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# The Cadet March 1895

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME IX.

MARCH, 1895.

No. 8.

## THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

*George P. Merrill, '79.*



NY article scale now being carried out, was not dealing with a part of the original scheme, but has the work- been an outcome of various forces, ings of the both internal and external. In 1846, National an act of Congress, transferring to the Museum custody of the Smithsonian Institution must neces- the "National Cabinet of Curiosities" sarily in- at that time deposited in the United States Patent Office building, set in motion the forces of which the present organization is the outcome. This act provided that "all objects of art and foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging, or hereinafter to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington," should be delivered to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and together with new material obtained by gift, exchange or purchase should be so arranged and classified as to best facilitate their examination and study. Subsequently a supplementary act was passed by which the National Museum became the authorized place of deposit for all objects of natural history, mineralogy, geology, archæology, ethnology, etc., belonging to the United States, or collected by the Coast and Interior Surveys,

clude references to the Smithsonian Institution, and it may therefore be well to first indicate briefly the exact relationship of these two organizations, before proceeding to a more detailed description of the first named. The Smithsonian Institution, it will be remembered, owes its existence to the munificence of James Smithson, an Englishman, who dying in 1829, left in trust to the United States, property which with accrued interest now amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The specific purpose of the bequest was, in the language of the testator, to establish at the National Capital "an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The details of the organization perfected to carry out these plans need not be dwelt upon here, excepting so far as they relate to the National Museum. Suffice it to say that a museum on the

the Geological Survey, or by any other parties for the Government of the United States, when no longer needed for the investigations in progress. In 1857 the collections above referred to as being deposited in the Patent Office building, were removed to the Smithsonian building, having been accepted by the Board of Regents on condition that the necessary appropriations for their preservation should be continued by Congress, it not being felt that the income from the original Smithsonian fund could legitimately be diverted for this purpose. The governing board of the Museum is, then, the same as that of the Smithsonian, and consists of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Commissioner of Patents and a Board of Regents which has for members the Vice President and Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate, a like number of the House of Representatives and six other persons, not members of Congress, two of whom are residents of the city of Washington.

As at present constituted, this Board of Regents is as follows:

Melville Fuller, Chancellor.

A. E. Stevenson, Vice President United States.

J. S. Morrill, Vermont.

S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

George Gray, Delaware.

Jos. Wheeler, Alabama.

W. C. P. Breckenridge, Kentucky.

R. R. Hill, Illinois.

Henry Copper, Pennsylvania.

Gardiner C. Hubbard, Washington, D. C.

A. D. White, New York.

J. B. Henderson, Washington, D. C.

W. P. Johnston, Louisiana.

The direct control of the Museum

is intrusted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution who is *ex-officio* its director, and who is aided by a corps of assistants for whose actions he is responsible to the regents. Under the first Secretary, Joseph Henry, the immediate care of the Museum fell upon the then Assistant Secretary, S. F. Baird. Under Prof. Baird as Secretary, and the present Secretary, S. P. Langley, the immediate direction has fallen upon Dr. G. Brown Goode, whose official title is Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, In Charge United States National Museum. It is to the last named, more than to any one man, that is due the credit of the present magnificent organization.

The collections forming the nucleus of the National Museum, as transferred by the acts of Congress above noted, were naturally small and from the present standpoint seem almost insignificant. As now constituted the collections comprise, in the order of their acquisition, the following materials:

(1.) The natural history and anthropological collections, accumulated since 1850 by the efforts of the officers and correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2.) Collections which have resulted from explorations carried on more or less directly under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

(3.) Collections which have been obtained through the courtesy of the Department of State and the co-operation of the United States ministers and consuls.

(4.) Collections which have been obtained by naval expeditions, such as the Wilkes exploring expedition,

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the Perry expedition to Japan, and nations, thirty in number, which participated in the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876.

(5.) Collections made by scientific officers of Government surveys, such as the Pacific railroad survey, the Mexican boundary survey, and the surveys carried on by the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army.

(14.) The industrial collections given by numerous manufacturing and commercial houses of Europe and America at the time of the Philadelphia Exhibition and subsequently.

(15.) The material received in exchange for duplicate specimens, from museums in Europe and America, at the time of the Philadelphia Exhibition and subsequently.

(6.) Collections made by officers of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, stationed in remote regions.

(7.) Collections obtained by the U. S. Geological Survey.

(8.) Collections made by officers of the U. S. Fish Commission.

(9.) Collections resulting from expeditions conducted by other departments of the United States Government.

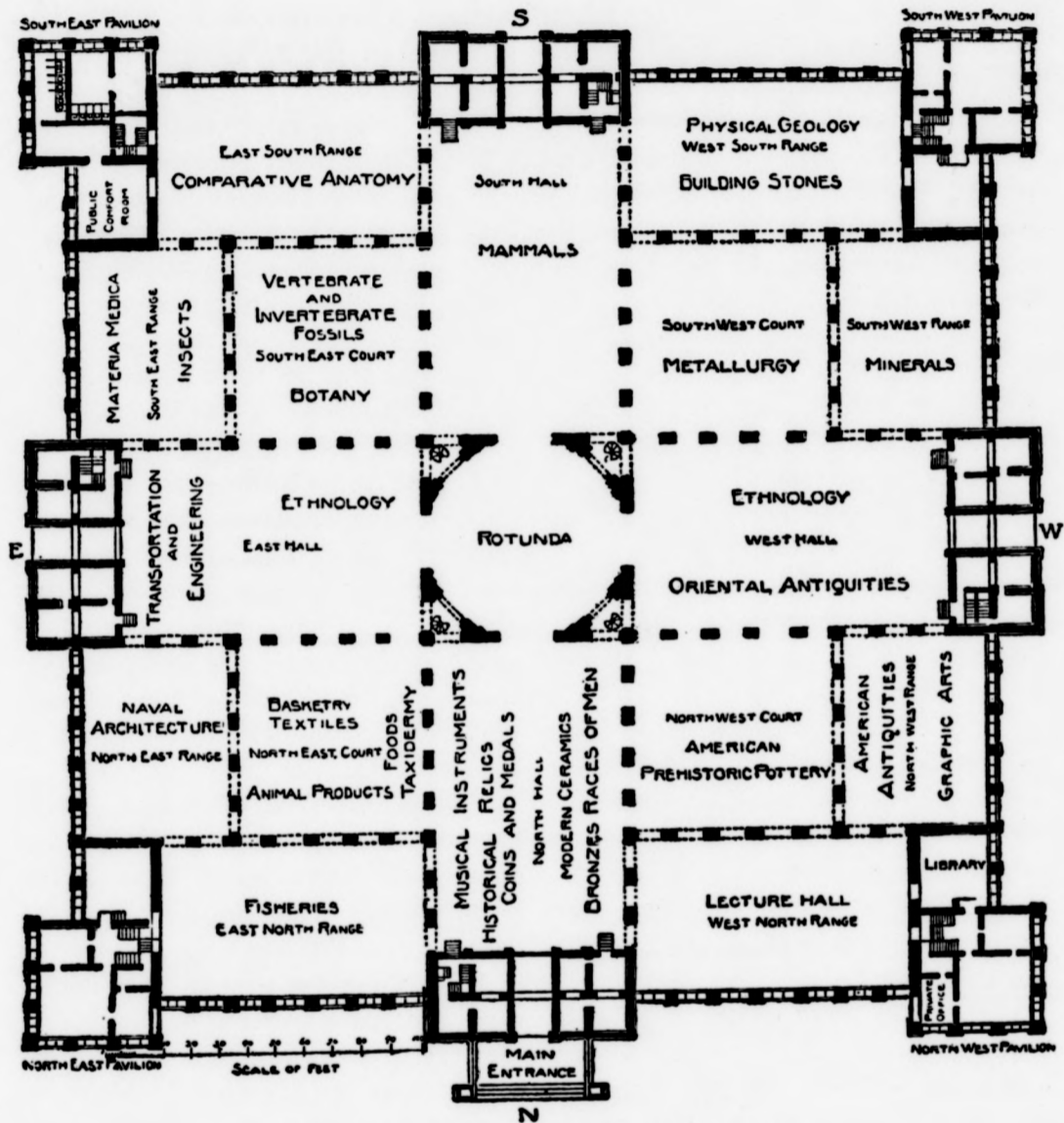
(10.) Collections resulting from explorations carried on by the Smithsonian Institution in connection with educational institutions or commercial establishments.

(11.) Collections resulting from explorations conducted by private individuals.

(12.) The collections made by the United States to illustrate the animal and mineral resources, the fisheries, and the ethnology of the native races of the country on the occasion of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876; the fishery collections displayed by the United States at the International Fisheries Exhibitions at Berlin in 1880 and at London in 1883, and the collections obtained from various local expositions—as, for instance, the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1884 and 1885, the Cincinnati Exposition in 1887, and the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

(13.) The collections given by the governments of the several foreign

ent later, the space is already vastly



GROUND PLAN OF NATIONAL MUSEUM.

over-crowded and there is immediate need of another building of twice the capacity of the present one.

In order to insure the proper care and installation of the materials, the Museum is divided into departments, at the head of each of which is a Curator who is immediately responsible to the Assistant Secretary, and who is a recognized authority regarding such matters as come under his control. To each department are attached assistant curators, aids, clerks, copyists, preparators, taxidermists or laborers, as the exigencies of

the case demand, to assist in carrying out the work. As at present organized, the scientific force is divided up as below, only the heads of the departments being mentioned. By an honorary curator is to be understood one who serves without pay:—

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND INDUSTRIES:  
Dr. G. Brown Goode, Honorary Curator.

This is divided into eleven sections, as below:—

- (1.) *Materia Medica*: Dr. William S. Dixon, U. S. Navy, Honorary Curator.
- (2.) *Animal Products*: Mr. R. Edward Earll, Acting Curator.

