferences and many other motions. There may be depositions taken in Chicago by one party who may live out there and all the parties and their lawyers must attend. There may be other depositions taken in Boston or New York, and it can well be imagined that travelling expenses, lawyers' per diems which may be \$50 per day and upward, make money melt away very fast. All testimony is taken by deposition, usually at the home of the witness or in some near-by city. It is usually taken either in short hand or direct on the typewriter and it is afterward printed in book form for use at the various hearings at the Patent Office. The sole issue in an interference is, who was the first inventor of the invention in dispute, and many and fierce are the fights over these simple issues which one would think easy of determination one way or the other.

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Having completed and printed the testimony, the taking of which may have extended over several years of time, the case is tried before the Examiner of Interferences who is the *nisi prius* judge in these contests. From his decision appeals may be taken in order to the Examiners-in-Chief, the Commissioner in person and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and in certain cases to the U. S. Circuit Court in the circuit where defendant happens to reside, and thence to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

One of the busiest rooms in the Patent Office is the record room, where are kept the files of all the patents issued, showing the complete history of each case and portfolios of all patent drawings, duly classified, which are open to the public and to the attorneys. At a long table can always be seen a score or more attorneys and attorneys' clerks looking over bundles of drawings which are handed out as required, by the attendants. Many of these bright looking young men are making preliminary examinations or "pre exes," as they call them, to determine the patentability of the numerous schemes sent to them from all over the country. Most of the out-of-town attorneys employ Washington associates who make these preliminary researches as well as validity searches to determine the validity of patents already granted. No attorney ever brings suit on a patent or recommends the purchase of one without first having a search made to verify the work of the Office, for it often happens that anticipating patents are found which had escaped the notice of the examiner and in such case the patent is invalid and can be successfully attacked in court if suit is brought on it.

The draughtsman's division is another busy place. It is here that all the drawings which come in are inspected and it is this division that has charge of the lithographing of drawings, done outside by contract, and of the sale of copies of patents. Extra copies of all the 500,000 odd patents are kept in stock for sale at ten cents each and the business done each year in this line alone amounts to \$100,000.

The Patent Office is a big financial institution and is the only bureau of the government which is self sustaining. The receipts last year were \$1,200,000 and the profits of the business amounted to over \$100,000. Since the formation of the office the profits each year which have all come from the inventors of the country, have been credited to the "Patent Fund." That fund now amounts to over \$4,000,000 and yet Congress seems to begrudge every dollar spent to improve the efficiency of the bureau and treats it in the most niggardly fashion.

For many years the Patent Office has been under civil service rules and practically divorced from politics, at least as far as the subordinate positions are concerned. At the present time all of the employees except a few of the high officials and the laborers and messengers are appointed and promoted on competitive examinations which are exhaustive and designed to ascertain the relative fitness of the candidates, although it does not always follow that the man passing the best examination will make the best examiner. The reason for this is that a Patent Office examiner exercises important judicial functions and he ought, in addition to legal and technical knowledge, to have a certain amount of common

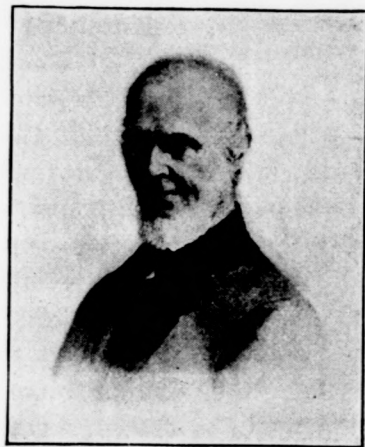
sense and knowledge of the world and of human nature. The appointments are all made to the lower grade of fourth assistants and the examinations are so stiff that it is claimed by some of the critics of the system that none but recent graduates of technical schools can get in. It is a fact that most of the new appointees are recent graduates of technical schools and colleges or of West Point or Annapolis. Some of the best men in the office are young army and navy officers who prefer a civil career to fighting for their country. Many young men enter the Patent Office, serve a few years as assistants, study law meanwhile at one of the excellent law schools with which Washington is provided and then resign and go into business as patent lawyers or solicitors. To become a successful patent attorney is the ambition of every examiner and most of the younger ones look upon the Patent Office as a training school for attorneys, as indeed it is to a large extent. The practice of patent law offers great inducements to the young man for there is no better paid profession in this country or one offering greater rewards to men of ability and industry. The profession is divided into two branches—those who practice before the Patent Office and who may not be members of the bar, and those who practice before the U. S. Courts in patent cases. While those of the first class are rewarded reasonably well for their toil the latter class get the big cases and the big money. Many attorneys practice in both branches of the profession. Some of the Patent Office examiners become skilled in one branch and go into the big patent firms as specialists. The two electricity divisions are constantly

turning out men who connect themselves with old established firms and take charge of cases involving electrical inventions and some go directly into the employ of the big electrical corporations and take direct charge of their patent applications.

The modern tendency towards specializing and subdividing is well shown in the practice of patent law where patent law itself being a specialty, its various branches are in turn specialized as to subject matter. I know of no better opening for young men with technical training than the various professions connected with the Patent System.

From what has been said it will be seen that the Patent Office is a vast Central Industrial Exchange, a focusing point where the teeming activity of American brains is concentrated. It is the pulse of the nation where is indicated along what lines the push and hustle of invention is going. One can sit in the Patent Office and read the industrial condition of this country and of the world by inspection of the flood of incoming applications. He can see the high water mark in pulp manufacture set forth in some carefully prepared specification from Maine and the latest improvements in the chemistry of coal tar products from Germany, in lasting machines from Boston, aluminum manufacture from Pittsburgh and harvesters from Chicago. The age of invention finds its true expression here and as time goes on and we reach out for greater and greater conquests over nature, the Patent Office will more and more become the great industrial school and the fountain head of all industrial knowledge.

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JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE POET OF THE PINES.

Percia V. White, '79.

OVER and over again, we hear John G. Whittier designated as the "Quaker Poet"; but oftentimes in studying his poems we are somewhat inclined to think that the appellation of "The Poet of the Pines" would be as fitting an appellative to the grand old New England poet, as the other well-known term; for, like a running accompaniment to the rhythmical swing of his verse we ever hear the music of the wind-swung tassels of the pine.

How he extols the majesty and exceeding stateliness of the pine—it makes us think of the old Scriptural commendation of kingly Saul! Witness in the "Hymn for the opening of Thomas Starr King's House of Worship:"

"Amidst these glorious works of thine,
The solemn minarets of the pine,
And awful Shasta's icy shrine,"—

And yet again in the vigorous, powerful measures of "The Lumbermen:"

"Ours the old, majestic temple,
Where God's brightness shines
Down the dome so grand and ample,
Propped by lofty pines!"

How he emphasizes the fact that the towering pine is the well-beloved of the sun:

"Lo, the day breaks! Old Katahdin's
Pine-trees show its fires,"—
The Lumbermen.

"And how the sunshine tips with fire
The needles of the pines."
June on the Merrimac.

"How flamed the sunrise through the pines!"
St. Martin's Summer.

How audibly the music of the pines is borne to our ears in the following lines!

"And a music wild and solemn
From the pine-trees height,
Rolls its vast and sea-like volume
On the winds of night."
The Lumbermen.

"What sings the brook? What oracle
Is in the pine-tree's organ swell?"
Questions of Life.

"We heard his needles' mystic rune,
Now rising, and now dying."
The Wood Giant.

"And the sounds awakened there,
In the pine-leaves fine and small,
Soft and sweetly musical
By the fingers of the air."
Mogg Megone.

"The wind in the tops of the forest pines
In the name of the Highest called to prayer,
As the muezzin calls from the minaret stair."
The Preacher.

