

Spring 4-15-1896

# The Cadet April 1896

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME X.

APRIL, 1896.

No. 9.

## THE WORLD'S STUDENT CONFERENCE.

**T**HIRTY-FIVE years ago this coming May, our land was stirred from East to West by manifestations of love for our country and union in the outpouring of the middle-aged and youths from the shops, stores, factories and colleges. The people were awakened from one end of our country to the other by the terrible menacing fact that, unless the young joined hands in the awful struggle, the nation which had come to be known the world over as the most prosperous nation on earth, would soon be cast into eternal disunion. After four years of terrible strife causing intense suffering on the part of loved ones at home as well as those who endured the hardships of war, peace was again restored. The citizens of our country then for the first time could say that theirs was a free country. Four years of penal suffering for national sins had brought them to realize that there is a God in heaven who careth for his people and whose ears are always opened to the cries of the oppressed. Not only is our country free in the sense that none are held in bondage, but it is also free in its methods of learning; the people free in their thinking and expressions of thought. Institutions of learning are scattered over our land in such numbers that none who desire an education need be deprived of it.

The true spirit of union is manifesting itself among the citizens of our land as never before. We are coming to realize as never before the importance of union of sentiments, of exchange of thoughts, and of getting out of that narrow groove of thinking that leads to a bigoted, self-righteous, and extremely selfish spirit. Intercollegiate movements are uniting more fully the different institutions of our land. That spirit of union of sentiments and brotherly feelings has been doing its work until centers for the gathering of thinking men and women to talk over the questions that lie nearest to their hearts and to exchange ideas of how to meet the difficulties in college life and to attain to the highest possible perfection the knowledge of the things pertaining to the laws of an "all-seeing and all-wise Creator," have been established.

In connection with the intercollegiate movements, among the gatherings may be mentioned that at Keswick, England; gatherings in Germany, Denmark, and, in 1889, a conference in Ceylon was attended by 500 Japanese students and from the example of this gathering, similar ones have been held in Persia, Turkey and India. In this country, Lake Geneva in the West and Knoxville in the South are branches of that great movement controlled by Mr. Moody

in his work at Northfield, Mass. Northfield, the originator of these conventions, is making the world feel its potent effect upon the colleges of our land through the manifestations of benefit received by those who attend the gatherings held there.

It is coming to be more fully realized by the instructors of the world that an education is not complete unless it takes in its scope the high range of mental grasp that is obtained only by a close and systematic study on lines of ethical thought. College students are apt to bear lightly in their thinking on the principles of higher mental culture when, in reality, these principles, more than anything else, determine a man's success in life.

Benjamin Franklin said, "If a man empties his purse into his head no one can take it from him." The people of our land are being more fully convinced of the fact that mental culture, unlike anything else, is something that cannot be taken away. And so the spirit of our times seems to be to become filled with facts connected with God's creation, and to so train the mind as to be able to readily receive and understand these facts.

The originator of the World's Student Conference had in his mind the making of Northfield the centre of religious gatherings in this country. Perhaps no other place more fitting for such a purpose could be selected. Situated, as Northfield is, on the banks of the Connecticut, and surrounded by hills the scenery of which making a visit of exquisite pleasure as well as profit, there seem to be good reasons why this should be selected as the place for the gathering of young men just through with a year of hard and laborious study.

Many young men from cities and sections where hills are never seen, feel to a marked degree the healthful and exhilarating effect of the ten days spent at this convention.

Northfield, the birthplace of Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist, is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, situated in Franklin County, Mass., at the junction of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. In 1879 Mr. Moody founded at this place a seminary for young women and, in 1885, a training school of Christian workers. "The seminary for women offers general college preparatory and English courses, has large grounds, and is attended by 350 students annually." The Students' Conference and also the Woman's Conference which followed in a few days, together with the convention of Christian Workers in August, were held on these grounds. At Gill, four miles from Northfield, is Mt. Hermon school, founded by Mr. Moody in 1881. This was founded for the purpose of helping young men who desire an education, but have been unfortunate in not having the privileges of an early training in educational lines. Each student pays \$100 a year for board and tuition. This is one-half of the expense. The other half, being about \$35,000 yearly, is defrayed by friends of the school. One feature of this school is the physical work which they are obliged to perform daily.

The men who attend the conventions held at Northfield get such a training as broadens their intellect, quickens their thinking powers and stamps on their minds impressions that forever remain in memories of that sweet and healthful spirit obtained not only by sitting within the sound of the voices of able and elo-

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quent speakers, but, as well, by meeting men from other parts of our land and holding pleasant, instructive and soul-inspiring interviews with them. "At the World's Student gathering at Northfield, men representing almost every considerable locality in the United States and Canada, are brought together at a spot where they can touch hands not only with Americans but literally with men from the ends of the earth."

At such gatherings there are not only great advantages for one to get an increase of ideas on lines of ethical thought, but, by meeting men from all over the country, the scope of one's observation becomes enlarged, and tendencies to become narrow-minded and bigoted become to a remarkable extent lessened. The importance of these gatherings is seen not only in the benefit received by those who attend them but also by the institutions represented. The representatives come home laden with new ideas to advance the interests of the institutions on lines of learning that give them an impetus such as they never had before. Many cases might be cited of representatives who, through the ideas obtained at these conventions, have been the means of accomplishing marvelous things by leading men out of low conditions into higher planes of thinking.

The tenth annual students' convention held at Northfield last summer, beginning Friday evening, June 28, and closing Sunday evening, July 7, was characterized as one of the largest and most successful gatherings of that kind ever held. One hundred and eighteen different institutions were represented by 536 delegates. Students came from all over the United States and Canada to meet

their fellow students, exchange ideas with them, and to receive training on lines of religious work in colleges. Yale had the largest delegation, the number being about fifty. The largest delegation sent from any state went from Pennsylvania; the number being over one hundred.

