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The Cadet April 1897

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XI.

APRIL, 1897.

No. 7.

IT IS NO LONGER "MAINE STATE COLLEGE."



THE committee of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature on changing the name of the college reported in favor of such a change. When the resolve was brought up in the House it was passed after a short debate by a vote of 67 to 49.

On March 25th, the resolve was brought up in the Senate and Senator Savage moved that the minority report of the committee on State College be adopted, thus compelling it to retain its original name.

Savage was opposed to calling it the University of Maine, because it is not a university. "Calling it so would not make it a university. The college is doing good work now. Let it stay where it is. I am opposed to adding new departments. Grant this change and they will come back here year after year for bigger appropriations, and base their argument for the same on the action of this Legislature. This is a most dangerous entering wedge."

Senator Parsons did not think it would be necessary to discuss this question. "Senator Savage is proping up a scarecrow and is trying to

stampede the Senate. Of the thirty-three colleges established under this act, every one but Maine is called a university. Put the Maine boys on an equal footing with the boys of other States. The expansion of the college does not depend upon the name. Are we afraid that the college is getting too big? What right has he (Savage) to assume the guardianship of Maine? Is he its custodian? The graduates of the college favor it. The State Grange favors it. I know the agricultural people of Maine. They are ambitious for their boys. Why are you afraid of calling it a university? The future legislatures will be able to care for Maine. I am not the guardian of the State treasury for coming years. He (Savage) has no right to assume such functions. Coming law-makers will know as much as we do, I do not fear. Make this college the crowning glory of Maine."

Senator Stearns thought Savage's objections entirely imaginary. "It is strange that a man so great and eminent in law and politics as he (Savage) should object to education, and the titles which a university can bestow. All the graduates of the college demand this change of name. I can see no foundation for the arguments of the men who are opposed to

this change of name. The State College has a wider curriculum than any other school in Maine. It is not a question of appropriation, but one of dignity. Maine demands it. I hope the name will be changed."

On Senator Savage's motion to

nonconcur with the House, Senator Stearns called for the yeas and nays. The result was yea 3, no 23. The Senate then concurred with the majority report of the committee and the change of name to the University of Maine was passed to be engrossed.

THE COLLEGE RESOLVE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Clason, of Kennebec, took from the table the resolve in favor of the State College and the first heated debate of the session followed. Mr. Walls of Knox offered an amendment cutting the appropriation to \$20,000 and Mr. Clason another reducing it to \$15,000 and directing the trustees to charge tuition.

Mr. Savage, of Androscoggin, presented an amendment confining the time of the appropriation to two years.

Senator Clason addressed the Senate vigorously against the resolve. It seemed to be the opinion, he said, that all opposed to large appropriations for the college were its enemies. He did not believe it. He was a friend of the college. "We have a right to take a vote in this Senate on this matter as the decisive attitude of the State towards the institution. I feel that \$500,000 would be asked if we give this \$250,000 for ten years. It may reach a million. If you think the State can afford this, then vote for the \$250,000 appropriation." He did not favor paying so much money for this institution.

He attacked Dr. Harris for making a map to show that Maine was more illiterate than the poor States of the south. "It was done for the purpose of showing that Maine had been

niggardly with its schools. I have made an investigation and find this is not a fact. There is no comparison between Maine and the Southern States in this matter." He compared Maine with other New England States and said if the students from Maine attending outside colleges were credited to Maine she would rank favorably with even Massachusetts. He referred to the original purposes of the college and said it was never intended to make this school a burden to the State.

The college has been branching out too much, he said. He favored an appropriation of \$15,000 and tuition as setting the policy of this State towards the institution. "If we do this the college will understand that it must look elsewhere for money if it exceeds its revenue. It is not right for the State to grant free tuition to this college." Mr. Clason spoke with much determination and force, occupying about half an hour.

Mr. Parsons of Piscataquis then rolled up his sleeves and entered into the arena supporting the college. The amendment, he said, asked us to cut down the appropriation to \$15,000, and tuition. He didn't care to say much about the commission's report which Mr. Clason attempted

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to bolster up. "When these gentlemen who have attacked the college have become governors and statesmen, I hope this attempted blow at this institution will furnish them food for reflection. The only fault they find is that the college is expanding and that the boys don't go back to the farms." He referred to the remarkable development of our railroads and industries and said the demand was for training in civil engineering and the mechanic arts. This college was trying to keep pace with the demand. The farmers themselves did not want their boys to go back on to the farm; most of the boys didn't have a farm to go back to. He would fit them to earn an honest dollar.

Mr. Parsons eulogized the farmers and denied that toil is degrading. He quoted statistics from other States to show that Maine is doing less for her State college than they. Every one but seven were doing more. He objected to tuition and would have one place in the State where the poor boys could get a liberal education free. It would be the poor boys who stay away from the school, not rich ones, as craftily advanced by Mr. Clason.

He knew boys liked to pay their bills as they go and not be objects of charity. Out of all the state colleges established in the country, thirty-seven of them were free.

"Ninety per cent. of the boys who attend this college are poor men's boys. The Senate should uphold the House, which is nearer the people than the upper branch. I do not want the southern wing of the Capitol to tell me what to do."

Mr. Stearns of Aroostook argued that it is an obligation of the State to

give every boy and girl an opportunity to gain an education which will fit them for the highest duties of life. This halting policy was to be regretted. He denied that the objects of this institution had been perverted. The college was fulfilling its purpose when it took the son of toil and fitted him for a vocation which required the services of the brightest and keenest minds. We ought not to deplore the fact that the farmers' sons are taken by this college and sent out into the world to become a factor in the great revolution on industrial lines now in progress.

It had been said to him that the executive of the State had raised constitutional objections to the ten year provision. He observed that the legislature had gone on making ten year appropriations for academies and for other purposes. Let us make this appropriation certain for ten years. This discrimination in charging tuition was obnoxious to him. When you give a bounty of the State to a portion of the students and deny it to others, you create caste.

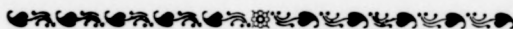
He referred to the chief executive again and said his judgment could not influence his vote and it ought not any other senator. He could not heed the words of the governor only as one of his constituents, which he is. Any attempt of the governor to influence members of this body, except by executive message, may detract from his standing in this high office.

Mr. Reynolds, of Cumberland, said he had come to Augusta with his grip as a friend of the State College. But he believed it fair to the institution to charge tuition. "If it fitted students to gain a livelihood, it is but fair that they should pay for it." He

cited the fact that tuition is charged at Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Michigan and other State Colleges.

At the conclusion of Mr. Reynolds' remarks, Mr. Savage, who will oppose

the resolve, stated he did not wish to proceed then and the senate adjourned at 1.15 P. M.. It is claimed by the opposition to the college that the Senate stands seventeen or eighteen against \$25,000, the appropriation, and thirteen for.



RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF \$20,000 FINALLY PASSES THE SENATE.

In the Senate the debate on the State College continued with increased fire and snap, lasting for two hours. Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, took the floor and opposed the \$25,000 resolve. He was a friend of the institution and wanted the State to appropriate a sufficient amount to maintain the college. He was willing the State should deal liberally with the State College but he was not willing to vote for the support of a State University.

The trustees, he said, had enlarged the purpose of the college and its courses. We must pay for this and additional courses and instructors which the trustees may deem necessary without any voice in the matter. The State is not in condition to grant this appropriation. It was high time that there be one man in the State House to say "halt" against this large appropriation. If the trustees will abandon the university idea, we will deal liberally with the State College. He rather vote \$25,000 for two years, that \$15,000 for ten. He would have \$20,000 for two years and tuition to amount to \$5,000 which should be sufficient to run the institution.