Witness these sharply-drawn bits
of descriptive coloring:

"The pines stood black against the moon,
A sword of fire beyond."
Norembega.

"Thunderous and vast, a fire-veined dark-
ness swept
Over the rough pine-bearded Asquam range."
Storm on Lake Asquam.

"From your mountain-ridges cold,
Through whose pines the westering stars
Stoop their crowns of gold."
To Faneuil Hall.

"And the young archer, Morn, shall break
His arrows on the mountain pines
And, golden-sandalled, walk the lake!"
Summer by the Lakeside.

The seasons come and go, and the master-poet Whittier chronicles in matchless verse, the first, timid approaches of Spring, the burning heat of the languid Summer days, the backward glances of gracious, laughing Autumn and the slow progress of that "snow-blown traveller" Winter; but he ever seems to watch their stately journey from his chosen vantage ground—beneath the fair green branches of his loved "windharp of

the woods"—and wherever possible, makes loving references to the "green twilight of the clustered pines."

Katahdin, "torn and ploughed by slides," Chocorua's "tall, defiant sentinel," Ossipee, tracing on the silver shield of the placid lake at its foot "his grim, armorial bearing," Monadnock, "lifting his rosy forehead to the evening star," Wachuset, "purple zoned"—stately heights all—on their kingly brows, the poet—"priest o' the pine-wood temples dim"—lays with loving touch Nature's never-fading crown, a coronal of emerald pines.

Above the tumultuous voices of the rivers,—Merrimack, "bringing the joy of the hills to the waiting sea," Penobscot, "white with foamy falls," Bearcamp, "a gold fringe on the purpling hem of hills"—the poet hears the call of the pines; and around many a lake "deep set in valleys green," and many a level meadow stretching far away, he sees their lofty spires uplift their slender beauty towards the far, blue heavens.

O, Poet taught of Nature and Nature's God, well hast thou said:

"No whisper from the mountain pine
Nor lapsing stream shall tell
The stranger, treading where I tread,
Of him who loved them well."

Nevertheless, the tassel and the cone, the balsam-scent and the music of the pine shall ever be associated with thy name—the loved name of Whittier.



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CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN A. PETERS.

TO be esteemed as one of the first of course he drifted into politics and lawyers of the day; to be served successively as a member of regarded as a remarkably graceful the State Senate in 1862 and 1863, and polished speaker; to be known and of the House of Representatives far and near as having a ready and in 1864. He was also a member of trenchant wit; to be the recipient of the House of Representatives of the the highest academic honors from 40th, 41st and 42d Congresses. In Colby, Bowdoin, and Yale; to be 1873 Mr. Peters was appointed as one called to preside over the highest of the associate justices of the tribunal of his native State,—these Supreme Court of Maine, and in 1883 are some the honors which have been as its chief justice. Few men can showered upon the subject of this point to such an unbroken course of sketch, the Hon. John A. Peters, prosperity.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. Judge Peters is emphatically a gentleman of the old school, learned, genial, polished, and full to the brim

Born at Ellsworth, Oct. 9, 1822, he received his earliest training in the public schools of that town. Later he attended the once famous Gorham Male Academy, where he fitted for college. Entering Yale he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1842, a class that produced many distinguished men. The collegiate standing of the future chief justice may be gleaned from the fact that he was, while an undergraduate, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Skull and Bones Association, and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. These societies are all very conservative, and election to them is a highly coveted honor. Indeed, to be made a member of the Skull and Bones is the very acme of Yale student ambition.

As a public speaker Judge Peters ranks high. He has the faculty of winning and holding the attention of his audience from the first word. This is due in part to his keen, incisive way of putting things, in part to his commanding presence, and in part to the ever bubbling stream of humor which runs through all he says. In his old stump speaking days his political opponents, after being unmercifully roasted by him, used to leave the hall vowing that they had had a capital time.

As a lawyer he commands profound respect. His knowledge of the law is said to be encyclopædic, and his judgment unusually keen. His decisions and those of the court over which he presides are quoted in every State in the Union.

After studying law at Harvard he was admitted to the Bar of Maine in 1844 and opened an office in Bangor. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon recognized as one of the legal lights of the State. As a matter

THE WATER-WAYS OF MAINE.

I SUPPOSE the most of us who will read this article have some idea of the number and situation of Maine's largest rivers and lakes, but I wonder how many of us realize their full extent and beauty, or their financial value to the State?

Maine has been called rightly "The Playground of the Nations," and it has been said she should be made one great National Park, so rich is she in everything dear to the sportsman, traveller and the lover of weird and wonderful places.

The area of Maine is thirty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six square miles. The coast with a direct line of 225 miles has a total length of 2,486 miles dotted with innumerable beaches and sea-side resorts, the beauties of which are not surpassed by any in the whole world; but it is not with these but her inland waters that we wish to spend this evening.

We find thirteen principal rivers that empty into the Atlantic ocean, six being very large, also thirty-five sizeable ones, tributaries to these, and they in turn have branches numbering from one to fifty that would be called rivers were they in any other state but Maine. Each one of these streams is the outlet for some of the one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight lakes covering an area of two thousand six hundred square miles, that dot the surface of the State from boundary to boundary.

The St. Croix river forms the line between Washington County and New Brunswick; it is also the outlet of the largest bodies of water east of

the Penobscot, and the region it drains is an *Ultima Thule* for the fisherman and hunter. This is known as the Schoodic Lake region, the four largest lakes being Big, Grand, Junior and Sysladobsis.

The Union, Naragaugus, Machias, Chandlers and Schoodic rivers drain the rest of this region into the Atlantic ocean. Here within a radius of twenty miles are fifty lakes large and small and countless streams all well stocked with the finny tribe.

Passadumkeag river rises in the far famed Nicasious lake nine miles long and one and a half wide. The Mattawamkeag river is fed from the south by Baskehegan lake and from the north by numberless small lakes and streams and a large lake of the same name. These two rivers lead into the grand old Penobscot which drains an immense area by means of its two branches known respectively as the East and West Branch.

The East Branch relieves four large and important lakes and ponds known as Mattaganon, Seboosis and Scraggly lakes, Mud and Millnocket ponds. The West Branch drains the Twin lakes, Pemadumcook, Milinocket and Chesuncook lakes and Ripogenus, Caribou and Lobster ponds from its southern branches and the Cauquomgomoc range of lakes from its northern.

The St. Francis helps to form our northern boundary; this and the St. Johns into which it flows drain all the extreme north. The Allequash with its hundred branches drains as many lakes. Great Black river rises in Depot lake in the extreme north-

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west. Fish river has its source in the chain of Eagle lakes and receives the waters of Portage lake where it is said is the best fly fishing in the country, which although in the midst of a wilderness supports a small steamer.

The Aroostook river is fed by numberless streams and lakes, the best known being Mansumgun and Umculecus lakes. Masardis river rises in the St. Croix lakes and Squawpan lake on the south, Big and Little Machias rivers and Little Madawaska river on the north. Presque Isle and Meduxnekeag rivers seem worthy of mention, draining some beautiful sheets of water. Nickerson lake, the best known, is a lovely spot four miles long and three wide and supplies a small stream, the outlet of a chain of lakes well stocked with trout.

The Piscataquis river gets its source from numerous streams and lakes and furnishes the drainage for the southern part of the county of the same name, and empties into the Penobscot from the west. It gets its chief volume from Sebec river and lake, Schoodic and Sebois lakes and Endless pond. We come next to Pushaw river and pond of camping fame, on whose waters three fine steamers ply.

Kenduskeag stream—who has not heard of it? As far as size it is small but it divides the city of Bangor and in its waters is built Uncle Sam's post office. A few miles below we find the rushing along the beautiful Sowadabscoot river carrying the waters of Etna and Hermon ponds to the sea. Then we find Marsh river on which has sailed vessels carrying thousands of dollars worth of granite for building public and private, and miles of paving, and many streams more too small to mention, yet each one playing its important part in its own small corner.

