

Spring 3-14-1898

# The Cadet March 1898

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XII.

MARCH, 1898.

No. 5.

## THE CADET.

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WITH this issue we take pleasure in making an offer which we sincerely hope will bring what has been needed for years, a typical U. of M. college song. For years we have sung the songs of other colleges, adapting them as best suited our needs. On all sides we see colleges, great and small, with at least one song they can call their own. We cannot say that we have one. With a constant increase in the number of students, with the constant call for a song of that character, now is the time to make a decided change. We want a song that when it is sung, no matter where, it will awaken a love for our college that cannot be awakened in any other way. Let it have that rollicking, swinging quality that it makes the blood thrill to listen to it. We want something that will awaken the dormant memories of the alumni and bring to their minds vivid pictures of days long gone by. Who

will be the author? To the alumni as well as student this offer is made.

\* \*

WITH the opening of the spring term our thoughts naturally turn to base ball and athletics. We study the prospects of each in every possible way. We wonder what the outcome will be at the end of the season. We ask the managers questions and in some cases offer suggestions. But do we ever ask ourselves the question, "What can I do to help?" First of all you can pay your athletic assessment. *Don't fail* to pay that the first thing. Unless you work for the varsity teams you can help in that way more than any other. Then if you think you can do something in any department whatever, work at it, no matter if you can't be first. Make somebody hustle to beat you and keep up the interest. Every member of the University, be it student or faculty, has a part to play. Play that part the best you know how.

\* \*

No time in the history of the college has it been so well represented in the musical line as at the present time. We are represented in every department and have our college organizations, but it is the really private organizations that are doing the most work. Outside of athletics there is probably nothing that will advertise the college any more than the representative musical ability.

The strictly college organizations are not doing the work they should. Why not? They *do not* receive the support they should have. They need money and they need encouragement. If they get the encouragement the money will be a secondary matter. The students must help them, the faculty must help them. Even the private organizations which are to-day doing the most to awaken the musical interest in the college are looked upon with disfavor, and even they are handicapped. It is only through the personal efforts of the members that they are able to do what they have done. All who work for the musical interests of the college need our encouragement.

WE desire to express our appreciation of the hearty response to our call for articles of a literary nature. This extends to the alumni as well as the student. We would like to see the time when the available material will be far in excess of the space allotted for its publication. With a hearty response comes the chance of a variation making it all more interesting. We are sorry to note one thing. The article is sent for publication and represents the best efforts of the author. If you write an article worthy of publication acknowledge the fact that you are its author and sign your name to it. If the article is exceptionally good, so much the more to your credit.



#### A U. OF M. SONG.

THE CADET board of editors offer a prize of five dollars (\$5.00) for the best college song subject to the following regulations:

1st. All contributions to be in by April 15th, addressed to the Editor-in-Chief of THE CADET.

2nd. The contest to be open to students and alumni of the University of Maine.

3rd. The award to be made by a committee consisting of one member from THE CADET board, one member from the student body, one member from the faculty, and two members

selected by these three, the selection to be made or not at their option.

4th. The words only to be submitted for the prize.

The successful song will be published in the May issue.

It is the desire of the board to get a typical college song of a bright, jovial nature, and they hope for a hearty response to this offer.

The author may suggest a tune to which the words can be put, or even send the music, but that will not be taken into consideration in awarding the prize.

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## THE MAN AT WALDEN.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU was born at Concord, Mass., in 1817. From earliest childhood Walden Pond possessed a great fascination for him. When a mere child, riding along its edge with his grandmother, he had liked it very much, and wished even then that he might sometime live there. Later on in his boyhood years he had passed many delightful hours on and about this little lake.

And now at the age of twenty-eight, he was about to realize the dream of his life. He was going to Walden to live. Having cut his timber, dug his cellar, and built his house with his own hands, he was ready to occupy it July 4, 1845. This happened by accident rather than by any design.

It is very evident that his object in going there was not to banish himself from all society and live the life of a hermit. He says: "I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not when I came to die, discover that I had not lived. I did not wish to live what was not life, living is so dear; nor did I wish to practice resignation unless it was quite necessary. I wanted to live deep and suck all the marrow of life, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like as to put to rout all that was not life, to cut a broad swath and shave close, to drive life into a corner and reduce it to its lowest terms, and if it proved to be mean, why, then get the whole genuine meanness of it and publish its meanness to the world, or if it were sublime to know

it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it."

He thought that there was too much meaningless detail to the ordinary life; that people frittered away their existence simply in feeding, clothing and sheltering the body which will last them but a few years, and having no time for the study of truth which is eternal.

He likens time to a stream, the shallowness of which can be seen even while drinking from it, while eternity is the sky filled with stars, whose wonders and secrets are unfathomable.

Looking at life from this high standpoint we can understand him when he says: "I do not wish to be more busy with my hands than is necessary. My head is hands and feet. I feel all my best faculties concentrated in it. My instinct tells me that my head is an organ for burrowing, as some creatures use their snout and fore-paws, and with it I would mine and burrow my way through these hills. I think that the richest vein is somewhere hereabouts; so by the divining rod and thin rising vapors I judge; and here I will begin to mine."

So far I have endeavored to give a little of his theory of life; let us now see how faithfully he put it into practice.

His house was on the side of a hill which sloped toward the south. It was ten feet wide by fifteen long. Before winter he had shingled and plastered it and built a chimney. His simple dwelling contained but one room; this was kitchen, study, and



bed-room, all in one. Of his parlor he shall give his own description: "My 'best' room, however, my withdrawing room, always ready for company, on whose carpet the sun rarely fell, was the pine-wood behind my house. Thither in summer days, when distinguished guests came, I took them, and a priceless domestic swept the floor and dusted the furniture and kept the things in order."

He made his furniture as well as his house. His chairs numbered three. "One for solitude, two for friendship, three for society."

Wishing to earn some money in a pleasant and profitable way, he had planted in the spring two and a half acres of light sandy soil, mostly with beans, and the hoeing of this bean field occupied much of his time and attention during the summer. And what a harvest it yielded! One that could not be measured by the bushel.