Senator Engel of Penobscot, favored the original resolve. He said there were no bankers' sons in this institution. It is an institution for the industrial classes. He believed tuition would breed classes. Even the

commission said the institution was doing excellent work. The report of the trustees of the college was of sufficient evidence of the needs of the institution to everybody but Senator Savage. The whole matter had been looked into by the legislative committee. They knew what amount was necessary to carry on the work of the college. If the appropriation is cut down some of the pupils must be sent home and at least the doors of the institution closed to any new applicants. He criticised Senator Clason for what he termed that gentleman's eleventh hour economy. "Why, it has been a legitimate enterprise in Kennebec county for years to get all possible out of the State treasury, now they turn the enemy bugbear on this deserving institution."

Mr. Billings of Waldo, Mr. Poor of Oxford, Mr. Simpson of Hancock, and Salley of Somerset, supported the resolve.

Mr. Clason withdrew his amendment cutting down the appropriation to \$15,000 and Senator Walls' amendment, cutting down the appropriation to \$20,000 was adopted 18 to 13.

Mr. Clason's amendment for reasonable tuition for all students was adopted 17 to 14.

Mr. Savage's amendment cutting the term of the appropriation from ten to two years was defeated, 18 to 13. The amended resolve then passed to be engrossed.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.



THE University of Maine is a fact. The fond dreams of the alumni, faculty and undergraduates of the Maine State College have at last been realized.

The hopes, anxieties, and doubts of the past eight weeks are at an end—the desired end—and our gratification at the result has found full expression in three days of celebration.

The interest of the student body in the college bills at Augusta has been intense, stimulated perhaps by President Harris' masterly address before the legislative committee, in which he completely crushed the adverse report of the special commission. From that time on the newspapers have been closely watched for tidings of the progress of the bills; while the editorial comments, in most cases "roasts," have made more than one student clench his fist and swear to even things up if the chance ever comes. Outside of the Legislature, *The Bangor Commercial* has been our most powerful ally and faithful friend, fighting at once half a dozen papers from the western section of the State, and proving itself in every case more than a match for them.

When the House passed the appropriation bill everybody was pleased, but as rumors were afloat that the Senate was against the chief interest naturally centered in that body. With the successful passage of the bill on St. Patrick's Day everybody drew a breath of relief, although we indulged in but little celebration, the

bill for the change of name exciting much more interest. The House took up this bill on Wednesday, March 24, and after a sharp debate passed it by a vote of 67 to 49. As it was now apparent that the bill stood a good chance to become a law, a committee consisting of Farnham, '97, Webster, '98, Nute, '99, and Horner, 1900, was appointed to make necessary arrangements for an appropriate celebration.

At 12.30 on Thursday a few shots rang out over the campus, the true beginning of the celebration. The news that the Senate had by a vote of 23 to 3 passed the University bill spread like wild fire. Fire arms were brought out, blank cartridges were used at an alarming rate, while a crowd of enthusiasts took possession of the bell in Wingate Hall, and rang it incessantly until night. It is feared that a large number of students forgot to attend recitations in their ardor to express their joy. As a means of demonstrating our feelings to the outside world, the plan was conceived of attending the Wilbur Opera Company and at once carried into effect by posting placards in conspicuous places over the campus. The services of the band was enlisted and the very necessary adjunct, a new yell, was invented to fully express the University idea. Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! U. of M. The required practice to give this with proper effect was obtained on the ride to Bangor, where we arrived at 8 o'clock. The band gave a short out-of-door concert just before the

opera and rendered several selections during the evening besides a neat march for the Amazon drill.

The 175 students present behaved themselves very well considering the occasion and made a favorable impression. One of them at least, Jack Gilman, was the recipient of a special notice in a jolly hit by one of the company. Several times during the evening the opera suspended operations while the students gave their respects to Mr. Wilbur, ending with the University yell.

At chapel on Friday morning, Lieut. Royden addressed the students in regard to further celebration plans. He spoke of the use of ball cartridges by some of the students, as very dangerous and furthermore absolutely unnecessary, as each person could obtain all the blanks desired by applying at the armory. He also outlined a plan to meet President Harris with the cadet battalion on his return from Augusta and escort him through the streets of Bangor. Lieut. Royden was very happy in his speech and was applauded to the echo; his mention of the University of Maine calling forth a vigorous yell. In order for the cadets to make a good showing, it was necessary for special drills; these took place on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning and were distinctly marked by an unusual interest in military affairs, owing perhaps to the fact that every one did the best he knew how, while the indifferent ones stayed away entirely. It might well be stated that the conditions were not perfect, for mud and snow was present everywhere.

Perhaps the recital by the University glee, banjo and mandolin clubs under the auspices of the Senior class, Old Town High School, was not

a true part of the celebration, but as it came on Friday night it was well patronized by the students.

At 2.15 on Saturday afternoon the bugle corps wallowed through the mud in front of Wingate and sounded the call. The battalion was at once formed and marched to the lower station where cars were taken for Bangor. On the leading car was an immense banner with "University of Maine" in large letters, while the colors were displayed on the front platform. Some ingenious youth suggested another yell, which goes as follows: M-A-I-N-E-University-University-M-A-I-N-E-University-University. This was given in conjunction with the other over and over again until it must seem that our voices would fail. The journey was also enlivened by songs and comments on outside objects.

On the arrival at the square the corps was received by the Bangor High School cadets acting as escorts and after battalion formation the march was taken in company front for the M. C. R. R. depot.

The enemy was under foot in the guise of mud, but in spite of its sticky opposition the lines were remarkably well dressed, the cadets marching like veterans. At the depot a large crowd had in the meantime assembled and we whiled away the half hour of wait by listening to the band's rendering of several choice selections.

As President Harris stepped from the train, he was received with cheers and music, and then boarding an electric car on which were many members of the faculty, he was escorted uptown. Fully a hundred students without uniforms mingled with the crowd and increased the din.

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The battalion presented arms to President Harris at the square and then gave the yells with lusty throats. A very large crowd soon assembled in the surrounding streets with a large element of young ladies, which we poor fellows who had to keep one heel in place could not fully appreciate. Owing to an oversight the B. H. S. cadets were not saluted as they marched past, but grateful thanks should be extended them for their courtesy.

The homeward journey was very lively with a tremendous amount of noise, varying from singing to yelling—if any variation applied—and on our way through Orono the bells and whistles testified the appreciation that lively town had for the University. At the campus the President was given three cheers with a will, followed by the usual yells.

The President and Mrs. Harris

gave an informal reception to the faculty, undergraduates and friends of the University of Maine in the evening. The house was pleasantly decorated with Chinese lanterns and other emblems suggestive for the occasion. An immense bonfire was lighted and in its light congregated a crowd of students who gave their respects by appropriate yells to our honored president and his co-workers in the Maine Legislature. Two members of that body, Col. Stetson of Bangor, and Mr. Durgin of Orono were present.

The celebration may be said to have ended on Saturday, but the enthusiasm displayed will not quiet down for some time to come. The members and friends of the University of Maine feel deep down in their hearts a regard for President Harris which cannot easily be expressed.

D. T. M., '98.



SPEECH OF HON. LOUIS C. SOUTHARD.

Below we give a verbatim report of the speech of Hon. Louis C. Southard as delivered at the banquet of the Maine State College Alumni of Boston and vicinity.

