

Fall 12-14-1897

The Cadet December 1897

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XII.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 3.

THE CADET.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

GEO. A. WHITEMORE, '98.

LITERARY.

MISS RENA DUNN, '98,

R. L. FERNALD, '99.

ALUMNI.

H. L. WHITE, '98,

F. H. H. BOGART, 1900.

O. O. STOVER, '99.

CAMPUS.

D. T. MERRILL, '98,

CHAS. C. WHITTIER, '99.

ATHLETICS.

CHAS. A. PEARCE.

EXCHANGES.

MISS LOTTIE FARRAR, '98.

BUSINESS STAFF.

H. I. LIBBY, '98,

Manager.

W. B. MORELL, '99,

Asst. Manager.

we couldn't get a game with Bowdoin and Colby is to be regretted.

* *

THE successful work of the team was due to three things; the energetic work of coach Harry Robinson of Bangor, the excellent work of the second eleven (which is commented upon elsewhere in this issue), and the financial backing of the students. Another season will find us just as ready to work as this season. With the graduation of the class of '98, the team will lose some of its best men, yet we are glad to state that there is material ready to make good the loss and keep up the work that has been started. We sent out a team this fall that we are proud of.

* *

NOT before, for many years, has the true college spirit been shown at the U. of M. as at the present time. When the interests and welfare of the college is at a stake, fraternity feeling is thrown aside, personal feeling becomes secondary, and throughout all actions is seen that spirit which is and always should be subservient to the college will. And what is the result? Cleaner athletics, better teams and a better good will and loyalty to the college. There is harmony in everything and in such harmony lies the secret of success in college undertakings. But this should *not* end when the college work is finished. That work may be

BEFORE this issue shall be read the foot ball season at the University of Maine for the season of '97 will be a matter of history. That our team has been successful goes without saying. The keenest interest was taken from the first. We knew that we were going to have a strong team, yet the fact that there were teams that could beat us was never lost sight of. They were in it to play foot ball for what they were worth and play foot ball they did. In the two games with Bates the score was against us, but those who saw the games and know a good foot ball play when they see it, are ready to acknowledge that the U. of M. team was the stronger, be it an admirer of Bates or of U. of M. Still the score was against us. That

finished and you may leave its walls forever, but that true college spirit, which all should have should be taken with you and it should be an incentive to make your alma mater rank among the leading universities of the day. It might be well to remember that in bringing yourself before the world you bring your college name with you.

* * *

STILL this college spirit is almost like a fire; fuel must constantly be added to keep it burning. We, as students, should always cultivate a spirit of progress and then those who have the college welfare at heart may know that everything is moving on smoothly. On the other hand, as students, we should be more ready to work when the alumni, by their acts, show that they have that spirit. When men like "H. M." (who writes for this issue) go into the world and keep up the interest there, we should feel that a renewed effort on our part is necessary. Let each one ask himself, "What am I doing for the good of the U. of M.?"

* * *

THE letter signed "H. M." should be carefully read by all. It is on a subject that should interest many. It tends to show some of the elements that build up a college and put it upon a sound basis whereby may be developed that character of true manhood which is essential to every college graduate.

* * *

WE shall make a big effort to make a reduction on our debt this term. A word to the wise is sufficient.

* * *

THERE is a constant inquiry about the tuition charged this year for the first time. Condemned by some, admitted as the just thing by others, a trial will be the most convincing.

The following, taken from the regulations of the college on the matter will best tell what is being done:

"The charge for tuition is 30 dollars a year or 15 dollars a term, except in the Short Winter Courses in which tuition is free. Students who are advanced with their classes, are subject to the tuition charge without rebate for absence. Students who are in attendance, but fail to gain advancement with their classes, will be charged tuition for their repeated work.

Worthy students, resident of Maine, who are in need of assistance, may borrow from the University a sum sufficient to pay the tuition charge. Borrowers will be required to give endorsed notes, or other satisfactory security. The loans will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, and will be due four years from date, but may be paid earlier at the discretion of the borrowers. No member of the faculty will be accepted as endorser. Loans will be granted by a committee consisting of the President and two other members of the faculty. The number of loans granted will not exceed one-third of the number of students in attendance. Loans will be granted to cover the tuition charges of only one year at a time. The first grant of loans for each college year will be made in June preceding, applications for loans will be considered during May, and to insure attention at this time should be forwarded to the President not later than May 10. A second award will be made in the fall term. Applications should be made not later than November 15 and must be made to the President upon blanks to be obtained from the Secretary of the Faculty. Awards made in June may be withdrawn from students who do not register, or claim their loans by October 10.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Skates.

Deer of all kinds.

Snow—snore—snowest.

Knight, '00, has been a few days in Portland.

Bird, '00, spent Thanksgiving in Rockland.

A gridiron makes a poor handkerchief—Hig.

Funny—Teddie calling Wizzy "a tow head."

Barron, '98, has been at his home in Dexter.

Who has got anything for Boston Bob to read?

B. C. Chandler, '01, was seriously ill on Nov. 19.

A great run on pork—Friday morning at the Maples.

Preparation for Hades—The qualitative laboratory.

Stevens, '98, enjoyed his Thanksgiving feast in Bluehill.

Crosby, '99, passed Thanksgiving week at his home in Albion.

P-K-T is the latest—it was out till two o'clock the other night.

And a great multitude moved on the night of November 13th.

A party of faculty hunters will not disclose their kill of a recent trip.

Scott, '99, recently inspected his father's machine shop at Dexter.

Linn and Anderson, '01, spent their Thanksgiving recess at Hartland.

Marshall Downing, '99, was at his home in Dover during Thanksgiving.

C. W. Crockett, '99, made a short visit to his home in Rockland recently.

The eighth wonder of the world is Barron's nerve—better get it patented.

A fine picture of Gov. Powers has been placed in the library reading room.

Tolman, F. M., '98, will be away the rest of the term teaching in Carroll.

The Freshmen played Foxcroft foot ball team Saturday, Nov. 20th at Foxcroft.

A. A. Starbird, '98, spent Sunday, Nov. 7, with C. L. Small at Ed-dington.

Tarr, '98, of Biddeford, has returned from a visit at his home in that city.

Prof. Munson attended the Phi Delta Theta convention at Brown University.

Spontaneous combustion may have burned the targets, but it could not let the hens loose.

Prof. Harvey went to Brunswick last month to lecture before the Farmers' Institute.

Wescott, '99, left the week before Thanksgiving to spend ten days with friends in Portland.

Dr. Russell was at Vanceboro recently on business.

Bird, '00, is coaching the Bangor high school team in foot ball.

J. A. Thayer, '00, spent Thanksgiving recess at his home in Gardiner.

Mitchell, F. C., '00, has been teaching the night school in Veazie for the last month.

What are you making?

A. c-c-c-c-g-c-g—cigarette.

Oh! I thought it was a broom.

C. L. Small, '99, has returned to college from a successful term of school at Eddington.

Boynton, '99, has left for the remainder of the term. He will teach in Alna, Me.

Bennett, '01, and Harvey, '01, went to their homes in Newport during the Thanksgiving recess.

The Freshman-Sophomore game was a surprise to some one, the Sophs won it—the Freshies won—nit.

The Kappa Sigma took in on Nov. 19, J. S. Dunn, '00, Cumberland, and G. L. Freeman, '01, West Gray.

Blackwell, '99, and Clark, '00, spent Thanksgiving at their respective homes, Madison and Skowhegan.

That tree Chippy set out in front of Wingate would doubtless make a good *walking beam* for some steamer.

The experiment station is sending out the second of the bulletins on the Inspection of Fertilizers for 1897.

Stanwood H. Cosmey, '97, has been appointed field assistant in civil engineering; his duties commenced Oct. 20th.