The meetings were characterized by highly interesting and instructive discourses, permeated by breadth of thought, enthusiasm, intellectual force, and appeals to young men to awaken them to the needs of our institutions and to the importance of earnest workers and systematic methods of work. At eight o'clock A. M., daily except Sundays, was held the missionary institute by Rev. H. P. Beech. At nine o'clock the conference on college association work met in the auditorium. Mr. John R. Mott was the principal leader in these gatherings. Systematic methods of going at the work in the fall were laid out before us. Evils prevalent in colleges and the results of these evils were brought out here. Discussions of the degrading tendencies that affect to a greater or less extent, directly or indirectly, every one of us were held under the charge of Mr. Mott and through the questions he put to the different representatives. Many practices that are looked upon by the majority as harmless, are the fertile means of leading many of the young men in our colleges on to evils that degrade their thoughts, degenerate their sentiments, and finally become the means of blasting their lives. Therefore great responsibility rests upon the student body as well as the faculty in seeing that all degrading tendencies are, as far as possible, rooted out of their institution. Selfishness and fear of public dis-



approval are potent means in keeping many from stepping out like men against these evil practices. At ten, were held the two Bible classes; the Normal Devotional Bible Study Class conducted by William H. Salmon, and the Normal Bible Training Class conducted by Prof. James McConoughy. In the words of Mr. Mott, "The day is past when a man can graduate from our colleges and universities and call himself an educated man without having included in his scheme of study, public or private, the Bible." Out of the 87 institutions represented in these classes, 32 have the Bible in their curriculum. The time ought not to be far distant when every college in this country will have some time devoted by each student to the study of the Bible. However some may look upon the subject, it has come to be considered by the thinking men of our land as one of the greatest factors in the education of the young. Our educators have come to the conclusion that this study, more than any other, broadens the thinking powers, enlarges the field of thought, helps us to overcome the degrading tendencies of our natures, completely changes our ideas of life, enables us to look beyond the petty trials that continually come up in our lives, and, by these effects, makes men and women better and stronger in following the pursuits in life and in becoming active citizens. At eleven o'clock we gathered in the auditorium to listen to addresses by different speakers. These addresses were, with scarcely any exception, of remarkable force in their intellectual grasp and earnestness of appeal to the representatives. The remarkable depth of thought and intellectual force could not fail to appeal to the

reasoning powers of the listeners. The simplicity, aggressive common sense and wonderful power of application of Mr. Moody had their charming and overwhelming effect. The last address delivered by him Sunday evening, July 7, was extremely impressive in its earnestness of appeals to the young men to break away from the tendencies that are continually hindering their progress and leading so many away from truth and uprightness and dragging them "on downward into worse than death." Afternoons from two to six o'clock were spent in recreation: base ball, tennis, swimming, cycling, and by delegates from different institutions meeting to talk over the work in different colleges. At seven P. M., we gathered beneath the trees on "Round Top," a knoll situated back of Mr. Moody's house. It was stated that during the past nine conventions probably not less than 400 had decided on this knoll to give their lives to the missionary work. One of the speakers at these gatherings who impressed me very forcibly was Mr. Hadley of the Water Street Mission, N. Y. When we think of the work that men like Mr. Hadley are doing in our large cities in saving men and women, who, many of them, through misfortunes and discouragement have given themselves up in despair to the evil influences around them, and others through unfortunate surroundings from their youth have been led to believe that there was no better life for them to lead; our hearts should go out in sympathy for this work, and there should be manifested all over our land a willingness to assist in extending the helping hand to these unfortunates. When we consider how much selfishness there is around us, how few there are who are

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willing to sacrifice honor, wealth and the pleasures of life for the sake of helping their fellows in need, it seems to me there should be an awakening in our own minds and a searching ourselves to see whether there is a willingness on our part to do the things we know to be our duty. After the gathering on "Round Top," we met again in the auditorium, where were held each evening the platform meetings. These, like the eleven o'clock meetings, were listened to with extreme earnestness and fixedness of attention.

One very interesting feature of the convention was the singing conducted by Prof. D. B. Towner, musical director. He kept about one hundred of the delegates under special training. This choir, together with the congregation composed of the rest of the delegates and large numbers of the town's people, made music for several minutes before each meeting, such as one rarely has the privilege of listening to.

Although there was a great deal of work for us in attending all the gatherings, in fact more than one delegate could do, yet "a healthy tone was preserved by devoting the afternoons to recreation. The climax of the fun was reached on the 4th. In the afternoon the athletic games called forth enthusiastic, but friendly rivalry between the colleges. The

meeting in the evening which was addressed by President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, was brought to a close by the customary songs and cheers from each of the colleges, and the day closed with fireworks and a wild war dance around a huge bonfire."

In looking back upon the ten days spent at the convention, and in considering the benefits derived there through the enriching friendships made, the enthusiasm awakened for more and better work, and the multitude of helpful ideas one takes with him, there is a spirit of gratitude that goes out to him who, by persistent and energetic work, has been the means, the past ten years, of collecting together such a body of men where they can derive such benefits as will enable them to better perform the duties of life and become more active and earnest workers.

May the spirit which enthuses the life of Mr. Moody, and causes him to forget himself and give his life for the welfare of others, extend until all over our land and through our institutions, there will be such an awakening to our needs and such an interest in the things pertaining to the uplifting of humanity as will cause the people of our land to rise up and entirely root out the tendencies that are degrading and leading so many into suffering and woe.