As we are anxious to know all that we can of the man who fashioned this house and planted this field, let us listen to his own account of one of his days: "Every morning was a cheerful invitation to make my life of equal simplicity, and I may say innocence, with Nature herself. I have been as sincere a worshipper of Aurora as the Greeks. I got up early and bathed in the pond; that was a religious exercise and one of the best things which I did." His next task was in the bean field. "Before yet any woodchuck or squirrel had run across the road, or the sun had got above the shrub oaks, while all the dew was on, though the farmers warned me against it,—I would advise you to do all your work if possible while the dew is on—I began to level the ranks of haughty weeds in my bean-field, and throw dust upon

their heads. Early in the morning I worked bare-footed, dabbling like a plastic artist in the dewy and crumbling sand, but later in the day the sun blistered my feet. The sun lighted me to hoe beans, pacing slowly backward and forward over that yellow gravelly upland, between the long green rows, fifteen rods, the one end terminating in a shrub oak copse where I could rest in the shade, the other in a blackberry field where the green berries deepened their tints by the time I had made another bout. Removing the weeds, putting fresh soil about the bean stems, and encouraging this weed which I had sown, making the yellow soil express its summer thought in bean leaves and blossoms rather than in wormwood and piper and millet grass, making the earth say beans instead of grass,—this was my daily work." But "I often did better than this. There were times when I could not afford to sacrifice the bloom of the present moment to any work, whether of the head or hands. I love a broad margin to my life. Sometimes, in a summer morning, having taken my accustomed bath, I sat in my sunny doorway from sunrise till noon, rapt in a reverie, amidst the pines and hickories and sumacs, in undisturbed solitude and stillness, while the birds sang around or flitted noiseless through the house, until by the sun falling in at my west window, I was reminded of the lapse of time. I grew in those seasons like corn in the night, and they were far better than any work of the hands would have been. They were not time subtracted from my life, but so much over and above my usual allowance.

"After hoeing, or perhaps reading and writing, in the forenoon I usually

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bathed again in the pond, swimming across one of its coves for a stint, and washed the dust of labor from my person, or smoothed out the last wrinkle which study had made, and for the afternoon was absolutely free.

"Every day or two I strolled to the village to hear some of the gossip which is incessantly going on there, circulating from mouth to mouth, or from newspaper, and which taken in homœopathic doses, was really as refreshing in its way as the rustle of leaves and the peeping of frogs. As I walked in the woods to see the birds and squirrels, so I walked in the village to see the men and boys; instead of the winds among the pines I heard the carts rattle."

Although he went to the village to study the characteristics of its inhabitants, he did not wish to be detained there, and his description of his manner of eluding acquaintances and friends is quite amusing. "Sometimes," said he, "I bolted suddenly, and nobody could tell my whereabouts, for I did not stand much about gracefulness, and never hesitated at a gap in a fence." Occasionally he would call at the house of an intimate friend and after hearing the last "sieve-full of news, and whether the world was likely to hold together much longer," he would be let out the back way, and so reach his woodland home in safety. Sometimes he would spend the evening in the village, either in the lecture room or with some congenial friend. Then how he enjoyed his journey home, especially if it were a stormy night. He seemed to be in such sympathy with Nature that storms and winds afforded him as much pleasure and as many thoughts as calmer weather. Oftentimes these evening walks were

taken in such intense darkness that he would have to look up at the opening between the trees over the path to find his way and in some places to feel with his feet the track which he had worn.

As he journeyed along he always had a stock of pleasant thoughts to enjoy, and sometimes when he reached his house and was roused from his reverie by being obliged to open the door, he would not be able to recall a single step of his walk. Indeed, he said "he thought perhaps his body would be able to find its way home if its master should forsake it."

Perhaps the next day after his village trip, to counteract the effect of human society and gossip, he would wander still farther into the woods than his house was situated.

Warm moonlight evenings, he would sit in his boat, play the flute, and enjoy the beauties which Nature had spread so lavishly about him.

Sometimes, after coming from town he would spend the midnight hours in fishing. This was undertaken quite as much, I think, for the pleasure and valuable thoughts it afforded as for the necessity of the case. Anchored out in the pond, apparently fishing by moonlight, but in reality so lost in thought as to lose all idea of surroundings until recalled to them by a jerk at his line—"It seemed," said he, "as if I might next cast my line upward into the air, as well as downward into this element which was scarcely more dense. Thus I caught two fishes as it were with one hook."

When asked if he did not feel lonesome, he felt like replying: "This whole earth which we inhabit is but a point in space. What sort of space is that which separates a man from



his fellows and makes him solitary? I have found that no exertion of the legs can bring two minds much nearer to one another. What we want most to dwell near to is the perennial source of our life whence in all our experience we have found that to issue, as the willow stands near the water and sends out its roots in that direction. This will vary with different natures, but this is the place where a wise man will dig his cellar."

Although he enjoyed solitude he also enjoyed the society of his friends. As has been mentioned before, he had only three chairs, but he says: "When visitors came in larger or unexpected numbers there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economized the room by standing up." One inconvenience which he sometimes experienced in his small house was the difficulty of getting far enough away from his guests when they "began to utter the big thoughts in the big words." "You want room for your thoughts to get into sailing trim and run a course or two before they make their port."

Let him tell you how he acted the part of the host: "If one guest came he sometimes partook of my frugal meal, and it was no interruption to conversation to be stirring a hasty pudding, or watching the rising and maturing of a loaf of bread, in the ashes, in the meanwhile. But if twenty came and sat in my house there was nothing said about dinner, though there might be bread enough for two, more than if eating were a forsaken habit; but we naturally practiced abstinence; and this was never felt to be an offense against hospitality, but the most proper and considerate course. The waste and

decay of physical life which so often needs repair, seemed miraculously retarded in such a case, and the vital vigor stood its ground. I could entertain thus a thousand as well as twenty; and if any ever went away disappointed or hungry from my house when they found me at home, they may depend upon it that I sympathized with them at least."

Many persons called upon him out of idle curiosity with the usual request for a drink of water. To such he gave little satisfaction, referring them to the pond where he quenched his thirst.

During this first summer he had little time for reading, although he kept Homer's "Iliad" upon his table and looked at a page occasionally.

His diet was very simple, consisting mostly of rice, molasses, rye and Indian bread, and vegetables which he raised. Some idea of its simplicity can be gained from its cost, which was \$8.74 for eight months from July 4th to March 1st.