W. R. Howard, '82, alumni member of athletic committee, attended

the regular monthly meeting on Nov. 10th.

Send a goose to Dover and she'll be a goose coming over. Send Prof. to an electrical company and you get Prof. back.

A certain co-ed has developed an abnormal thirst for cold air. Many the call-downs thereby to warm-blooded mortals.

An organization has been formed at Orono to be known as the "Society of Christian Fellowship," with Dr. Harris as president.

Dickey Brann has on exhibition in the reading room "the most highly sensational bargain sale of fine shoes since Adam went barefoot."

Miss Alice Pottle of Bangor, cashier of the University, has resigned. It is said, too, that congratulations to a certain professor are in order.

Charlie Eldridge says he don't chew enough tobacco to pay him to buy it—we don't think he chews enough to pay any of us to buy it for him.

The ventilation in the qualitative laboratory is very poor, particularly as the students do not appreciate the hoods, but keep the room full of fumes.

The faculty of the University have elected the following men as speakers at the Sophomore prize declamations, to be held in Town Hall, Orono, Dec. 3, 1897: R. H. Brown, Montague City, Mass.; Walter N. Cargill, Liberty; Fred C. Mitchell, West Newfield; Frank McDonald, Portland; Charles O. Porter, Cumberland Mills; Dana L. Theriault, Caribou; Joseph O. Whitcomb, Morrill.

Many students went gunning after Friday's very favorable snow, but not

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even a chickadee was brought in to pay for the trouble which such a large number took.

C. A. Pearce, '98, secured his second deer of this season at Chemo, on Saturday, Nov. 13. This victim to his skill was a fine buck weighing nearly 200 pounds.

C. J. Sawyer, '98, varsity captain, was an interested observer of both the Andover-Exeter game and the Harvard-Yale struggle; Coach Harry Robinson also attended.

Prof. H. M. Estabrooke has been slightly ill for a day or two so that he could not attend to his duties. He is at present very busy with the Sophomore prize declaimers.

Several new Freshmen have entered since the opening of the term, increasing 1901 up to nearly one hundred members, the largest Freshman class of the State.

Dr. Harris, Prof. C. D. Woods and G. M. Gowell will address the State Dairy Conference of the Maine Board of Agriculture to be held at Bangor, December 1, 2 and 3.

The man who built this year's All Maine team must have a great imagination. The idea! a man with weak eyes could do better than that, but then he comes from Colby.

E. D. Merrill, '98, R. H. Manson, '98, and J. E. Barney, '01, were at Brown University, Providence, R. I., recently, in the interests of their society. On the way back visiting Harvard, M. I. T. and Tufts.

Any students who may wish to join the Maine Festival Chorus, are invited by the committee of the Old Town Chorus to become members. All such persons should give their names to R. L. Fernald, '99.

Anxious Freshman—"When can I make up those four arrearage drills?"

Officer—"How did it happen?"

A. F.—"Well you see I was transferred to the band and did not answer present at the company roll call."

The Sophomores report a fine time at their recent trip to Bar Harbor. From their description they must have had the freedom of that pleasant place. Old acquaintances were renewed at Oldtown on November 20.

Major Dillingham and Lieut. Johnson passed the Thanksgiving recess on a hunting expedition in and around Caribou. The first day of the hunt they saw two beautiful deer (?), but as luck would have it, both escaped.

Recitations in military science will commence on Monday, Nov. 29, for all classes except the Freshmen who will have Mathematical Drawing, Seniors, in Art of War, Juniors, Drill Regulations, Sophomores, in Guard Manual.

President Harris recently attended a meeting of the committee from state universities and experiment stations to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Dr. W. H. Jordan, formerly director of this experiment station is also a member of this committee.

The Delta Rho's have initiated the following men: Luke Houghton, '00, Anson, Me.; C. D. Roston, '00, Dorchester, Mass.; H. S. Loud, '01, Bristol, Me.; H. A. Saunders, '01, Blue Hill, Me.; C. L. Watson, '01, Bartlett, N. H.

Watts, C. E., ex-'98, of East Machias, who recently terminated a three years' special course at the U. of M., has secured a position as mechanical engineer in a coal mining plant at Scalp Level, Pennsylvania.

The class of 1901 have elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Robert Crosby, Benton Falls; Vice President, W. A. Armes, Gardiner; Secretary, Elsie E. Fitzgerald, Oldtown; Treasurer, Robert C. Adams, Bowdoinham.

The '99 Prism editors are very busy with their class annual which makes its appearance in March of next year. They will probably, like the preceding class, call to a certain extent upon outside talent in order to make it a representative college publication.

The Senior class recently elected C. G. Wiswell foot ball manager and Jeff. Lawrence, captain. It also appointed a committee to select a new class yell.

At the regular Y. M. C. A. meeting on November 17, Prof. J. S. Stevens gave an interesting talk to the members. The attendance was very good. C. C. Whittier, '99, C. L. Cole, 1900, and A. C. Wescott, '99, are in attendance on the State Y. M. C. A. Convention at Lewiston.

The private hops given both at Oldtown and Orono by the young ladies of their respective cities are well patronized this term. 1901 brought in quite a complement of dancing material which is evidently well appreciated. New things are always, for variety is the spice of life.

The Beta Theta Pi gave a pleasant hop in their chapter house on Oct. 30, music to a long order of dances being furnished by Pullen's orchestra. The guests were largely from Bangor. L. J. Brown, E. E. Palmer, S. J. Dillingham, F. S. Benson were on the committee of arrangements.

The mathematical and physical section of the Scientific Society held a meeting on Thursday October 28, when the following papers were read: "Proof that the arithmetical mean is the most probable value of a series of observations," Mr. Brastow. "Some Themes in Modern Geometry," Mr. Andrews.

Work is progressing rapidly in the transformation of the old stable near the "Commons" into an apology for a drill hall. The interior will all be torn out and will be sheathed; while another outbuilding will be placed so that it can be utilized as a base ball cage. The whole is to be heated by a stove placed in one corner.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Scientific Society, held in the chapel, Coburn Hall, Prof. J. N. Hart gave a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Sun, its Heat, Light and Power," illustrated by the stereopticon. It was very gratifying to see the large number of students that availed themselves of this exceptional opportunity.

A large squad of Coburn Cadets are now sorry, or rather were, on Saturday morning, November 13, that they skipped so many drills during pleasant weather; for it could not have been very pleasant manoeuvring in the snow and cold. Nevertheless, they did so for an hour and will probably profit by their lesson.

Among the late improvements by the horticultural department is the construction of a fence in front of Oak Hall, the primary object being to preserve the lawns, which has hitherto been quite impossible. The fence, built very strong, is sure to become a favorite lounging place for the students and more than likely will be quite famous in future years.

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At present the library is receiving a large number of new books, two hundred volumes of fiction and biography being received recently. Through the courtesy of Senator Frye the library has been placed on the list of designated depositories for government publications and will receive all such in the future.

November 4, the Debating Society enjoyed a warm discussion over the question, "Resolved that the Military Department is a benefit to this University." Debated by Stover, '99, Bennett, '01, for the affirmative, and Swan, '99, Theriault, '00, on the negative. A good majority decided that it did not prove of material worth from a students' standpoint.

Undoubtedly that bloody sophomore in Oak Hall was surprised when, sticking his cranium through a vacant window light to reconnoitre, previous to a stink bottle or round-up, he received the lower sash close under his chin, and a pleasant freshman's voice,—“Now w-w-hat in h-h-ades are y-y-ou going to d-d-do about it?” It is rumored that he retired without accomplishing his vile purpose.

A committee from the faculty is at present considering the desirability of establishing honor courses open to students who have obtained a certain rank; the course, if adopted, to take effect next year. An early report is expected in favor of such a proposition for many of the members of the faculty believe that it would be highly desirable to institute such courses. Lately, too, the question of the honor system as applied to examinations had has considerable discussion.