## THE BEST KNOWLEDGE—KNOWLEDGE OF WORK.

M. L. Urmn.

THE ultimate foundation of wealth among any people will be sought in vain in natural resources alone, and ineffectually among temporary stores of tangible and material commodities. The greatest wealth resides in applied knowledge. Not the abstraction, knowledge, which has been the fetich of ages. Not the knowledge of dilettanteism, which has glossed over the miseries of mankind with the consolations of rhetoric; not the knowledge of polite literature which has remanded man to the past and turned him from the future; but the knowledge of science, the knowledge of nature, the knowledge of endeavor, the knowledge of work. What the world demands is a knowledge that shall ameliorate the condition of man, that shall augment his happiness, develop his powers of body and mind, and establish his dominion over nature.

Such knowledge can be acquired, not by contemplation merely, not by the brain alone, but by the combination of brain and hand. To be of use to mankind, the conceptions of the intellect must be transmuted into material force.

The world has had its share of ornate but barren scholasticism. It has seen the fruit of an intellectual training that made education an end, not a means—a training as sterile as it was severe and which kept the human mind forever moving in a circle. It has trained its youths in dialectics, in the arts of speech, in the arrangement of phrases, in the

devising of syllogisms. It is time it turned to a higher order of effort—from the analysis of sentences to the analysis of things, from the metaphysics to the physics, from the artificial to the natural.

The giant forces of nature, that for thousands of years had slumbered unsuspected under the gaze and within the reach of the abstract philosophers, have been awakened by the concrete philosophy of labor. With that awakening has come a transformation of the universe.

Men have learned that the highest enjoyment of knowledge consists not in revery, but in application, and the highest application consists in supplying their own ever-increasing wants. It is the increase of wants that distinguish civilization from barbarism. That increase should, so far as possible, be supplemented by a corresponding increase of power to supply them.

Nations are unworthy the name of *great* in which the thinking faculty is exercised by but a part of the people. American civilization is based upon the intelligence of all. But it should not content itself with a knowledge of literature alone; it should perceive thought, not in sculpture and painting merely, but in the art that supplies material wants. While admiring the ability that creates a statue, which cultivates and refines the tastes of a people, it should admire no less the steam engine, whose influence on civilization has been greater than that of any other creation of man.





## "OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT."

*H. M. Estabrooke.*

SOME years ago—it was just after the exciting episode in Maine history known as the "State Steal"—the Legislature passed a law making it the duty of every teacher in Maine to read and explain the Constitution of the State at least once each term. That law has been, to a great extent, a dead letter from the beginning. One would probably be wholly safe in saying that, outside of the high schools and academies, not one school in twenty complies with the requirements of the law. Indeed, it would not be very far from the truth to say that not one teacher in ten knows that such a law is on the statute book.

The reason for this state of things is not difficult to find. The majority of our teachers are graduates of the common schools only, with, perhaps, a supplementary term or two in the free high school, and, therefore, have not been trained in the study of government. And even those who have enjoyed the advantages of the normal schools and academies have, in most cases, studied the Constitution of the United States and not that of Maine, because there were no text-books treating of our State government.

This last obstacle has at length been removed by the publication of the handsome volume entitled "Our System of Government." In the preparation of this work, Professor Allen E. Rogers of Maine State College has done the State an important service by making it possible for teachers to comply with the law and for school officers to insist on such compliance.

The work in question is a notable contribution to school literature. Of commentaries on the Constitution of the

United States we have enough and to spare. All are good in their way, some of them very good; but none, on the whole, it is safe to say, equal to the volume before us. In many of them the authors have contented themselves with explaining the provisions of the Constitution, apparently regarding that document as an isolated fact, a "spontaneous, original" creation of the American mind. This is especially true of the works of Townsend, Alden, Andrews, and others. Professor Rogers treats his subject from a different standpoint. He sees in our government only the natural evolution of principles and laws which have their foundation in the very constitution of the English mind, and traces these principles and laws back to the wild tribes of Angles, Jutes, and Saxons long before their invasion of England in the fifth and sixth centuries. In the foggy, low-lying lands around the North Sea, the principle of liberty was passionately cherished and law devoutly revered. All that is best and most dearly loved of our institutions existed in embryo among our pagan ancestors.

Professor Rogers has made much of these facts. He begins with a chapter entitled "Law in General," in which he clearly defines the different forms of government, classifying them as absolute, constitutional, and mixed, the latter being in part absolute and in part constitutional. In this connection he discusses the nature of a constitution, and its relation to the government; the relation of the government to the people, as the source and subjects of its authority; the difference between statute law and common law; and outlines briefly but clearly the nature of international law.

Chapter II. deals with the Anglo-Saxon polity and the development of the English Constitution. Here we catch a glimpse of the origin of many of our laws and customs; as, for example, our "March meeting," which is shown to be the lineal descendant of the ancient tun-mote, or the town meeting held before the time of planting, at which the allotment of lands was made. The intensely democratic nature of the ancient Teutonic governments is pointed out, and we are led to see that the American love of liberty is an inheritance from the past, and that its seeds were planted long before America was known to geographers. Through tun-mote, hundred-mote, and folk-mote, we trace the slow but certain evolution of constitutional government until it reached its most perfect form and definite statement in our own Federal Constitution.

In chapters III. and IV. we have presented to us an excellent summary of the settlement and the political history of the English colonies in America. In the seventy pages which these chapters occupy, Professor Rogers has compressed a vast amount of information indispensable to the proper understanding of what follows. Here we are shown something of the philosophy of early American history, and are enabled to see clearly the causes which led to the union of the colonies and their final separation from Great Britain.

After a brief but satisfactory glance at the Articles of Confederation, we come to the interpretation of the Constitution. It is, we believe, no exaggeration to say that no more satisfactory

explanation of that instrument has ever been prepared as a text-book. It is clear, full, and authoritative. In every line we see the work of a teacher of long experience who knows just what difficulties beset the student's pathway and how best to remove them. We see, too, the work of the scholar in the numerous citations of authorities. Wherever possible, the interpretation of the Constitution has been given in the language of the decisions of the Supreme Court. These citations are so many and so full as to make the work of peculiar value not only to the teacher who wishes to go to original sources, but to the student of law.