Fellow associates and guests of the Maine State College Alumni Association, another year has passed with flying feet, and we are met again. Events tragic and hopeful, carrying joy and sorrow, have trodden swiftly on each others heels. Great pleasures and great pains have fallen to our lot; births and deaths occur each day, hour and minute; life and death, joy and sorrow, each are separated but as a hair's breadth.

The problem whether the world

was made for man or man for the world seems to me to be based on false principles. Man was made in the image of his Creator and endowed with qualities that permit him to largely control his own destiny, his own happiness, and more important, the happiness and welfare of others. The latter quality, however, cannot exist without including the former. No one can do good or confer pleasure on others without sharing in that pleasure, and feeling a glow in the heart that no ministration to self can equal. Man was made, not for the world but for mankind; to help, aid and assist in his elevation and progress towards a

higher civilization, a higher standard of morals, and a higher standard of duty towards each other.

Ever since the days, not so long ago, when Queen Elizabeth, in spite of Magna Charta, refused to assemble Parliament, or consult her subjects as to how public moneys should be raised or expended, and when Lord Jefferies sold justice to the highest bidder with a shameless disregard of the people's needs, down to the period when Geo. III ruled what is now the United States of America, the monarchies of even the most civilized countries, bartered away their highest judicial and administrative offices regardless of public morals or public rights. Since then much progress has been made in elevating the standard of public morality, yet much remains to be done.

Ingersol says that man makes God in his own image. He is wrong. Rather should it be said that man's conception of the Deity can be no higher than his intellectual ideal. We cannot conceive space, yet it exists. The astronomer and the microscopist each feel the infinite to a greater degree than the ignorant and unlettered.

Order in society can only be made effective under a strong government. Justice in society can only be assured when the government is honestly administered. There are two essentially different forms of government; that in which the power emanates from one person, as in the ordinary form of a monarchy and where the power rests primarily with the people. The Czar of Russia, or the Sultan of Turkey holds the fate of his subjects in the hollow of his hand. There is no law they may

not abrogate. They are answerable to no person on earth.

Under liberal monarchies progress has been made, and it has been conceded in England, for instance, that the people have some rights which the sovereign is bound to respect. These rights have, however, only been acquired by the people after bloodshed and long suffering. It has for all time been a principle in monarchical forms of government that the sovereign derived his authority directly from God and was answerable only to Him, and no subject could controvert this assertion without being disloyal and a traitor.

The very foundation of the rights which the English people have do not emanate from the inherent rights of the people themselves, but from the fact that their Sovereigns have most graciously granted them those rights, and they are not entitled to any further consideration than their Sovereigns past and present have magnanimously conceded to them. Our Republic is based on an entirely different idea. The principles of the U. S. government rest on the assertion that all power comes from the people, that the people as a whole have a right to say who shall govern them, and how they shall be governed. This necessitates a certain degree of education, character and honesty.

Our forefathers deemed themselves honorable and educated enough to govern themselves. The governments of old have usually been strong up to the point of revolution or decapitation of the Sovereigns, but they have seldom been just.

A strong and honest government of the people, by the people, and for the people, can only be assured if the masses are themselves honest, and of

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sufficient education to judge rightly as to their own needs, and keep pace with the rapid advance in the arts and sciences and the development of civilization, a constantly progressive grade of education of the masses is demanded.

Where every citizen is an uncrowned king, every citizen has the duty and responsibility attached thereto laid upon his shoulders, and he cannot retain his dignity and prerogatives to govern unless he assumes honestly and conscientiously the burdens and responsibilities which constitute his duty. "The King can do no wrong," is an ancient maxim or monarchical principle. Can we apply this rule to popular government?

Abraham Lincoln had a great and abiding faith in the common people, and their honesty of purpose and desire to do what was right. There was, and is, great fundamental truth in the saying that, "You can fool some people all the time, and all the people a part of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." "It is human to err," but my own small experience confirms this opinion of the innate honesty of the masses. But when the people make a mistake, as they sometimes must do, they are ever ready to remedy their errors when occasion permits.

It is the duty of those who are fortunate enough to be so placed that they can do so, to help by every means in their power, and to engage in every way they can in elevation and education of the masses. This is an imperative duty. Our form of government and the restless activity of the people, no longer permits learning to be confined to a small class, and the possession of wealth must, so far as possible, be eliminated as a pri-

mary factor in securing a higher education.

It has been said so often that it is now perhaps axiomatic, that the public school is the bulwark of our liberties, but what is to be the limitation of the public school? Should it end with the primary or grammar school? Or should it mean the higher education of the high school, or perhaps the college? In this age it is not sufficient for those in authority to sign their names by a mark or signet ring. This is an era of progress.

The office boy of to-day can write a better hand, construct a more grammatical sentence, and know more of geography and history than King George III at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the poorest boy may aspire to the highest place of honor.

The needs of the hour require that the corner stone of our liberties, the little red school house, shall be supplemented by free public schools and colleges where the ambitious children of the masses may satisfy their thirst for knowledge without money and without price.

There is no public treasure to be compared to that of a human mind and soul. If it is wise to spend days, weeks and months, and to lavish untold money on the cutting and polishing of precious stones, how much more important is it that the human mind should be cut and polished by education.

The wealth of a nation is its people. If we would have our country the greatest and the best, it must be because of its wealth of honest, right minded and educated people. The United States has felt this truth and put its belief into effect by its numer-

ous grants of land and money to encourage popular education. The immortal Washington during his lifetime while President, and after his retirement from that high office, constantly and persistently urged upon the public mind the necessity of providing the people with a means of higher education. At that time the country was so small that it would have been sufficient for one National University to have been established. His plans have been carried out by the general government in so far that a national military school is established at West Point and a national naval school at Annapolis. The tremendous influence which these two institutions have had in preserving the unity of this country and the blessings which we all enjoy at the present time are well known to all and cannot be overestimated.

The need for a National University, as recommended by George Washington, is still a subject of discussion, and the only reason to be urged against it is the vast extent of our country and the impracticability of opening its doors on account of the distance of those most needing the instruction to be given.

In place of a National University, the United States government gave large grants of land, and later money to the various State institutions which were organized in accordance with the wise policy adopted by the general government. In almost, if not every State, the general government has been warmly seconded in its efforts to elevate the standard of education among the masses of the people, who are the real rulers of the country. It is impossible to expect that a country could be governed on a higher plane of intelligence than the

intelligence of those who are intrusted with its management. The masses must have intelligence enough to know the general purpose which they desire, and to select those who will honestly carry out their wishes.

The Maine State College is more a child of the United States than of the State of Maine, although the State of Maine has by far the largest benefit. The college and the State owe a duty to the whole people as well as to the people of Maine alone. This seems to have been overlooked by some. We are informed that there is a contest in the State Legislature of Maine regarding the treatment of the Maine State College. What is the nature of this contest, we ask?

It is this: Shall the State assist the general government in giving to the poor but ambitious children of the common people a chance to get that liberal education which has heretofore been limited to the offspring of the rich? I shall not go into the details of the contest. We shall be so fortunate as to have with us one who, by the force of circumstances, is charged with a most arduous task, but fortunately for the people of Maine, as well as for the college, yea even for humanity, and the general welfare of our beloved country, one who has the ability, courage and strong heart to enable him to carry forward the great burden of educating and enlightening those not familiar with the work of the State College and how important it is to the people of the State and country.

I shall leave that part of the subject to our honored guest and loved friend, Pres. Harris.