A large number of students went

to Waterville Wednesday, Nov. 3d, to attend the Bowdoin-Colby football games, where their yagging was all for Bowdoin. Tufts cancelling Wednesday's game at a very late hour has more or less mixed football matters up, their reasons being too many men out of the game with injuries. This only goes to show what hard luck U. of M. is playing under, for it has had four games cancelled this fall.

At the athletic committee's meeting the question of a more representative yell was discussed. The present committee for such a yell will soon make a report. A committee also was appointed to choose a 'varsity sweater and provide that the letters worn by 'varsity men shall be uniform in character. This surely is a step in the right direction, as the mixed quality of our athletic outfits can well testify to. That gate receipt matter at Bangor will also be fully inquired into.

A freshman was overheard to say that he thought any other college team could out-do U. of M. at football if they should meet. Let me give him a practical demonstration to the contrary:—you will grant that $x(x-x) = x^2 - x^2$ and $(x+x)(x-x) = x^2 - x^2$; things equal to the same thing are equal to each other $\therefore x(x-x) = (x+x)(x-x)$; then of course

$$\frac{x(x-x)}{x-x} = \frac{(x+x)(x-x)}{x-x}$$

then performing the division we have $x = x+x$ or $x = 2x$ ergo $1 = 2$, i.e. one of us is equal to two of any other college teams.—Psee.

Owing to defective plumbing, the water supply was limited on Nov. 13, the only available fluid being that in the stand pipe. Accordingly notices were posted on the campus advising the greatest economy until repairs

could be made. It has been admitted for some time that repairs were needed, if the water service was to be suitably maintained, and it was thought to be cheaper if Orono adopted water works to take water from that company instead of operating the pumping station. Orono was not thirsty, at least after such water as some of the speakers, opposed to the company, described in their late town meeting, so that the college was compelled to repair its station.

From the fact that U. of M. is non-sectarian, most people would naturally believe that the religious side of college life is rather meagre. Nothing could be, however, further from the truth, for with a flourishing Y. M. C. A., Bible study, and the general religious interest, this college is second to none in this important particular. Of course, church attendance is required of all students on the Sabbath, with its consequent church roll call on Monday morning. Wednesday evening the Y. M. C. A. holds its regular weekly meetings in its rooms in Wingate. Largely attended are they and betoken much interest. The association's enterprise is shown in the neat college handbook issued each fall, by its sending delegates to Northfield each summer, and by its president attending the college association meetings. H. L. White, '98, is at present at its head. It will send C. L. Cole, '99, and C. C. Whittier, '98, to the conference soon to be held in Lewiston.

Among its most popular moves was a Bible class on Sunday afternoons; each college class receiving separate instructions, members of the faculty in some instances acting as instructors. In the Christian Union services in Orono on Sunday evening, the University has a great part, as Dr. Harris, and other faculty members take an active interest. The usual attendance of students at these meetings is from 50 to 100.

The trustees voted at a recent meeting to make a radical change from the present term arrangement, for much dissatisfaction is found with a college year beginning so early in September, and with a long vacation of six weeks in winter. This winter vacation is of no particular advantage to persons who wish to work, as positions are hard to obtain then, and only a small percentage here teach. Recognizing all this, the trustees arranged for the fall term to begin on Sept. 21, continuing 14 weeks, and closing on Dec. 22. The next term will then begin on Jan. 9, lasting until June 14, with practically a week's recess at Fast day. From the vast amount of work incident upon opening and closing a term, it was not deemed advisable to divide the school year into three terms. The new arrangement will give a long period during warm weather when situations are more easily obtained, so it is sure to be a popular move among the student body.



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SEMI-ANNUAL REUNION AND BANQUET

OF THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MAINE.

THE semi-annual reunion and banquet of the Penobscot Valley Alumni Association of the University of Maine, held at the Bangor House, Bangor, on the evening of October 27th, drew out some thirty-four of the graduates and non-graduates of the University. The affair was informal, the exercises consisting only of smoke-talk discussions of questions of interest pertaining to the institution. Dr. A. W. Harris, the president of the University, was the only guest present, no effort having been made to make the meeting so elaborate an affair as was the first meeting held in February.

President John M. Oak presided and called for informal talks upon three questions—"new departments," "trustees" and "athletics." Each of these topics came in for considerable discussion, but no action of outside importance was taken.

The meeting broke up about 11 o'clock and was considered of no little success as a social event as well as conducive of some benefit to the University and to the alumni themselves.

The permanency of the Association is assured and it is the intention of holding a more elaborate affair in February next, and efforts will be

made to get the largest attendance of alumni that has ever been gotten together outside of a commencement dinner. It is the intention of the secretary to notify every resident of Eastern and Northern Maine who has been connected with the institution and a general invitation is extended through THE CADET to those who may inadvertently be overlooked in sending out notices. Edw. H. Kelley, Bangor, is secretary of the Association.

These were present: John M. Oak, '73, Pres., Bangor; Edward M. Blanding, '76, Bangor; Prof. Horace M. Estabrooke, '76, Orono; F. W. Hall, '73, St. George, N. B.; Prof. Geo. H. Hamlin, '73, Orono; Prof. Walter Flint, '82, Orono; Fred H. Butler, ex-'84, Houlton; Leslie W. Cutter, '84, Bangor; Chas. S. Bickford, '82, Belfast; Ralph K. Jones, '86, Orono; Will R. Howard, '82, Belfast; C. S. Lunt, '84, Bangor; Dr. W. A. Bumps, '75, Dexter; E. H. Dakin, '77, Bangor; John F. Jerrard, ex-'93, Bangor; H. M. Smith, '93, Bangor; Harold S. Boardman, '95, Bangor; Frank G. Gould, '94, Orono; Dr. Harry Butler, '88, Bangor; Harry O. Robinson, ex-'93, Bangor; W. L. Holyoke, '97, Brewer; Vernon K. Gould, '97, Bangor; Perley Walker,

'96, Orono; Dr. J. H. Patten, '82, Amherst; L. H. Merrill, '83, Orono; Prof. N. C. Grover, '90, Orono; Allen Rogers, '97, Orono; Hugo Clark, Esq., '90, Bangor; Wm. T. Brastow, '97, Orono; Edward H. Kelley, '90, Bangor; J. F. Gould, Esq., '82, Old Town.

'73.

WASHINGTON, October 29. About fifty members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which has just concluded its annual session at Philadelphia, arrived in Washington today, and left tonight for a tour of the southern mill districts. They go upon invitation of the Southern railway. The party includes many of the representative manufacturers of the eastern states and is headed by the president of the association, R. W. Eaton of Brunswick, Maine, of the Cabot Manufacturing Company.

'74.

Dr. W. H. Gerrish is for the present assistant surgeon in the hospital service at the Marine Hospital, Deering, Maine.

'81.

A course of nine lectures upon science and travel has been arranged by the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. Among the lecturers is Prof. O. C. Farrington, curator of the department of geology, whose lecture on the "Mammoth Cave" will be delivered November 27th.

"Testing milk and its products" is the title of a book recently published by Profs. E. H. Farrington and Wohl of the University of Wisconsin. It is intended for the use of dairy students, creamery and cheese factory operators.

'86.

In the general shake-up which has recently taken place in the official circles of the Maine Central R. R., George F. Black has received a deserved promotion. Since the death of William A. Allen, (U. of M., '76), Mr. Black has been acting as assistant engineer of the road, and he is now continued in that position and has charge of the White Mountain division of the road.