Following the discussion of the Constitution of the United States comes that of the Constitution of Maine, which is treated in a similar manner. By a series of cross-references the author has been able to show very clearly the relation of a State constitution to that of the Nation, in what respects it is an echo, in what independent; and also to save much valuable time to both teacher and student.

Throughout the whole volume breathes the spirit of the purest patriotism and the highest faith in our institutions. The young student, as he reads, cannot fail to be inspired with the same intense loyalty which animated both the author and those to whom the book is dedicated, "the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War."

The mechanical execution of the book is all that could be desired. The press-work is a credit to the printer, and the binding is strong, neat, and attractive.

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## THE PARSON'S LOVE AFFAIR.

*Lore A. Rogers.*

COLLEGE boys as well as college girls have a strong inclination to congregate in some particularly comfortable room and talk about anything and everything until long past the hour when healthy young people should be in bed. Consequently the gathering in Duffy's room was not an unusual matter. Duffy's room was a real loafers' paradise for two principal reasons. In the first place Duffy was too good natured to keep the loafers out if he could; secondly, Duffy's room was comfortably furnished with easy chairs, couches and thick, soft rugs so that the late comers could dispose themselves very comfortably on the floor. This furniture had been new and handsome once—two or three years ago—but too frequent scraps and too many visitors had changed all this. Duffy's couch had been the chief sufferer because its architect had miscalculated the number it would be expected to accommodate at one time, and while it would only hold four with considerable crowding it was frequently expected to seat eight or ten simultaneously. When the latter number of big boys became possessed with an overwhelming desire to occupy Duffy's couch something had to give way and that something was usually some part of the aforesaid couch.

Notwithstanding its frequent hard usage this room continued to be a favorite resort for the Delta Kappa Mu men, of which organization Duffy was a very popular, but not very valuable member. When the Delta Seniors returned from a faculty recep-

tion early in the spring term it was perfectly natural for them to drop into Duffy's room and talk over the events of the evening.

Thus we see them, a characteristic group of college boys. There is "Parson" Whitney, the leader of the Delta boys. His serious face, carefully brushed hair and rather ministerial dress leave no doubt as to the origin of his name. Stretched on the rug at his feet is "Bricky" West, his tumbled red locks, tie under one ear and clothes in general disorder, presenting a marked contrast to the Parson. With his ready wit and happy-go-lucky ways he has won the hearts of his classmates and even the professors are inclined to laugh at his wild guesses and confused papers.

The old saying that unlike attracts unlike was never better illustrated than in these two, exactly opposite in almost every way, yet closest friends.

On the couch are "Tom" Tucker, the athlete; Wilson, the literary man, and "Bugs" Clark, the scientist, the boy who made a record by going on a collecting trip with old "Bones" on the very day of a league game. The one in the corner behind the cloud of cigarette smoke is Teddy Hamlin, the society man of the delegation, handsome, light hearted, with never a thought for the future beyond the next ball or whist party. And then Duffy himself seated meekly in one corner. A queer collection, you may think, to be selected by a fraternity from one class, and yet probably the only one that could live together in harmony for four years of college life.



"Jackson is dead gone on that Raymond girl," said Hamlin by way of starting the conversation, "and to-night is the first time he ever saw her, too."

"O bosh!" answered the Parson, "he only thinks he is. I don't believe in this love at first sight business."

"How would you make love; the way you grind out calculus?"

"I always supposed that was the way they make it," put in Brick. "That is, I mean by sitting up half the night. I should hope it isn't half as dull work, though."

"What do you know about either," said Tucker, anxious, as usual, for a scrap. "You never plugged calculus or made love, so you had better keep your opinions to yourself." Whereupon Brick subsided momentarily as he was well acquainted with "big Tommie's" peremptory manner of enforcing his ideas.

"Love isn't something that comes and goes in an instant like anger," continued the Parson, ignoring the remarks of the others. "It is something that can only be developed by time and is as much under the control of the will as the other emotions. The first step is interest in the object, which may be followed by affection, and this in time may ripen into true love. The part of the brain occupied by this object or person is excited and supplied with an increased amount of blood and develops accordingly. The love of the baby for its mother is not a congenital quality but develops with the brain and no faster than the other emotions. In the same way the horse or the dog develops affection for its master and when you come to think about it there isn't much difference between dogs and men—some men at

least. Up to a certain time any knowledge damaging to the character of the object would check or destroy the interest, but after his emotions pass this certain, indefinite line, such revelations only increase the affection."

This cold blooded way of looking at one of his favorite pastimes did not please the society man any too well, and although he knew he was no match for Whitney in an argument he felt obliged to defend his views.

"Then you pretend to think you could bring yourself to love any one you chose?"

"No, I didn't say that; I said that there must first be interest and to excite this interest there must be similarity of natures, inclinations and tastes. Given these conditions, love may follow, but not unless they are given."

"Your psychology and logic may be all right, but I will continue to believe that 'there is only one girl in the world for me.'"

"You mean that there is only one girl in Dunham, one in Knoxtown, one in Newport, and one in every other town that has been unfortunate enough to be burdened with your presence for a week." This amendment offered by the irrepressible Brick roused Tucker from the cat nap he had been enjoying. "Didn't I tell you to be quiet when your superiors were talking?" Brick remembered and subsided again.

"Your theory may be all right but you couldn't make it work in actual life," said the scientist.

"Yes, it would work and I could prove it," answered Whitney, warming up to his subject.

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the schedule you have laid down?" asked Hamlin.

"Yes; that is if she fill the conditions. She must be intelligent, reasonably pretty, and inclined to be studious, and she must not be musical or of the giggling kind."