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- (3.) *Naval Architecture*: Capt. J. W. Collins, U. S. Fish Commission, Honorary Curator.
- (4.) *Fisheries*: Capt. J. W. Collins, U. S. Fish Commission, Honorary Curator.
- (5.) *Foods*: Prof. W. O. Atwater, Department of Agriculture, Honorary Curator.
- (6.) *Historical Collections, Coins and Medals*: Mr. A. Howard Clark, Curator.
- (7.) *Transportation and Engineering*: Mr. J. E. Watkins, Honorary Curator.
- (8.) *Oriental Antiquities*: Prof. Paul Haupt, Johns Hopkins University, Honorary Curator; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Johns Hopkins University, Assistant Curator.
- (9.) *Graphic Arts*: Mr. S. R. Koehler, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Curator.
- (10.) *Forestry*: Dr. B. E. Fernow, Department of Agriculture, Honorary Curator.
- (11.) *Physical Apparatus*: Mr. W. C. Winlock, Smithsonian Institution, Honorary Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY: Prof. Otis T. Mason, Curator; Mr. Walter Hough, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN PREHISTORIC POTTERY: Mr. William H. Holmes, Bureau of Ethnology, Honorary Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF PREHISTORIC ANTHROPOLOGY: Mr. Thomas Wilson, Curator; Mr. E. P. Upham, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MAMMALS: Mr. Frederick W. True, Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF BIRDS: Mr. Robert Ridgway, Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF BIRDS' EGGS: Capt. C. E. Bendire, U. S. Army, Honorary Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS: Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHES: Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, U. S. Fish Commission, Honorary Curator; Mr. Barton A. Bean, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE FOSSILS: Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College, Honorary Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF MOLLUSKS: Dr. William H. Dall, U. S. Geological Survey, Honorary Curator; Dr. R. E. C. Stearns, Adjunct Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF INSECTS: Dr. C. V. Riley, Department of Agriculture, Honorary Curator; Mr. Martin L. Linell, Aid.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE INVERTEBRATES: Mr. Richard Rathbun, U. S. Fish

Commission, Honorary Curator; Mr. James E. Benedict, Assistant Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY: Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF PALEONTOLOGY: Mr. C. D. Walcott, U. S. Geological Survey, Honorary Curator; Mr. Charles Schuchert, Assistant Curator.

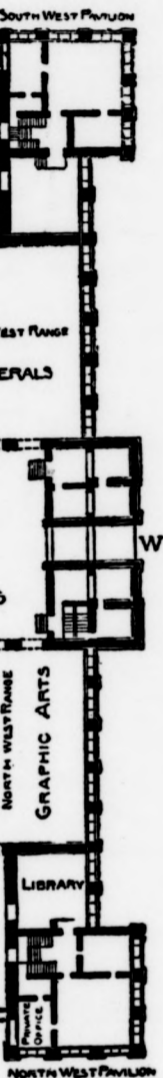
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY: Mr. L. V. Coville, Honorary Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS: Prof. F. W. Clarke, Chief Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey, Honorary Curator; Mr. William S. Yeates, Assistant Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY: Dr. George P. Merrill, Curator; Mr. W. H. Newhall, Aid.

It is impossible by figures alone to convey any tangible idea of the relative importance of these various departments since there is such a vast discrepancy in size and value of the various specimens themselves. This may readily be understood without illustration. Nevertheless the figures given below are not without interest as showing the actual number of individual objects now forming the collections.

| Name of Department.                                  | Year 1891-92. |
|--|---------------|
| Arts and Industries:                                 |               |
| Materia Medica,                                      | 6,290         |
| Foods,   | 1,111         |
| Textiles,  | 3,288         |
| Fisheries,   | 10,080        |
| Animal products,                                     | 2,994         |
| Graphic arts,  | 1,174         |
| Transportation and engineering,                      | 1,737         |
| Naval architecture,                                  | 600           |
| Historical relics, coins, medals, paper money, etc., | 28,390        |
| Musical instruments,                                 | 636           |
| Modern pottery, porcelain and bronzes,               | 3,232         |
| Paints and dyes,                                     | 197           |
| Physical apparatus,                                  | 273           |
| Oils and gums, and chemical products,                | 1,112         |
| Domestic animals,                                    | 103           |
| Ethnology,   | 512,871       |
| American aboriginal pottery,                         | 32,305        |
| Oriental antiquities,                                | 3,487         |
| Prehistoric anthropology,                            | 137,087       |
| Mammals (skins and alcoholics),                      | 10,387        |
| Birds,   | 68,416        |



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| Birds' eggs and nests,               | 55,260    |
| Reptiles and Batrachians,            | 30,939    |
| Fishes,                              | 129,218   |
| Vertebrate fossils,                  | 1,582     |
| Mollusks,                            | 482,725   |
| Insects,                             | 646,500   |
| Marine invertebrates,                | 533,879   |
| Comparative anatomy :                |           |
| Osteology and anatomy,               | 12,555    |
| Paleozoic fossils,                   | 93,839    |
| Mesozoic fossils,                    | 82,853    |
| Genozoic fossils (included with mol- |           |
| lusk).                               |           |
| Fossil plants,                       | 110,685   |
| Recent plants,                       | 134,001   |
| Minerals,                            | 48,357    |
| Lithology and physical geology, }    | *35,787   |
| Metallurgy and economic geology }    |           |
| Living animals,                      | .....     |
|                                      | 3,223,941 |

Although no money is appropriated directly by Congress for the purchase of materials, nevertheless the number of annual additions to the collections are very large, during the fiscal year 1891-1892 alone some 228,249 specimens being received from the various sources above indicated, and during 1893-94 some 151,597. Naturally but a comparatively small portion of these are of great value, and many indeed are actually worthless. For many years it has been the custom of the Institution to put up into "sets" such of its accumulated duplicate material as seemed suitable and distribute it among such museums, schools, colleges, or private workers as seemed most deserving. The Maine State College has more than once profited by this custom.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, over 32,000 specimens were thus distributed and since 1871 over 370,000. The Museum thus brings itself in contact with institutions of learning all over the country and enables

smaller museums to obtain materials otherwise quite beyond their reach, as well as to systematize their collections. The Museum sells nothing; everything is disposed of through a system of exchanges, or, under certain conditions as a direct gift.

The National Museum, as at present organized, fulfils a threefold function. (1st.) It is a museum of record in which are preserved the type materials of numerous past investigations. (2nd.) It is a museum of research, and (3rd) an educational museum. The duties of the heads of its various departments are likewise threefold and he is most successful who carries out all the functions equally and impartially. How far the workers are successful in making it a museum of record, or educational, can only be ascertained from a personal inspection. What is done in the way of research can be in part ascertained through a perusal of its publications. I say in part, since much research is necessary in order to identify materials incidental to properly grouping and labelling for exhibition purposes. Nevertheless a fair idea of the mental activity of the scientific staff may be gained by a perusal of the following works, which aside from individual publications in book form include a large share of their writings :

Bulletin of the United States National Museum; Proceedings of the United States National Museum; Reports of the Smithsonian Institution and U. S. National Museum; Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections; Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge; Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution; Reports of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries; Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission; also occasionally in the reports of other

\* This number has since been increased to over 60,000, while the totals for the entire museum has been increased to over 3,300,000.

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scientific departments of the government.

Of the above, the Proceedings of the National Museum form the most ready and rapid means of publication and are issued in parts, each paper being issued independently, and at the end of the year the entire number of papers being issued in the form of a bound volume. There have thus far been issued sixteen volumes of these "Proceedings" comprising altogether some 10,000 pp. and 46 bulletins. The publications of the Museum it should be stated are not sold, but distributed gratuitously. Owing, however, to the large demand, a demand which in most cases exceeds the supply several times over, much discrimination has to be exercised, and as a rule special publications are sent only to those private individuals

who are known to be active workers, or specially interested in any line of work. Some 1,900 copies of the Proceedings are annually distributed to the libraries of the United States, and 300 copies to foreign institutions. The annual reports have a much wider distribution.

How far the Museum meets the wants of the general public may be best learned by an inspection of the gate keepers' tally of visitors. From these figures it appears that the annual number of visitors is ever on the increase, and during the fiscal year ending June, 1894, amounted to 195,748, or a little over 625 per day. The building it should be stated is open to the public every day in the year, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.



George Augustus Sala once said he would think himself safe in betting a five-pound note that not more than one person out of a score could tell correctly, off-hand, in what way the hour four is represented on a watch or clock-dial. Most people, without looking, would say IV, instead of IIII. And why should it not be IV? Well, here is the story. The first clock which kept anything like accurate time was constructed by a certain Henry Vick, in 1370. It was made to the order of Charles V. of France, who was called "The Wise." Wise he certainly was in some respects, but he did not know everything, though he liked to pretend that he did. When Vick brought him his clock, he looked closely at its movements for some time. "Yes, it works very well," he said at length, "but you have the figures on the dial wrong." "Surely not, your

Majesty," said Vick. "Yes, that four should be four ones." "You are wrong, your Majesty." "I am never wrong," thundered the king. "Take it away and correct the mistake." Vick did as commanded, and so to this day we have IIII, when we should really have IV.

Mr. Gladstone's favorite book lately has been "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," by Ian Maclaren, the *nom de plume* of a popular preacher in Liverpool. Talking at Hawarden the other day with a Scottish member, Mr. Gladstone said: "I have lately read with peculiar pleasure and profound admiration some sketches of Scottish life by a countryman of yours. I consider all remarkable, some exceedingly beautiful. They are not of equal merit, and, perhaps, I like best the one entitled, 'The Country Doctor.' But the whole collection is charming."

## SIGHT-SEEING IN WASHINGTON.

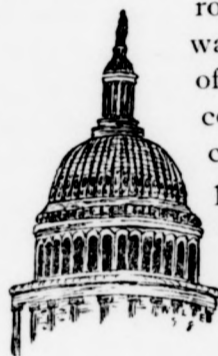
*L. R. Folsom, '95.*



THE first thing which attracts the attention of the visitor on arriving at the Capital is its great difference in many ways, from all of the large cities that he may have visited in this country. One who has been used to the narrow, crooked streets of Boston would surely get lost while crossing Pennsylvania Avenue. The extreme quietness of the city as compared with other cities is astonishing. Most of the people one meets do not seem to be in any particular hurry, but walk along as coolly and unconcernedly as if they were, every one of them, "bound" for a formal reception. There is not a particle of that hurry-flurry, headlong rush which makes one think, when he is walking on Washington street or Broadway, that every one is trying to catch a train, and that that train is the last one for several days. However, as there are comparatively no manufacturing interests, except law manufacturing, and a great many of the people are connected in some way or other with the "departments," where the hours are short and the labors easy, there is no reason to expect hurried people.