Many Bangor people will be delighted with the announcement of the engagement of Miss Grace A. Mutell of Springfield, Mass., and Mr. Ralph Kneeland Jones, son of the late Dr. Ralph Kneeland Jones of Bangor. Mr. Jones is now librarian of the University of Maine, where he was graduated in 1886. Miss Mutell is one of Springfield's most brilliant girls and already has some acquaintance among Maine people, having passed several summers at Squirrel Island, where she was a great favorite. She has much dramatic ability and her acting in amateur theatricals at Squirrel Island has won much attention.

'87.

A. R. Saunders has resigned his professorship of mechanical engineering and physics in the State Agricultural College of Washington, and is now professor of Architecture and Agricultural Engineering in the South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings.

C. A. Sears who went to Klondike last July in search of wealth has not been heard from, and his friends do not expect to hear from him until spring.

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The announcement is made of the marriage of Joseph W. Edgerly of

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Princeton, to Miss Alma M. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, also of that town, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th. Mr. Edgerly is engaged in civil engineering work on railway and land surveys.

M. F. Wilson is in business on North Park St., Bangor.

'90.

Dr. Frank W. Sawyer, a rising young physician of Everett, Mass., is receiving congratulations upon his engagement just announced, to Miss Elizabeth Ellerby of Everett.

H. P. Farrington is superintendent of the department of manual training in the public schools of Saco.

G. M. Pillsbury is employed as chemist by the Everett Paper & Pulp Mill and is also superintendent of their sulphite mill at Lowell, Wash.

'91.

F. C. Moulton is again in the employ of the Gypsy Moth Commission of Massachusetts. His address is No. 17 Russell St., Malden, Mass.

'92.

C. M. Randlette recently passed a successful examination before the Board of Medical Registration at Augusta.

E. W. Danforth was on the campus recently for a short visit.

Ex-'93.

T. R. Atkinson is a civil engineer in the employ of the Boston & Albany R. R. His address is No. 17 Aldie St., Allston, Mass.

'94.

Owing to severe illness, J. M. Kimball has been compelled to give up his position as resident engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Com-

mission at Sterling, Mass. Mr. Kimball has returned to Maine.

L. O. Norwood is at work with O. H. Tripp, city engineer of Rockland.

Wallace H. Jose has recently left the office of H. M. Patten, Esq., Bangor, where he has been studying law, and has entered the law department of Boston University.

'95.

Oscar Grover has taken the position recently vacated by J. M. Kimball, '94, that of resident engineer at Sterling, Mass.

Ora W. Knight is at present inspecting feed stuffs in Penobscot, Hancock and Waldo counties for the Maine Experiment Station.

'96.

Warren R. Page is teaching the High school at Hermon.

Herbert L. Niles is employed by the Metropolitan Water Board on the new Nashua aqueduct. His address is No. 843 Main St., Clinton, Mass.

Ex-'96.

G. N. Buffum's address is No. 53 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

F. B. Gouch is employed in a machine shop at Yarmouthville.

John J. Lee is assistant engineer on the construction of the Cambridge water basin at Waltham, Mass.

'97.

W. L. Holyoke is at work in Bangor for Davis & Farnham of Waltham, Mass.

Ex-'97.

R. W. Hamilton is in the employ of Pinkham & Smith, prescription opticians, No. 288 Boylston Street, Boston.

George W. Bass is freight clerk in the Maine Central R. R. offices, Bangor.

HERE AND THERE.

ANOTHER season of athletics has been brought to a close, and in spite of dissatisfaction caused by a limited schedule, we may well call it successful; for honors have been won, unlimited free newspaper advertising obtained, a Massachusetts team has been beaten, and Colby has not failed to cause the usual amount of trouble. On the whole, we may rest assured that another step has been taken towards procuring a high standing in athletics, that our men have worked hard and trained faithfully. We must accept our defeats without excuse, and too, feel that our victories were fairly won, for if luck was against us this season it may favor us next.

* * *

Last term the Athletic Council passed a decided resolution concerning who were eligible to wear a 'varsity letter on their sweaters, defining that no student should be entitled to wear an M unless he had participated in one or more 'varsity contests with another college. Now several years ago when everything, even a new Freshman could buy at the college store for \$5.00 a brand new sweater with nice white letters, it did not mean much, but today our athletics are on a different standing; for in justice to ourselves, and to alumni who are striving for our advancement, we should be more careful. At present, several students are sporting "M" who are not 'varsity men, nor does winning a first in the college field meet make them such unless they have actually competed against other colleges. It surely can be no honor to wear something which you

are not entitled to; particularly if almost every student knows the truth. Why not be more careful in the future and let only athletics wear their badges won by hard work; give them a distinguishing mark which means something.

* * *

Now that athletics are being considered, it might be well to look at our yells. At present there are two neither distinctive, or for that matter, satisfactory. The fact that this is a University has been appropriately celebrated, so there is no need of shouting "M-A-I-N-E-University-University"; it sounds too much like some other institutions that we have heard of; nor does "Rah-Rah-Rah, Rah-Rah-Rah; Rah-Rah-Rah-U of M" signify anything very definite in regard to our name. It might mean Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, or any other State besides Maine. A much better combination is, "Rah-Rah-Rah; Rah-Rah-Rah; Rah-Rah-Rah-Maine." The rhythm is good, the general effect impressive, it is easily pronounced and expresses something definite. Most noticeable is the present yell deficiency when delegates are sent out of the State as is often done in Y. M. C. A. or Fraternity conventions.

* * *

Those recent acts of vandalism committed on the range are to be deplored, particularly as on the same night the farm house was visited and things mixed up generally. Although in the latter case it may be possible that outside thieves visited the

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Maples, suspicion rests on the same party for both deeds. What students could want with hens and swine is hard to imagine, although now that the deed is done we shall probably have to foot the damages. So from the silly acts of individuals, perhaps not responsible for their destructive tendencies, the students must suffer a financial loss. It is too bad that we do not have here as at Bowdoin a jury in which all such matters can be freely investigated by the students themselves. Here, though, perhaps, many know a great deal concerning a deed, we go down deep in our pockets, rather than protect our own interests. "What is every man's business, is no man's business."

* * *

The Senior electricals are justly incensed over the fact that one of their number, with evidently an inside track, has been able to procure catalogues, etc., by the use of a fictitious title, while other persons had met with decided curt replies. Such a proceeding is fraud, pure and simple, an abuse of self respect; yet it is too much in evidence to be passed over. Swindling ought not to be a part or practise of college men.

* * *

There is a great deal of satisfaction among the student body over the change in the calendar for the next college year. The long winter vacation will be shortened, correspondingly increasing the summer holi-

days. Surely this is a decided advantage for students who wish to work, for so many are taking Engineering courses, that they cannot leave college to teach, much preferring leisure time during the summer.

* * *

Now that the Freshmen have been with us three months, we must conclude that they are good fellows after all. With closer acquaintanceship perhaps a stronger expression may be used, showing they are being welded into a useful feature of U. of M. After all, we were once Freshmen, yet that simple fact don't seem to dwell much in the minds of upper classmen, as far as treatment goes.

* * *

There is probably no person on earth who is such a hog in his own peculiar way as a college student is, with his absolute disregard of other persons' rights and privileges, whether it is in recitation, when time is up, or in borrowing apples, signs, when the owner is up, or in simple everyday dealings, it comes out every time. Perhaps from an inherent feeling of superiority, or from pure crust, it is caused. Nevertheless, it is permitted by outsiders with the excuse of "college men they can do it. It is all right."

* * *

And if it is all conceded to them, who can place any blame if it is assumed. Thus the old ways go on, trampling on other people without saying even "Thank you."





SOME FOOT BALL HINTS.

IT has become evident this year, perhaps more so than ever before, that a change should be made in the scoring rules of the great American college game. Considerable space has been devoted to this in the papers and it has become a common topic of conversation. Nothing has yet been done, however, and unless the college papers throughout the country take the matter in hand it is probable that nothing will be done and the same old absurd style of scoring will continue. But if these representatives of college life make a united appeal for this change it will surely come.