In closing these remarks, let me say that it does not seem possible

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that a State that has produced such men as Hannibal Hamlin, Israel Washburn, that has given governors to more than three States, and such governors as John A. Andrews, the great war governor of Massachusetts, and Ex-Governor Long, beloved by the people, who will soon occupy the most honorable office of Secretary of the Navy in President McKinley's Cabinet, the great James G. Blaine, and Thomas B. Reed, honored by the whole people and considered fit to fill the high office of President of the United States, and that is today represented by a delegation in the National Legislation not surpassed by the representatives of any State in Congress.

Thomas B. Reed, as Speaker of the House of Congress, has accomplished more for the welfare of the people in expediting legislation than any person who has ever occupied the Speaker's chair or the high office of President of the United States.

James G. Blaine, as member of Congress and as a member of the President's Cabinet, and particularly as Secretary of State, did more in forwarding a broad national policy than any person since the time of George Washington.

For a State who has given birth

and given to the world such broad, liberal and great minds, it does not seem possible that it should have so degenerated in its character as to lose its ancient pride in helping forward the progress of the country and civilization. If a cheese-paring policy is pursued, how long will Maine's influence last? Have her people become such misers, and do they clutch the almighty dollar with such a tenacious grasp that they have lost sight of their past as well as present glories, and think only of how they can hoard away their miserable wealth? It cannot be; such has never been the spirit of the sons of Maine. Rather let us believe that yonder struggle is but the black and rolling cumulus of ignorance and envy, streaked with forked and flaming lightning of an ancient superstition against popular learning. But see! those clouds shall roll no nearer; the lightning flash shall fall harmless to the earth; the cool winds of reason sweeping over heated heads and hearts shall rend asunder the darkness of approaching storm, and the bright rays of the glorious sun of progress bursting through the gloom will give promise of fair and yet fairer days of prosperity to our dear old Alma Mater on the banks of the Stillwater.



OLD TIME SKETCHES—NO. 3.

BY "ONE OF THE GANG."

THAT BLACK-CAP CIDER.

STANDING upon the steps of old "Brick Hall" and gazing southward on a clear day, one can see in the distance a line of low hills that hem the horizon. Few of the old men are unacquainted with this vicinity, either by personal experience or hearsay—for who has not heard of Black-Cap Mountain?

This mountain used to be a favorite resort for the geology parties taken out by Prof. "C. H.," and many a good story is told by the "boys," the plot and scene of which is laid round about this well-known hill. But it used to be famous for other things beside geological specimens, and one of them was a peculiar and apparently innocent beverage known as "Black-Cap cider." I have deep cause to remember it, too.

A story is told of the boys who went with "C. H." one fall to imbibe from the geological fountain and incidentally to bring home some of the famous cider. When the barge load reached the Black-Cap country, by some means or other, some "Black-Cap" was smuggled aboard unknown to the old man and imbibed quite freely; so that by the time the geology ground was reached the cider had circulated pretty thoroughly among the boys, inside and out, and when the barge stopped and "C. H." stepped out and said in his blandest tones, "Come, boys, this is the place; let us examine the rock," one lad, younger than the rest but not one whit less gay, jumped on to the seat

and shouted, "Proffesher, sh-hic-toh—l wiz-er-rocks."

Now, I do not vouch for the truth of this story; I only introduce it here as an illustration in part, for it was the very crowd who went on this trip that brought sadness and sorrow back with them in the shape of a six-gallon jug full of this liquid, to the poor, innocent, unsuspecting Freshmen at "B. H."

We were freshmen in those days, and such freshmen! We were large, both in point of number and in size, and hung together like maggots in a cheese box. It was before the secret societies penetrated our ranks and poisoned our minds against each other by division, petty jealousies and strife.

We had planned, for one Saturday night, a colossal spree, with peanuts, cigars, bottled soda, etc., when one of the sophs suggested our having some sweet cider from Black-Cap. His class were going over that day and they would be glad to help along our festivities, etc.

The skunk! we bit at once and hard, too, and chipped in \$2.15—think of it, for six gallons—and thought it was cheap at that.

We all assembled in Charlie Watson's room—second floor, south staircase, second door on the left. Do you recognize it? I can see that crowd now, through the mist of years, and I count them one by one in memory—Blathers, Eddie Plunkett, Johnnie Long, Tommy Worth,

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Charlie Watson, Job, Simmons, Pussy Milliken, Bradley, etc.,—"white men," all of them, and now scattered broadcast, all fighting manfully the battle of life. All, did I say? No, not all—two have dropped by the wayside

"Weary with the march of life"—

and whose memories of good comradeship will linger with me while I live.

The cider was emptied into a water pail and placed on the table, while old goblets, tin dippers, broken mugs, anything we could find to drink from, were brought out, peanuts, cigars and pipes galore. It was a cold night, but the janitor by mistake had got steam into the pipes; at any rate the room was hot and every man was in undress uniform. It was our first spread.

And oh, such cider! I never tasted such before or since. There was that smooth, oily sweetness, with a snap and ginger that made you think you had swallowed a grasshopper backward, and then the delightful sensation that followed. I am reminded of the Bible quotation as I write, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, for it biteth like a serpent," but there was no serpent about this—it was worms, we afterwards felt. Oceans of them!

It seemed a harmless drink, pleasant and agreeable, and if we got a little "hilarious" we laid it to the spirit of good fellowship that pervaded the scene. It might have been the oranges, or peanuts, or perhaps the cigars and rich(?) tobacco smoke. But not the cider—we never mistrusted that—it was too smooth, too sweet, too oily. Since then I have met men that reminded me of that cider.

About ten o'clock Blathers informed us in a faint, solemn stage whisper that "he wanted to see a senior," and left the room rather unsteadily, though we did not notice it particularly at the time; then, too, the room was so thick with smoke one could see with difficulty. Blathers did not return and one by one the other fellows grew white and sick and hastily left the room on one pretext or another until finally only O'Sullivan, Longstreet, Tommy Worth and Plunkett remained to finish up the feast. Longstreet bet he could drink more of the cider than either of them, and the bet was taken. Fresh pipes were lighted and the race was begun.

There were perhaps five quarts left to be disposed of and by the time the quantity was reduced one-half the room began to whirl, and Tommy Worth was first to break for cover followed closely by the rest. What happened to the boys afterward can be imagined by the escapade of Worth. It seems that Tommy hastened to his room and without stopping to undress threw himself upon the bed and joined Simmons, his room mate, in a troublesome maudlin—broken sleep, punctuated with unconscious groans.

About midnight Tommy awoke to find Simmons hallooing in his sleep; he—Tommy—in the middle of the bed astride of Simmons clutching both rails of the bed to keep from being hurled into space. For Tommy declares that bed was prancing about the room like a billy-goat, starting at one corner and jumping wildly through the air for the other, then tripping gayly across lots and with a grand sweep down the middle, till Tommy was thrown violently upon the floor, dragging Simmons along

with him, and leaving the bed to go it alone. Finally both men struggled for the window and with intense sadness and emotion wound their arms around each others necks and made a vigorous gastronomical deposit upon the dewy grass, then crept softly back to their quiet bed.

That Sunday morning after chapel service, fifteen miserable-looking, bleached-out wretches filed up to the desk and with bleared eyes and woe-

begone expressions besought the "Doctor" to excuse them from church on the plea that they had caught severe colds the night before. Then they all filed soberly back to "No. 2" and held an indignation meeting against the sophomores who led them astray.

"Well," said Simmons, steadying himself with a couple of chairs, "I'd like to know the fellow that drugged that cider. I'd punch his head."