The Kennebec river has six large and many small tributaries. It rises in the grandest and largest of all of New England's lakes—Moosehead—more than one thousand feet above the sea level and one hundred and fifty miles from the coast; it is forty miles long and varies in width from eighteen to less than two miles.

Rising almost out of its bosom is the far famed Mt. Kineo known as the largest hornstone mountain in the world and where in by-gone days the Indians resorted from far and near to get their material for arrow heads, many of which have been found on the mountain and adjacent shores. Moosehead has rightly been called "the most beautiful stretch of bright blue water in the Eastern Hemisphere," and it is here where lovers of the piscatorial art and disciples of Nimrod find all they can ask for in trout treasures and game both large and small. It has four hundred miles of shore line and is fed by innumerable springs bubbling up from the bottom. Its other water sources are Roach pond and river ten miles from Kennebec dam on the east side and seven miles inland, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by hills. Connected with this is a chain of small ponds, the whole region being a great game preserve. At the extreme western end of North bay the lake forms into two arms which are the entrance to the Northwest Carry. It is from here that one can start on one of the grandest trips of a lifetime—the journey from Kineo to Katahdin. Here is found one of the most beautiful and wild scenes in the State of Maine. Moose river is the largest tributary from the west; this drains Attean lake, a beautiful sheet of water four miles long and six wide, containing fifty islands. A dozen

more ponds connect with this one. Long pond and Brassua lake also empty here. From the dam the Kennebec makes a run of five miles to Indian pond; from there to where the Sebasticook river joins it are several small streams draining as many small lakes. Newport, Moose, Dexter and Stetson ponds help swell the waters of this river. From here to its mouth we count four good sized streams carrying off many thousand gallons of water. East of here we find the Sheepscott, Damariscotia and Muscongeus rivers flowing directly to the sea.

The westerly tributaries are mostly small streams, Dead, Sandy and Cobbooseecontee rivers being the largest. Dead river has many branches, all travelling through wildernesses, yet well known to sportsmen, so rich a country does it traverse. Sandy river in its devious course takes in many lakes. Cobbooseecontee is the outlet for one of the best known lakes of Maine—Maranocook; it needs no description to any of my readers. Three other large sheets of water lie nestled here.

We have now come to the Androscoggin and although it does not rise in Maine, yet it drains a lake region next in wildness to Moosehead. The Rangeley lakes are known as "The Sportsman's Paradise" and "The Switzerland of America." These and the Dead river region cover an area of two thousand square miles. The highest of these lakes is situated at an altitude of 1,800 feet above sea level. They are known severally as Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselookmeguntic, Molechunkamunk, Welokenebacook and Umbagog, and are connected by streams or narrows forming one continuous water communication of fifty miles.

In the waters of Rangeley lake is the beautiful island of "Maneskootuk," owned by a Philadelphia lawyer. He has built a unique camp and adorned the island with no less than nine hundred flower beds and thirty kinds of trees. It was the ripple of the waves of Rangeley that lulled to sleep in childhood the author of "Rock me to sleep, Mother."

Mooselookmeguntic is known as the home of the big trout. Numberless lakes empty into these and Parmachenee and Kennebagog lakes are contiguous to these. At Loon lake are eleven more, completely surrounded by mountains, and from here Seven Ponds are reached far away in the wilderness. It was in this region two miles from Big Spencer stream on Kibby mountain, the big moose was killed that was sold to the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy of the United States at Washington, D.C. He stood seven feet four inches and weighed one thousand pounds. His antlers had eleven prongs and spread four feet six inches, the blades being eleven inches wide. It was set up by an expert taxidermist and now occupies a prominent place in the Smithsonian Institute.

The famous ponds around Poland find an outlet to the Androscoggin.

Sebago or Crooked river carries the waters of historic Sebago lake, which is next in size to Moosehead, to the sea. It was once connected to Portland by canal boats but they have long ago passed into disuse and beautiful steamers have taken their places.

Finally we come to the Saco, Kennebunk and Salmon Falls rivers, diligently at work in their southwest corner of the State.

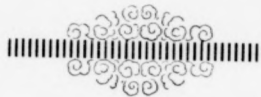
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and wealth of our water-ways, but two hundred and forty passengers, on perhaps that which will appeal to us Moosehead lake. as directly as anything is the fact that In conclusion let me beg my readers (if I have any by this time) to floating on these lakes and ponds are ers (if I have any by this time) to no less than one hundred and thirty- spend their vacations in their own seven steamers varying in size from State instead of wandering over other the delicate little naphtha launch to the lands not half as beautiful or inter- large steamer Gov. Coburn carrying esting.



THE WOODS OF MAINE.

MANY years ago Maine was in were once sombre and dark under the reality the "Pine Tree State." shadow of thick pine boughs are now Only a few half decayed stumps in made cheerful by the glint of the some old pasture remain to tell the beautiful white birch. story of those days. Those were the There is something about these forests of white birch, with their happy good old "pine days" that the older combination of rustling poplars and lumbermen tell about; when supplies, flecking sunlight that cheers a discouraged man in spite of himself and instead of being carried within a few miles of camp by rail, were shipped up the Penobscot to Winn by steamer reveals to him the silvery lining of many a dark cloud. Bryant must and then by batteaux to the scene of have had some such sunny, birch-clad slope in mind when he wrote: operations; when the lumbermen's cooking was all done before an open fire and the bill of fare was as limited as the cook's equipment. In these "For his gayer hours She has a voice of gladness and a smile, And eloquence of beauty, and she glides Into his darker musings with a mild And gentle sympathy that steals away Their sharpness ere he is aware."

Many rocky hillsides are thus made beautiful and valuable by the birch and its companion, the poplar. It is left. On the shores of rocky lakes and its companion, the poplar. It is here, when the early autumn frosts you will find them lifting their twisted branches above the water, defying the are tinging the leaves with red and gold, that the partridge brings her tempest of summer and the icy blast of winter. But these are not the true brood from the swamps where she has old fashioned pine that gave Maine kept them hidden; here the timid its name. Those old monarchs of the deer wanders as of old, and here, forest have, like the Indians, disappeared before the onward march of and clothing for his family, the tired civilization. Fire has also been an business man of the city seeks rest important factor in the destruction of and pleasure in taking innocent lives. our pine forests. Many hillsides that And even the swamp, so carefully

avoided by the ordinary rambler, reveals a wealth of facts and fancies to the careful explorer. The cedars bathe their feet in the water beneath the mossy carpet and, as is usually the result of too much drink, reel in every direction and soon lay their twisted trunks down to add to the rapidly accumulating deposit of vegetable mould. It is only in the depths of these swamps that you will find the nest of the timid hermit thrush and hear at its best his plaintive vesper song.

On some rocky hillsides where the fire has run its course and the scanty soil refuses to support a larger growth, blueberries spring up as though sown by an unseen hand. An occasional poplar offers the shade and music of its rustling leaves all the long summer day; in the ravine where the spring wells out, cherries fill the air with the fragrance of their snowy blossoms and later are brilliant with their load of fruit. Below, at the foot of the hill, a brook winds its way through a pleasant little meadow. A long grass-grown embankment is all the evidence that remains of a once numerous race that has disappeared like the Indian—driven out by the white man's love of gold. Far back in the forest you may still find the industrious beaver, but in sadly reduced numbers. You will hear and read much about the "forest primeval," but unless you journey far into the heart of the wilderness you will not find it. Everywhere you will find the work of the lumberman's destroying axe. Well up on the side of Katahdin you will find a growth that may be truly said to be the "forest primeval." For miles you cannot find a trace of the previous visit of man. Giant spruces grow undisturbed

as nature planted them. But their days are numbered. The lumber in the valleys is rapidly becoming scarce and each year the ring of the axe is heard higher up the mountain. As you go up, the nature of the growth changes. The spruce becomes smaller and birch partially takes its place.