"I'm afraid it would be pretty hard to find a girl in this town that would fill that bill," answered Hamlin, settling back in his chair and pursing his forehead.

The others were inclined to laugh at the Parson's project, and even the Parson himself would have been glad to have found a loophole, but Brickly clinched the matter by proposing a wager in the form of a supper to take place sometime during commencement week. This was finally agreed to and the details arranged, leaving nothing to be done except for Hamlin to find the young lady in question. "There's Milly Wilson," said the latter, counting his acquaintances on his fingers, "she is intelligent, inclined to be studious and reasonably pretty, but she plays the piano to beat the band; and then there's Annie Hoyt, but she isn't even reasonably pretty, so she is out of it; and then there's Gertie Robinson—yes, she is just the one. Now all you've got to do, Parson, is to fall in love with her and the supper is yours."

"How are we going to know when he does win the supper?" asked some one.

"Oh! he's going to propose and let us know before hand so we can hide and hear him do it," answered Brickly, and with that the meeting adjourned indefinitely. Soon after, Hamlin arranged it so that Whitney met Miss Robinson. From that time he neglected his books to respond to the requirements of Dunham society

to which he found a ready admittance as Hamlin's friend. He did most of his studying at odd moments, neglected his commencement part in the most scandalous manner, and adopted all the devices known to the college boy who plays the dual part of student and society man. Everything passed along very smoothly and quietly. Sometimes some one would remark that it was rather strange that Whitney should change so suddenly and completely and that so near the end of his college course; but people in a college town very frequently see similar cases. As graduation draws near, the senior often realizes that many of the pleasures of college life end with commencement week, and naturally he is inclined to make the most of them while the opportunity lasts. This was not exactly Whitney's case, but it amounted to the same thing. His theory must be upheld at any cost and to think of what he would have to suffer from the boys if he turned back now would keep him at a far more disagreeable task than this. And then Miss Robinson was really a very nice girl and he began to have great faith in his own theory. Not that he ever really doubted it, but sometimes, if it were only known, even the most faithful hesitate.

On the whole it looked as though Hamlin would have to pay for the supper. He was not allowed to forget this, as Brickly made daily pilgrimages to his room to ask about some of the details or mention some new delicacy which was particularly pleasing to his fastidious digestive apparatus.

Easter with its gay round of hops and parties came and went, the seniors' finals were over at last and still the indications were, that the Delta boys would eat at Hamlin's expense.



Everyone noticed the marked attention that Whitney paid Miss Robinson and the gossips wondered if anything would come of it. Only the Delta seniors knew of the comedy taking place behind the scenes and they held their peace. One day near the end of the senior vacation Teddy remarked carelessly to Whitney, "My sister is coming this afternoon and is to be at the lawn party tonight. I want you to meet her. Of course you won't like her very well, as she isn't the style of girl you fancy, but I want her to know all the boys." That night the Parson met Miss Hamlin and found her as her brother had said, not much like his ideal. She was rather small, with very dark hair and eyes, and bright, lively ways. Instead of scholarly inclinations she openly declared that she detested studying and cared more for dancing than for a whole library.

However, this wide divergence in taste did not prevent the Parson from playing several sets of tennis with her the next day. This was especially noticeable since he very seldom played tennis and never before under such a hot sun as beat down on the court that June morning. That night when a select few went up the river in a row boat, every one wondered if it

was his oration that made him so thoughtful, or if some after dinner speech was forming itself in his mind.

Hamlin studied his face as the moon, breaking through the overhanging trees, lit it up, and smiled to himself in a self-satisfied way.

The Parson talked little and especially avoided Miss Hamlin. If she noticed this, she gave it little attention but continued to talk and laugh as freely and naturally as a running brook, even succeeding at times in drawing Whitney out of the shell into which he had partially withdrawn. After the boat ride the Parson sadly neglected Miss Robinson and the gossips concluded that there was nothing in the matter. Whitney and Teddy were together more than ever and of course it followed that Whitney saw Miss Hamlin very often.

Indeed it seemed at times that Teddy's company was only a means to that end. At last the long looked for commencement was nearly over and again we find the Delta seniors assembled in Duffy's room.

"Say fellows," said Whitney, coloring slightly but trying to appear unconcerned, "I have arranged that supper for to-morrow night at the Eastside and don't you think we had better have ladies?"

#### WE WONDER

What other college in the country can boast of having a ball team composed entirely of Y. M. C. A. men.

If it was not a funny coincidence that the gas should "strike" while the Seniors were debating as to whether "strikes" were justifiable or not.

If the man who designed the '98 class sweaters has any license to live.

If Maine State should not be proud of the author of "Our System of Government."

If a photograph of Webster's, '98, cranium made with the cathode rays would not remind one of Machinery Hall.

Why the students always save their bad coins for the conductors.

Why the professor who recently received by mail a bill for a yeast cake purchased at a certain grocery store should not pass around the "Havanas."

Why we shouldn't have better mail service on the campus.

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**W**ILLIAM A. ALLEN was born in Bath, Maine, October 18, 1852. George Allen, from whom he descends, left England with other Puritans in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. In 1792, William Allen, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to the district of Maine.

Mr. Allen attended the public schools of Portland and Bangor, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and in 1874 graduated from the Maine State College from the course in Civil Engineering. After leaving college he taught school for a year.

He entered the service of the Maine Central Railroad June 1, 1875, as assistant engineer under Thomas Holt, then chief engineer. In April, 1877, he was promoted to civil engineer in charge of engineering work. In this position his absolute devotion to duty, strength of purpose, and great integrity, soon won for him the respect and confidence of his employers, who gave evidence of their high appreciation of his ability and usefulness by rapid promotion to positions of greater responsibility and trust. At about this time he re-located the line between Brunswick and Farmington, made a survey of a line between Dexter and Houlton, and was engineer for the company on the construction of the shore line between Bangor and Mt. Desert.