The visitor whose time is somewhat limited is at a loss to know what building to visit first. Probably he will decide either on the capitol or the Washington monument. Knowing that from the dome of the capitol we could get nearly as good a view of

the city and surrounding country, we went there first. As we entered the rotunda our attention was attracted by a party of ladies who were escorted by a guide who could apparently repeat the whole history of the United States backward, without the slightest inconvenience. What



attracted us, however, was that this group of ladies were standing about four "files" deep and first one and then another of the ladies would step forward onto a certain square (the floor is laid in squares), and as the lady stood on that square, the guide, who stood some forty or fifty feet diagonally away, would bend his head and look that way and move his lips, whereupon the lady would nod, smile, and step back. Our party had for a moment a heated discussion as to who was crazy, the guide, the ladies, or both. Our great anxiety was soon relieved by a bystander, who told us that the guide was illustrating the acoustic properties of the floor. Though the guide was forty feet from the ladies and whispered so low that in any other direction he could not be heard ten feet, yet it sounded as clear and distinct to the lady standing on the square as it would had he been at her elbow.

Probably every one who reads this article has pictured to themselves many times just how the House of Representatives should look. Mayhap my

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picture was grander than others are, walls and ceiling are covered with painting and fresco work done by the best artists in the country.

The floor of the house has more the appearance of an over-crowded school room than anything else. We looked around and found Tom Reed's seat and sat down in it for a minute—not all of us at once, of course. It had an inspiring effect on us for we all got up and agreed to vote for Tom for President. The Senate chamber being occupied by so many less than the

House has much larger desks and has an air of spaciousness and dignity well becoming the upper branch of the Congress of the United States.

Probably the most impressive sight in Washington is the Supreme Court. Altho' the Court was not in session and the desks, chairs, etc., were covered to protect them from the dust, yet the very air which pervades the room affects one with a sense of profound dignity. Here the great Chief Justice—Marshall, Story, Taney—have delivered opinions which for scholarship and strength of argument have never been surpassed. We had only time to visit one more room in the capitol, the President's room. This room is where the President goes at the end of a session to sign bills and transact other important business. This is one of the most beautifully decorated rooms in America.



W.L.L.

A building which is very interesting to every one, especially such people as were not blessed by being born with the proverbial spoon in their mouths, is that in which the Bureau of Printing and Engraving is situated—in more common words “where they make the money.” We arrived at that building at the noon hour while the employees were at lunch and they would not allow us to go in until work began, I s'pose because we looked as if it would take the whole gang to watch us. After waiting some time our party was put under the charge of a very stately and dignified lady who conducted us through the different rooms and explained to us at the rate of 350 words per minute all that we saw and a great deal more which we didn't see. In fact, I was so dazed by trying to crowd so much into my head in so short a time that it took me several minutes to recover my senses after leaving the building. I found out one or two things, though: The paper is made in Massachusetts; if a sheet is lost it has to be accounted for; if it is not accounted for—well, it seems as if she said the employees were either hung or kept on bread and water a week, but I dare not assert which; the paper is brought to Washington; it is large enough for four bills; the die is cast, or something of that sort; the sheet is four

bills; they are not money; they will for nearly a minute, then with a deep be money when they have been taken drawn breath turned and walked to the treasurer's department and his away.

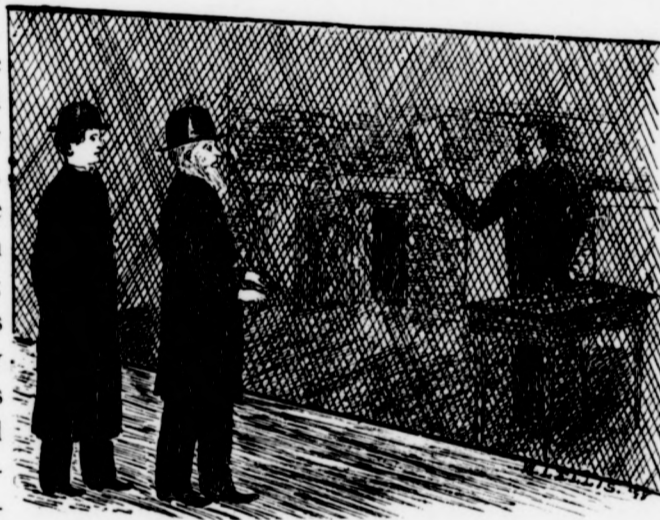
seal is printed thereon; two million Our guide in the treasury building dollars are printed every day; they seemed very much in a hurry and are packed in bundles of four thousand each; they are all accounted for acted as if he thought four or five hundred millions of dollars a common before any employe can leave the sight to us poor countrymen. In the building; and a great many more vaults there are stored, besides the things too numerous to mention. bonds, notes, etc., about four thousand

From here we went to the treasury sand tons of silver dollars, that is, department. Here, after the seal has they are called silver dollars, while in been printed on them, the sheets are fact they are worth only about forty-cut into four parts and we have the five cents each. In a room not far from

bills ready for circulation. The bills are all counted over twice by the counters, who are the most expert in the country; these counters count many thousand bills per day and scarcely, if ever, make a mistake. An ordinary business

man would hardly be able to make sure that there were a hundred bills in a certain package while one of these lady counters would count a package of four thousand.

As we passed before one of the vaults a man stepped up to the grating and held up to our view a small package about an inch thick. "What is that?" exclaimed an old fellow who was walking along with us. "A package of the bonds of the last issue," said the man. "A good many thousand dollars in it, ain't the'?" "Only four million." The old fellow stared in open-mouthed astonishment



"\$4,000,000 OF BONDS!"

the vaults is a machine which is used to destroy old bills. This machine has a spheroidal shape, the diameter being, I should judge, about eleven feet. Inside are many sharp knives which turn very rapidly and

quickly reduce the bills to pulp. The opening through which the bills are put is locked with three padlocks. The key to one is carried by the Secretary of the Treasury, the second by the Comptroller, and the third by the First Assistant Secretary. At a certain hour these three men go there and each is watched by the other two as he performs his part of the work of putting in the bills. After the pulp is taken out it is used for various purposes. Some of it is made into paper weights, toy banks and other trinkets, and we will hear peddlers telling that such a thing was made from twenty

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dollar bills. The guide said that shop," in other words his office. As often people who were looking into I was introduced he said, "Ah! Mr. the vaults acted as if they would like Folsom, I am rather familiar with that to do nothing else but stay and gaze name." He made some other passing at those millions of dollars which were remarks and I was almost determined just beyond their reach. I don't think to ask him for an office on the strength it was a personal remark, however. of my name when some impatient fellow behind gave me a push and I made my exit rather hurriedly.

The Smithsonian Institute and National Museum contain so many interesting things that it would be impossible, within the limited space of this article, to describe what they are. One should not think of visiting those places unless they have, at least, a whole day at their disposal. Here are stored relics of persons and events which are so interwoven with our history that they make a part of it. The sight of the personal belongings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and others of our great men awaken in our breasts such patriotic feelings as never before moved us. Eli Whitney's cotton-gin, the first locomotive, and a great many other things of which we have read and wondered at, are gazed upon with feelings of awe and admiration.

One day we received word that the President would receive us at one o'clock. About a hundred and fifty of us went to the White House and we had a very pleasant visit. We went into the famous East Room where receptions are held, but after a few minutes we received word that the President was too busy to come down and that he would, as he expressed it, receive us in his "work-

As my friend and myself were going to the depot we passed a cut rate ticket office, and as our finances were rather low we went in and got tickets to New York. I looked mine over and it seemed all right so I was quite elated. Soon after the train started I looked my ticket over again more closely and found it was second class. It happened, however, that there were no second class cars on that train so the conductor said not a word. After leaving Philadelphia another conductor came along and I very quickly discovered that there *were* second class cars on *that* train. Of course it is quite pleasant to be ordered into the "second car back," but when I inquired what the difference was and paid it, the laugh was on the other side. "Haste makes waste," in other words, look at your ticket when you buy it.



## GLADSTONE'S FORTUNE.

*Frank Damon.*

WHEN that wonderful young old man who, from the time of his election to the English House of Commons sixty-three years ago, has served his country and his queen with the utmost loyalty, laid down the reins of power of his own free will and, threatened with a loss of sight, made way for one younger in years as Premier of the Kingdom, one felt as if it might be the last time his voice would be heard thundering at his opponents in the Commons or perhaps making those diplomatic answers that meant much or nothing—usually nothing satisfactory.

But it seems that even in all those years we had not yet become acquainted with Gladstone, as was demonstrated by the announcement made a short time ago, that he would resume his seat in the House and vote on measures the same as of old. This announcement which went over the world, causing surprise and admiration, furnished a theme for many a conversation. It was in one of these talks that the question was put to the writer: "Is Mr. Gladstone worth much, and what is the source of his income?" These questions were so American, and so very much like us all, that the writer, assuming that most of the readers of this magazine are American, has ventured, after some little time spent in looking up the matter, to give the answer here.

Gladstone came of a race of merchants; he was not ashamed of it and doubtless meant every word of one of his great speeches made in Liverpool,

I think, early in the seventies, when he said: "I certainly do not know why English commerce should not pride itself on its old families in which the calling of the merchant has descended from father to son. Elsewhere this has been made a matter of honor. Why should it not be so with us? It is a subject for sadness and reproach to see wealthy merchants blush at mention of their business and deny the source of their fortune. Neither my brother nor myself will ever do that. His sons walk in his footsteps and I am proud to say that my son is a merchant as was father and as is yet my brother."

Not very much of snobbery in that. The family seems to have been founded by one William Gladstone, a small brewer of Biggar, who died sometime about 1728, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. One of these sons left eleven children, of which one was Thomas Gladstone, who had sixteen children. He was engaged in the grain trade and succeeded in amassing property enough to leave each a modest fortune. His oldest son, John, the father of William Ewart, was born in 1763 in Leith and received a good education for that time. He first entered the office of his father, but in 1784 he entered the employ of Corrie & Co., one of the most important firms in Liverpool. He early gave evidence of the great ability he possessed as a financier.