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

SCOTLAND can boast of having given to the world many men of eminent literary ability. Her people have always been endowed with a shrewd common sense mingled with a deep religious feeling, which, though oftentimes showing itself in bigotry, never lacks a deep earnestness of purpose. Recently she has lost another great man—one whose fame extends far outside of Scotland.

In the death of that great Scotchman, the late Prof. Henry Drummond, the world loses a man of deep intellect, of high religious nature and one eminent in both science and theology. Born upon the field of Bannockburn, where Robert Bruce wrested the crown of Scotland from Edward II of England, he seemed destined to become famous from the influence of his surroundings. Like most Scottish lads of ability, he was trained for the pulpit, but, though ordained to the ministry, he maintained through his whole career that he spoke to men more as a teacher.

He was for a short time pastor of a mission station in Malta, but soon

gave this up and returned to his native country to take the chair of lecturer in Science at Free Church College in Glasgow in 1877. After lecturing about seven years, was appointed professor in that institution.

During his college vacations he spent most of his time on the continent, travelling from city to city, becoming intimately acquainted with many scientific men. It was during his college life that he became interested in Dwight L. Moody's revival work in Scotland. He and his fellow students greatly aided Mr. Moody in relieving want and suffering among the poorer classes of the various cities.

His religious views were not in accord with Mr. Moody's, but this does not seem to have interfered with the warm friendship which sprang up between them. It was through Mr. Moody's influence that Prof. Drummond delivered at the Northfield Conference his most famous lecture, "The greatest thing in the world." While both Drummond and Moody were preachers, there is a vast difference in their methods. Moody spoke

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in simple, homely speech, using his Yankee idiom to reach the hearts of the people, while Drummond spoke in an easy, polished manner, treating his subjects from a scientific standpoint. Moody's eloquence touched common people; Drummond's words converted scholars.

Prof. Drummond first visited America in 1877 in company with Archibald Geikie. They spent several months in the Yellowstone region carrying on geological surveys at the peril of their lives from bands of hostile Indians. The danger they underwent is well shown when one learns that the last party of surveyors were massacred and scalped to a man.

Being a man of great travelling instinct, his next undertaking was a journey to the heart of Africa along the Zambesi River, his object being scientific research which he carried on at his own personal expense. Returning home, he published an account of his investigations and adventures in a book called "Tropical Africa." This work had a tremendous popularity in both Europe and America. In it he put forward no new theories but rather backed the previous statements of other travellers. It is an interesting work, containing many vivid descriptions of animals and animal life.

In 1886, he made a tour of the

world, visiting Australia and many cannibal islands of the Pacific. Here his studious nature again crops out and we find him studying the characteristics of the savages and collecting such data that afterwards proved valuable in the presentation of his lectures on Evolution. Returning by way of Japan and United States, he delivered a series of lectures in some of the American colleges and won the good will of Americans in general, who are always ready to welcome and to hear an educated traveller.

Again in 1893, he visited this country solely for the purpose of delivering the Lowell Institute Lectures upon "The Evolution of Man." That same year he spoke at the Conference at Northfield, a village in western Massachusetts, and the home of D. L. Moody. An account of Mr. Moody's life and work from the Prof. Drummond's pen has appeared in a most comprehensive and appreciative article and published in an American magazine. It is the best work on Moody's life that has ever been written—a loving tribute to his firm friend.

Prof. Drummond died March 11, 1897, at the age of forty-six, having probably accomplished more in his short life than many men do in four score years and ten.

R. H. Brown, 1900.



EDITORIALS.

THE CADET.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

W. T. BRASTOW, '97.

LITERARY.

G. A. WHITTEMORE, '98, MISS LOTTIE FARRAR, '99.

ALUMNI.

H. E. STEVENS, '97, W. J. MORRILL, '98,

CAMPUS.

M. L. URANN, '97, E. S. BRYANT, '98.

ATHLETICS.

LINDSAY DUNCAN, '97.

EXCHANGES.

E. C. UPTON, '97.

BUSINESS STAFF.

H. I. LIBBY, '98, W. B. MORELL, '99.

THIS is the last number that the present board of editors will get out. When we took the wheel a year ago, we hoped to raise the standard and make THE CADET all it should be to represent such a college as Maine State is. We cannot feel that THE CADET has kept pace with the rest of the college, (perhaps it's because of the name), however, we started in under rather depressing circumstances. With a debt of about five hundred dollars hanging over us, we soon found that it was out of the question to think of enlarging the paper, so we turned our attention to enlarging our subscription list, increasing our advertising space, and diminishing our debt. Owing to the excellent work of our business staff this has been accomplished, and the debt has been diminished by about one-half. As we retire to make room for the new board, we wish to thank all those who have endeavored to aid us in our, under the circumstances, rather discouraging task; and ask for the new board the same kindness and aid that has been extended to us.

THE appropriation bill, which has finally passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor, provides for an appropriation of \$20,000 annually for ten years. It also provides that a tuition fee shall be charged to all students, the amount of which to be decided upon by the trustees. We publish in this number a full account of the debate in the Senate upon the bill. It would appear from some of the speeches that many who appear friendly to the college are really nothing more than wolves in sheep's clothing, who attack the institution upon every possible occasion. However, as the fight is now over and it has been fully decided to put on a tuition, there seems nothing else for us to do but to put our hands in our pockets and pay the same with the best possible grace, even as we cheerfully(?) pay full fare from Bangor to Old Town and then get off before they have finished collecting.

* * *

IN the last number of THE CADET we published a letter from Edmund Clark, Secretary of the Maine State College Alumni Association of New York City and Vicinity. We have recently received the circular spoken of in that letter in regard to the meeting of the Association upon April 23, which we take pleasure in reprinting under our alumni notes, thinking it may possibly reach some who may not have otherwise seen it. There is perhaps nothing else that shows more clearly the interest that Maine State men feel in their *alma mater* and in one another, than the fact that nearly everywhere that there are several

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graduates of the college within a reasonable radius, alumni associations have been formed. This, by the way, may be said to be one of the chief characteristics of Maine people, and we will add, of Maine State men in particular.

* *

At last our hope is realized, for in accordance with the decree of the Legislature, after June 1, 1897, the institution "pleasantly situated on the banks of the Stillwater River," formerly known as the "Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," will be known as the "University of Maine," a name

which surely represents more truthfully the present work done here. To say that the change is a popular one among the students would be putting it mildly, as every one will admit who was within the sound of the college bell for about four hours after the news was received that the resolve had passed the Senate. That the change will prove of great advantage to the institution and those who graduate from it, there can be little doubt. We can only express the hope that the coming ten years may see as great an advance in the *university* as the past ten have seen in the *college*.



LOCAL NOTES.

Master, Master! News, old news, and such news as you never heard of."

—The Taming of the Shrew,—Act III, Sc. 2.

"Got a date?"

"I bord ja beans."

"Please keep off the roof."

Pooling coppers on the scores.

College paper is selling below cost.

The debating society is a sure thing.

Where was Atlas when the lights went out?

The foolish virgins had fruit punch but no oil.

Come to the card party in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Charles Webster has been visiting his parents in Portland.

Psychological phenomenon: Prof. R— without a necktie.

F. W. Hopkins has been ill for some time at his home in Bangor.

The Bath papers are already talking of our encampment there in May.

The snow will be very nearly all off the campus by the time this issue is out.

The boys in Oak Hall celebrated April Fools' Day by rising at six o'clock.

The Orono annual town meeting proved a great deal more amusing than instructive.

"The members of the track team are requested to remain two or three hours after chapel.

There was a University hop at the College Commons, April 3d, from eight until eleven.

The Debating Society have elected officers. M. L. Urann, President; D. T. Merrill, Secretary.