The timber line is marked by an almost impenetrable belt of stunted spruce. Exposed to the fierce winds and icy coldness of this high altitude; loaded with the snow of a long winter; clinging to the rock for their scanty nourishment, in one hundred and fifty years of struggle for life they have scarcely been able to exceed the height of a man. Deformed, even hideous, as they are in summer, winter with its ice and snow gives them a rare beauty. Each passing cloud leaves its icy deposit, until, in the clear sunlight, they become a glittering, sparkling mass, a miniature tree in crystal. Above them stretches a broad expanse of spotless snow broken only by crags of loose granite.

Beautiful as the Maine woods are their beauty is exceeded by that of its woodland lakes. Hundreds of them are as yet comparatively unknown and their beauty is unmarred by steamer or summer hotel. Beautiful when its dancing wavelets sparkle under the glare of a cloudless June noonday; beautiful when the twilight shadows deepen along its wooded shores; beautiful when the moon traces a silvery pathway across its placid surface or illumines with a ghost-like radiance the night mists that float to and fro. Their shores change from pleasant meadows to rocky cliffs. Here the waves break on the rocky shores; there they murmur gently as they fall on a long stretch of sparking sand. Beyond

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the birch covered point that juts boldly out into the lake a brook comes rushing down from the hills and where it joins the lake a little meadow is formed with its graceful elms and groups of alders. From the meadow the hills rise as if guarding their treasure from the outer world. Yonder where the cedars dip their green boughs in the water's edge the stream makes out on its troubled way to the sea. Now it babbles merrily over its pebbly bed, or creeps quietly along under the overhanging alders; then it dashes down a long cascade and rushes through a rocky canon soon to be mingled with the current of some large river.

Closely connected with the forest are many sounds both musical and mournful. Who is not familiar with the dismal hoot of the owl or the saucy chatter of the squirrel; with the sigh of the wind in the tree-tops? And then there is another that you will hear only when the wind feels the first touch of coming winter. If, on some clear night in early autumn you will go out where the wind sweeps clear and free over the forest from the northwest you will hear a grand musical sound so like that of the surf on the beach that you can almost see the broad Atlantic itself as it breaks on the rock bound coast of the old Pine Tree State.

L. A. Rogers, '96.



BOARDING HOUSE PIE.

I CANNOT understand, as I look back upon the old days at the M. S. C., why it was that we all had such a longing for boarding house pie, unless it was because we were always abnormally hungry and because we were always cut off at the end of the mid-day or pie meal with one small piece, the rim of which subtended an angle of about 60 degrees. I haven't the faintest recollection of what these pies were made of, and I don't imagine I ever did really know. I remember that one day at dinner I caught in my piece of mince pie a quarter-inch iron nut which was claimed by the cook as a portion of his chopping machine. Now that I have begun to "reminiss" about pies, I recall the various devices which used to be employed at table to get an extra piece, though, as I said before, I can't imagine why we should

have wanted more than one piece of that pie. The table girl was accustomed to pass the pie around the table, putting one piece in front of each plate. She would bring it on in installments and it used to be a favorite scheme for the man who got the last piece of each installment to conceal it under the table. On the next deal he generally got the first piece, which would make two for him, but he was in honor bound to share with his neighbors, so that he didn't profit much from his dishonor.

It must have been in '74 when the great raid was made on Mr. Read's pies, which shook the college to its very foundations. That raid caused one of the heaviest pie-earthquakes which ever agitated the college. My room-mate at that time was my cousin, a young man who is now a state senator in a neighboring commonwealth.

On the same floor with us were two boys, one of whom is now a capitalist in the second city of our state and the other is a merchant prince living at the metropolis of said state.

As I recollect it, we all were pie hungry and I think we played a game of pitch to see who should supply the demand. The choice, I am quite sure, fell on the senator and the capitalist, so we swapped room-mates and the merchant prince and I went to bed and waited. We didn't know what the other fellows were doing but we were looking out sharp for pie. By and by we were invited into my room to have a midnight lunch of pie. We didn't ask any questions but we sailed in and loaded up with pie of different kinds. There was an abundant supply and we didn't know then that we were taking our lives in our hands. My recollection now is that what we couldn't eat that night we carefully concealed. Part of the pies were put in my valise and stored in the closet, and the balance were carried away to the room of the capitalist and the merchant prince. The next morning we were surprised to hear that the pantry had been burglarized and many pies had been stolen. When we saw Mr. Read, our worthy steward, seated with the faculty at prayers, we knew that there was going to be trouble. After the usual religious exercises had been gone through with, the old man got up and addressed the multitude. From his manner and the tenor of his remarks he seemed to be quite angry and resentful toward those unknown persons who had stolen his pies (that was the way he put it). He said that that sort of thing had gone far enough and that the time had come when it must be stopped. At the conclusion

of his speech he brought his fist down on the desk with a bang which meant business. His remarks were ably seconded by our president and it was then announced that the entire school was to be cross-examined and each man was to be given a chance to confess—or to lie out of it.

I think I was a Sophomore at that time and my class occupied seats behind the Juniors and Seniors. The ceremonies began by taking the Senior class one by one as they sat and asking them if they knew any thing about any pies having been stolen. As each man said he didn't he was excused and passed out of the chapel. The Senior and Junior classes were quickly finished and when the Sophomores were reached a new system of procedure was adopted. Everybody was dismissed from the chapel and told to wait outside until they were called. The idea evidently was that the guilty parties were probably in the Sophomore class and that by taking these depraved Sophs one at a time into the awful presence of these stern inquisitors that they could be intimidated and broken down and made to confess. My name came pretty nearly the head of the list alphabetically and while I was engaged in confessing my innocence and ignorance on the subject of stolen pies, I noticed Prof. F. with a more than usual stern expression of countenance, rise in his place, hold a whispering conference with the remaining members of the court, take a huge bunch of keys from his pocket and go out. My thoughts at once reverted to certain circumstantial evidence at that moment in my grip and I felt that should pie be found at that time in my closet, the burden of proof would be thrown on me to show

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that the pies were not stolen and that being no evidence against us and I though innocent, a presumption of subsequently learned that my warn-guilt would be raised against me. ing came in good time and that those My examination having been com- pies were disposed of. I know that pleted I was conducted to the small some time after that the man who room adjoining the chapel, where the took care of the furnace came upon physical apparatus was kept, and some curious vitrified remains in the there was told to wait further orders. ashes which proved to be what was Having reached the room and been left of a dozen or more mince pies, locked in by the stern jailer, I seized and some years later, workmen in a pencil and paper and wrote: "Dear making repairs in the cellar directly L— They are going to search rooms under my old room, found other pies for pie. Better look out." This I in an excellent state of preservation dropped out of the window into a at the bottom of a ventilating shaft, crowd of my fellow classmen who and it has ever since been a source of were assembled below. I was released wonder to me how the Senator got after a while in company with the those pies through that ventilator, other members of my class who had which was fifteen feet from the floor been incarcerated with me, there if it was an inch. W.



THE SOPHOMORE PRIZE DECLAMATIONS.

The members of '97 will have the satisfaction of the knowledge that they, through their representatives on the stage, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, set a standard for excellence in declamation that will require a good amount of ability and time in preparation, to surpass. The prominent feature of the decoration of the Town Hall on that occasion was the class emblem showing the class colors, red and yellow, and their motto, "*Loyal en Tout*." The music was by the Orpheus Club of Bangor and the speaking uniformly excellent.