In those days communication across the Atlantic was a matter of weeks instead of seconds as at present, and

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one year when the grain crop of Europe had failed, Corrie & Co. saw the enormous profits to be derived from an importation of grain from America, so they sent John Gladstone, followed by twenty-four ships, to purchase wheat and send it home. Almost the whole capital of the firm was at stake in this enterprise and we can imagine the feelings of young Gladstone when on his arrival here he found the crop a partial failure and that he could not buy enough wheat for a single cargo. The fate of the firm seemed to be in his hands and they proved to be good hands, for though he could not send back a fortune, he decided, after a flying trip through the principal markets of this country, to load his vessels with sugar, cotton and coffee, thus averting the financial disaster which seemed inevitable, and realizing a very fair profit. The communication thus opened with the planters continued until the firm of Corrie & Co. became one of the best known to the Southern States. A few years after this the other members of the firm retired with large fortunes, leaving John Gladstone at the head of this powerful firm. He took in with him one by one, as the business grew, his brothers until eight brothers made up the firm of Gladstone & Co.—greater than its predecessor and ranking as one of the leading firms of the world.

At this time one of the most lucrative branches of commerce was the slave trade, and during the time from 1795 to 1804 the vessels owned in Liverpool carried no less than 323,770 slaves from Africa to America and other places. Among the others who fattened their pocket-books and calmed their consciences by saying that the development of America would be retarded without slaves, was John Gladstone, who not only carried slaves but also owned them in large numbers on his plantation in Demerara, and who saw year by year his fortune growing larger and larger. It is not strange under these circumstances, then, to find him on record, after his election to Parliament, as a vigorous opponent to the Emancipation Bill. His great commercial success and immense fortune and other facts had made many enemies for him who had no mercy when they could make a home thrust. He was held up as one of those monsters who worked slaves cruelly, and even Lord Howick, evidently misinformed, cited his name in the House of Commons as "one of those whose inhuman treatment of the blacks had brought shame upon England." By this speech Lord Howick roused a sleeping lion and that lion was the newly elected member from Newark, William Ewart Gladstone, whose first speech was a triumphant vindication of his father. The Emancipation Bill was passed, however, and John Gladstone received his part of the £20,000,000 indemnity given the planters, which he at once invested in Liverpool real estate which has doubled and trebled and so on in value.

Under these circumstances of birth and training we should expect the young man who took the highest honors at Eton and Oxford and who at twenty-three years of age was elected to the House of Commons by the influence of the Duke of Newcastle, to be at least a firm tory if not a leader on that side instead of the great liberal leader who has four times, 1868, 1880, 1886, 1892, been the Prime Minister of the realm and who now at the age of eighty-six is to take his place again on deck and be one of the crew who navigates the grand old English Ship of State onward in her course.

May the time be far distant when we shall in truth say "his work is done."

## ANOTHER VICTIM OF OUR NEGLECT.

**O**UT of sight, out of mind," is true of almost every one, great or small, with us money-getting Americans, and men whose remains the French would entomb in the Pantheon, or the English in their Westminster Abbey, we, unless they have *money*—never mind! about genius—too often let them lie in the Potter's Field, unmarked and untended. Such was the fate, for many years, of the resting place of America's greatest colorist, John Vanderlyn, who died in Kingston, N. Y., on Sept. 24, 1854, penniless and unmourned.



JOHN VANDERLYN.

His life, like that of many of the greatest geniuses of the world, was a checkered one. He was born in Kingston, Oct. 15, 1775. His father was a sign painter and he early exhibited a taste for drawing. After receiving an Academical education in Kingston Academy, he went to New

York, where he entered the store of Thomas Barrow, an art dealer. After studying some time with Archibald Robertson, the famous drawing master, he entered the studio of Gilbert Stuart, the eminent portrait painter. While there he painted the portrait of Col. Aaron Burr, his friend and benefactor, and of Egbert Benson, which were much admired by those who saw them. He was compelled soon after this to leave the studio of Stuart on account of financial straits, but Burr soon relieved him by authorizing him to draw on his stepson, Mr. J. B. Prevost, for the necessary funds to complete his education. Vanderlyn thereupon resumed his studies with Gilbert Stuart, and while there made copies of several of Stuart's most famous paintings, among which was that of Washington.

Among the famous pictures painted by Vanderlyn while in Stuart's studio are the two portraits of Aaron Burr, seen in our histories. He also painted the famous portrait of Burr's idolized daughter, Theodosia, which was until a short time before her death in possession of his niece, Katherine Vanderlyn, but was sold by her and has now disappeared in some private gallery.

During the autumn of 1796 Vanderlyn, under the patronage of Aaron Burr, went abroad to study. He had outstripped his famous master, Stuart, and must needs now study the "old masters" in the famous art schools of Paris. He remained abroad until 1801, when he returned to America, and during the following year made sketches of Niagara, the first ever

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made, showing the entire falls from studio and painted from sketches both the American and Canadian made while in Paris, the panorama of sides. These sketches he took to "Napoleon in the Gardens of Versailles." To exhibit this gorgeous engraved. The engravings at once panoramic view he leased from the commanded a very high price and City of New York, where the open reached a great sale. They are very square now is near the Registrar's scarce now, and are worth a fabulous Office, and built the circular building price. The original sketches of Niagara known as the Rotunda, which is yet ara Vanderyn presented to the British remembered by many old New York- Museum, where they now are. ers. When his lease ran out the city

Accompanied by Washington All- refused to renew it and after years of ston, the South Carolinian, himself a fruitless effort to compel the city to peerless artist, Vanderlyn again jour- pay him for the buildings he had to neyed to Paris. Arriving there dur- succumb for the want of means. ing the most turbulent period of the For many years he resided in a sway of the Directory, his nature hotel, which stood almost on the spot became imbued with the zeal for his- where he was born just before the torical subjects which had fired the Revolutionary war, and whence he hearts of the French painters, and in had departed when but a boy to study 1803 he executed his first historical and to gain fame in foreign lands, painting, a representation of the where Emperors, Kings, Empresses "Murder of Jane McCrea." This and Queens had lavished their gold upon him and worshipped at the painting has since become well known shrine of his genius. At last he had to every school boy in the United returned to his native land, and after States, because from it have been many vicissitudes drifted back to his copied the pictures which illustrate native village, a wreck from too much in the school histories that atrocious fame and looking and lingering too event.

In 1805 Vanderlyn went to Rome, long at the wine cup, in whose depths where he executed the famous paint- lurked poverty and degradation for ing, "Caius Marius Seated Among him. On Sept. 24, 1852, alone in his the Ruins of Carthage." This was room, with no one to comfort him or exhibited in Paris in 1808 and Bona- speak a kind word, he died.

barte, then First Consul, awarded Vanderlyn is best known to Ameri- Vanderlyn the first gold medal for cans by his painting on one of the that year. Vanderlyn remained in panels of the rotunda of the Capitol Europe until 1816, painting many at Washington. He offered Congress famous pictures, among which were at one time to cover the panels with portraits of the Empress Josephine historical subjects at a nominal price, Beauharnais before she was divorced but it rejected his offer. In later by Napoleon, and of the beautiful years he was commissioned to do the Queen Louisa of Prussia. He also work and began with the "Landing executed his celebrated painting, one of Columbus," which he painted in of the most exquisite extant, of "The Paris, taking seven years to complete Sleeping Ariadne." Returning to the work. Now this great painting New York in 1816 he established a has become as familiar as a household

word to millions of Americans, as the engraving of it has been placed on our bank bills. This great painting is the gem of the rotunda, alongside of which Jonathan Trumbull's pictures, which surround it immediately, show their florid and faulty coloring and technique.



#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND THE SEVEN PLANS PROPOSED FOR RELIEF.

ONE of the most important, if not *the* most important question with which we as a nation have to deal at the present time is that one of our financial affairs. Our standing financially brings confidence or the most troublesome unrest, directly or indirectly, in all walks or conditions of life, as it is either stable or tottering. The present condition of affairs, whatever may have been the causes leading to it, is such as to make some relief imperative. We present below briefly the seven principal plans proposed and will let our readers decide for themselves which seems to offer the best solution.

Senator Sherman's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at discretion for coin at not less than par the kinds of bonds authorized in the Redemption act of 1875, or coupons or registered bonds of small denomination bearing not more than 3 per cent. interest, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after five years. In lieu of any of these bonds, the Secretary is authorized at his discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable in coin after five years at the Treasury of United States, in denomination from \$20 to \$100, to bear interest at 3 per cent. The bill allows banks to issue to the par value of their bonds, an inducement to increase circulation.

Senator Vest's bill provides that all Treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed and an equal amount of notes payable in standard gold and silver coin issued instead, no denomination lower than \$10, and to be legal tender for all debts. When the reserve is more than \$100,000,000 the Secretary, in his discretion, may redeem gold certificates now out in either gold or silver coin. National banks may not issue bank notes or currency. The Secretary is required to have coined as fast as possible the silver purchased under the Sherman act, including the seigniorage.

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Senator Jones' bill authorizes the issue of \$500,000,000 of 3 per cent. thirty-year bonds. The bill permits national banks to take out circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited: reduces the circulation tax to one-fourth of 1 per cent., and forbids banks to retire circulation without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and the issue of certificates of deposits of gold coin. Provision is made for the cancellation of United States and Treasury notes when the total paper circulation exceeds that existing when the bill becomes a law. Silver bullion deposited by any citizen is to be coined into standard dollars and paid for in such dollars at the London price of bullion.

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Senator McPherson's bill provides bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds for which are to be paid in gold, and are the purpose of carrying into effect the Resumption act of 1875, the bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. The silver seigniorage is to be coined to the amount of \$55,000,000, to be paid out for public expenses as needed, but nothing in the bill shall change the law relating to Treasury notes now outstanding. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in lieu of the issue of bonds, to require half of the customs duties to be paid in gold, gold certificates or United States Government notes. All national banks are to be allowed to issue currency to the full par value of the bonds deposited.

to be used both for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the Government and the redemption of United States and Treasury notes. The bill also provides for the issuance of bank notes to take the place of the Treasury notes in such way as not to produce a contraction of the currency. In the interest of silver, the bill provides for its unlimited coinage under the condition that the holder of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined into silver dollars. The bill also provides for the withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks, Treasury notes and national bank notes below \$20.

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Senator Smith introduced in the Senate and advocated a bill proposing a non-partisan currency commission, to be composed of four Senators and four Representatives elected to the next Congress, to be appointed by the Vice-President and Speaker, and four men chosen from civil life by the President, no more than two of each class to be of the same party. The commission is to elect a chairman from its members, and is to report to Congress by the second Monday of next December. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell \$500,000,000 of ten-year bonds, which are to bear not more than 3 per cent. interest, to pay current deficiencies in the revenue.