The same cake has been served in three forms during the week. Commons.

Prof. Rogers lectured on Rome in the chapel, Wednesday evening, March 31st.

The College Mandolin and Guitar Club gave a most enjoyable concert in Brewer last month.

The plank walk from Oak Hall to the waiting room is just what we have been looking for.

It is reported that a certain book agent will be received as "hot stuff" if he calls at Oak Hall again.

Walter Ellis represented the athletic association in the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Meet at Waterville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevens entertained the members of the Sophomore class on the evening of April 1st.

Lieut. Royden gave a lecture on Life at West Point at the Congregationalist church, Orono, last week.

Prof. Rogers gave an illustrated lecture on Pompeii a short time ago at the Congregational church, Orono.

A large number of the students enjoyed the hypnotism exhibition by Prof. Carpenter, both at Bangor and Old Town.

University of Maine pins for sale at 212 Oak Hall. Every student should have one at once, as they are just the thing.

At a meeting of the chemical section of the Scientific Association papers were read by Mr. Slade and Prof. Mudge.

They say that "Haggerty" came near going to the "happy hunting grounds" when that bag of meal struck across his neck.

The Alumni Association banquet to be held at New York, April 23d, will doubtless be enjoyed by all those attending. All graduates and undergraduates are invited.

The Waterville papers most always have some dig at the Maine State College. Colby University is located in Waterville and shadows their vision.—*Bath Enterprise*.

The following have been chosen for the Senior parts at Commencement: Brastow, Clary, Farnham, Leavitt, Rogers, Russell, Upton, Urann. Cosmey substitute.

Those chosen to take part in the Junior prize essays, were Miss Dunn, Miss Fernandez, Johnson, Libby, H. I., Merrill, D. T., Pierce, Webster, Whittemore. Merrill, E. D., substitute.

She—"To what society do you belong?"

Junior—"None; they all recognize my ability, respect my integrity and love me to idolatry, but I am awfully hard to get acquainted with."

The Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs gave a concert in Old Town, March 26, under the auspices of the Senior class O. T. H. S. There was a large attendance and the boys sang unusually well.

The Phi Gamma society gave a whist party in Wingate Hall a short time ago. They all had an elegant time but unfortunately the floor was not slippery enough to do *gymnastic* work, but *then* the lights went out.

The lectures which have been running in Bangor, given by Prof. Young of Dartmouth, have been greatly enjoyed by all of the Junior Civils. Some of the Faculty also were very much interested in them, as Prof.

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Young is an authority on the solar system as well as being a most delightful speaker.

The accident on the subway in Boston last month made us fear that some of our recent graduates had been injured. We are glad to state, however, that the M. S. C. men happened to be all at some distance away from the place of the explosion.

At the annual business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, March 24, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. L. White, '98; Vice President, C. C. Whittier, '99; Secretary, A. C. Wescott, '99; Treasurer, O. O. Stover, '99.

The entertainment and dance given to the Double Ten Club of Old Town, was a great success. The playing of Mr. Small, '98, and the singing of Mr. Stowell, '99, were both highly enjoyed. The Mandolin and Guitar Club rendered several fine selections. Dancing was engaged in until the last cars.

Mathematic and Physical Section at their meeting April 2d had the following papers: "A Discussion of a General Equation of the Second Degree," George S. Frost; "Electrical Discharges Through Gases," illustrated by means of Geissler's tubes, etc., Charles F. Weston. Engineering Section, on April 1st, the following papers were read and discussed: "Compressed Air," Prof. Flint; "The Stone Arch," H. S. Boardman.

The series of demonstrations by State College students in celebration of the act of the legislature making that institution The University of Maine culminated on Saturday in a

jubilant welcome home for President Harris. A detachment of the Coburn Cadets, accompanied by the College band, came to Bangor in the afternoon and proceeded to the Maine Central station where President Harris arrived at 4.35 from Augusta. The president was escorted to West Market square, where the entire party proceeded by electric cars to Orono. At their residence in the evening, President and Mrs. Harris gave an informal reception for the faculty, students and friends of the college. Many Bangor people attended. In Orono, for several days last week, there was a great ringing of bells, blowing of whistles and general celebration.—*Bangor Commercial*.

The annual junior promenade of the Maine State college students this year under the direction of '98, was held at Orono town hall, Friday evening, with upwards of 75 couples in attendance. The affair was very enjoyable though the attendance was somewhat smaller than it would have been with more agreeable weather. As it was many of the Bangor and Old Town participants were delayed by the poor service of the electric car line. Previous to dancing Pullen's orchestra of eight pieces rendered a fine programme of concert music. The music for the sixteen dances and extras on the order included selections from the latest operas, which were played in Mr. Pullen's characteristic style. The hall was prettily decorated with streamers of bunting of gold and blue, the class colors, the electric lights being shaded with tissue paper of the same shades. The neat order of dances gotten up were from an original design by E. S. Bryant, '98, of Portland, and showed much artis-

tic skill. A supper was served at intermission. Special electricians accommodated those attending from this city and Old Town. The floor was in charge of S. C. Dillingham, assisted by D. T. Merrill, B. R. Johnson, R. P. Stevens and F. W. Hopkins, while others connected with the management were C. S. Webster and Chas. J. Sawyer.—*Bangor Commercial*.

The recent meetings of the Debating Society have been of unusual interest and profit. There seems to be a growing desire among the members of the different classes to make this a more conspicuous factor in the college. The following are the questions and speakers for the last few weeks and those for the coming month:

March 4. Resolved, That the United States should own the railroads. C. H. Farnham, '97, C. S. Brown, 1900, affirmative; C. C. Whittier, '99, E. E. Palmer, '99, negative.

March 11. Resolved, There should be an educational qualification for immigrants. M. L. Urann, '97; D. H. Perkins, 1900, affirmative; H. P. Merrill, '98, H. H. Oswald, '99, negative.

March 18. Resolved, Should the American Civil War have been averted by compromise. A. E. Boynton, '99, B. A. Gibbs, '98, affirma-

tive; A. D. T. Libby, '98, H. I. Libby, '98, negative.

April 1. Resolved, That complete education of all citizens is the duty of a State. W. T. Brastow, '97, C. H. Farnham, '97, affirmative; J. R. Clary, '97, V. K. Gould, '97, negative.

April 8. Resolved, That Canada shall be annexed to the United States. C. E. Foss, 1900, W. B. Brown, '97, affirmative; C. L. Cole, 1900, Frank McDonald, 1900, negative.

April 15. Resolved, That Cuba shall be annexed to the United States. D. T. Merrill, '98, Edward Strange, '99, affirmative; M. McCarthy, 1900, O. O. Stover, '99, negative.

April 22. Resolved, That the quality of manufactured products should be regulated by State authority. G. S. Frost, '98, C. E. Blackwell, '99, affirmative; H. M. Page, 1900, H. F. Noyes, '99, negative.

April 29. Resolved: That all trusts and general combinations tending to banish competition should be forbidden by law. Lindsay Duncan, '97, C. W. Stowell, 1900, affirmative; M. R. Russell, '97, J. W. Dearborn, '98, negative.

May 6. Resolved, That State colleges and universities should be preferred to those under the control of religious denominations. F. C. Mitchell, 1900, M. C. Hart, 1900, affirmative; C. C. Scott, '99, A. Love, 1900, negative.



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YE ALUMNI.

'80.

Dr. W. F. Cleveland has recently been elected mayor of Eastport, Me.

Mr. C. W. Fernald, representative to the Legislature from Levant, Me., labored faithfully for the interests of the college during the last session.