To begin with, the present system of scoring is manifestly unfair. Kicking goals is not merely a matter of practice, it must come natural to a man. Some men soon become expert drop-kickers, while others might practice a lifetime and never become even fairly good. As it is now, if a team succeeds in crossing their opponents' goal line they score four points, while if the other team can get no nearer than twenty yards and one of their backs is a good drop-kicker, their goal from the field counts one more than the hard earned touch-down, and the inferior team wins the game. This was never better illustrated than in one of our games this season.

Now if a team includes one of those lucky individuals who can kick a goal at any angle and every time a touch-down is made, then well and

good, but there is too much value given these successes and the points are too easily earned.

The only remedy is to change the present counting of points and it has been suggested by many prominent players and graduates that a touch-down should count five, a goal from the field four, a safety two, and a goal from a place kick one.

A suggestion has been made that an association be formed to have general supervision over college athletics in this state. If such an organization had existed during the past year the unseemly strife, both in base ball and foot ball, would have been avoided. To make this a success, the association should be formed largely of graduates. They could then arrange dates for the different games and insist on their being played on the days designated. All disputes would be referred to them and thus intercollegiate athletics in Maine would be placed on a higher level than where they now stand.

R. H. R.

OUR SECOND ELEVEN.

The exploits of the different members of our 'varsity foot ball team have been heralded far and wide, while the records of the men of our second eleven are hardly known beyond the limits of the campus; yet they did for our team what no amount of coaching could do, giving them good stiff practice. Indeed toward the latter part of the season the

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'varsity had to play its prettiest in order to score. Not only did the second put up a strong defensive game; but with its strong line and fast backs played a dashing game which more than once carried the ball over the 'varsity's goal line. The men who received their training on this year's second eleven will be capable of filling the vacancies caused by the graduation of '98, and a sketch of their individual work should not come amiss.

At center, Caswell '99 and Bradford '00, have alternated; in either case "Bull" Sawyer has found it no snap to "buck the center." For guards "Ikey" Morris, '00, and "Spike" Merrill, '98, made a hot combination; both were hard men to put out of the way, and good blockers. The splendid showing made this year by Morris makes him a prominent candidate for next year's team. Page '00, and Wormell '00, were the regular tackles and gave Sturgis and Noyes all the exercise they wanted and sometimes more. When Noyes was forced to stop playing because of injuries, Wormell took his place. E. Davis '01, Clark '01, and Pearce '98, held down the ends of the line; both Clark and Davis played brilliantly and will undoubtedly win places on the 'varsity before they graduate. Armes, '99, played quarter on the offensive and full-back on the defensive; his playing put much snap in the work.

For halves there were a host of candidates. French, '00, played at times on the 'varsity, then again on the second, but invariably doing splendid work. He will certainly be one of the strong men on our '98 team. Hatch '00, and Rollins '00, were exceedingly fast backs, often

skirting the ends for long gains. Thoms '00, and Davis '01, were good line-buckers and strong defensive players. It will be interesting to see who among this aggregation of backs will next year win the places left vacant by Sawyer, Ellis and Libby. At full-back, "Beef" Johnson, '98, proved to be the best candidate. His punting and tackling were features of every game.

Though these players constituted the regular second eleven, yet there were many others who showed they were willing to don a uniform and take the hard knocks of foot ball, for the honor of their Institution. Among these may be mentioned Sabine '01, Gilman '00, F. F. Tate '00, E. M. Tate '00, Harvey '01, Howe '00, Loud '01, Peaks '01, Fortier '99, Holly '00.

That our foot ball season should be so extremely short, is to be regretted. With our strong team we could undoubtedly have given a good account of ourselves. The reasons, pro and con, why we did not play Colby and Bowdoin, have been sufficiently, yes, more than sufficiently, discussed in the newspapers and it will hardly be conducive to peaceful relations between the colleges for the different college publications to take up the matter. Undoubtedly we could have had a game with Bowdoin the 20th of November, but everyone agreed that three weeks of hard practice in the height of the season for a single game was hardly worth the trouble or expense.

SOPHOMORES, 4; FRESHMEN, 0.

On Saturday, November 13th, the two lower classes settled the question of supremacy, upon the University gridiron, which was covered by three

inches of snow. The game was close and exciting throughout.

'01 kicked off and Rollins scored a touchdown for the Sophs after ten minutes of play. The goal was missed. Neither side scored during remainder of the game, the ball changing hands repeatedly.

Tackle plays were the rule, though the Sophomores occasionally used an end run with success.

For '99, Capt. Bird, French and Rollins played brilliantly, while Walker showed unexpected strength at tackle.

For the Freshmen, Armes played a good game, punting finely. The ends went down on punts in good shape and tackled fiercely. Harvey showed up well at half.

The line-up:

1900	POSITION.	1901
Cole,	l e	Capt. Hussey
Walker,	l t	Morse
Morris,	l g	Goodwin
Bird, Capt.,	c	Whittier
Elliott,	r g	Bryer
Wormell,	r t	Clark
Page,	r e	Crosby
Hatch,	q b	Peaks
Rollins,	l h	Harvey
French,	r h	Davis
Forbush,	f b	Armes

Time, fifteen and ten minute halves. Referee, Caswell, '99; Umpire, Ellis, '98; Linesmen, Higgins, '98 and Libby, '98.

SENIORS, 0; JUNIORS, 0.

History repeats itself. The second game between '98 and '99 was a duplicate of the one in '95. The game was played on a field which was one vast puddle. The Seniors were expected to win, but the protestation of their regular quarter-back immediately before the game, necessitated the playing of an inexperienced man in that position. '98 easily outplayed their opponents but were prevented from scoring by costly fumbles. In the first half both teams did some

hard work, but the second was extremely slow, as the Juniors "killed time" the greater part of the ten minutes. The line-up:

'98	POSITION.	'99
Pearce,	l e	Morrell
Sturgis,	l t	Hoxie
Lawrence, Capt.,	l g	Nelson
Edwards,	c	Herald
Dearborn,	r g	Mosher
Merrill,	r t	Noyes
Higgins,	r e	Whittier
Sprague,	q b	Armes
Libby,	l h	Capt. Palmer
Ellis,	r h	Pretto
Johnson,	f b	Grover

Time, fifteen and ten minute halves. Referee, Sawyer; Umpire, Armes, '01; Linesmen, Dow, '98, Hussey, '01.

SOPHOMORES, 20; B. H. H. S., 0.

The Sophs took a trip to Bar Harbor on the 17th to play the High School in that place. The boys report an elegant time and speak highly of the manner in which the students of B. H. H. S. used them.

In the first half both French and Rollins secured touchdowns and the score stood 14 to 0. In the second half B. H. H. S. took a decided brace and '00 had hard work to score another touchdown, making the final score 20 to 0.

In the evening the players attended a great ball, given in their honor.

The line-up:

1900	POSITION.	B. H. H. S.
Lervey,	l e	Alley
Walker,	l t	Connors
Morris,	l g	Hamor
Bird,	c	Wescott
Elliott, Gilman,	r g	McQuinn
Wormell,	r t	Webber
Bradford,	r e	Mills, Roberts
Hatch,	q b	Carter
Rollins,	l h	Connors
French,	r h	Hodgkins
Forbush,	f b	Joy

Time, fifteen minute halves. Touchdowns, Rollins, 2; French, Gilman; Goals, Bradford, 2; Referee, Murray; Umpire, Elliott and Gilman; Linesmen, Whitney and Lane.

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GOLDEN CROWN MINE, }
BOLINAS, Calif., Oct. 27, 1897. }

Editor of *The Cadet*, University of Maine:

DEAR SIR:—In the October number of *THE CADET* you propose the formation of a military officers' society, and invite suggestions.