Perhaps I cannot close this better than by giving you his own account of the result of his experience at Walden.

"I learned this, at least, by my experiment: That if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours. He will put some things behind, will pass an invisible boundary; new, universal and more liberal laws will begin to establish themselves around and within him; or the old laws be expanded and interpreted in his favor in a more liberal sense, and he will live with the license of a higher order of beings. In proportion as he simplifies his life, the laws

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of the universe will appear less complex, and solitude will not be solitude, nor poverty poverty, nor weakness weakness. If you have built

castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them."

#### AN ECONOMY OFTEN PRACTICED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS.

THE economy practiced in the construction of the modern tall building is in danger of being overdone, to the positive danger of many people both in and out of the building. The pecuniary loss to the owners of such buildings will not be discussed, as it is in a measure but just retribution for an over penurious spirit exercised in their construction.

The blame is publicly thrown upon the architect or the contractor, when really it belongs to the money power behind the throne, who tied the hands of the architect at the beginning.

The most dangerous point is the uncertainty of the amount of loss of strength of the steel-frame, especially the columns, due to rust. Buildings of this type have not been in use sufficiently long to furnish a satisfactory time test, and we should sincerely hope and pray that we may never hear of or witness a failure in any of these buildings from this cause, but if we do not, it will be sheer good luck and not good judgment which prevents it. The pioneer buildings presented new problems and the architects and engineers naturally added material in uncertain places for safety. Now, the familiarity, due to constant designing, leads to lightening the columns here and there in every possible way, especially in the more scientific distribution of material, until there seems to be very little,

if any, margin left for the as yet undetermined destroying agent,—rust.

In addition to this, the first buildings were constructed with cast iron columns and following these wrought iron columns, and at present steel is almost exclusively used. Experience in other lines shows that rust works least rapidly on cast iron and most rapidly on steel, with wrought iron as a medium.

The only known preventative for this oxidation is a covering which protects the metal from the air and moisture, and paint is the agent applied for this purpose.

The paint selected is generally the one which will cover the greatest surface for the least money. This is especially true when the selection of the paint and its application is not carefully specified and inspected.

At best, the covering is more or less temporary, but its utility can be vastly increased by careful methods over the ordinary careless application of poor paint.

Portland cement is a good preservative for iron and steel, but the metal must be entirely enclosed in it to the complete exclusion of the air.

Some excavations recently made in removing the anchorages of the Niagara Fall suspension bridge showed metal in the anchorages embedded in concrete to be as clean and blue as new material, except in one



or two cases where the metal came in contact with limestone in the concrete, in which cases the metal was nearly destroyed by rust.

The statement that the limestone was responsible for this has been doubted by some, (and it is the writer's humble opinion that the rusting in places may have been from other causes) but there is a possibility and even a probability of its being true, especially in view of the high source of the statement.

While this doubt and uncertainty exists, is it wise to place limestone directly against steel columns in a building? A case comes to mind now of a steel-frame building in course of construction. The columns are of the latest, modern design; the material is most scientifically disposed to insure present strength and stiffness, with a minimum of weight. These columns are painted with ordinary iron oxide paint.

The rear of the columns is encased with four inches of ordinary brick work; the outside is covered with about the same thickness of limestone; and the whole inside of the column—some ten inches—is entirely void and open to the action of such air and moisture as is certain to find its way through these thin porous coverings.

This building will be finished; then inhabited by its army of tenants. The columns are enclosed beyond the reach of human inspection. Who can tell when the silent, but ever active destroyer—oxidation—begins its active work, and when it reaches the stage of rendering the column unable to support the loads imposed upon it?

The fall of any portion of the building is possible, but does not necessarily follow, as sufficient support may be furnished by surrounding walls and encasement, which were never calculated to perform such duty.

The chances, however, are in favor of a dangerous settlement, if not a serious catastrophe, and are too easily avoided to warrant the risk.

This subject has been so ably investigated and exploited by able engineers that it is hardly expected that this article will awaken any new thoughts or methods among those for whom it is intended, but the case has been forcibly presented to the mind of the writer of late that some expression seems justifiable in view of the improved methods which it is possible to introduce at a very small expense.

*Edwin D. Graves,*

*Member American Society of C. E.*



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## THE SPIRITUAL GROWTH OF THE HEBREWS.

IN considering the spiritual growth we shall leave behind many interesting things, such as Abram's religion while in Ur of the Chaldees, the development while in bondage in Egypt, and later during the forty years' wandering in the wilderness. However interesting those may be we will pass on and begin with the Hebrews as a nation settled in Canaan.

First, there was a period during which they were ruled by judges who seemed to be raised up in times of great danger to lead the people on to victory. We might almost compare them to Cincinnatus in Roman history and George Washington in our own history. The history of the judges is found in the book of Judges and the book of Ruth. Owing to the corruptness of some of the later judges the nation degenerated into a state of lawless confusion. It was at this time that the people began to clamor for a king like other nations to rule over them and fight their battles.

When the Hebrews have a king ruling over them, then do we find the Hebrew prophet coming into prominence to reprove the king and people of their wickedness. We generally think of Israel's religion as monotheistic but a great many times do we find them falling into idolatry showing that their monotheistic beliefs were none too strong to enable them to cope against the surrounding environment of idols and polytheistic religions. Solomon with all his wisdom was led astray by his heathen wives; so what might we expect of the common people? In fact we

might almost say that their whole history was a story of sinning and repenting.

The office of the prophets, especially from Amos down, was to purify and expand the religion as it had come down from older times and bring it to a definite monotheism, setting forth the character of God and impressing upon Israel the righteousness she must fulfil in order to pronounce her mission to the nations of the world. The prophets were the spokesmen of God and as His word came to them they spoke it, knowing no other word. God's word came to no prophet for his own enlightenment, but to be spoken. And a great many times we find that they were persecuted by the king for speaking but that did not prevent them from delivering their message.

Henry O. Taylor, in comparing the Hebrew prophet with the Greek philosopher, says: "A Greek philosopher learned his wisdom of himself or other men, and unto himself was wise, though he might not teach. No prophet was righteous, or a prophet to himself, but only as a true proclaimer of Jehovah's righteousness to men. Again, Greek philosophic thought of God was ontological, reflection upon divine, essential being. The prophets pondered on the ways of God."