In January, 1885, he was made chief engineer in charge of maintenance of way and buildings, and in 1886 took charge of the construction of the extensive repair shops of the company at Waterville.

In 1887, he was appointed chief engineer of the Portland Union Railway Station Company in addition to his other duties, and had charge of the construction of the beautiful Union Station building in Portland.

In 1889, the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad was extended from Fabyans to Scott's Junction, New Hampshire, under his charge. During this same season he had charge of the construction of the Dexter & Piscataquis Railroad between Dexter and Dover.

In 1890, his most important work was the extension of the upper Coos branch from North Shatford, New Hampshire, to a junction with the Portland & Ogdensburg extension at Quebec Junction.

During his period of service for the company, the mileage of the road has been doubled, the road bed and track wholly reconstructed. Permanent iron and steel bridges of great strength have taken the place of wooden and light iron bridges, over the St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Sheepscot, Saco and other rivers. The construction of station buildings and other structures too numerous to mention was always on his hands. The records and plans of the office at Portland have received his careful attention so that now the office is a model for convenience of reference. The cry of the child, "Mother, save me," as it went to its destruction in the Ashtabula disaster, seemed to be always ringing in his ears. He always felt the great weight of his responsibility and the remarkable freedom from accidents which the Maine Central Company has enjoyed during the last twenty years must be largely due to his faithful labors.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Those of the graduates of the Maine State College who aspire to rank high in their profession may well take Mr. Allen's noble life as an example and his professional career as the highest type of the American engineer.

*Geo. H. Hamlin.*

## EDITORIALS.

### THE CADET.

#### EDITORIAL STAFF.

E. E. GIBBS, '96,

L. A. ROGERS, '96,	F. L. MARSTON, '96.
C. P. WESTON, '96,	W. T. BRASTOW, '97,
H. A. WHITE, '97,	W. L. HOLYOKE, '97,
W. L. ELLIS, '98,	W. J. MORRILL, '98.

#### BUSINESS STAFF.

P. B. PALMER, '96, Manager.

WITH this number of THE CADET the present board of editors retires to make room for a new delegation of men who will pilot the affairs of THE CADET during the coming year. While we cannot feel satisfied with our work of the past year in keeping the college paper up to its previous high standard, we can congratulate ourselves on keeping down the expense account and clearing off the debt to some extent. The financial affairs, however, are still in a precarious condition and we think that some means will have to be resorted to other than those furnished by the small income derived from publishing the paper, before the cash account will show a balance on the right side. While we do believe that THE CADET can be much improved and still kept within proper bounds as regards money matters, we must say that any editorial board labors under difficulties in publishing a satisfactory magazine under present conditions.

\* \* \*

THE new catalogues are out and are producing a very favorable impression. The large catalogue is much the same as last year with the exception of the illustrations which include several cuts of the campus, buildings, laboratories and the new

general office. It shows an enrolment of 279 students including the summer school and the short winter course. This catalogue will only be sent to those especially requesting it. The smaller catalogue, which is something new this year, is intended for general distribution, and contains the more important matter of the larger catalogue in a very condensed form. It is profusely illustrated, among others being a picture of last year's base ball team and one of the foot ball team. Since they are so small that Uncle Sam can afford to carry them for the small sum of one cent each, they will undoubtedly be very widely distributed and cannot fail to be an excellent advertisement for the College.

\* \* \*

WITH the beginning of the fall term of 1896 a new course will be instituted which will make a very desirable addition to the curriculum of the College. This course, the so-called Latin-Scientific, is designed more especially for those who expect to become teachers, but it also recommends itself to anyone who desires general culture and training as a preparation for business or for further study. The system of electives in connection with this course will be arranged so that the student may give especial attention to languages, natural science, mathematics or physics. The need for this course has been felt for a long time, for while the Scientific course gave a training in many respects similar to that to be given by the proposed new course, still the lack of any regular instruction in Latin has been deplored by



many who desired training in this branch. The Latin-Scientific course will, as the name implies, obviate this difficulty and increase to that extent the scope of the training which can be obtained at Maine State.

\* \*

THE base ball season with all its pleasures and pains is once more upon us and it remains to be seen whether our pathway is to be strewn with roses as it was last year, or will we as of old be obliged to return from the telegraph office with that tired feeling when we learn of battles fought on foreign diamonds. We rather think that the latter days are over at Maine State, that is, as far as perpetual defeat goes, and while we may not always be fortunate in having championship teams we need not fear of ever lacking for good material. With all the Maine colleges in the league and with enough new blood infused into all the teams to create that uncertainty as regards the quality of the makeup, and consequently in regard to a sure thing on first place, it now looks as though the coming season would be the most exciting for some time. The personnel of the nine has practically been decided upon and we can assure our readers that our ball team is to all appearances every bit as good as our last year's champions. Here's hoping that the band may be turned out many times this spring!

\* \*

THE cheering at last season's ball games consisted principally of "yag-

ging" the opponents and yelling individually until the lungs of everybody participating were well nigh exhausted. Of course the intentions of the students in cheering on the team to victory were good, but it seems as though we might obtain better results in that direction if we could have more united cheering and at the same time we could save considerable strength for future games. True, our college yell is not as snappy as it might be, but we could improve with practice on the way we give it. See that some good men are chosen to lead the cheering and the players will feel more encouraged and the audience will be better pleased than if a continual harangue of personal remarks is kept up.

\* \*

The new board of CADET editors has just been appointed by the faculty and it is made up as follows: William T. Brastow, Howard E. Stevens, Edwin C. Upton, Marcus L. Urann and Lindsay Duncan of the class of '97; Walter L. Ellis, Walter J. Morrill, Edwin S. Bryant and George A. Whittemore of the class of '98; Miss Lottie G. Farrar and William B. Morell of the class of '99. We congratulate the young ladies of the College on being represented on THE CADET and we think the board is most excellently made up. We shall expect to see THE CADET once more in its form by the end of the coming year.