The following was the

PROGRAM.

Music.

Rome and Carthage, - - - - - Hugo
Charles Henry Farnham, Beverly, Mass.

The Closing Scene at Waterloo, - - - Hugo
Arthur John Dalot, Dalotville.

Music.

A Modern Cincinnatus, - - - - - Aikin
Stanley Jacob Heath, Bangor.

Jack, the Fisherman, - - - - - Phelps
Allen Rogers, Hampden.

Music.

The Indians, - - - - - Sprague
William Thomas Brastow, Rockport.

Herve Reil, - - - - - Browning
Tyler Hanson Bird, Belfast.

Music.

Garfield, - - - - - Blaine
William Lawrence Holyoke, Brewer.

Myths, - - - - - Tower
Harvey Aaron White, Brewer.

Music.

La Marseillaise, - - - - - Rouget de L'Isle
Edwin Carlton Upton, Bath.

The Defense of Hofer,
Joseph Humphrey White Porter, Stillwater.

Music.

The awarding was a very difficult matter, the competition being so close, and was as follows:

Prize to Mr. William Lawrence Holyoke. Honorable mention of Mr. Allen Rogers.

The judges were Mrs. Percia White, Mr. Chas. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Holmes.



THE CADET.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

FRANK DAMON, '95,

ALBION MOULTON, '95, W. W. CHASE, '95,

L. R. FOLSOM, '95. E. E. GIBBS, '96,

H. A. WHITE, '97.

BUSINESS STAFF.

I. G. CALDERWOOD, '95, Manager,

S. J. STEWARD, '96. P. D. SARGENT, '96.

THE *Easy Chair* in behalf of the board of editors extends to all our readers the best of New Year's wishes. We trust that each and every one may see the same bright colors of promise that seem to be over our campus and that the prospects for '95 are such as may lead all to count this year as an epoch marker, as we hope to do at the college.

* *

Now just a word about ourselves. It is a very common matter at the beginning of the year to make good resolutions and then—break them. Particularly the last. So then we will venture but one resolve, viz: That we will do our best to make THE CADET at least as good as it ever has been.

* *

WE wish at this point to thank Messrs. Bosworth & Manley of Portland, Me., publishers of that excellent "Maine Central," for various courtesies lately and especially for the loan of the plate from which our frontispiece is made this month. Our merest wish has been in effect a command, and more than carried out. Again we thank them.

ONE of the items going the rounds is that Harvard College has portraits of all the graduating classes since seventeen hundred and something. The *Chair* is sure that our readers will concur that such a gallery would become, as time goes on, of great value to the sons and daughters of the college. Why can we not have one here? How interesting it would be to have a collection of group photos representing our twenty-three classes! What will it be when we have one hundred and twenty-three? The occupant of the *Chair* would strongly suggest that the Senior class deposit such a picture in the library to form a nucleus for an ever-increasing collection.

* *

A LARGE number of our college authorities have taken up of late the idea of granting concessions, and very liberal ones in some cases, to the editors of their respective college magazines. This is exactly as it should be. Of the value of college journalism, both to the institution and to the individual, nothing need be said; it is plain enough, though we have heard of a few bigots who have failed to grasp this fact, and if a periodical is started, it falls far short of its true aim if this is not theoretically and practically, Progress. And practical progress means *work*, and work means *time*, and time means a good deal when one is carrying about all the work one can and the journal or some department of it on his shoulders. At least the editors of this modest little paper have come to realize the fact, with the printing office nine miles from the editorial rooms, etc. We congratulate our fortunate brother editors and wonder how it would seem to be in the same circumstances.

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LOCAL NOTES.

Master, Master! News, old news, and such news as you never heard of."
—*The Taming of the Shrew,—Act III, Sc. 2.*

The Juniors finished Calculus last term.

The familiar form of "Bug" Harvey was seen recently on the campus.

A hop given by the college orchestra is one of the events talked of for next term.

Don't be a cow and chew your cud, be a lady and chew "Sangerville tutti frutti."

The Junior class sat for their "Prism" picture the Saturday before the close of the term.

The Skowhegan High School has been added to the list of approved fitting schools for M. S. C.

During the absence of Lieut. Hersey, Major Boardman heard the Juniors recite in Drill Regulations.

Calderwood, '95, was absent from recitations for a week or more the last of the term, owing to illness.

Prof. Munson reports a growing interest in the University Extension movement which the college is superintending.

The editors of the '96 "Prism" are doing a bit of book canvassing and are getting subscriptions for their coming annual.

Is it not about time for Freshmen to find out that it is treacherous to try and effect a combine against a popular upper classman?

President Harris and Professors Jordan and Gowell were in attendance at the dairy meetings held in Farmington in December.

The skating on the Stillwater river was excellent the last of the term and the time was improved by the students for a few days.

Lieut. Hersey also acted as instructor at the school of the officers of the first regiment held in Biddeford, December 12 and 13.

The new constitution of the athletic association as outlined in the last CADET was adopted at a recent meeting with slight changes.

Thomas '95, Clary '97, Flint '97, Colburn '97, and A. D. T. Libby '98, were among those who left before the end of the term to teach school.

President Harris addressed the local Y. P. S. C. E. on the evening of Dec. 10th, on the "Significance and Future of Young People's Societies."

Louis Oakes, '98, served as a juror from Foxcroft, at the Grand Circuit Court held in Portland during the week beginning December third.

The Sophomore Prize Declamations passed off with more than the usual degree of excellence. President Harris highly complimented the speakers.

The music which was played by the orchestra at the Sophomore Prize Declamation would have been more up to date had it been heard five years ago.

Professor Flint very pleasantly entertained the Senior mechanicals and electricals at his home on the evening of December 11th. Those eligible to be present were Moulton, Ellis, Buck, and Grover.

Although Heywood of the Junior class has determined not to finish his course here, it is hoped and it is possible that he may be seen here in the Spring to take a special course.

At a banquet given by the Hannibal Hamlin Post G. A. R., in Bangor, on the evening of December 6th, Lieut. Hersey read a paper on "Military Education in Our American Colleges."

Rogers, '96, wants it to be distinctly stated through these columns that although present at the recent fire he did not throw any water, owing to a serious mistake that he made at a fire drill last June.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce the news that the debt of the athletic association is being cleared away. It is hoped that the beginning of the Spring term will see the association on a good financial basis.

The Freshman class has lost an excellent man in Burnell, its president, who left college the first of December. He intends to fit for the ministry and with that end in view is now preparing for Bowdoin at his home in Deering.

The course of dancing assemblies which took place in Oldtown during the last of the term were managed by W. E. Keith, formerly a Maine State man. They proved to be very enjoyable hops and they were well patronized by the students.

The site of the proposed gymnasium is on the land to the south of President Harris' house, and all the different plans of the building which have been drawn up have been made from a map made by the Senior civils from a topographical survey.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity has changed its night for society meetings from Friday to Tuesday. The Alpha Tau Omega fraternity holds its meetings

on Thursday evening. The Q. T. V. and Kappa Sigma fraternities hold their meetings on Friday evenings as usual.

The final examinations for the term took place on the 18th, 19th and 20th of December, and by Friday morning the welcome rolling of trunks was nearly completed and soon the campus was well nigh deserted. The spring term begins Feb. 6 after a vacation of six weeks.

The Juniors at a class meeting held the last of the term decided to manage a "Junior hop" which shall take place the first of next term, probably the 21st of February. Messrs. Sargent, Gibbs, Randlette, Farrell and Buffum were appointed as a committee of arrangements.

Folsom, '95, represented the Maine State chapter of Alpha Tau Omega at the 14th Biennial Congress of that fraternity held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 27 and 28. He intended to visit the New Hampshire State College and friends in Boston and New York.