A great many look upon the ideas of righteousness as unchanging in the Old Testament,—if they ever thought of it at all. At first the people offer sacrifices and are commanded to act humanely with each other, but later on the people thought to

satisfy God by sacrifices alone and neglect the weightier part of the law. But God at once reproved them through the prophets for the sham worship. At one time Amos said, "I hate, I despise your feasts, and I will take no delight in your solemn assemblies. Yea, though ye offer me your burnt offerings and meal offerings, I will not accept; neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts. Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melodies of thy viols. But let judgment roll down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." Joel also said, "Rend your hearts, and not your garments." We see that the prophets were striving to make the people have a deeper sense of service to God.

Unlike the Greeks and Romans the Hebrews did not make use of sculpture and painting to show their ideas of the Creator. The Hebrew heard rather than saw God. They made known their thoughts through poetry but its style was somewhat different from that of the Greek. The Greek corresponded more with the manifold content of Greek life, while the Hebrew was strong and fitted to tell Israel's story of God's purpose with her and her thoughts of Him, as the Greek gift was fitted to tell the human tale of Hellas. In the dramatic poem of Job, the Hebrew imagination, in a manner unparalleled in the literatures of other races, set forth the power of God. The one hundred and fourth psalm gives a picture of God's greatness, a picture constituting a view of the world at once poetic, emotional and true.

We will glance at some of the Hebrew poetry. Of course, above all rises the Psalms, we being more

familiar with them. "The Oxford Helps" says that the Psalter may be compared to an Oratorio in five parts:

- I. Decline of Man after the Fall.
- II. Revival of the Church.
- III. A Plaintive Recitative.
- IV. The Antiphon to the Recitative.
- V. Finale of Triumphant Thanksgiving.

No book is so full of the heart's emotions under all circumstances, in fact it seems as if it were written as much for other people as for the Hebrews themselves. When reading the Psalms we can almost see Palestine, for they might be compared to a canvas on which was painted in imagery the varied landscape.

Leaving the universal Psalms we will just notice the Song of Songs, or Solomon's Song. It has been thought to have been a marriage ode composed by Solomon on his marriage with Pharaoh's daughter. There are two principal characters, a male and a female. There are treble and bass solos, which occasionally glide into a duet, terminating in a chorus of virgins.

We would like to pause and linger over some of these Hebrew masterpieces but time hurries us on. The Hebrews have been in captivity and are just returning to rebuild Jerusalem.

At the close of the captivity, when they came in contact with the Persians, they also came in contact with a religion that had many similar points to their own. Probably the contact with Mazdeism somewhat influenced Jewish thoughts regarding ceremonial uncleanness, regarding angels and evil spirits, and regarding the resurrection of the dead and final judgment.

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The Greek influence was as important as the Persian but in a more indirect way. It gave new knowledge to the upper classes, and some philosophical ideas to which they might endeavor to adjust their thoughts of God and man. Jewish Hellenism was largely an affectation of fashions which the Jew really did not care for.

The Jews passed through many trying times but their religion never went to pieces at all. Its strength lay within itself and although crushed as a nation they still clung to their ideas. They did not lose the propagandist spirit, or the belief that all nations would come to worship their God and acknowledge them as his chosen people.



## BOGAN AND LOGAN.

THE Scotch people of Madawaska have many quaint words and usages; but none has interested me more than their word "bogan." When Glen Akerly said to me, "If you're after plants you must go to Seven Islands: there's lots of 'em into the bogans down there," I did not associate the word with the "logan" of Central Maine. But I soon noted their apparent identity, and during my stay any inlet, shallow arm or quiet pool along the St. John was to me a "bogan."

Thoreau in his "Maine Woods" makes a singular guess as to the origin of "logan," a word familiar to every woodsman on the upper Penobscot. He heard an apparently rare form, "Pokelogan," and imagined

that it was originally "Poke log on"—a quiet pool where the lumbermen would naturally harbor their logs. Others have suggested that "logan" is merely a corruption of "lagoon."

May not the word "bogan" throw some light upon the matter? Most of the men from Madawaska spend the winters in the lumber camps on the head waters of the Penobscot and the Allegash. They are there thrown in contact with men from the lower Penobscot, and a mutual exchange of idioms follows. May it not be, then, that the "logan" of Central Maine, instead of arising as suggested by Thoreau, has come from the Scotchman's "bogan," possibly influenced by our "lagoon?"

M. L. F.







## YE ALUMNI.

'75.

In the past two or three days quite a contest has developed over the matter of the election of a superintendent of schools to succeed Mr. Waters who recently resigned. The candidates for the office in the city were E. F. Hitchings, at present general secretary of the Waterville Y. M. C. A., and E. T. Wyman of the *Evening Mail*. A lot of work was put in Monday, among the friends of both candidates. The meeting of the board of education was held Monday evening and the matter decided. After several ballots were taken Mr. Hitchings was the successful candidate. Mr. Hitchings was graduated from the University of Maine, and at present is the professor of biology at Colby University and secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hitchings is elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Waters.—*Kennebec Journal*, Jan. 18.

'77.

C. F. Danforth, Judge of Probate for Somerset Co., and S. W. Gould, Postmaster of Skowhegan, are associated in the practice of law.

'85.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 30th, 1897, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Pottle of Sanford St., Bangor, occurred the marriage of their daughter Alice to Prof. James N. Hart of the University. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ilsley in the presence of relatives and

a few friends. After their wedding trip, Prof. and Mrs. Hart went to house-keeping in the house formerly occupied by Prof. D. W. Colby, on the campus.

Frank E. Hull is with Frederick Danforth, civil engineer, No. 201 Water St., Gardiner, Me.

'89.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29th, 1897, in Grace Episcopal Church, Everett, Mass., there occurred the marriage of Dr. Francis W. Sawyer, formerly of Milford, and Miss Elizabeth C. Ellerby of Everett. The ceremony occurred at eight in the evening and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents at No. 98 Chelsea St. Dr. Sawyer is a graduate of the medical department of the University of the City of New York.