## 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 Junior class have challenged the Seniors for a debate.

Miss Fernald is Secretary of the Maine Library Association.

Murphy, '99, has returned home on account of sickness.

Farrell, '96, has been elected captain of the ball team for this season.

The Sophomore Civils have taken up field work under Professor Cummings.

Many of the students spent the Fast Day recess at home or with friends.

The Faculty kindly granted the petition of the students for Friday following Fast Day.

The classes, ball team, etc., have been sitting for pictures to go in *The Prism*.

The Fort Fairfield High School has been added to the list of the approved schools.

Some of the chimneys on the Experiment Station were blown down in the heavy gale of last month.

Bryer, '97, returned to college with a stunning set of whiskers, but the man and his whiskers soon parted.

Professor Flint and Mrs. Bartlette celebrated their double birthday, Saturday, April 11th, at the Bartlettes.

The class in Bacteriology has finished its work. They have been studying the bacillus of cholera, tuberculosis, etc.

Prof. Rogers' new book, "Our System of Government" has been adopted by the Orono High School as a text book.

The Juniors have finished Mechanics and Sanitary Engineering, and are taking up Graphics, Sterotomy and Higher Surveying.

The meeting of the Boston Alumni Association is held this year April 23, and the New York Association hold its meeting April 25th.

The cultivation of carnations at the greenhouses has met with unusual success this winter, the demand exceeding the supply.

Prof. Aubert is to publish a book on "Organic Chemistry." Most of the matter has already appeared in the Photographic Times.

Sargent, '96, attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Inter-scholastic Athletic Association held at Augusta, April 11th.

President Clary of the Y. M. C. A., represented the association at the President's Conference held at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., April 9th and 12th.

The Photographic Society is to hold an exhibition of photographic work done by the students sometime in the near future. Prizes will probably be offered for best work.

The B. O. & O. road is paying a dividend of 1 per cent. a month, and the students are paying sixteen cents to go to Bangor, the same as Oldtown people, three miles above.

A pasteurizing machine has been purchased for the Experiment Station. It is claimed that the process of pasteurizing

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A Glee Club has been organized recently and the students evince great interest in it. Some outside assistance will probably be obtained and a great success is hoped for.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris entertained three of the ministers who attended the Methodist Conference. Saturday evening they gave a reception to the Conference, and the college buildings were thrown open.

The short catalogues which are for general distribution, are miniatures of the regular catalogues and contain thirty-two pages this year, made up of fifteen pages of illustrations and seventeen pages of text.

Dr. Harris and Professor Hamlin attended the meeting of the State Board of Trade at Waterville, March 19 and 20. Dr. Harris spoke on the subject: Technical Schools and Colleges, their present work and future effect on business interests.

George B. Fernald, son of Ex-President Fernald, possesses an interesting souvenir in the shape of an old book, on the fly-leaf of which is written in a boyish hand, "Tom Reed, The City." The book is an analytical geometry used by Thomas B. Reed while a student at Bowdoin.

At a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Monday evening, March 16th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Justin R. Clary, '97; Vice President, H. L. White, '98; Secretary, H. G. Adams, '98; Treasurer, W. B. Morell, '99.

If, when the boys are doing their trading they would make it known that they are from the College, it would make it much easier for the men who get the advertisements. If the business people find out that their advertisements

are doing some good, they will patronize our publications without having to be labored with to such a great extent. The fellows should also look out and patronize those who return the favor.

The Bucksport Seminary Quartette were present at chapel the 15th, by invitation of Dr. Harris. They sang a hymn in place of the usual morning singing by the students, and much to the pleasure of everyone (especially of the man who was to speak), Dr. Harris called on the quartette for a song in place of the usual declamations. The quartette is made up as follows: Clifton E. Wass, first tenor; Alexander Mattocks, second tenor; William Mattocks, first bass; Joseph C. Chase, second bass.

It is a fact, that less than half of the students have subscribed for *The Prism*. This is a very bad showing, as there is probably no other college in the country where the college annual is so poorly supported. In many of the colleges each man is required to take a certain number of copies which they can dispose of in any way they please. Sophomores and Freshmen should remember that they will soon have charge of getting out *The Prism* and subscribe as soon as possible for a copy of this year's issue.

Mr. Woods, who will come here as Director of the Experiment Station, is carrying on a digestion experiment. A man is confined in a large box well lighted and ventilated, and is fed on certain kinds and quantities of food. The box is of double metal with an air space between the metal. It also has a wooden box outside and is lined with wood. The air inside the box is kept at a constant temperature by the circulation of air between the metal boxes, which is kept at an even temperature by a delicate electrical apparatus.



Delta Rho is the name of the new society which has been formed recently with the following members: President, H. S. Martin, '96; Vice President, N. A. Merrill, '97; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Lawrence, '98; Recording Secretary, H. E. Stevens, '97; Treasurer, R. S. Pendexter, '99. Executive committee: G. A. Smith, E. S. Bryant, '98; J. W. Blaisdell, '99; F. E. Gorham, '97; F. W. Hopkins, H. P. Merrill, A. C. Small, R. H. Rockwood, '98; P. D. Higgins and H. E. Brett, '99.

Dr. Harris left for Washington, D. C., Wednesday noon, April 1st. While

there he met the executive committee of State colleges, appointed to raise the standard in State colleges and make the requirements as nearly uniform as possible. The committee was as follows: President Murkland of the New Hampshire State College; President McBride of Virginia State College; Professor Hunt of Ohio State College and Dr. Harris of Maine State. They concluded to give the option of substituting one foreign language for one of the sciences. Very few changes will have to be made in the requirements at Maine State, as they are well up to the standard agreed upon.