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Senator Jones' (Arkansas) bill provides for the issuance of 2½ per cent.

Representatives Springer, Hall and Cox have drafted a bill which provides for a popular loan, and, with this exception is essentially the Bland bill vetoed by the President last session. It provides for the coinage of the bullion in the Treasury, making available \$54,000,000 of seigniorage, and the retirement of all small Treasury notes. This is to be proposed, if the proper approval be had, as an Administration measure. It will be remembered that Cleveland vetoed the Bland bill because of the provision retiring the Treasury notes. The President said recently, though without any special reference to this bill, and without promising concession as to any principle of the bill, that "no charge shall be made that the Administration stands in the way of a fair compromise that will tide over the Treasury emergency."

## "THE FOUR HUNDRED."

THE recent death of Ward McAllister brings to mind, among other things, the famous phrase "the Four Hundred," which has become synonymous in American ears with the most fashionable and socially exclusive set in the population of New York in particular and of other American cities and big towns in general. This phrase was coined on March 25, 1888, when there appeared in the *New York Tribune* a long interview with Ward McAllister.

The article was headed "Secrets of Ball Giving," and in its opening paragraphs it treated of Mr. McAllister's ancestry and his position in New York. When the interviewing part of the story began Mr. McAllister told of the organization of the Patriarch's Ball in 1873 and related various little episodes of interest connected with the gentlemen who were among its first subscribers. Finally he reached this point: "Society is an occupation in itself. Only a man who has a good deal of leisure and a taste for it can keep up with its demands and with what interests it. Say what you will, the modern leader of society must still have considerable of the old courtier and chevalier endowment to make a success of it. Numbers of people are introduced in fashionable society who cannot and do not make a success, and they fall out. They cannot float themselves even when some one gives them a good start. These people have not the poise, the aptitude for polite conversation, the polished and deferential manner, the infinite capacity of good humor and ability to entertain or be entertained that society demands."

He paused for a moment, and when he spoke again, lo, the famous phrase fell from his inspired lips:

"Why, there are only about four hundred people in fashionable New York society. If you go outside that number you either strike people who are not at ease in a ballroom or else make other people not at ease. See the point? Of course there are any number of the most cultivated and highly respectable, even distinguished, people outside of fashionable society.

When we give a large ball like the last New Year's ball, for eight hundred guests, we go outside of the exclusive fashionable set and invite professional men, doctors, lawyers, editors, artists and the like. But the day when fortunes admitted men to exclusive society has gone by. Twenty or thirty years ago it was otherwise."

From that point to the end Mr. McAllister talked about famous dinners and suppers in the history of New York's fashionable entertaining and also of the most captivating dishes for such feasts of the socially elect. Within a fortnight his statement about the number of persons in the fashionable set had been copied all over the Eastern part of the country, and it gradually became solidly engrafted into the popular colloquialisms of American slang and catch phrases. Mr. McAllister not long afterward, in another interview, qualified his estimate by explaining that he intended to convey the idea that there were four hundred households in the city the members of which were in fashionable society, but his qualification never got sufficient currency to kill the original estimate.

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## PROFESSOR ROGERS' LECTURE.

WE deem ourselves fortunate to be able to give to our readers a very brief outline of Prof. Rogers' lecture on "Social Conservatism," which was delivered in Bangor on Jan. 14, as one of the well known Central Club Course.

The audience, as is always true of those attending this brilliant course, represented the highest culture and refinement of that city, and it is quite enough to say that the speaker's words were received with marked consideration and elicited the warmest praise.

In opening, after referring to the recent labor struggles, etc., as being manifestations of forces at work in our social system that we cannot afford to ignore, the speaker showed why the world demands that we, because of our "unequalled national advantages and resources; as a people standing first in political capacity and general intelligence, and second to no other in wealth and power; free from the perplexities and entanglements that vex the other great nations,—should lead the way in the establishment and maintenance of social and industrial peace."

He held that it is not possible for us to close our eyes to our responsibility and said: "Every one who faces the situation must recognize its gravity and the necessity for a popular appreciation of the crisis, for in this crisis, as in every great crisis, the light must come from the fiat of the people."

After noting many of the incontrovertible evidences of this unrest, the speaker passed to some of the remedies that have been proposed to effect a cure for these evils. "The social-

ists," he said, "or the would-be thorough-going social reformers by whatever name they may be called, dream of replacing the present social system by some new state or condition from which they fondly imagine justice and happiness would surely result.

That the social structure must have its foundation in human nature, in men as they are, seems to be forgotten by these architects. They begin the building of their castles in Spain at the roof."

"Their logical methods are those of scholasticism; and to paraphrase from Macauley: 'They fill the world with great schemes and grand promises and leave it as dark and as wicked as they find it.' But to reconstruct society as to reconstruct a house, involves a more or less complete tearing down of what already exists. This tendency, or teaching of socialiam, has its effect; and its conscious and unconscious disciples, whatever may be their purpose, are fighting in the cause of anarchy against civilization shoulder to shoulder with the communists, the anarchists and the criminals."

"Social Conservatism," while fully recognizing the evils about us, holds "that the springs of social progress lie in worthy personal ambitions, and that individual effort and striving are at the basis of our civilization, and it looks for the establishment of more perfect justice and the promotion of general welfare and happiness on the basis of present social and industrial conditions."

The lecturer laid great stress on the fact that we must hold in the very

highest respect the LAW. But great industrial, or social problem, in "blind and unquestioning approval itself, I do not believe that it exists. of whatever principle or policy may Of problems in the varied and varying be involved in this, that, or the other relations between capital and labor, statute, simply simply because it is there is an abundance; but each is to in a statute, is not required of us; be considered, and solved as completely as may be, according to its that would deny progress, bind social own circumstances and conditions." life fast in the fetters of what has been; but we should be loyal to that statute because it is the LAW."

"In itself, it may be a matter of greater or lesser moment whether a certain policy shall or shall not prevail; but when and so long as that policy is embodied in a law, it is of infinite moment politically, socially, morally, that that law shall be respected. Anything else is an object lesson and an excuse for lawlessness; any other course is a part of the highway to anarchy."

Speaking of Dr. Parkhurst and those like him, who act instead of drawing ideal pictures and theorizing he said: These men "are doing infinitely more to establish the reign of truth and justice among men than all the social astrologers and topographers that the sun has ever shone upon or the moon affected." "Of the

"In regard to the matter of wages, strikes and kindred subjects, the same consideration applies; the problems are compound ones and do not admit of general solutions; but, as the different conditions of these problems more and more imperatively demand recognition, they more and more tend to create corresponding legal obligations, both through the enactments of the legislatures and the decisions and rulings of the courts." "This tendency, sustained and strengthened by such an appreciative intelligence and such a conscious sense of responsibility as will lead the people, whether capitalists or laborers, to place the welfare of society, of the Republic first and foremost, is both the great means and the great end of social conservatism."



President Seth Low of Columbia College, and his brother, Abbot Augustus Low of New York city and Brooklyn, have just built and presented to the mission station of the Episcopal Church in Wuchung, China, a hospital for the use of the mission and the people of the town. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of their father, the late Abiel Augustus Low, who was for many years one of the leading merchants in Canton. The institution will furnish accommodations for twenty-four permanent patients.

The faculty of Colorado College have taken an advance step. They will hereafter give credit for work on the college papers. The credit depends on the quality of work done.

In England, one man in 5,000 attends college; in Scotland, one in 650; in Germany, one in 213; in the United States, one in 2,000. It would seem that the standing of the colleges are inversely proportional to these members.

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## THE CADET.

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It seems hardly possible that the sessions of college have commenced after the winter vacation and that we are back at work, that is, those of us who are not away teaching, etc., yet. It will not be long now before we shall wake some fine morning of commencement week and it will dawn upon us that the curtain has dropped on another act of the comedy and the '95 troupe will retire from the stage, taking "their sheaves with them."

BUT to come down from the sublime to the practical, we are just now, in lieu of anything more startling, giving a good deal of attention to our law making and law makers. It is strange what an interest our young men can develop, under some circumstances, in matters of appropriations, etc. And it is presumably, also strange what different views educated young men take of the logic of some latter day Solons from those held by these wise men of their own reasoning powers.

THERE seems to be a marked change in "matters and things" under the new regime in the "Commons,"

better known as the boarding house. If it is true that those who board there have been delivered from that everlasting half-cooked oat-meal, greasy potato and poor coffee dirt, they surely have good cause for their rejoicing.

THE courtesy of the complimentary tickets to the fourth annual drill and ball of the Portland High School Cadets on the evening of Feb. 15, received by the officers of the battalion, was fully appreciated and many were the regrets because of an inability to attend.

THE *Chair* notes with hearty approval the movement that has been started, more particularly in some of the larger colleges, concerning the matter of commencement exercises. The conventional class day program, for instance, which has been run from time immemorial in the colleges and aped by many high schools and academies, is getting a little threadbare, to say the least. A real live oration is *well* worth hearing, of course, but an average theme, especially if it savors strongly of some magazine or review article you have read not long since, is *well*—and so on.

WE take great pride in the successful examination passed by our Mr. Cowan of the Sophomore class in competition with a number for the appointment from this congressional district to West Point. We are sorry to lose him but wish him the best of success,

which he will have, as he is such a difference how much a man knows, if good fellow he can't help it. he can't get it out of him when he is

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THE *Easy Chair* in behalf of the student body of this college extends on his feet he is at a decided disadvantage and sooner or later, perhaps when he wants to make the very best to the University of New Brunswick impression possible, he will find himself totally eclipsed by some chap possibly with less brain matter, but whose thanks for the great courtesy of the following invitation :

[L. S.]

*The Students of the*  
**University of New Brunswick**  
 FREDERICTON,  
*request the pleasure of*  
*The Students of Maine State College*  
*company in the College Building*  
*on Thursday Evening, the 7th of February,*  
*at eight o'clock*  
*B. R. Armstrong,*  
*Secretary.*

R. S. V. P.

Greatly to our regret, no acknowledgment has been made before, because of the fact of its arrival before the return of the students at the beginning of the term.