'90.

Edward H. Kelley, until recently telegraph editor of the *Bangor Commercial*, has been promoted to the position of editor-in-chief of that paper.

'91.

Mr. Wallace R. Farrington, son of the late Superintendent Farrington of the State Reform School, has purchased the controlling interest in the Fitchburg, Mass., *Evening Mail* and has assumed the management of that publication. Mr. Farrington was formerly managing editor of the *Rockland Daily Star*, which position he resigned to accept the editorship of

the *Pacific Mail*.—*Portland*.

Robert W. [unclear] connected with Bath, Me.

Steward B. [unclear] of which J. V. [unclear] have recently [unclear] 96x20 ft. and [unclear] which will [unclear] store room [unclear] implements.

Henry V. [unclear] year with the [unclear] the revision [unclear] the 1898-99 [unclear] the winter [unclear] Portland, Me. In the summer [unclear] his brother [unclear] market garden.

Dr. Rand [unclear] Central Maine [unclear] Lewiston [unclear] titled in Mon [unclear] a very bright [unclear] man. He [unclear] was graduated [unclear] Maine and [unclear] lege, after [unclear] the above [unclear] letter has [unclear] success of a [unclear] Auburn fri

Walter [unclear] chemist at [unclear] Works in [unclear]

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the *Pacific Mail and Express* of Honolulu.—*Portland Express*.

Robert W. Lord is at present connected with the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Steward Bros. of Skowhegan, Me., of which J. W. Steward is a member, have recently built a large building 96x20 ft. and two stories in height, which will be used as a sales and store room for their agricultural implements.

Henry V. Starrett is on his eleventh year with the *Maine Register*, making the revisions over his old route for the 1898-99 number. His address in the winter is No. 185 Middle St., Portland, Me., care G. M. Donham. In the summer he is in company with his brother, A. P. Starrett, '82, in market gardening at Warren.

'92.

Dr. Randlette who has been in the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston for the past year, has settled in Monmouth. Dr. Randlette is a very bright and capable young man. He was raised in Richmond, was graduated from the University of Maine and Dartmouth Medical College, after which he spent one year in the above named hospital. Dr. Randlette has the best wishes for his success of a large circle of Lewiston and Auburn friends.—*Lewiston Sun*.

'93.

Walter D. Jack is employed as chemist at the Bowker Fertilizer Works in Elizabeth, N. J.

Ex-'93.

Harry O. Robinson has opened a patent attorney's office in Bangor.

'94.

James M. Kimball, son of James F. Kimball, died Friday morning, Feb. 11th, at the residence of his father in

Medway. Deceased was born in Bangor at the residence of his grandfather, Col. John S. Kimball, December 19, 1871, and was educated in the schools of Medway and Bangor and at the University of Maine, graduating from the university in the class of 1894, holding highest rank for scholarship and deportment, and was captain of Co. B of the cadets. Upon his graduation he immediately began work in his chosen profession of civil engineer, on the line of the Bangor & Aroostook railway, remaining there until the winter of 1894-95, when he had a severe illness. After he recovered his health he entered the employ of the Massachusetts Highway Commission and continued in that position to the time of his last illness, at which time he was resident engineer in charge of the work at Stirling, Mass.—*Bangor Commercial*.

The funeral services were held on Sunday at 3 P. M., in Medway, the Kappa Sigma Fraternity of which Mr. Kimball was a member, being represented by L. E. Ryther '98. On Monday the remains were brought to Bangor and interred in Mount Hope Cemetery. At the cemetery were Mr. Frank G. Gould representing the class of '94, and Messrs. Vickery, Davis, Barron, White and Noyes representing the Fraternity.

Jesse A. Gray is the proprietor of a merchant tailoring establishment in Dover, N. H.

L. O. Norwood has been undergoing treatment at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, for deafness.

'95.

Albion Moulton is at present foreman at the North Penn. Iron Co. His address is No. 3320 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

At the last meeting of the Maine Ornithological Association, Ora W. Knight was elected to the position of President of the Association.

Ex-'95.

David T. Achorn is engineer of the Blackstone Electric Light Company, East Blackstone, Mass.

'97.

The marriage of Mr. Allen Rogers, Instructor in Chemistry at the University of Maine, and Miss Maud F. Couillard, a popular music teacher of Hampden, occurred Dec. 25th, 1897, at seven in the evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Couillard. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. Lockhart of the M. E. Church, in the

presence of the intimate friends of both parties. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will reside in Hampden for the present.

Messrs. B. F. and J. W. H. Porter are taking post-graduate work in Biology at the University of Maine.

Perley F. Goodridge has been appointed instructor in forge work at the University.

Ex-'97.

W. N. Crowell has become a member of the firm of David Crowell & Son, wholesale produce dealers, No. 6 Lothrop St., Beverly, Mass.

It is reported that the marriage of W. N. Fowler to Miss Leona Abrams of Brooklyn, N. Y., took place in that city on Dec. 9th, 1897.



We are all hoping to have a successful season in base ball, in track athletics and in tennis. The first and most important thing to do, then, is for every man to make it a point to pay his athletic assessment. If you have not the money when you read this, sit down and write for it. Don't put it off.

In one of the last *Bowdoin Orient*s was published an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the foot ball association. Now every Bowdoin student knows exactly how the association stands and the treasurer is spared the labor of making a verbal report every time there happens to be a meeting. Why should not our managers publish a detailed report in THE CADET?

All of the Maine colleges are congratulating themselves upon the

bright outlook for a successful ball team. When the teams are evenly matched the one receiving the best support from the students will get there. Let each U. of M. student make up his mind that our team must win the pennant and then prepare himself to make any sacrifice in his power to help along the cause. If he knows anything about base ball let him get into a uniform and make a try for the team. If he does not pretend to play let him get out and watch the practice. Hang over the fence to cheer the good play and encourage those who are playing in hard luck. *Don't* give up when you see another team in the lead, but keep on cheering until the last man is out.

The article in this number written by Mr. Murray and entitled "Field

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and Track Athletics," deserves the most careful attention of every student. He writes upon a department of our athletics which has been sadly neglected. The suggestions which he makes are of importance not only to the athletes but to every student. We are glad to publish articles like Mr. Murray's, not only for the direct help that they give us, but as substantial proof of the interest which many of our alumni take in our athletics.