'82.

Another man who did good work for his Alma Mater at the last legislature, was Dr. J. H. Patten, representative from Amherst, Me.

Ex-'82.

W. J. Jameson of the firm of Jameson, Havemar & Co., wholesale dealers in hay, grain, flour and seeds, is doing a thriving business; address 181 East Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

'84.

F. L. Stevens is doing a good business as veterinary surgeon at Farmington, Me. He makes a specialty of testing for tuberculosis.

W. R. Pattangal of Machias, was one of the most prominent men in the last Legislature, and while his influence was strongly felt in a great many measures, he exerted his best efforts in the interests of the college bills. The thanks of every graduate and undergraduate are due to him and his associates, and it is to be hoped that he will be in a position to champion the cause of the University in the spring of '99, even more effectively than he did that of the college last winter. (Our graduates are beginning to be heard from as politicians as well as farmers.)

'87.

J.H. Burleigh, who has been in Massachusetts for the last few years, has recently returned to Maine and opened a Civil Engineer's office in Waterville.

A. R. Saunders, formerly professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Washington State Agricultural College, was on the campus recently visiting his old classmate, Mr. Webb.

'88.

Tom Lord has just been made a happy father—a fine daughter.

'89.

G. S. Vickery has been elected City Engineer of Bangor.

'90.

Mr. E. Fenno Heath, formerly of Bangor, who was graduated from the Maine State College in the class of 1890, is now located in Newport News, Va., where he has an excellent position as draughtsman with the company that builds warships and does a general steamship construction business. Mr. Heath was for some time a successful Maine educator, being principal of Monmouth academy and one or two high schools.

—*Bangor Commercial.*

'91.

H. V. Starrett was in Orono for a short time last month. He is at work on the *Maine Register*.

R. W. Lord has sold out his business in Pittsfield and gone into the drafting office of the Bath Iron Works.

Prescott Keyes, principal of the Bar Harbor High School, was on the campus recently.

Ex-'92.

C. H. Neally, who has been in the employ of the Casco National Bank, has accepted a position with the Otis Falls Pulp Co.

'96.

F. P. Pride has been elected to the Westbrook School Board.

G. W. Wilkins' address is 219 Walnut St., Lynn, Mass.

Lore Rogers was on the campus last month.

We are pleased to notice the business card of P. D. Sargent, B. C. E., in the Machias Union.

G. W. Jeffery's address is Livermore Falls, Me.

Monday evening, March 15, a number of the Maine State College friends of Mr. Stanley J. Steward of Beverly, Mass., assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Steward at 61 Cabot Street, where a pleasant evening was enjoyed. Refreshments were served at 9 o'clock, and in behalf of the college friends, Mr. Frank J. Libby of Richmond Me., presented them with a beautiful silver cake basket as a token of their friendship.—*Piscataquis Observer*.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—

The Maine State College Alumni Association of New York City and Vicinity will hold its sixth annual reunion and banquet at "The Arena," Thirty-first

street and Broadway, on Friday evening, April 23, 1897. Cost per plate, \$2.50. Business meeting at 8 o'clock, banquet at 9 o'clock.

All alumni, non-graduates and undergraduates of Maine State College, who can possibly be present, are earnestly requested to make strenuous exertions to be on hand on this occasion.

Special efforts are being used to make this meeting one of unusual interest, and it is especially desired that there shall be a large attendance.

Each year finds an increased number of M. S. C. men in and around New York City. Succeeding years are bound to see much larger gains. The object of the Alumni Association being to perpetuate the friendships and "good times" of college days by an annual reunion, and to render to the college and its graduates every assistance possible, will you not attend and use your personal influence to persuade others to come?

Dr. A. W. Harris, President of Maine State College, has promised to be present, also Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. Prominent alumni from this city and other cities are expected.

A notice with reply card attached will be sent you a few days before the banquet, but it is much desired that all, living at a distance, who intend to come will notify the Secretary of their purpose as soon as practicable.

EDMUND CLARK, Secretary.
148 East 34th Street.



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ATHLETICS.

Track athletics have received more attention this spring than ever before, the team having had the advantage of excellent management and a systematic effort has been made to develop and bring out all latent talent existing in college. Mr. Andrews, a member of last year's Bowdoin team, and now connected with the department of physics, has kindly given his services to assist in getting the team in shape and with marked effect. Although greatly handicapped by the lack of a gymnasium, practice in hurdling, starting and so forth has been kept up during the last month, and now the men are getting down into reasonably good form and condition, some of course being in better shape than others.

There is good material in the freshman class, but it needs cultivating and undoubtedly there are many men who have not come out who could strengthen the team. Mr. Cummings, a Tufts graduate, now athletic instructor at St. Marks school, has been engaged to coach the men and will begin his task on the eighteenth of the present month. He is said to be the best all round athlete Tufts ever produced. This will be the first year that we have had the advantage of coaching in track athletics and a corresponding improvement is to be expected. About sixty men presented themselves as candidates for the team, of which about thirty are trying for the dashes and hurdles.

The indoor work has been beset with difficulties and discouragements, but the necessity of dodging around in barns, drawing rooms, etc., is rapidly vanishing under the genial influence of Old Sol.

The work on the new track has been commenced and we are promised that it shall be completed in time for our spring meet, thus filling a long felt want. It is to be constructed of cinders, four laps to the mile with a 220 yard straightaway on one side.

It is too early to predict anything of the team's performances in the intercollegiate contest, but it is safe to predict that the majority of the local records will be broken this spring.

The intercollegiate will be held at Brunswick this year on June fifth, but it is as yet uncertain what the date of the college meet will be. Probably about the 18th of May, but it may be altered to some time about the 10th of June. Having our camp come just before the meet makes it bad for the men, because it is extremely liable to demoralize the discipline and to a certain extent break up training.

The base ball season is about to open and the players, as far as circumstances will permit, are getting into shape for the coming campaign. Our chances for the pennant are greatly lessened by the absence of a gym, but we have hopes of partially overcoming this difficulty by hard work when the grounds get into condition. It will require more than the individual work of the players, however, to accomplish much this spring. The team must have the best of support and support means cash. Eight games are to be played in Orono, Bangor and Bath and we shall certainly get the worth of our money. Besides this, not an outside game can be played without cash in advance.

The following is the latest schedule gotten out by Manager Farnham:

- April 22, Augusta at Augusta.
- " 24, M. C. I. at Orono.
- " 28, Open.
- May 1, C. C. I. at Orono.
- " 5, Bowdoin at Orono.
- " 7, Portland at Bangor.
- " 11, Portland at Portland.
- " 12, C. C. I. at Waterville.
- " 15, Bates at Orono.
- " 19, Bates at Lewiston.
- " 20, Hebron at Hebron.
- " 22, Colby at Waterville.
- " 25, Bath at Bath.
- " 27, Bates at Bath.
- " 29, Berlin at Berlin, N. H.
- June 5, Bowdoin at Brunswick.
- " 9, Colby at Orono.

HUMAN FOOD INVESTIGATIONS.

The study of cattle foods has formed a considerable part of the work of the experiment stations ever since their establishment in this country. The good results which have come from this investigation, as seen in the introduction of new forage plants and new "concentrated feeds," together with the rational use of them, are too apparent to require farther comment here. Since, however, the only excuse for the existence of the experiment stations is the furtherance of agriculture, and since, again, the ultimate object of agriculture, like that of all the industrial occupations, is to secure for man the means of existence, it may seem strange that so little attention has thus far been given to the scientific study of the food of man.