\* \*

THERE is one thing that we as students neglect here very much, and that is practice in debate and extemporaneous speaking. It makes no tongue will fairly twinkle with bright things until he will take his hearers along in his own orbit and our scholarly man will sit still and try to look wise. A little practice works wonders sometimes.

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THE CADET has just been favored by the librarian of Colby College with the last catalogue of that institution,

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for which we are very grateful. The movement of modern business, for catalogue makes a splendid showing, colleges have a business side." "Do giving a total of 221 students, of the universities engage in this competition?" "Yes, but, perhaps not to which 71 are ladies and 150 gentlemen, including one graduate student, the same degree as the smaller colleges, but they are in the race." "Is C. P. Kittredge, M. S. C. '93, former Ed.-in-chief of the Cadet. We are there to be permanently a place for a also pleased to note by this copy the small college?" "Certainly; the college with men of first-rate teaching marked improvement in the form and arrangement of the matter this year, power, offering a smaller number of which are essentially on the same subjects and every member of the model as that devised by our catalogue committee of last year. class brought under the influence of these teachers, presents as good a

\* \* \*

IN a recent interview President Carter, of Williams College, than a college where there are a multitude of subjects taught by men who may whom no man of the present day has done more to produce the ideal small college, speaks in a very interesting manner of this subject. In reply to the question "Is there not a good deal of competition between the colleges at present?" he says: "Yes. All the colleges, large and small, draw students from the same schools, and the competition is seen in many ways. Undergraduates visit the schools and advocate the claims of their colleges; modern life. The ideal college in America will not necessarily be a caravansary, but must have money offers of assistance are made to candidates for admission, more frequently perhaps to athletes. College officers enough to secure and keep the best visit the schools and lecture and write teachers. It will give one whole professor to a small number of pupils, for the school papers. Sometimes a carrying the laboratory methods into college president visits a town and every department of instruction. The seeks out a young man not personally number of subjects taught will be restricted. This college will let the known to him and uses his persuasive bluster and commotion of excessive ing the word in Bishop Butler's sense of 'stated, fixed, or settled,' is per-athletism agitate other communities." haps inevitable. It is a part of the



## 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 term opens auspiciously.

Gooch, '96, will not return this term.

Prof. Munson has the Freshmen in Botany.

Flint, '97, has decided not to come back this term.

The orchestra is putting in considerable time practising.

Moulton, '91, has a position in the Experiment Station.

The Sophomores hold their Ivy Day exercises on May 29.

Jack, '93, is taking a post-graduate course in chemistry.

Sargent, '96, has been absent for several weeks owing to illness.

The business staff of *The Prism*, '96, has been increased by Palmer.

In the language of "Buff" Keith, Jamie Gould "hies the mail hither" this term.

The candidates for positions on the ball team begin work in the "cage" very soon.

The students who patronize the boarding house are having a taste of "educational cooking."

A large number of students have been absent teaching school. They are now beginning to return.

About ten students took the winter course in dairying, leaving shortly after the opening of the present term.

Chase, '95, is assisting Mr. Grover in the instruction of mechanical drawing which the Freshmen are now taking up.

"Boy" Manter, who is now teaching school in distant Aroostook will soon return to resume his studies at Maine State!

"Tom" Macloon's red night shirt floated proudly at the top of the flag pole on the Beta house during the quarantine.

The electrics will hurt the great traffic between the campus and the towns of Orono and Stillwater, which is now enjoyed by the "Stillwater Express."

The following papers have been removed from the reading room and can now be found in the library: *The Electric Power*, *Engineering Record* and *The Western Electrician*.

The doings at Augusta have been very carefully watched by the students this winter, everybody taking a great interest in the welfare of the State College appropriation bill.

Earl C. Merrill and Harold S. Boardman, '95, represented the Maine State Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at the "Dorg" of the New England chapters held in Boston, March 1.

The Kappa Sigma fraternity have plans almost completed for their proposed chapter house. A Bangor architect is making the drawings of the building, which is to be of the old colonial style, two and a half stories high.

The College collection of birds is being studied by O. W. Knight of the Senior class. The specimens will be verified and the nomenclature corrected to correspond with the catalogue of the American Ornithological Union.

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The College has just received a lot of fossil plants from the Coal measure of Pennsylvania donated by A. D. Blackington of the class of '77. The collection includes impressions of ferns, sigillorids, Lepidodendries, stigmariæ and trigonocarpus.

The Juniors are having hard luck with their hop which has now been scheduled for three different dates. The invitations were all ready to send out for Feb. 26, but owing to the scarlet fever scare it was again postponed. The class is not discouraged, however, and will have a great time later.

A loyal alumnus of the College who prefers to have his name withheld, offers to the members of the Senior class a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best military essay to be written before March 1. Adjutant-General Connor will undertake the arduous task of deciding the winner in the contest.

The reading room is being kept in better condition than usual this term, but still more or less vandalism takes place which is inexcusable. It seems as though in a civilized community that such precautions as a padlock on the files of the papers would be something that would be unnecessary, but such is not the fact.

The Aroostook Alumni Association which has lately been organized, are very anxious that the Cadets shall hold their next encampment in the northern part of the State, and also that it shall be held in the spring instead of the fall as customary. If the latter can be brought about the Cadets will be invited to Presque Isle.

The following new students have registered thus far this term: Andrew Lewis Bates, Chas. Winchester Brown, Edgar James Emery, James Elmer Fuller, Kendall Charles Hopkins, Annie J. Larrabee, Adelbert Sam'l Merrill, George

Hassett Norris, Alden Percy Sprague, Clarence Everett Watts, Carl Gardner Wiswell, Levi Leary Ward.

Arthur S. Cowan, '97, is receiving congratulations from all sides on his success in the competitive examinations for West Point held in Bangor in January. They were seven competitors and "Top" headed the list with an average rank of ninety-six, thus receiving the appointment. He goes to Newport, R. I., the first of March to take the entrance and physical examinations.

The proposed electric road between Oldtown, Orono and Bangor will pass directly in front of the College. It is intended that it will be completed and ready for business August 1, 1895. Of course if it becomes a reality it will afford great accommodations for the students and bring the College into easier communication with Bangor and Oldtown. May we all see the electrics glide by when summer comes again.

Owing to no indoor facilities for military drill every one is excused from that exercise for the first seven weeks of the term. Most of the regular time for drilling, however, is being taken up by recitations under Lieut. Hersey. The Seniors recite twice a week in the Art and Science of War; the Juniors have Drill Regulations two hours a week and the Sophomores have recitations in the Manual of Guard Duty on Mondays.

About seventy-five members of the Legislature, including the committee on education and committee on the College, visited the campus in January on a tour of inspection. They came and went on a special train and refreshments were served during their stay. It is unfortunate that these committees always come in the dead of the winter when the College does not have on its "good clothes." The College in session would create a much more favorable impression in the minds of the Solons.

Quite a little excitement was caused in College and through the town of Orono by the case of scarlet fever at the Beta Theta Pi house. Mr. Charles P. Weston of the Junior class was the victim and although it was not a serious case at all it was sufficient to guarantee the precaution of quarantining the fellows who occupied the house at the time. This included about twelve students of the society, the remainder having departed at the first reports of imprisoning the occupants. Mrs. Graves very kindly volunteered to furnish table board for all the prisoners, so they led an easy life for ten days.

Among the many changes noticeable on returning to College this term was a change in the proprietorship of the boarding house. In place of Mr. Aaron Spencer, who has catered for the boys for such a long while, and who resigned his position last term on account of ill health, the management is now under the control of Miss Ida A. Moore. Our new matron is a graduate of the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association School of Domestic Economy. It is hardly necessary to say that a great improvement has taken place in the table board and it is whispered that greater improvements are to follow. If the saying, that "the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach," is a true one, it will take but a short time for

Miss Moore to win the hearts of all the boarding house patrons if the board continues up to the same excellent standard that it has begun.

The reading room committee wish to make a few complaints, through THE CADET, in regard to the illustrated papers. The committee has been to considerable trouble and expense to have the reading room supplied with a number of good illustrated papers and have placed locks on them so that they would remain where they belong. Some very selfish persons who have no regard for the rights of others, have not only taken the papers but have added insult to injury by taking the locks themselves. The reading room papers are paid for by the students. They are paid for to remain in the reading room and not to be taken to the rooms of individuals, or to be clipped and mutilated while on file. It is hard to see in what way picking a lock and stealing from the public is less dishonest than picking the lock of a money-drawer. If the papers continue to be removed the committee will be obliged to transfer the illustrated papers to the library, where those who wish to take that which does not belong to them will have to place themselves under the same conditions that other thieves do.



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## YE ALUMNI.

### ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE graduates of the Maine State College in Aroostook County, having perfected an organization met at Presque Isle Friday evening, Feb. 1, for the purpose of business and pleasure. By invitation, the meeting was held at the office of Col. C. P. Allen, who is one of the trustees of the College.

Two hours were spent in social converse, relating college pranks and discussing the past and future of the institution, also the bill which was before the legislature pertaining to the appropriation for the College.

At 9.30 the members repaired to the spacious dining rooms of the Presque Isle Hotel where a sumptuous banquet was served by S. B. Gates, the genial landlord, and his attentive assistants.

Wiggin of '77, son of Senator Wiggin, amused the boys by vivid descriptions of hazings, which came under his observation.

Below is given the layout that the boys may see why the association felt like being well pleased:

| MENU.                                     |                               |                        |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Blue Points on Half Shell                 | Oxtail Soup                   | Celery                 |
| Queen Olives                              | Boiled Fresh Salmon—Egg Sauce | Potato Puffs           |
| Roast Turkey, Potato Stuffing—Apple Jelly | Mashed Potatoes               | Baked Onions au Gratin |
| Fillet of Beef, Larded—Tomato Sauce       | Peach Fritters—Brandy Sauce   | Chicken Salad          |
| Frozen Pudding                            | Pineapple Sherbet             | Vanilla Ice Cream      |
| Angel Cake                                | Fruit                         | Nuts                   |
|   |                               | Coffee                 |
|   |                               | Raisins                |
|   |                               | Sunshine Cake          |

On the face of the card was the inscription, "Aroostook Alumni Association, Maine State College, first banquet, Friday evening, Feb. 1, 1895." Opposite the menu, the boys placed their autographs, so that the same might be kept as a souvenir of the occasion.