Although Bass, '97, who so successfully twirled the sphere for M. S. C. last spring, was not in attendance at college during the last fall term, he intends to return next term. It is said that more men possessing good base ball material will enter next term and whether Maine State is in the league or not she will have a strong nine.

Heywood, '96, has decided not to finish his course at M. S. C. on account of the death of his father which occurred last winter. He will follow his father's profession and to that end has entered the class of '97 in the New York College of Dentistry. After graduating there he will take a post graduate course elsewhere in order to get the medical degree in addition to D.D.S.

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The honor of being chairman of a committee of the United States Manual Training Teachers' Association has been conferred on Prof. Flint. The work that this committee is to do is to collect information in regard to the practical value of the manual training education in the various high schools, academies and colleges of the country.

Base ball matters for next spring received a little attention before the term closed. At a meeting of the managers of the Bates, Colby and M. S. C. teams in Bangor the subject of a four cornered league was discussed, and while M. S. C. and Colby did not object to Bowdoin's playing "medics" on her team, Bates would not agree to it. Nothing was definitely settled and will not be until next term.

The college orchestra fulfilled its first engagement December 6th in Town Hall, the occasion being the fair held under the auspices of the Methodist church. They put up a very good article in the line of music, and were generously applauded. The orchestra as made up was: Stanwood H. Cosmey, pianist, (leader); Geo. H. Whittemore, 1st violin; Herbert I. Libby, 2nd violin; Fred B. Gooch, trombone; Perley B. Goodrich, clarinet; James W. Martin, flute.

The Sophomores evidently want to keep up to date and have a good Ivy Day next spring as they have already chosen their men to take parts on that day. The following is the list as elected: Chaplain, William L. Holyoke; Orator, Chas. H. Farnham; Poet, Allen Rogers; Historian, Edwin C. Upton; Presentator, Stanley J. Heath; Curator, Edward M. Atwood; Odist, Stanwood H. Cosmey; Marshal, Tyler H. Bird; Toastmaster, Edward A. Merrill; Executive Committee, Merrill, Macloon, Dalot, Patten, Albee. The date set for

the exercises is May 29th, followed by a banquet in the evening.

An addition to the college library has been recently received in the shape of a complete set of the Eclectic Magazine, new series, volumes 1-52, dating from 1865-1890, also volumes 126-133 of the North American Review, 1878-1882. For the above gift the college is indebted to M. Eugene Aubert, Professor of French at the Normal College of the city of New York, who is a brother of our own Professor Aubert. The gift is very highly appreciated by both students and faculty.

After about nine years of service as steward, Mr. Spencer at the advice of his physician has passed in his resignation to take effect at the end of the fall term. He has not decided on future plans but he will take a much needed vacation for a while. We predict that it will be difficult to find another man who will be as popular among the students as "Aaron." He will be greatly missed on the encampments, where, in the midst of many trials he has shown patience that is truly wonderful.

Lieut. Hersey acted as instructor at the military school of the officers of the second regiment, held in Bangor December 4th and 5th. In addition to instructing in the manual of the sword, etc., he read a paper on the "National Guard of our Country," which received great notice and was printed in many of the papers. In acceptance to an invitation for the commissioned officers of the Coburn Cadets to be present, Major Boardman, Captains Rollins, Calderwood and Moulton, and Lieutenants Merrill, Frost, Knight, Robinson and Ellis were in attendance.

The second installment of declamations by the Seniors which was scheduled to take place in chapel on Friday morning, December 14, was not what might

be termed a "howling success." It seemed that there were three names down on the score card, and the first man up, although he made an excellent start, his ideas evidently began to wander to some fair damsel of So. Norridgewock, and after that it was impossible for him to gather them again. "Shakespeare" when his name was called thought that there "surely must be some mistake," which brought forth a very emphatic "there is no mistake" from Prof. Estabrooke. The gentleman from Foxcroft had been spending all his time collecting laundry bills and therefore when his name was read he was "not prepared." These exercises will be continued next term.

Mr. Albion D. F. Libby, a member of the Freshman class, was the center of quite an interesting case which came up for trial in the Cumberland County Superior Court early in December. It seems that Mr. Libby while teaching a term of school in Scarboro last winter, had some trouble with one of his students who undertook to run things to suit his own fancy, and consequently found out to his sorrow that he was no match physically, though much larger, for the right tackle of the '98 foot ball eleven. The stepfather of the offended young man took the case to court, the outcome of which was watched with great interest by people throughout the State. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and now Mr. Libby, in response to a petition from the citizens of the town, is again teaching the same school, which shows his popularity with the Scarboro public.

The matter of deciding what firm should have the contract of furnishing the cadet uniforms, which was under consideration for a considerable length of time by the college authorities, has been awarded to James A. Robinson & Son,

of Bangor. The estimates furnished were made in a different manner from what such estimates are usually made. Instead of requiring the parties catering for the work to send in the lowest prices for which they would furnish the uniforms, certain prices were set and the different firms required to send in the best goods which they would provide for the given figures. The prices set by the college were—blouse, \$7.00, trousers, \$5.00, cap, \$1.50, white duck trousers, \$1.00, and overcoat, \$15.00. It will be noticed that these figures are considerably lower than former ones. It is, however, not compulsory that each cadet must patronize this firm, and the students can decide for themselves where they can obtain the best trade.

The only excitement which occurred during the Thanksgiving recess to vary the monotony for those unfortunate students who lived too far from Orono to venture home, was the fire which occurred in Oak Hall at 4 A. M. Thanksgiving day. The fire, which originated in the corridor on the second floor, did not do serious damage itself, but most of the damage was caused by water, which had to be turned on in considerable quantities to put out the blaze. Wilkins and Whitcomb, '96, who roomed on the first floor, suffered the greatest loss from this cause. Had it not been discovered just when it was, by a student who had risen to take the early train, it would no doubt have been a serious fire. Those who were present describe it as a most exciting event. When the alarm was given the students rushed for water-pails, axes, crowbars, etc., not even waiting for "Rastus" to blow the fire call. They did not even post a guard, as they had been taught to do at the fire drills last Spring, but stopping not to put on their side arms, hurried in negligé costume to Coburn Hall for the fire apparatus and thence to the hydrant.

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The Freshmen in fiendish glee threw their first pails of water and acted in an insane manner in order to gratify their seemingly only desire to cut the building in pieces and to destroy things in general. After the blaze had been extinguished and the roll called to see how many should be credited with a drill, all were found present but one Freshman who roomed on the fourth floor and who profited by former experiences and remained in bed when the sound of flowing water reached his ears.

The matter of establishing a School of Pharmacy at the college, which is now practically an assured thing, is the subject of a good deal of comment among the pharmacists of the State, and the best of it is they seem to be very favorable toward it and are promising to support the plan as set forth. Pres. Harris has recently addressed the Cumberland County and the Androscoggin County Pharmaceutical Associations in regard to the subject, and the latter association adopted resolutions which may be taken as the general voice of the Maine druggists. The resolutions as sent to Pres. Harris are as follows:

Resolved. That the Androscoggin County Pharmaceutical Association learns with pleasure that a School of Pharmacy has been established at the Maine State College at Orono, and that we give the plan as presented by President Harris our hearty endorsement and co-operation.

Resolved. That we extend our thanks to President Harris for his interesting presentation of the subject at a recent informal meeting of the association and that our society be instructed to second these instructions and send a copy to him.

Harry Farrell, who is to teach our young men's winter school, was formerly a student in the Machias High School. He has spent two years in the Maine State College, preparing himself with special reference to the art of teaching. He is highly recommended by his professors, and he will maintain a good school.