The executive committee of the Maine Inter-collegiate Athletic Association met in Lewiston, Saturday,

Feb. 19th. The members present were: R. H. Tukey, '98, and O. C. Merrill, '99, of Bates; T. L. Pierce, '98, and R. S. Cleaves, '99, of Bowdoin; F. W. Alden, '98, and E. Maling, '99, of Colby; C. A. Pearce, '98, and H. H. Oswald, '99, U. of M. It was voted to hold the meet this year at Brunswick. After the transaction of routine business the officers of the new athletic association were elected as follows: E. Maling, President; H. H. Oswald, Vice President; O. C. Merrill, Secretary; R. S. Cleaves, Treasurer. The new committee will have entire control of the meet.

#### FIELD AND TRACK ATHLETICS.

TO develop a winning field and track team is much more difficult than to produce either a champion base ball or foot ball team. Especially is this true in Maine where the academic athletic training is more in the line of foot ball and base ball.

A base ball nine may be mediocre and yet with an expert pitcher win victory. A foot ball eleven may be the same and win through the punting abilities of its full-back. A track team cannot win on the merit of one or two stars—that is unless the opposing team is altogether weak. There must be good men in every event. Again, it takes more practice to convert new material into varsity hammer-throwers, hurdlers, etc., than into guards, half-backs, fielders or base men. Moreover the number of men required to make up a field and track team is in excess of those requisite for foot ball, base ball and tennis combined.

Thus we see that at every point the field and track team is handicapped

and yet it receives less attention and encouragement than any of the other branches of sport at the U. of M.

Look at Bowdoin's invincible field and track team and then at her foot ball and base ball teams. You will see that while it is not difficult for other Maine colleges to produce foot ball and base ball teams as good or better, it is altogether a different matter when it comes to producing track teams which can make it interesting for Bowdoin's athletes.

Save under extraordinary conditions a good track team cannot be evolved in a year. It takes several years of systematic training. New material must be constantly sought for and developed to take the place of athletes soon to graduate and to fill gaps where the team is either weak or not represented.

There is never a lack of candidates for the sprints and runs, for these are the most natural of all athletics. The number of candidates being larger, therefore, the ratio of chances will be



greater for developing an A 1 man in these events than in some others. But when you come to high-jumping, shot-putting, hammer-throwing, hurdling and pole-vaulting it is much harder to fill these positions with good men, especially the last three events. These athletics call into play an unusual combination of muscular efforts and an expertness acquired only by continual practice.

Looking into the records of champion hurdlers, hammer-throwers and pole-vaulters, you will see that it generally takes them three and four years to finally reach their highest form, while an untried sprinter will suddenly appear as a champion and win events in scorching time.

This all goes to show the amount of care which must be devoted to create a successful track team. The institution which goes systematically to work to create a good team, strengthen it in its weak places, train likely men to take the places of those who will soon graduate, and endeavors to develop all the latent talent in the institution, will find itself represented in a few years by an array of talent hard to defeat. The gist of this is to search out and develop the latent talent available. It is impossible to discover it all, but careful system will produce a surprising number of A 1 athletes who never dreamed till trained that they possessed athletic ability.

One who has paid any attention to athletics previous to entering college rarely needs any coaxing to become a varsity candidate. It is the latent talent which must be coaxed; the young man who has never practiced athletics and thinks he has no ability in that line, though to a judge of such matters his development stamps

him as good raw material. It is out of this stuff that the main portion of the team must be constructed plus what few already developed athletes the college is fortunate enough to have on hand.

The question is how to discover and draw out this latent talent. Often the careful physical examination to which some colleges subject all students will show an individual's especial adaptability in some line of athletics. Again, height is a requisite for a good hammer-thrower or shot-putter. But this is too vague and unsatisfactory to go by. Often a student will not discover his natural athletic ability till maybe his junior or senior year and then, when just becoming of value to the team, he graduates.

Obviously the best plan is to thoroughly canvass each class as it enters so that whatever talent it may contain can be developed early, thus ensuring its services to the team for several years. Nine out of ten freshmen you approach on this subject will say, "I am not an athlete and never did any running or jumping in my life." Yet one young man who said that to me cleared the bar at 4', 10½" two weeks afterwards at the meet, moreover with no training and after having competed previous to jumping in several track and field events.

No one knows what he can do till he tries. Once let a green hand clear the bar at 4', 6", or run a century inside of twelve seconds and he needs no further coaxing.

The plan which most of the larger universities have adopted is to hold a freshman field day and that would seem to be the best plan for the U. of M. to adopt. Such a field day,

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if well managed, would not fail to encourage a large number of new men to practice. There would be good field starts in the different events and the outcome would be a large number of promising candidates for the varsity. Every effort should be exerted to induce a large number of freshmen to enter for at least one, and more than one event if possible. All beginners do not know what event they are best fitted for, consequently they should practice for and enter several and the result will show which is their strong point. An athlete may turn out a complete failure as a sprinter and yet be a wonder at the pole-vault.

Naturally there will be a large number of candidates for the sprints and runs; fewer for the high-jumps, shot-put and hammer-throw, and very few for the hurdles and pole-vault. Extra inducements should be offered candidates to practice for the more difficult events.

Good pole-vaulters and hurdlers are of more value to a team than sprinters, because their chances of winning are much higher. Few teams but have their weak point in these three events and the team which is careful to train good men for these events will find it has a wonderful advantage.

It might be well to offer the privilege of wearing the varsity M to the best one, two, or three all around freshmen athletes, but stipulating that they must compete in both the hurdles and the pole-vault. This would have the effect of inducing candidates to practice these three most difficult events.

A sharp outlook should be kept for the future of the team. For instance, the only varsity men in the quarter-

mile might be just entering their senior year, with no promising candidates in view to take their place, thus presaging a weak spot in the next year's team. It would undoubtedly be wise to offer a special inducement to athletes to train for this event.

A maiden quarter-mile dash might also be slated for the varsity field meet, open only to those who have never competed in either a sprinting or running event. Thus aspirants for honors would have to compete only against men who like themselves have never started in a race of any kind.