This idea was proposed in '94, but for many reasons the time was not then ripe. College pride, previously at its lowest ebb, was but just beginning to manifest itself under the new regime. Already there were more clubs and associations than the small student body could support; some of these, in fact, existed only on paper, dying almost at birth, while others required all the energies of those interested to keep them afloat. The military department was unpopular, owing to the mistaken policy of promoting a cadet, not because of his brilliancy as an officer, but on account of his ability to successfully pass (or ride) through all examinations without incurring an arrearage.

Naturally this caused a loss of interest among those who were debarred by arrearages from being promoted to the offices, which, on account of military ability they were justly entitled to fill, and also among those officers, who meriting the rank to which they were promoted, found as their equals men incompetent even to drill recruits.

At the present time, with such large classes there can be no difficulty in securing an efficient corps of officers and owing to the large number of candidates undoubtedly the rivalry is very keen. Consequently the honor of wearing a sword is more highly prized now than in the past, when on account of small classes and arrearages this honor came unsought and unmerited to many.

The feasibility of inaugurating such a society as is proposed depends whether

there is any call for such an organization; the question of its future success depends whether it has enough solidity to stand the test of time. If a mere fad it will not live; if founded with fraternal friendship and 'varsity loyalty as its objects it will flourish and not lack alumni support.

Such an organization can not live without a *raison d'etre*, without some unselfish object as a foundation. Merely associating together to form an inert society whose only ties are those of brother officers and whose only object is to wear a pin, will not ensure to the organization a lease of life. The honor of belonging to this society as proposed must logically be subordinate to the honor of holding a commission, therefore membership can offer to a cadet no extra incentive to work for promotion.

It rests with the students to organize this new society and it depends on them whether they lay the foundations of a 'varsity club which shall become as famous at the University of Maine as the Skull and Bones is at Yale.

There is as yet no university society on the campus and in my opinion such would fill a long felt want. There is need of a 'varsity club, modelled on the general lines of the fraternities but which shall be broader, and draw members from all the fraternities and the non fraternity body. These in meeting together in a business and fraternal way will soon realize that outside of their own little circles there are friendships well worth cultivating. The fraternities have been so clannish in the past that very often members of the different chapters, although in the same class together for four years, have become but slightly acquainted.

The leading men in military are nearly always leaders in their societies or sets;

therefore a better acquaintance and understanding among these, such as would naturally result from a military brotherhood, would soften the rivalries of the various factions. College politics would be cleaner, therefore college enterprises would receive better support, and the best men would be selected to conduct these enterprises.

The members of the society should endeavor to encourage an *esprit de corps* in the battalion and to cultivate among themselves that bond of brotherhood which binds together so strongly the officers of the regular army. They should endeavor to make the military department of the University of Maine the crack department in the United States. They can do this by cooperating with the military instructor and by patriotic action among themselves.

The lieutenant in charge can do little to advance his department unless he has the active support and sympathy of the battalion. Without this there can be no *esprit de corps* which is the essence of a crack organization. With the support and counsel of the officers as a unit much could be done to forward the department while doubtless few officers would care to individually take uncombined action.

One great hindrance to the department in the past has been the lack of cooperation between the officers and the instructor. In some instances the instructor has taken no interest in his work, and in others not having the sympathy of the corps he could make but little headway; the battalion regarding his measures as obnoxious and radical, and he being too autocratic to listen to any suggestions made for the good of the corps by its officers, these latter joined with the ranks in their feelings of dissatisfaction and consequently discipline suffered.

However, as an organized body it

would not be too much to expect that the army officer in command would work in harmony with the cadet officers and give due weight to any suggestions which they might make. Should he do so there never would occur any of that unnecessary friction of the past.

There are many things which could be done by the society; for instance, they could find some means of procuring the much needed new set of swords. If other means failed a fund could be started by subscriptions, exhibitions, balls, etc., which would in time amount sufficiently to enable a serviceable set of swords to be secured.

The form of the society should be as simple as possible with as short and concise a constitution as can be drafted.

There should be no red tape and the business meetings only so formal as the meetings of any club. All the time should not be devoted to business but a part to sociability. A room for such meetings might be had and furnished as a club room until permanent quarters could be secured in that long dreamed of armory and gymnasium combined. Such a club room fitted up attractively as are the club rooms of many National Guard companies, where the members could meet together, talk business and chat would not fail to become popular and would establish firm friendships among the members.

The officers of the society would naturally be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. It might be well to have several vice-presidents selected respectively from the officers, resident alumni officers (several of whom are on the faculty) and non-resident alumni officers, thus giving representation to all the three classes of which the society would be formed.

An inexpensive and unique pin, emblematic of the military character of the society would be a good idea, though it

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appears to me that all the pins should be alike, regardless of rank. Distinction in rank should be made only on the parade ground; as members of the society everyone should be on the same footing else there will be lack of harmony.

Some variety of sword would naturally suggest itself as a fitting emblem for a pin which could be made unique by using for its manufacture some of the various alloys of gold, silver, platinum, aluminum and copper, which have purple, violet, green, yellow and rose colors.

The name also of the club should be emblematic of its character and short enough not to be abbreviated as are all long titles.

It might simply be named the Officers' Society or Club which, however, is a very general title; be named after some distinguished military man, either from the State of Maine or the nation at large; or have some arbitrary name of a military character, arbitrary in the sense that the names Skull & Bones and Wolfe's Head are arbitrary names of the two social clubs of national fame at Yale.

To make all alumni officers eligible for membership would be a good move, but to consider them all as members without any application to that effect from them would be a questionable policy. If an alumnus considers it an honor to be a member he should make application for enrollment, but if he has not sufficient interest to make such application he should not be considered as a member.

It lies with the officers to found a society which shall become one of the more powerful auxiliaries for the welfare of the University and may in the

future become famed nationally. Take the lead in loyalty to the military department and to the University. Show your united intentions to make the military department model in every respect and you will not fail to secure the support of the battalion, the faculty and your alumni officers and to make a reputation for the society such that we will be proud to wear your pin.

As events are shaping themselves in the world to-day it is too much to expect that the United States will pass another generation in peace. War is always a near possibility, and in case of war where are we to look for our volunteer officers? It is among the graduates of those institutions maintaining a well equipped and well disciplined military department.

The name of the Virginia Military Institute has been made glorious in the history of our nation by the large number of brilliant leaders it contributed during the Civil War. True, they fought for a lost cause, but are never the less men of whom the nation can be justly proud.

Today the military department of the University of Maine stands head and shoulders above the great majority of the military schools of its class in the United States.

History will repeat itself when the next war clouds burst over our nation. The graduates of the University of Maine will become the brilliant volunteer commanders as did the graduates of the V. M. I., and will write the name of their alma mater in the history of this republic in letters of living fame.

H. M.



HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE is dead. He died as he had lived, engaged in the great battle against entrenched capital. Bravely, faithfully and hopefully he fought the enemies of the people. But, friends of labor, be not dismayed! In the silence of death he speaks more eloquently than ever he had spoken in life. He is dead; but it is left for you to carry out his purposes. Were he alive today no voice would ring like his for civic honor; no arm would strike like his the enemies of labor in city, state and union. Men may question the soundness of his doctrines, they cannot doubt his honesty. In a little churchyard in New York stands a stone with this simple inscription: "Henry George, —apostle to humanity."

Perhaps one of the most prominent characteristics of George was an intense love of study. Whether he was acting as a common sailor on board of an ordinary sailing vessel, or as editor of a morning paper in San Francisco, his spare time during his early manhood was given to writing his famous work, *Progress and Poverty*. When this work was first published, both he and his son worked at setting up the type. It met with an almost instantaneous success. Men instinctively turned toward the author of this work; to them it was the bright dawn of a better day. The principles were not new. They had been treated before by Ricardo and Malthus; but were treated more fully in this work than in any other. George wrote three well known books: *Progress and Poverty*, *Social Problems*, and a pamphlet entitled *The Land Question*. These represent a large amount of work, and when it is remembered that they were written in the spare moments of a hard-

worked man it seems almost truly wonderful.