—*Machias Union.*

You bet your life he will! "Reddy" hasn't been at Maine State two years for nothing. He should hereafter cut "Machinery Hall," though, and take the course in Library Economy, if he is going to fit himself for the "art of teaching."



The little Duke of Albany, grandson of Queen Victoria and the child of Her Majesty's youngest son, the late Prince Leopold, is now receiving his education at the Sandroyd School, near Esher, in Surrey, England, and has for his preceptor Rev. Wellesley Wesley, descended in a direct line from a brother of that John Wesley who founded the Methodist Church. The school is situated close to the famous "fair mile" on the Portsmouth road, surrounded by beautiful scenery and within a two-mile drive of Claremont palace, the home of the ten-year-old duke, whither he drives every day.

In the *Harvard Graduate's Magazine*, President Walker remarks: "It will soon be fairly a question whether the letters B. A. in the college degree stand more for Bachelor of Arts than for Bachelor of Athletics."—*Ex.*

Yale and Harvard have commenced a good work in their series of literary contests. May the precedent established by them be followed soon by all our colleges and higher institutions.—*Ex*



YE ALUMNI.

THE "Reminiscences" in two recent issues of THE CADET have been so interesting to me that I will send you something which I hope others may enjoy.

When the class of '86 entered college in the summer of 1882, it numbered sixteen and a remarkable characteristic of this class is that it graduated the same number it entered. At that time the number of students was smaller than it had been for some years, I think smaller than at any time since the first few years of the existence of the college. This was due, apparently, to the tuition fee of \$30 per year which had been imposed two or three years before. The number of students was so small in '84-5, that there was but one company of cadets and there were less than forty students at the college boarding house. Two companies were again formed in '85-6.

At that time the library was under the charge of Prof. Hamlin, with two assistants, one from the Senior and one from the Junior class; it was open to students only one afternoon a week, but before we left this had been increased to three afternoons. The faculty was made up of President Fernald, who filled the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chas. H. Fernald, Prof. of Natural History (now at the Massachusetts Agricultural College), Chas. H. Benjamin, Prof. of Mechanical Engineering (now at the Case Scientific School, Cleveland,

O.), and of Professors Aubert, Rogers, Hamlin and Balentine; Prof. Flint was then an instructor in the mechanical engineering department and Prof. Gowell was Farm Superintendent. The boarding house was in charge of Mr. Lander and the janitor was George Gordon. The names of the members of the faculty which are so unfamiliar to the undergraduate of to-day, were those of most excellent teachers, who will ever be gratefully remembered by those associated with them at Orono. Mr. Lander left at the end of the spring term, '83, to the sincere regret of faculty and students alike.

Early in the fall the faculty was increased by the person of Lieut. Edgar W. Howe of the 17th U. S. Inf. For some years before this Prof. Rogers had been in charge of the drill. Lieut. Howe was cold in manner and apparently failed to understand or to sympathize with those under him. The inspection of rooms was placed under his supervision and the result was a code of regulations which might answer at West Point, but at Orono the average student felt that he had as good a right to fix upon the arrangement of his wash bowl and tooth brush as the faculty. The war was short, but for once the students won a partial victory; this was due, possibly, to the fact that reason was on their side. There were one or two classes placed under Lieut. Howe's instruction, with results not wholly

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pleasing to any of the parties interested. One feature of the strike against the new regulations was over a requirement that students should be in their rooms at certain hours, dressed in full uniform, and upon the appearance of the inspecting officer must rise and stand at attention. One afternoon all the students rooming in Brick, now Oak Hall, gathered in one room and all managed to find seats on chairs, table and floor. The inspecting officer finally came to this room after finding all others empty, and as no noise had been made he was somewhat surprised to find the gathering. No notice was taken of his presence and after turning red and then white he managed to say, "Gentlemen will rise," but the gentlemen did not rise.

It so happened that President Fernald was with the officer and he finally repeated the words. Upon this, one of the students said, "Do you make that as a personal request, President Fernald?" and upon receiving an affirmative reply all present rose to their feet. This year the uniforms were changed from navy blue with plain buttons to cadet gray with brass buttons, the trousers having a blue stripe. The encampments were held at Lewiston each year during our course, with, I believe, one exception, when there was no encampment. Their most amusing feature to recall is that they closed with a march around the race track at the head of the prize stock.

During our Freshman year we were all obliged to perform more or less labor (?) on the farm, for which compensation was made at the rate of ten or fifteen cents an hour. This farce was abandoned two or three years later.

The Pendulum was issued by the

Beta Theta Pi's in '83 and '84 and by the Betas and K. K. F. society (established in the fall of '84 and chartered by Kappa Sigma in '85) in '85, and *The Transit* was issued by the Q. T. V.'s in '84 and '85. Both were discontinued in '86 after *THE CADET* made its appearance, and in fact the original agreement providing for a monthly required that this action be taken.

The Maine State was admitted to the Maine Intercollegiate League during our day and at that time, while we won but few games, the score was always close enough to keep the other fellows on the anxious seat. The year when Maine State won the championship was not until after our graduation.

During all the time of our stay at Orono there was no trouble with the town boys. A notable social feature of our Freshman year was a series of surprise parties, and at one of these four or five members of '86 combined to "cut out" an equal number of '84 men, in which wicked effort we were successful.

At the time when we entered there were only three or four rooms which were papered and had carpets on the floor, but by the time we graduated it was the rule rather than the exception.

During our Sophomore year, in an effort to take that revenge upon innocent Freshmen to which we felt we were entitled by the chilling reception we had received at the hands of '85,

a door was broken and the Sophomore member of the council was severely blamed by his class because the body to which he belonged actually imposed zeros and fines. Later in the year the class carefully removed the door for which they had paid,

even saving for the authorities the tacks which fastened upon it the printed regulations, after which it served as a table for refreshments and finally for the material for a bonfire. As the class was able to show that its members had already more than paid for a new door, this particular escapade was overlooked. The peculiar organization of the council, giving it one member who didn't want to investigate and another who didn't dare, was not generally favorable to good results and later in our course a change was made which may or may not have produced results that were more satisfactory to the faculty.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized during our day, but at the outset was weak in numbers.

Ivy Day was instituted by the class of '88, so it came for the first time during our course.

There was comparatively little improvement made in the arrangement of courses and no increase in the

requirements for admission during this period. The machine shop was built and partially equipped, adding very greatly to the facilities for instruction in the course in mechanical engineering.

One other feature of our day was the leasing by the Beta Theta Pi of the house it still occupies and the inauguration of the pleasant custom of holding fraternity receptions during commencement week.

The graduate of '86 returning to his *Alma Mater* sees many changes and improvements in buildings, grounds and facilities for instruction. He will miss many familiar faces and none more than that of the lamented Prof. Balentine, although not one of our number came under his immediate instruction; he will also rub his eyes in amazement at the number of Freshmen and will heartily congratulate all upon the era of great prosperity which seems to have fairly opened.

Ralph K. Jones, '86.

ALUMNI NOTES.

At the recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City among those present were Mr. M. W. Sewell, '75; Mr. A. J. Caldwell, '78, and Mr. J. F. Lockwood, '86. Prof. W. A. Pike, formerly Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Maine State, was also present.

In the last issue of THE CADET an error was made in regard to who was first captain of the Coburn Corps of Cadets. It should have been G. E. Hammond, '72, instead of H. B. Thayer, '73.

'72.

The address of G. E. Hammond, is Kittery Navy Yard, or Eliot, Me.

'75.

The Hon. Louis C. Southard was elected at the last election to the Massachusetts Senate by a majority of 2,386. The vote received by Mr. Southard is the largest received by any candidate since the war and his opponent was a very popular man who had served as Senator with credit. Mr. Southard's own town is Democratic, but this year it went Republican.

'76.