Nothing is more discouraging for an aspiring beginner than to run his maiden event against a veteran and finish before the grand stand yards behind the winner. It may have the effect of completely discouraging him from future trials, while if competing against unknown material he will run with some hope of winning and even if beaten will not be left yards in the rear. Often may a promising man be secured in this way who has never before appeared on the track and who never would, save in a maiden contest where he would have some show of winning.

And right here let us look at the status of the varsity M. As stated in the December CADET, only those are eligible to wear the varsity initial who have represented their varsity in either foot ball, base ball, tennis, or track and field. This is in substance the same at Harvard and Yale, save that at both these a field and track athlete must score a point for his university at the Yale-Harvard meet to secure varsity standing. With teams of from forty to sixty men, such as these institutions enter in their meets, it would lower the honor to

award varsity standing to all who composed the teams, so it is awarded only to the winner of a place. It would otherwise be unjust to foot ball and base ball athletes, for not more than half of the athletes entered in a meet are expected to score and they are the flower of the team. The balance are entered simply to give them the experience of competing against better men and being defeated. It is valuable experience, showing to a man his faults and weak points and giving him a line on the athletes he will compete against next year. More important still, he acquires the steadiness, cool head and confidence of the veteran. But he is simply a substitute the same as the second eleven and deserves the varsity no more than they. Like the members of the second eleven and second nine, he will have his chance to win his spurs later on, when he shall have improved to varsity form.

At present when the U. of M. competes against three colleges and enters only small teams of from ten to fifteen men in the annual meet, they all deserve the M. But when field and track athletics shall have become well established and from twenty-five to thirty men form the team, it will be a questionable policy to award them all the varsity. Those whom the executive committee has decided are eligible to wear the M should have the right to don it only when their names are published at a meeting of the Athletic Association. When one who has no right to this honor assumes it and fails to comply with the request of the executive committee to remove the M from his sweater, drastic measures should be taken. He should be published as an impostor and if necessary expelled from the

Athletic Association. The varsity M should be a highly prized honor and those who have earned this honor by hard work should be protected.

There should always be entered in the intercollegiate meet as large a team as circumstances will permit—that is, of course, within the limits of common sense. There should be at least three men entered for every event with the idea of securing all three places, even though it be known that all three will be outclassed as far as form is concerned, by men entered from other colleges.

Athletes do not always come up to form; some are not consistent performers and while doing 10, 1-6 one day may not be able to do 10, 1-2 the next. Again there is always the possibility of any athlete going stale, or some mishap occurring which will bring him defeat even from slower men. Dozens of cases of this kind have come under my personal observation. Often it thus happens that a place is won by a man who has never been expected to win from his cracker-jack competitors. Sometimes it is the case that one of your dark horse entries will do better work in the field meet than he has ever done in practice—run better than his form and win an unexpected victory.

It is not at all an uncommon occurrence to see all three places won by dark horses and all three favorites go down in defeat. It may be due to a reversal of form, an unexpected burst of speed, or a fall over a hurdle, but it brings defeat in either case. Many a field meet which one college should have won on form has been lost to a weaker rival which had a full list of entries and thus profited by the many possibilities incident to all athletics.

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to send a larger team to the meet but outside of a question of points it is a question of policy.

A successful athlete must have ability, coolness and generalship. The latter two qualities come only by experience. Look at the confidence and coolness with which the veteran of many meets toes the mark. He knows exactly the place he can stand; has a knowledge of the ability and style of nearly all his opponents, and has a well defined plan mapped out of just how he is going to run the race. He cannot be rattled by a terrific burst of speed at the start, knowing it cannot last and is not decoyed into following suit. Not so the novice, say in the half mile, who is at his first meet. He toes the mark all nerves; he is pitted against men of whose ability or style he is ignorant. His first impulse at the crack of the pistol is to start full speed, and

the chances are that his bolt is shot before the homestretch is in sight.

A good lively interest in the team should be nourished by the student body. Make the varsity and freshmen field days important events in the college calendar. Fill the grand stand, hang over the fences, listen to the band play and cheer the athletes.

If the U. of M. is to support a field and track team, either do it handsomely or not at all. Don't be satisfied to get second place; let it be first place always as the goal. Develop and support your team systematically. Hire a first-class coach and display as much interest and pride in your field and track athletes as you do in your foot ball men. Then when the Waterville papers begin to accuse you of hiring athletes to strengthen your team you will know that championship honors are leaning towards Orono.

H. M.



## HERE AND THERE.

MANY an ambitious student in his first few experiments in the quantitative chemical laboratory has by a simple ignorance of natural obstacles, attempted to analyze Stillwater. Although that compound is of a liquid nature and, despite its placid name, has a curious tendency to return to its own mud banks, it contains, probably or improbably, more animal, vegetable and mineral matter—from protozoans to pollywogs, from sawdust to pulp wood, from muck to Ktaadin iron ore—than any other known liquid. A subtle, oily fluid, embracing in its murky depths the germs and seeds of thousands of organisms;—mute violations of the

game laws—empty evidences of prohibition's sway—marks of forestry extinction—in short, a microscopic panorama of the plulogical, biological, geographical, topographical features of half of this grand state of Maine. Now the average college student, and more especially the campus resident, wouldn't mind if Stillwater wended its quiet way past the pumping station, or if perchance it stopped and ascending the water main was only used to quiet noisy freshmen or for fire purposes. He could bear to bathe in it in summer or skate on its icy surface in winter, or watch its flow and ebb in spring freshets. But it is altogether a differ-



ent matter when it comes to imbibing it as a beverage. Then he has a right to kick—particularly so as there is a drinking water system on the campus, or rather used to be once upon a time. Its chief motive power, a windmill, met a Don Quixote during the late blizzard, which rendered it *hors du combat*, at least as far as pumping water goes, although it yet groans, screeches and whirls in vain endeavor to release the students from the clutches of Stillwater. As for Stillwater's virtues as a drink, eminent authorities have declared it pure, so pure it must be, although running through peaceful villages, by saw-mills and pulp mills, besides draining thousands of acres of swampland. It looks as though its virtues would now have a good chance of being thoroughly tried.