Honesty and courage to carry out what he supposed to be right were the prominent features of George's character. He was kind and affectionate at home; in the center of his little family love reigned supreme. And yet there was little difference between the kind husband, the loving father and the firm and dauntless champion of labor. His quiet home life showed only a thoughtful little man with but a desire of truth and right to separate him from thousands of others. He was a model man, temperate in everything.

His career as a politician began in 1886, when he ran for mayor of New York. When he took the side of the weak and discontented in that memorable campaign men said that he would be ingloriously defeated. But he believed it to be his duty to try; and what Henry George believed to be his duty he honestly and almost religiously carried out. He was defeated by a small majority; but many have claimed that he would have been elected had the true vote been brought forth.

From that time we hear nothing of him in a political way until our last presidential election. He said then that he did not believe free silver would accomplish all that its supporters claimed for it; but that it was a step in the right direction. Then again this year, owing to the nomination of a Croker man by Tammany Hall, and one that, as Croker said, "I can control," pushed him into line in the race for mayoralship. This was to be a battle against an old enemy. It did not differ in its aim from that of 1886. Now, as then, it was a battle for the common people; now as

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then, it was a battle against Croker; and now, as then, it was a battle to the death. Day after day the battle went on. Day after day George continued his earnest and touching speeches. Day after day, day after day, Democrats were being drawn away from Tammany Hall. Lower and lower the tiger crouched for his last and deathly leap. Lower and lower, until every nerve was strained and every muscle at its utmost tension. Then all was relaxed and the tiger leaped upon his prey. But it was not there. Death had come and touched him with his magic wand, and where all would have been victory and exultation, now was tears and sadness. George the disturber had become George the martyr. "Truly the stars in their course fight against Sisera." He might have been rich had he but compromised instead of standing out so strongly for the rights of labor. He might have held official positions had he but delivered a part of his belief to the expediency of the moment. His speeches have been likened to a breath of fresh air in a closed room. But is it not strange that he should never have held office? No! Guilt can never stand the light. An honest man is an eternal protest against wrong.

Perhaps it would not be wrong in this place to mention one of those principles for which George stood, and from which he cannot be separated in the eyes of the people. We refer to the so-called single tax or tax upon land values. We will endeavor to bring forth only a few of the most prominent facts, as space is limited. Before proceeding further it would be better for us to consider a few definitions of the most important factors in this question, such as land, labor and capital. Land is the field of human exertion, that is the source of all wealth. Labor is the active force in the production of all wealth, land being the passive element, the material. Capital is

the wealth which, having been obtained by human exertion, is used to obtain more wealth.

Thus from this it will be seen that in the first place product must have commenced by labor acting directly upon the land. At first all of this product, or crop as we would call it, goes directly to labor. Then as time goes on the part of the product above the amount consumed by labor is laid away and becomes capital. Capital is then expended in company with labor and the result of this compound exertion is divided between capital and labor as the per cent. of dose of labor applied is to the per cent. of the dose of capital applied. A new quantity appears now which is called rent, which is used here not in its common use but in its economic sense, not alone the amount paid for the use of land but all other expenditures. We see also that as the rent increases the profits of labor and capital diminish. Having gone through this preliminary work we will consider Single Tax under the following topics. First—Is the economic system of Henry George sound in its general principles? We believe that it is. When he placed the center of the present troubles in the land system we instinctively felt at ease. Water is free. Air is free. Why should not land be free? It has been truly said that "the birds of the air have nests, the foxes have holes, but the Son of man has not place to lay his head." Just because your great-grand father or mine was a greater robber than any other, is it a sign we should have an eternal right to the land which he took from his weaker brother? Land is different from other forms of wealth. Others are destroyed. Land alone is durable. Therefore land should not be treated like other forms of wealth, but like air and water. Second—Does poverty increase with progress? It is

almost an axiom that all of the labor-saving machinery invented has not increased the prosperity of the human race. Labor is at the beck of capital. Instead of a man knowing a trade as formerly, he now learns only a twentieth or fiftieth of a trade. This is very different from the time when a man owned his tools, which was very easy to do as it cost only a small amount to buy his tools, and went around where he wanted. His place of business being where he stopped. Today he has often to go hundreds of miles from home and then not be sure of work. Look on that picture and on this. Who would leave that fair mountain and come and batten on this moor. Third—Is private ownership of land wrong and productive of evil? The man who controls the land, in reality, owns the country. Men live and die at his word. He has the say of who shall work and who shall not work. Even if a man had a large amount of money, or was rich in houses, or in improvements, still he would be under the control of the man (or men) who owned or had the commanding interest in the land. But you say there is no danger of one man getting control of the land. No, perhaps not, but we see that there is a tendency and has been for some time for wealth to concentrate in the hands of a few. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and the Astors all have immense tracts of land. And even these are daily growing larger. Shall we check this course or shall we say with the selfish courtiers of Louis XV "after us the deluge." Fourth—Should there be a single tax upon land values? We doubtless all remem-

ber the story of the old farmer who grumbled because as fast as he improved his house, or by work upon his farm increased its fertility, his taxes were increased and other shiftless fellows who had saved nothing had no taxes to pay. The story is an old one but a good one. On it we base one of our arguments for the system of single tax.

We know that land speculation is one of the best known and most successful speculation. A man buys a piece of land just outside a large city. Then he sits down ten years and the land doubles its value, twenty years and he sells for four or six times the original value. Now we believe that this is wrong. One man who does nothing to his land and pays hardly anything for taxes reaps a large reward. While another man who makes improvements, pays large taxes, and realizes little or nothing for his work. We believe that when a building is erected upon a space of cleared land that it is a blessing. We believe in encouraging men to do it. Therefore we advocate single tax upon land values. No man under this would let his land lie unused and wait until a city was built up around it to increase its value. There would be more money to improve his land as there would be no more taxes upon his improvements and land than upon the land alone. We also say that occupied land is a greater benefit to the people than fallow or unused land. For these four reasons we believe George's system of economy to be correct and declare in his name this new declaration of independence.

All men have an equal right to the land.

W. H. B.



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THE NASHUA AQUEDUCT.

THE question comes to my mind whether it would be better to give in this article a somewhat minute description of that part of the Nashua Aqueduct with which the engineers have more particularly to do or to pass over the details of the work and give simply a general outline of the work as a whole.

While this article is written mainly for the purpose of describing the Nashua Aqueduct, yet, in order that the readers may have some conception of the location and connection of this work with others closely related to it, I considered it advisable before entering upon the main topic to make a few brief statements concerning the different sources of Boston's water supply.

Sources of water supply are divided into two principal classes: those in which the water is taken from the ground, known as ground waters, and those taken from lakes, ponds, streams and storage reservoirs, known as surface waters.

In this state there are comparatively few cities using the ground method in obtaining their supply. There are a few in the vicinity of Boston along the banks of Charles river. The water supplies of Needham, Dedham, Brookline, Newton, Wellesley, Waltham and Watertown are of this method. Newton, with a population of about 28,000, is the largest city near Boston that uses the ground water system.

The ground waters are perhaps in most cases better and purer than surface water, yet, for cheapness and reliability in dry times, the surface water systems are generally found to be the most, and in some cases, the only practicable ones.

Boston at the present time is supplied

with water from two principal systems: the Sudbury and Cochituate. The latter system supplies Boston with about one-third of its water. The seat of this system, Lake Cochituate, is about eighteen miles southwest of Boston in the towns of Framingham, Natick and Wayland.