Prof. H. M. Estabrooke has just been elected President of the Maine Pedagogical Society.

'77.

Fred F. Phillips has been re-elected

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President of the Maine Society of Washington, D. C.

'82.

E. C. Webster recently sailed with a party of friends from New York for Europe. The party will be gone about two months and will visit as many of the interesting places as their time will permit.

'83.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of N. C., of which Frank E. Emery is Agriculturist, has two interesting bulletins now in press, No. 108 on "Seed-Testing" and No. 109 on "Feeding Trials With Animals." In the latter bulletin the following subjects will be discussed: The effect of cotton-seed hulls and meal as cattle food; Cotton-seed meal for pigs; Cotton-seed meal for calves; Feeding skimmed milk to lambs; A pig-feeding test; A system of feeding young calves. Dr. Battle by way of addendum said that the effect of cotton-seed meal on pigs and calves was not beneficial. The Doctor considered this kind of food to be almost poisonously deleterious to young stock, especially to pigs and calves. These bulletins, though a silent influence in the State, are among the greatest levers that help to uplift this people. After all, sociological agencies are unnoticed at the moment, yet they furnish the yeast that hasten the rise of people. They represent altruism in the highest sense.

'84.

We recently met Ladd of '84. He was in Washington, D. C., representing the North Dakota College at the meeting of the Asso. of Am. Agric. Colleges and Expt. Stations. From North Dakota a report comes that Mrs. Ladd presented a pair of twin

girls to the Professor. It was soon known in the city in connection with the fact that about four other members of the college staff had previously been blessed with twins. Then applications for positions on the college force began to pour in. That shows the spirit of progress in N. Dakota.

'85.

Fred W. Dickerson, ex-'85, has returned to college to take a special course in electrical engineering.

Rev. Geo. L. Hanscom is pastor of a large church at New Hampton, Iowa. Mr. Hanscom is rapidly working his way to the front in Northern Iowa as a preacher and lecturer.

Dr. L. W. Riggs of the Loomis Laboratory, New York City, has lately been elected a member of the American Chemical Society.

'87.

The family of D. W. Colby has recently been increased by the addition of a daughter.

'88.

There has recently been built a new church in the little town of Kingman, away up in the Penobscot valley. It comes in connection with a wonderful growth in religious feeling there which is the result of an Aroostook young man's indomitable pluck and hard work. Rev. J. W. Hatch, this young pastor, has gained his own education by the hardest work, graduating from the State College at Orono in 1888 and taking courses at Harvard and Boston University by means of funds earned by teaching, and is now using the same spirit of perseverance and devotion in his work at Kingman. He has been holding revival meetings which have resulted in twenty-two baptisms, and is doing grand work.

Rev. Mr. Hatch is now in Portland to solicit funds for his new church which will cost \$2500. In this city he met with encouraging success, and whoever aids him here will be aiding a most worthy cause. Previous to Mr. Hatch's labors in Kingman, voluntarily entered upon, there had been no regular church services there for years. In Prentiss, the farming town adjoining, there never was a church and no regular religious meeting for the past eighteen or twenty years.

—*Bangor Commercial.*

'90.

N. C. Grover, who has been instructor in the Civil Engineering department for the last three years, was made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the recent meeting of the board of trustees.

The family of Geo. H. Babb has recently been increased by one. It is a girl and has been named Katherine Douglass.

Edward H. Kelley has just been elected corresponding secretary of the society of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, of Washington, D. C.

'91.

W. M. Patten, who was at his home in Cherryfield this fall, has a position with an electrical company in New York city.

Alden Webster, ex-'91, has recently taken a trip through all the large cities in the Eastern States.

'92.

George Maguire has an excellent position as assistant city engineer at Malden, Mass.

E. W. Danforth is assistant city engineer at Somerville, Mass.

THE CADET extends its congratulations to Mortimer Bristol who has recently taken to himself a wife. The wedding took place at Hartford, Conn., and was a very quiet affair. The lady is one of Hartford's most estimable young women and moves in the highest social circles.

'93.

The more the merrier. We also extend our congratulations to T. R. Atkinson. The lady in question was Miss Emma Louise Hilton of Wiscasset, Me. Mr. Atkinson is a very fortunate fellow and we feel assured that his will be a long and happy wedded life.

Hosea Buck has been very ill lately in Bangor.

'94.

Ned Cowan has returned home and will stop to take a few days vacation.



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ATHLETICS

OUR FOOT BALL TEAM.

Many colleges have learned to their sorrow that foot ball success is a matter of evolution, we among the number. Since the game was started here two years ago we have been learning the lesson and profiting thereby. Though we have had no 'varsity team this fall, our foot ball interest has received no small impetus from the plucky work of the '98 eleven and its captain.

Haller David Seavey was born in Bangor in 1876 and has lived there ever since. He attended the public schools in that city and when a foot ball team was organized in the Bangor High School, he played quarterback, which position he filled satisfactorily for two

years, until his graduation. This fall he entered the class of '98 at the Maine State College, where he was soon unanimously elected captain of the class foot ball team. He has captained the team with good judgment and success.

Mr. Seavey is a small man, his height being only 5 ft. 6 in. and his weight only 123 lbs.; but by next season he will probably have several pounds more of never-give-up. He is a bold, intrepid player, absolutely fearless, and has a fine knowledge of the game. His playing has improved every season. He is looked upon as a strong candidate for captain of the 'varsity team next year. Mr. Seavey is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.



HALLER DAVID SEAVEY.

FOXCROFT VS. M. S. C. '98.

The return game played by the Foxcroft foot ball team with the M. S. C. Freshmen on the college grounds resulted in a tie, neither side scoring. The grounds were in very bad condition, it being almost impossible for long runs to be made. In the first half, the freshmen advanced the ball to within three yards of their opponents' goal, but were unable to score. In the last half, the ball was kept near the center of the field most of the time. The work of Sturgess at center was excellent and the freshmen team without exception put up a good game.

NOTES.

The prospects for a new gymnasium seem to be very good; President Harris is quite confident of obtaining the fund from the next legislature. Let us all hope that this building which we need so much will not be long in coming. With a new gymnasium in connection with our new athletic field and running track, we ought to be able to turn out some athletes of whom the college will be proud. Such a building will also assist materially to boom the college.

The prospects for base ball have never been brighter than they are for next spring. We have lost three men from the base ball team, Haynes, Durham '94, and Gilbert '94; but there is good material enough in the freshman class to fill the vacancies. Bass, '97, will be back in the spring and he is at present practicing pitching in the Bangor Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Sharrott of the Bangor base ball team will coach the team and it seems as if we might make a good record in the field next spring. Let every man in college support the team *with his pocket book* as well as by sentiments.

As a review of our work on the foot ball gridiron this year, we cannot claim having done much, not pretending to have a 'varsity team, as the Athletic Association felt too poor to engage a coach. There has been

some interest in the game, and the freshmen have done much to help it on. They have had two elevens in the field this fall, a second eleven to play the first eleven. They have played two games with the Foxcroft team, a team averaging fifteen pounds more to a man than the freshman team. In the first game they were defeated 4 to 0; the second game was a tie, but would undoubtedly have resulted in a victory for the freshmen but for the nature of the grounds. They have tried to arrange games with the Bowdoin freshmen, Colby freshmen and the Bangor High School but have failed to do so. Summing up all the facts, we have had an exceptionally strong freshman team and we think that we have a bright future before us for the ensuing year, when with a good foot ball coach, we shall be able to put a 'varsity team into the field which can cope successfully with the other college teams in the state.

There is some talk of having a base ball league in college next spring between the different courses, having three teams, one from those in the civil engineering course, one from the mechanical engineering course, and one from the course in chemistry. If such a scheme can be carried out, lots of sport would be derived from the games, as well as good practice.



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