There were present at the banquet: H. B. Thayer, '73, Presque Isle; C. P. Allen, '76, Presque Isle; N. H. Martin, '76, Ft. Fairfield; F. S. Wiggin, '77, Presque Isle; C. H. Stevens, '87, Ft. Fairfield; C. C. Harvey, '90; Ft. Fairfield; H. M. Smith, '93, Caribou; W. A. Vinal, Jr., '81, Ashland; J. B. Bartlett, '82, Ashland; B. D. Whitcomb, '96, Easton; L. K. Tilley, '87, Castle Hill.

At the close of the banquet it was unanimously voted that the meeting had been a great success and that the most pleasurable part had been amply furnished by the landlord of the hotel to whom a vote of thanks was extended for the general good time given, and hoped to be able to come again at some early date. Adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

All Aroostook graduates, non-graduates and present students of M. S. C., are earnestly requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, N. H. Martin, Fort Fairfield, that at the next meeting a much larger number may be in attendance and it is desired that the wives of the members be present at the banquets.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

'73.

M. S. C. MAN'S GOOD BERTH. In the Agricultural appropriation bill considered in the House on Monday provision is made for the establishment of a new division in the agricultural department, the work of which is now being carried on by Prof. Frank Lamson-Scribner. The division is that of agrostologist which comprises the consideration of the grasses of the country. The division has been included under the Botanical department heretofore, but on the death of the chief of the division nearly a year ago, the department was divided and Prof. Scribner placed in charge of the division, by this bill made that of agrostology. The amount appropriated as a salary for the chief of the division is \$2500, which sum is that received by Prof. Scribner. When called to this position early last year, Prof. Scribner was occupying the chair in botany at the University at Tennessee, being also botanist of the experiment station at Knoxville. He had then in course of preparation, which has since been completed, a manual of over 100 pages on the grasses of Tennessee and as part of the work he now has in charge, he is preparing a very elaborate treatise in the grasses of the entire country. The manual on the Tennessee grasses received very favorable notice and it is assured that when the larger work is completed it will be a credit to the author and a valuable work for the farmer and the student of botany. The work, which will be very elaborately illustrated with engravings of grasses, will require three or four years for its completion.—*Commercial*.

'77.

Prof. Frank Lamson Scribner, '73, President of the Washington association of Maine State College alumni, was tendered a dinner by Capt. F. F. Phillips, '77, at the Down Town Club, Friday evening. The professor, as was recently stated in the *Commercial*, is the agrostologist of the agricultural department, a position just provided for in the agricultural appropriation bill now pending in Congress. Capt. Phillips has just gotten fairly down to what purports to be a prosperous business as manager in this city of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and of the National Accident Association. Half a dozen of the alumni in this city were present at the dinner, and old college stories and comments on the present prosperous condition of the institution, were made until a late hour. An unexpected guest in attendance was Mr. Russell W. Eaton, agent of the Cabot mills at Brunswick, who while on a business trip to New York had come on for a few days' visit to the capital. The others present were: Dr. A. M. Farrington '76, Mr. C. W. H. Brown, '82, and Mr. Edward H. Keeley '90.—*Bangor Commercial*.

'79.

Charles A. Morse, C. E., has been in Bangor, visiting his father, Charles B. Morse, the contractor and builder on Kenduskeag avenue. Mr. Morse has for fifteen years been engaged in engineering in the west, most of the time with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. He is still in the employ of the great railroad system, his official title being assistant engi-

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neer. His headquarters are at Carrollton, Mo., and he has supervision of the lines between Ft. Madison, Iowa, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

'81.

C. H. Stevens, formerly of Grand Falls, N. B., has removed to Fort Fairfield, Me., where he is connected with the Stevens Lumber Co.

'82.

Geo. R. Fuller, attorney-at-law of S. W. Harbor, has moved into a more commodious law office in the Freeman block.

'84.

C. S. Lunt's family has been increased by one. We extend congratulations.

'86.

R. K. Jones, who recently visited friends in Bangor and vicinity, has changed his residence from Findlay, Ohio, to Gloucester, Mass.

'88.

We are indebted to the *Bangor Commercial* for the following account of the Kingman M. E. church which has recently been dedicated:

"None have labored for the happy consummation more zealously and indefatigably than the pastor, Rev. J. W. Hatch. He was called to preside over this parish in April last, and the services up to this time have been held in one of the spare halls, and while they have been conducted with great earnestness and spirit, which the activity of the pastor has inspired, still there was a longing for a church home of their own, and they felt, as progressive Methodists, they ought to own one. The church is located

on Main street opposite and west of Mr. Wilbur Grant's residence. It

stands in a commanding position and is plainly seen from any approach to town, spire pointing heavenward. It is surely the most desirable location for a church to be found in the village. The fine lot 80x200 feet, valued at \$200 is the gift of Mr. Charles P. Webber of Bangor. The main building is 28x45 feet with pulpit extension in the rear. The projection for class room is 12x26 feet. The seating capacity, according to architect's plan is 235, but by the plan adopted it will be somewhat less. The tower is 65 feet high and its pinnacle bears a beautiful weather vane made by Mr. Geo. W. Mason, a member of the church. It has a good belfry and a sweet-toned bell. There is a good basement under the entire building. The foundation is solid, and the underpinning is of granite from Lincoln. The church is heated by a wood furnace. The inside finish, including the pulpit, is of ash in natural color. The ceiling raised 20 feet is kalsomined in a light rich color. The church is seated with circular pews, shaped seats and backs of western ash finished in natural wood manufactured by the Glove Furniture Co. To sit in one of these pews is to be in comfort. They are not to be sold or rented, but are free to all. The windows are glazed with light shades of cathedral glass, giving a warm glow to the light rich shades of the interior. Both outside and in the building speaks a hearty welcome and more than meets, it is safe to say, the fondest hopes of those who have labored and prayed for a church home."

'91.

F. C. Moulton, United States Food Analyst, has been assigned to carry on the work in this State and has

had rooms in the Experiment Station placed at his disposal for laboratory purposes, where he has the elaborate apparatus set up necessary for the work.

'92.

Butterfield has gone to Boston to work for the Metropolitan Park Co. We understand that his position is a very good one.

Timberlake recently returned from a trip South, where he has been in the interests of the firm with which he is connected.

'93.

Mr. A. E. Alford of Highland, was at his home in Old Town a short time ago, where he was confined to the house by an attack of the grip.

'94.

Rumball is at present in Boston.

Jose has accepted a position as salesman for one of the largest glue manufacturing companies in the country.

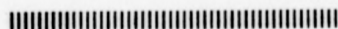
Bowler, who for some time was connected with the Howland Pulp Co., has been very fortunate in obtaining the position of night superintendent in the mills at Lincoln.

G. P. Cowan has severed his connection with the College as instructor in mathematics and has a position as assistant superintendent at Good Will Farm, Fairfield, Me.

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

The present addresses of the alumni named below are unknown to the corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association, and are needed by him. Will any of our readers, who are able to supply any of them kindly do so? Address: Ralph K. Jones, 17 Dale Ave., Gloucester, Mass.

Eben D. Thomas, '72, Louise H. Ramsdell (Mrs. Milton D. Noyes), '74, Lewis F. Coburn, '75, Chas. F. Colesworthy, '75, Luther R. Lothrop, '76, Robt. B. Burns, '79, Geo. E. Fernald, '78, Frank A. Mansfield, '80, Franklin R. Patten, '80, Jacob L. Boynton, '82, Frank H. Todd, '82, Lewis Robinson, Jr., '83, John Reed, '89, Walter E. Croxford, '90, John V. Pierce, '90, Wm. Barron Pierce, '90, Chas. S. Williams, '90, Ralph J. Arey, '91, Edmund Clark, '91, Herbert A. Hall, '91, Hugo G. Menges, '91, Wm. N. Patten, '91, Mellen E. Farrington, '92, Arthur C. Grover, '92, Joseph A. Tyler, '92.



President Harper of the University of Chicago gives the average salary of the college president as \$3,047, of the college professor as \$2,015, and of the instructor as \$1,470.

During the past year Yale University has received by gift \$291,595.43, together with the sum which will have been given for Vanderbilt Hall when completed; and by bequest \$154,000, and also the residue of the estate of the late Martin S. Eichelberger, '58.

The University of the City of New York will erect on its old site in Washington Square, a new ten-story building at a cost of about \$700,000.

College sports have been forbidden at the University of Kentucky on account of alleged gambling connected with them.—*S. U. I. Quill*.

Chicago University offers courses this year in the Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian, Syriac and Egyptian languages.

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## ATHLETICS



Before this issue of THE CADET from home. We had no uniforms and greets its readers preparations for the when we "stripped for the fray" I coming base ball campaign will be fear we presented a rather backwoods well under way; and it occurs to me and uninspiring appearance; but when that perhaps I can say something we arrived home that night victorious about the pioneer nines of the M. S. by a large majority, enthusiasm was C. that may be of interest to many. not wanting.

When our class entered College in At a meeting of the B. B. A. held the summer of '78, we found there soon after it was voted to purchase but little interest in base ball. There uniforms for the team, and suits of was a tradition to the effect that some white with blue trimmings and brown years before the students had sup- stockings were procured. These ported a good team which had won colors were chosen because of the pre- satisfactory victories over several local vailing belief that brown and blue aggregations, but which had never were the College colors. I need not measured its strength against the say that we were proud of our new representatives of another college. clothes and I feel quite sure that no Perhaps tradition, or my memory, or uniformed team had ever before repre- both, may be at fault with reference sented the M. S. C. on the diamond. to the history of base ball at the Later in the same season we crossed M. S. C. prior to '78-9, if so I trust bats for the first time with a team that some older alumnus will give us from another college. Our opponents the "true facts." were the veteran representatives of

Our class had a large percentage of Colby and the game created consider- ball players and we regretted the lack able excitement. Although we were of interest then existing in our favorite defeated 6 to 1 we felt that we had sport, but with the becoming modesty made a good showing, but "it might of freshmen, of which we had a large have been" made this rather hollow share, we accepted the situation as consolation after all; for at one time philosophically as we could, and in in the game we could almost taste the fall term contented ourselves with victory. At the sixth inning the a few scrub games. In the spring of score was 1 to 0 in our favor. We '79, however, a team was organized could scarce believe our senses and it and systematic practice begun. I was evident that the Colby's could think the nine was made up entirely not quite see how it all came about, of fellows from '81 and '82, though for they had anticipated an easy there may have been one from '80. victory. There were but three inn- Moor of '81, was captain and Wade, ings more to play, and if we could also of '81, was manager. only hold our own we might celebrate

With fear and trembling we went —just a little. But victory is a capri- to Bangor to play our first game away cious bird, and at this stage of the

game we saw her leave our standard for that of the enemy. Our centre fielder misjudged a long low fly, allowing our opponents to score two or three runs, and this, together with the nervous tension resulting from the previous closeness of the score, gave us such a spasm of the "rattles" that before we came out of it the Colby's had made their six runs and won the game.