A partial explanation for this neglect may be found in the fact that in the choice of food for ourselves we are governed too much by our taste and too little by our judgment. Indeed, until within a few years we have had little definite knowledge which could serve to guide us in our selection. If the food to which we are accustomed is palatable, if experience has shown that it supplies all that is needed for the maintenance of life and growth, and if our income enables us to procure it in sufficient quantity, we trouble ourselves but little over its scientific adaptability to our needs. The fact that we have so long ignored a subject concerning us so nearly is a singular commentary upon man's claim to be considered a reasoning animal.

In his annual report for 1893, Secretary Morton called the attention of Congress to the desirability of human food investigation. Acting upon his re-

commendation, Congress in 1894 added the following clause to the bill in which appropriations were made for the Department of Agriculture for that year:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use, ten thousand dollars; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized to co-operate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories, and as may be mutually agreed upon; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to require said stations to report to him the results of any such investigations which they may carry out, whether in co-operation with said Secretary of Agriculture or otherwise."

In 1895 and again in 1896, Congress made annual appropriations of \$15,000. Secretary Morton placed the work in the hands of Director True of the Central Office of Experiment Stations, and Professor Atwater was made a special agent to take charge of the matter. It was thought advisable to distribute the work among the experiment stations and colleges, since their equipment enabled them to undertake such work at the least possible cost. A part of the funds available for this work has been allotted to the Maine Experiment Station, and it is proposed in a later issue of THE CADET to outline briefly the work thus far accomplished.

JAPANESE MILLET.

(Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.
Special Newspaper Bulletin.)

Panicum Crus Galli—BARN-YARD GRASS.

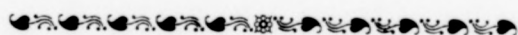
The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has recently introduced three new varieties of millets from Japan. Among them is a variety of barn-yard grass, *Panicum Crus Galli*, which, while it differs in its habits of growth, is botanically identical with the common barn-yard grass. The variety from Japan has been grown for a few years at the Massachusetts Experiment Station. Professor Brooks of that Station is very enthusiastic about it and recommends it as a fodder crop either for feeding green or for the silo. As a forage plant it may yield ten to twelve tons of fodder per acre and when thinly sown in rows about a foot apart, a yield of fifty to ninety bushels of seed may be obtained.

Ordinary barn-yard grass is a coarse annual, with stems two to four feet in length, appearing in mid-summer, in low, somewhat damp places or on cultivated grounds. The ordinary variety is

a very troublesome weed. Professor Brooks says: "This Japanese variety of the species has not become a weed here, however, although the seed does not lose all vitality during the winter. Although it is possible that it might under some circumstances become troublesome, it is hardly liable to prove more so than clover or winter wheat, for instance."

This plant is being quite extensively advertised by seedsmen under the name of Japanese Millet or its scientific name, *Panicum Crus Galli*. While this may prove to be a valuable acquisition to our fodder plants and not become a means of spreading a bad weed, the Experiment Station would recommend the farmers of Maine to be cautious about purchasing seed of this new plant. Certainly the seed of *Panicum Crus Galli* should be bought only of reliable dealers, who will be sure to furnish the seed of the Japanese variety. The mischief that would be wrought by sowing seed of ordinary barn-yard grass is self evident.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.
STATE COLLEGE, March 26, 1897.



What a noisy, social place was Oak Hall before the transformation of '95, with its rough, scarred floors, its steep, narrow staircases, and its doors banged and shattered from years of "open up" with more forceful means than the lazy cord. In those days it was more of a college lounging place than at present, and all possible or impossible exercises were indulged in, from kicking a foot ball to building that railroad which the enthusiastic civils constructed on the fourth floor.

A general understanding existed among the students at that time, in which the sophomores were credited

with the responsibility of keeping the hall in a clean and fire-proof condition and the especial privilege of washing the steps.

How well this was carried out may be partially grasped by the following problem: In the palmiest days of hazing, a mechanical grind attempted to calculate the Watts and horse power expended by the water elevators of Oak Hall, with the end in view of turning that energy to the assistance of the overworked donkey engine of the shop or transforming it directly into electricity for the benefit of that department of engineering. The next edition of THE CADET,

however, announced that he had left college on account of overwork.

Disappointment must have been a great factor in his leaving for after weary hours of figuring, a sympathetic friend pointed out to him several grave errors, in that the water would ascend twice instead of once as he had reckoned, and that the calculations were based upon purely mechanical phenomena, making no allowance for the physical part or the personal equation.

It could easily be supposed then that the sophomores entered into an agreement with some laundry agent to profit by the soiled or rather dampened linen of their victims. However possible it could have been in those times, it would be out of question now, as each student is getting his laundry done free by acting as agent, and Stillwater would be in the first case diffused from Presque Isle to Portland. The profit would

now be especially minute for the present sophomores deal only in bed clothes and chemise de nuits in small quantities under favorable conditions.

"But," in the words of the American Indian, so often heard in declamation, "all this has passed away." Two short months have changed the character of a great building, and blotted forever from its face a peculiar custom. Art has usurped the bowers of nature and the children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain, but how unlike their bold, untamed, untamable progenitors! The sophomore of falcon glance and lion bearing, the wielder of the stink bottle, the hero of the water pail is gone! and his degraded successors crawl about the hall where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is a student when the foot of the faculty is on his neck.

EXCHANGES.

We had a dream the other night,
When all around was still,
We dreamed that each subscriber came
Right up and paid his bill."—*Ex.*

When one is unable to read a book in its entirety the next best thing is to read a review of the work. Such a review, and a very good review it is, too, may be found in *The Washburn Weekly Review* of March 11, entitled a Review of *Ivanhoe*.

The University Beacon contains an article on the "Relative Value of Science and Letters," and after looking carefully at both sides of the question, comes to the conclusion that the ideal

culture course is not all language, nor all science, but a wise combination of the two.

The subject of "Municipal Reform" is strongly dealt with in *The Earlhamite*. Many weak places in the government of our cities are pointed out and as a remedy honesty is suggested. In the same issue is a well written sketch of of the Waldenses, their origination, growth and heroic struggle against religious persecution.

"To Know or Not to Know" and "The English Language" are two articles in *The Messenger* which deserve worthy notice.

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A text book buttoned up under his vest;

A bookish chum near to assist him;

Behold the result of the marking system.
—Ex.

The Bates Student is an excellent number this issue, being replete with stories, sketches, essays and several pages devoted to the alumni.

One of the best high school periodicals that are found on the exchange table is that gotten out by the Camden High School. It is neat and tasteful from beginning to end.

The last number of *The Peddie Chronicle* is entirely given up to the subject of alumni.

Soon will we hear the robin's song

That swells spring's feathered choir,
And it will not be very long

Before the umpire, always wrong,

Will rouse the bleacher's ire. —Ex.

The latest addition to the world of college publications is the magazine from the North Dakota agricultural college entitled *The Spectrum*. This month's number is of especial interest as it contains a praiseworthy discussion of the "Original Home of the Aryans." It is not for the instruction that one may derive from this disquisition that it is alone worthy, but for the interest that will be awakened in the reader. "Liberal Education" is an article well handled.

Alumni Notice

A beautiful engraving, etched on copper, of the UNIVERSITY OF MAINE with view of the Campus from the Stillwater River, size 11 x 14 inches, printed especially for framing, will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps, by H. I. LIBBEY, Business Manager of "THE CADET." The proceeds to help pay the expenses of "THE CADET."

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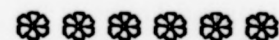
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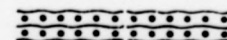
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