Going a few miles farther West we find the second system, the Sudbury, which supplies Boston with the remaining two-thirds of its water. It is composed of half a dozen basins and several ponds. The waters from these two systems flow through their respective aqueducts to Chestnut Hill Reservoir which is about five miles southwest of the State House in Boston. From this point the water is distributed over the different sections of the water district.

Directly west of lake Cochituate in the town of Marlborough and Southborough, a distance of about twenty-two miles from Boston, is located basin number five of the Sudbury system. This basin was begun by the city of Boston and has been taken by the state for completion. This reservoir covers an area of about two square miles and has a capacity of about 7,500,000,000 gallons of water. Northwest of this at a distance of about twelve miles, connected thereto by means of an aqueduct, is to be located the Nashua Reservoir on the south branch of the Nashua river in the towns of Clinton, Boylston and West Boylston.

Since the Sudbury aqueduct is capable of carrying 50,000,000 gallons more water per day than at present flow through it, the waters from the Nashua system are to be added to those of the Sudbury without necessitating at the present time the construction of a new

aqueduct to Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

In the past, the low pressure system has been used in distributing the water, but now pumping stations at Chestnut Hill Reservoir are to elevate the water so that it may be supplied with sufficient pressure to all portions of the Metropolitan Water District without local pumping. All the cities and towns within a radius of ten miles of the State House at Boston are, upon application, to be included in the Metropolitan Water District.

Before deciding to take the waters of the Nashua river, several other possible sources were investigated by the State Board of Health in 1895. Among these were the Merrimac River, Lake Winnipiseogee in New Hampshire, and Sebago Lake in Maine. After considering the quantity, quality and cost, it was decided that the Nashua river was by far the best available source from which to increase the supply of water for the Metropolitan District.

The Nashua aqueduct, which is now about completed, beginning at the south branch of the Nashua river about one-half a mile above the Lancaster mills in Clinton and continued in a southwesterly direction, making with the river nearly a right angle, for about two miles of its course is composed of tunnel, wholly through rock to West Berlin, at which place the masonry aqueduct begins and extends about seven miles through the towns of Berlin, South Berlin and Northborough, where the open work continues the system about three miles where it empties into Reservoir No. 5. This aqueduct is capable of conveying 300,000,000 gallons of water daily which, with the sources already in use, will double Boston's water supply.

I will give a few details of the different parts of the work.

The tunnel, costing about \$400,000, is nearly straight, there being slight

curves at each of the four shafts. These shafts were sunk about equal distances apart, at depths of 42, 111, 90 and 39 feet respectively, numbering them from the beginning of the work.

The tunnel at shaft two extends under one corner of a pond. It was a fortunate circumstance that in sinking the shaft and extending the tunnel below the body of water no vein connected with the pond was encountered, which event would have necessitated a considerable extra expense in disposing of the water.

The tunnel was extended by first excavating the upper half called the "heading" and afterward the lower half called the "bench." The progress of the work naturally necessitated the tapping of several water supplies. The supply of West Berlin was cut off and a new one had to be furnished by the State. The supplies that were affected were wholly on the north side of the tunnel; thus showing that the veins in that section flow in a northerly direction; that also being the direction of the flow of the river. The work of excavation was begun at each of the four shafts and extended in both directions. Very accurate work was done in extending the excavation; two of the "headings" came together exactly, while the others varied about a quarter of an inch in coming together.

The tunnels were built of brick and about ten feet by twelve feet. The spaces above the brick work were filled in with broken stone. The side walls and bottom were laid with brick the whole length of the tunnel, but the arch was left bare except where the material was not firm enough to stand without support.

The engineers gave grades for the brick layers to set their forms by. These grades were given by fixing timbers horizontally from side to side

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through the springing line at distances of every twenty-five feet. After setting a timber approximately level and through the center, an exact center was located on it by means of the transit and level; from this center measurements of 5.6 feet were made on each side and grades given thus fixing the points by which the forms for laying the brick could be set.

In the tunnel the transit points were located in the roof.

The grade of the tunnel is one foot to 5,000 feet, while that of the masonry aqueduct is one foot to 2,500 feet, being twice as great as in the tunnel. In the tunnel no concrete was used, while on the masonry aqueduct concrete was used mostly.

The top of the embankment of the masonry aqueduct is five feet wide and four feet above the top of the arch. A foot and a half of this covering is loam, while the remainder is gravel, stone, etc.

A very interesting piece of engineering work is the Assabet bridge built across a mill pond on the Assabet river, at Northborough. This bridge is 329 feet long by 23 feet wide. The lower part of the aqueduct on the bridge has the same form as the aqueduct at other places, but vertical walls covered with iron beams and arches are substituted for the semi-circular arch in the upper part. In order to make the part of the aqueduct which this bridge supports water tight, a continuous lining of sheet lead has been inserted back of the eight inches of brick masonry, forming the interior lining of the aqueduct. In the construction of the bridge one layer of brick was used outside, while within that was concrete.

The three miles of open channel, which extends from the lower end of the masonry aqueduct to the head of Reservoir No. 5 of the Sudbury system,

follows the general course of a brook which found its way through the bottom of a valley, at times flowing over the meadows and swamps which border the brook, towards its lower end entering a narrow mill pond a part of which was muddy and shallow.

The channel is excavated 20 feet wide at the bottom with slopes at the sides of three feet horizontal to one foot vertical. Two dams are to be built: a new one at the pond and another about half way up the channel. These are to check the flow of water, so that it won't be necessary to pave the sides with rip rap in order to prevent the wearing away of the sand and gravel with which the sides are being covered.

I will now conclude my article by making a few statements concerning the dam and reservoir which are just being commenced.

The dam, which is to be built across the Nashua river at the entrance of the tunnel, will cause the water of the river to flow about six and one-half square miles of land, thus forming the Nashua Reservoir previously mentioned. The dam is to be built upon solid rock and to have a length at the water level of 1,250 feet.

In consequence of flowing so much territory old roads will be destroyed and new ones built. About six miles of the Massachusetts Central Railroad is to be re-located by the State.

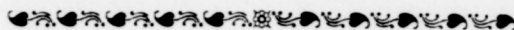
The Reservoir, having a capacity of 63,000,000,000 gallons of water, is to be stripped to a depth sufficient to remove all vegetable matter, a work which will take several years to complete.

One somewhat sad feature of work of this kind is that in flowing so much territory in a settled country, homes are broken up for which no sufficient recompense can be made, since the owners having spent their best years to make a home that would suit them, now, after

becoming old, cannot enjoy in any new one the comforts they had in the old. In work of this kind, however, it isn't

a question of personal interest but one that concerns the necessities of many.

H. L. Niles, '96.



Y. M. C. A.

The week of prayer for colleges, beginning Nov. 14th, which is world-wide in its observance, was with the Y. M. C. A. of the University a week of profit and help. On Monday evening, Nov. 15th, a service for members only was held under the leadership of H. L. White, '98. On Tuesday evening O. O. Stover, '99, had charge of the service. On Wednesday evening Prof. J. S. Stevens gave a short address on the relations of religion and science, which was heard with pleasure. On Friday evening Mr. Harvey W. Thayer had charge of the service, which was very helpful. On Friday, Nov. 19th, Messrs. Whittier, '99, Stover '99, and Cole '00, left for Lewiston to attend the State Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Our exchange list is very large, containing magazines from the leading colleges and schools in the country.

They are all, or nearly all, magazines of high literary character and certainly are a credit to the institutions from which they come.

Many of them are strictly literary, they always contain well written articles on subjects both grave and gay, and are well worth reading. Then, too, are often found original poems and short verse contributed by the students. Others are confined more to local affairs, matters pertaining to their own school, their alumni, etc.

All magazines are placed upon the reading room tables, and any one who spends an hour or so in perusing them will feel that his time has not been wasted.

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