Before our class left college our team met those of all the other colleges in the state, at least once or twice. Our other good games were: One played at Waterville—score, Colby 4, M. S. C. 3, and one in Lewiston in the spring of '81—score, Bates 5, M. S. C. 15, this being the first victory ever achieved by our team over that of another college.

In those days the game was, with us at least, more of a sport than a science. We had no coaches, no gymnasium, no training table, and we made no attempt to regulate our habits so as to get into good physical condition. We practiced fielding to the exclusion of batting and had as good a fielding team as any we met; but lost many a game because of our inability to hit the ball.

*Will R. Howard, '82.*

#### NORTON DEAD.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS END OF THE FAMOUS YALE ATHLETE.

Word has been received at New Haven that makes it certain that William Norton, a base ball and foot-ball player, who was known throughout the country, is dead. The particulars of the case are shrouded in mystery, but foul play and a murder are suspected. Last November Norton left Providence, R. I., for the south, and a month ago he hired a sloop at Titusville, Florida, and

sailed down the Indian River as far as Sebastian. On the return trip the sloop put in at Rockledge, on Friday, January 18. The sloop lay for several days with no sign of life on board, and this caused Clarence Blakeslee to investigate. The result was the discovery of the dead body of a man believed to be Norton.

Norton had an enviable reputation on Yale teams while a member of the Law School from September, 1891, to 1893. He was born in Illinois, but came east to attend Dartmouth College, where he sprang into athletic prominence at once, playing on the base ball nine four, and on the foot ball team two seasons. After his graduation Norton came to Yale and played second base on the nine captained by "Midget" Murphy, now of the New York League Team. He injured his shoulder in the middle-weight wrestling contests of the winter games, and took no part in athletics during his senior year. Afterward he played second base on the Yale team that won the intercollegiate championship at the World's Fair. Last fall Norton coached the Dartmouth and Brown University foot ball teams with marked success. Since then nothing much has been heard of his whereabouts until the news of his sad end.

Norton was well known for his eccentricities. He would take long journeys without giving any notice, and on one occasion tramped all the way to California and took charge of the Leland Stanford foot ball eleven. During his summer vacation he would strive to see how many different occupations he could engage in. He refused to take a diploma from the Yale Law School because the faculty wished to charge him five dollars for it.—*University Courier.*

NOTES.

Coach (to College Athlete)—Your muscle seem to be flabby, and your whole system needs toning up. Are you drinking anything?

College Athlete—Not a drop.

Coach—Then you must be smoking too much.

Athlete—No, don't smoke at all.

Coach—Studying?

Athlete—Er-yes, a little.

Coach (indignantly)—You've got to stop that. Do you want to lose the game?—*Miami Student*.

The University of Edinburg believes in athletics. It has purchased a new athletic field at the cost of £9,000.

Emperor William of Germany has presented a trophy valued at 5,000 marks to be competed for by the crews of the different German universities.

According to a recent investigation of games, foot ball is supposed to have been played as early as the eighth century by the Japanese, who considered it an exercise suitable for training soldiers.

An exhaust fan will be placed in the gymnasium of Brown University which will be expected to give almost perfect ventilation. Wonder if we could not have one in our gym?

The Duke of Wellington once said that all the victories of his life were fought out years before on the foot ball field of England.

The average weight of the four principal elevens last fall was as follows: Pennsylvania, 179; Yale, 172; Harvard, 185; Princeton, 172.

The new gymnasium at Wesley was built at a cost of sixty thousand dollars.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association in session at Des Moines adopted a resolution against foot ball as a proper game, until its rules are modified.

A cup worth \$200 is awarded by the class of '93 of Cornell to the best prep. school foot ball team in New York.

The business managers of the base ball teams at Rutgers have been allowed 80 per cent. of all excess of receipts over expenses.

Cornell has definitely decided to send a boat crew to England and also to meet Pennsylvania. This will necessitate two crews and will cost from \$5000 to \$10,000.—*Ex.*

Harvard has won the championship of the intercollegiate track association eleven times, Yale four times, Columbia three times and Princeton once.

College presidents of Indiana met during vacation and agreed not to allow inter-collegiate football games until the rules are changed.—*Delphic*.

Dashiell appears to have been the most popular umpire of the season. He officiated in both Harvard-Pennsylvania and Yale-Princeton games.

The University of California sends a team of track and field men to compete in the inter-collegiate games next spring.—*Ex.*

Newel has refused to sign a contract to take charge of the Cornell team next year.

The Army and Navy departments have issued orders prohibiting the playing of foot ball at West Point and Annapolis.

## COLLEGE MAGAZINE REVIEW.

We regret very much that owing to the large amount of other matter crowding in on us we have of late been silent concerning the good points and otherwise of our many contemporaries. However, they have come, been seen, and were admired.

It goes without the saying of course, that that excellent periodical, the *Pratt Institute Monthly* is kept up to its high standard, the last number being a "High School number" and well worthy of perusal.

*The W. P. I.* is a magazine in which one can always find much of real worth and interest. Among other topics noticed of late is that of "Ventilation and Its Relation to Heating and House Drainage." We shall place these articles where they may be accessible to all.

We extend a hearty welcome to Vol. I, No. 1, of the *Guilford High School Rostrum*. A magazine of this type should succeed and this one will.

We assume the January number of *College Chips* is a good one. They usually are, but as it is a Norwegian issue we must be excused from making an analysis.

The *St. John's Collegian* for January contains among other good things a very plainly written article on Evangeline.

The *Aggie Life* published some time ago an article "Will Science Supplant Religion!" and in the issue of Jan. 16 the other side, "Theology Supplanted by Science," is given.

We would call special attention to "A Sketch of the History of Higher Education of Women in Great Britain" in the January number of the *University Monthly* of Fredericton,

N. B. This sketch gives a large amount of information in a small space.

The *Polytechnic* of Jan. 26 contains an article on "The Handling of Men" by Foster Crowell, C. E., M. AM. Soc. C. E., M. Inst. C. E., which would be a very good thing for every young man to read carefully.

One of our latest additions is *The Tripod* of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., which is a very neat little sheet.

We notice that our old friend, *The Free Lance* comes out very strongly in the Feb. number against the wearing of caps and gowns. We hardly agree in the view taken. We hold that a little sentiment mixed in with our practical ideas is a good thing. We shall hardly get enough to hurt us.

Among the latest of the new additions to our exchange list is the *Foxcroft Academy Review*, of which the editor-in-chief is R. L. Fernald, son of Ex-President Fernald of the college. It is a journal that shows a fine taste and no small journalistic ability. It is in every way worthy of the school and the editors, and gives some of the college papers a lively race for merit.

Our valued contemporary, *The Earlamite*, is one for which we have the greatest respect. It shows genuine journalistic ability on the part of the board of editors. There is more truth in the article, "The Would-be Scholar's Seven Deadly Sins," in the issue of Feb. 15, than we have seen for many a day in print. It is an article that ninety-nine out of every one hundred students can read with profit and pleasure also.

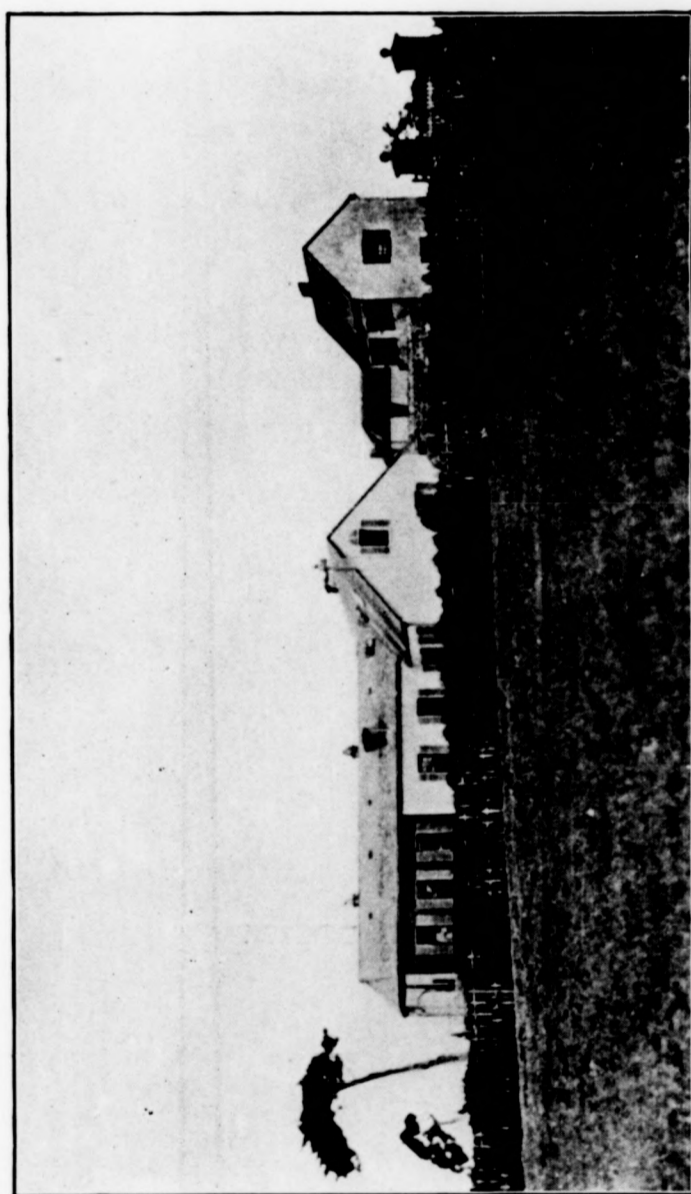
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LONGWOOD.—Napoleon's House at St. Helena.