## YE ALUMNI.

'75.

Mr. Southard, senator from the first Bristol district, recently addressed the Massachusetts Senate on his resolutions concerning the Monroe doctrine and Venezuela. His speech was a strong argument for upholding the dignity of our country and maintaining the principles of the Monroe doctrine, "not in the spirit of jingoism but in the name of justice."

'79.

Arthur L. Moore, one of the trustees of the College, was on the campus recently. Mr. Moore has been in Kittery for several years engaged in business and for some time was a navy yard official. He has now opened an office in Bangor and is general agent for a leading life insurance company. He married an Orono young lady and his family will remain in Orono for a time.

Ex-'79.

Asa C. Morton, the tenor, has been

giving concerts in this vicinity this spring and the papers speak highly of them.

'81.

Prof. Edward H. Farrington, Madison, Wis., has met with great bereavement in the death of his wife.

'85.

Joseph P. Moulton, Springvale, Me., has a second son.

'89.

Gilbert S. Vickery has again been appointed city engineer of Bangor.

The following clipping taken from the *Portland Advertiser* of April 1, relates to a Maine State graduate of the class of '92. Mr. Holden since leaving college has had remarkably good success as a teacher of Manual Training, and only last fall did he resign his position in Portland to accept a more lucrative one in Lynn, Mass.:

HOLDEN-FOGG.

Mr. William C. Holden and Miss Lizzie M. Fogg were united in

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marriage yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father on Sherman street, by the Rev. Dwight M. Pratt. It was exclusively a family wedding, the immediate friends only being present. The couple after the wedding dinner took the train for Lynn, Mass., where Mr. Holden is superintendent of the Manual Training department of the city school. The bride is one of the most charming young ladies in Williston church, beloved by every one for her attractiveness and unusual efficiency and devotion in church work.

Ex-'93.

Charles I. Haynes has charge of the sewer department in Bangor.

William C. Hammatt is in Bangor where he gives lessons in French and Drawing.

Thomas J. Young has recently been admitted to the bar in Somerset County. He is located in Solon, Me.

'95.

Walter Murphy had a severe attack of pneumonia a few weeks ago and suffered a relapse which came near proving fatal but he is now recovering. Walter is running a large coat shop in Norridgewock, Me., filling the place of his father who died last summer.



## ATHLETICS



P. D. Sargent, '96, represented Maine State at a meeting of the Maine Interscholastic Athletic Association held in Augusta. Bowdoin was represented by J. C. Minot; Colby by J. C. Williams, and Bates by C. L. Milliken.

H. P. Merrill, '98, captain of the athletic team, will be one of the judges at the finish at the meet which is to be held on the Colby grounds, May 13.

The athletic team is getting in some hard work at the Bangor Y. M. C. A. gym under the direction of Capt. Merrill. The following men are the most prominent candidates for the different events: One and two mile run, Walker, Starr, Holyoke; mile walk, Merrill, H. P., Gibbs, B. A., Anderson; two mile bicycle, Sawyer, '99, Hopkins, Stevens, '98, Bradford, Fuller; sprints and hurdles, Palmer, '96, Webber, Dyer, Merrill, A. S., Merrill, H. P., Watts, Ellis, Palmer, '99, Jack, Gibbs, B. A., Rockwood, Armes, White, H. A., Bryer, Noyes, Smith,

G. A., Small, A. C., Small, C. L., Leavette; shot and hammer, Grover, Sturgis, Dearborn, Dillingham, Watts; pole vault, Downing, Palmer, '96, Palmer, '99, Bass, Webber, Seavey; jumps, Grover, Webber, Gibbs, B. A., Anderson, Watts, Merrill, H. P., Dow, Jack, Armes, Morrill.

The base ball team began out-door work April 15. The makeup of the team will be almost the same as last year, the only new men being those who will take the place of the three men lost by graduation. The old men are as follows: Catcher, Palmer; p., Bass; 2d base, Dolley; 3d base, Farrell, (Capt.); s. s., Welch; c. f., Brann. Libby, '99, is practically sure of first base and will probably fill that position very acceptably. His batting, base running and throwing is undoubtedly superior to de Haseth's, who was called one of the very best first baseman in the league last year. The left fielder will be selected from Crowell, Small, A. C., Small, C. L., Pretto, Noyes, Blaisdell, Palmer, '99,

Pretto, Higgins and Scott. Bass and Crockett will alternate in right. Crockett is in much better condition than was expected and will be able to do a good share of the pitching. Curtis, who has trained for this position, has good speed, but probably will not be of much value for varsity work this year, although with proper training he may develop into a very good man.

Manager Martin has the following games at present, but the Massachusetts trip may be changed slightly:

- May 2, Open.  
 " 8, "  
 " 9, Colby at Waterville.  
 " 13, N. H. State College at Orono.  
 " 16, Bowdoin at Orono.  
 " 18, Bates at Lewiston.  
 " 19, } Lawrence at Lawrence.  
 " 20, }  
 " 21, } Haverhill at Haverhill.  
 " 22, }  
 " 23, W. P. I. at Worcester.

May 28, Bowdoin at Brunswick.

June 3, Colby at Orono.

" 6, Bates at Orono.

" 12, W. P. I. at Orono.

## TO THE ALUMNI!

The ad. which has occupied this space has been a source of much profit to the advertiser. How? By the fact that nearly all the former students of M. S. C. have sent ten cents and received the SOUVENIR ALBUM of Old Town and Orono, containing views of all the college buildings and campus. 56 views for only a dime. Address

**OLD TOWN ENTERPRISE,**  
Old Town, Me.

**Rensselaer**  
**Polytechnic**  
**Institute,**  
**Troy, N.Y.**

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We have the **FINEST** and  
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We know that we deserve it.

One Price and every gar-  
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