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Apropos of camp, the following is clipped from the *Bath Enterprise*.—We would first ask if anyone ever proposed camping again in Portland? "A Portland exchange says: 'It is probable that the Coburn cadets composed of the students at University of Maine will not enjoy the pleasure of camping out in Portland, as they did about two years ago, during the month of October for a week, as the faculty have decided against it. It is understood that during the camping time at Bath last summer, some of the boys had a pretty hot time and that their actions caused the officers of the university to take this step. It may be however that the boys will be allowed to come out under certain restrictions and if so, the city selected will probably be Rockland.' The boys may have had a 'hot time' as the Portland paper says, but there is one thing we can say, and with which most every

one who saw them will agree, it is that while they were in Bath, they were a well mannered, gentlemanly set of boys and our people would gladly welcome them here another year.' Concerning an encampment at Rockland, the city government has voted to extend an invitation to the Cadets and has also appointed a committee to enquire into the matter of accommodations.

\* \* \*

The curse of modern school life, be it in preparatory school or college, is the unmanly habit of copying, of depending upon another's brains to pass an examination, or even make a recitation. That this exists at the University of Maine to a marked degree is for our shame; that we allow students to use the result of our work without making a protest is no additional credit for us, nor are we to be much blamed when such people escape with light penalties. When it comes to helping a classmate through an examination for which he has "plugged" earnestly, then if it is not perfectly honest it is humane; but with the parasite who deliberately copies all his work off others' papers and feels offended if he is not allowed to do so, it is an entirely different matter, and such students are none too rare. A little crib is eminently handy at a critical period of an examination, particularly so if the questions are above human power to answer and a person's anxiety has a certain ascendancy over his conscience; but a copying fiend has no license to exist, nor any claim as a student.

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The Junior class has at last broken the ice in giving their promenade as a class affair pure and simple, without the mortifying experience of call-

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ing on invited guests to pay the bills. Although each previous class has sold tickets, none of them ever came nearer than paying half of the expenses, so the class was always called upon for money afterwards, and in most instances a round sum, too. '99 is to be congratulated upon their determination to give a truly representative college ball.

\* \* \*

Last June several visiting teams were struck with the discourtesy of our students during base ball games. The system of yagging which has developed here late years is vicious in the extreme and ought not to be tolerated by the student body. What

right have college students to pursue the same tactics that muckers use, by hooting, yelling and insulting visiting teams? If we are not fair minded, why pretend to be at all? It certainly is not fair to keep up a continued racket during a game intended for no other purpose than to rattle the visiting team. Undoubtedly games have been won in the past by yagging, but not won because our team played better ball, rather because our opponents were not given an equal chance. It is hoped that some system of cheering—real encouragement for our team, not indiscriminate hooting—may take the place of yagging during the coming season.



The library has received some valuable accessions, both in the number of volumes and their intrinsic value, for one volume recently on file is probably the most valuable in the entire college. It is a fac-simile of the original Folio edition of Shakespeare, reprinted in 1808 from 1623, and contains the book plate of William Howard, Hartley House, Devon, England. It is in an admirable state of preservation and of great value. Forty volumes of Gilfillan's British Poets, complete sets of Rawlinson's Histories, of Balzac and Rabelais, were received during the vacation. The proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association in forty volumes will be of great value to the pharmacy course. Another very val-

uable book is a '94 edition of the World's Railways, by J. G. Pangon, beautifully illustrated with cuts and colored plates, containing the development of locomotives and cars. A copy of "The Woods of Maine," by Julia H. May, has been presented by the author. Perhaps the most important change has been the increase of the periodicals in the library reading room. Although the list was formerly quite complete, several of the important and leading magazines were omitted. The additions include Munsey's, Arena, Journal London Chemical Society, New World, Forster, Outlook, Public Opinion, Blackwood's, Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering, Independent and Journal of Military Service Institutions.

### A TALE OF WOE.

Dapper Cholly gaily trips along the busy street,  
New clothes, tall hat, and everything complete.  
A dainty little flower garden on his lapel glows,  
A violet, chrysanthemum, a blushing little rose.

A little collar, four hands high,  
A twinkling gem, a little tie  
Of dullest stripe, red, white and blue;  
'Tis modest, or 'twould speak to you.

The day is bright,  
His thoughts so light,  
To Angelina, swift are flying;  
In shell-like ear,  
To him so near,  
A little story he'd fain be sighing;  
A little story built for two,  
Short, sweet, complete, 'tis "I love you."

O, fate! Why break our fairest dreams,  
Airiest castles, in thy rude play!  
O, night! Why spread thy mantle dark  
About us, in our brightest day.  
A bundle drops. Stoops Cholly quick,  
"Permit me, dearest madame,"—  
A sudden snap, a startled look,  
A word resembling Adam,  
A hearty grasp,—don't ask me where—  
A lively sprint, ten seconds fair.

Gentle reader, trace the moral  
Hidden in this little tale:  
Many a gallant ship is lost,  
Driven by the gale,  
Snap the stays, the masts crash over,  
Wrecked and lost, the bold sea rover.  
Many a man, bad language genders,  
When he busts his best suspenders.

*L. H. Horner.*

C. L. S.  
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appointed

W. A.  
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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.

C. L. Small, '99, has returned from his school near Harpswell.

Perley Goodrich, '97, has been appointed instructor in shop work.

W. A. Armes, 1901, has returned to college from the ice fields of the Kennebec.

President Harris addressed the Y. M. C. A. at its opening meeting of the term.

Prof. A. E. Rogers has been elected a member of the Maine Bar Association.

D. L. Theriault, 1900, has returned to college from teaching school in Caribou.

We are pleased to announce in this issue of the CADET that the law school will be opened in Bangor next fall.

F. W. Armes, '99, has left college for the remainder of the term. He was on the campus for a few days recently.

B. F. and J. W. Porter, both of '97, are taking a post-graduate course under Prof. Russell in dissection and laboratory physiology.

S. J. Dillingham, '98, and Bertrand R. Johnson, '98, are working on the Portland Directory. They expect to return to college soon.

H. L. White, '98, has been elected to the vacancy in the commissioned officers' standing committee caused by the absence of S. J. Dillingham, '98.

Charles A. Pearce, '98, and H. H. Oswald, '99, managers of the track team, attended the Intercollegiate Track and Field meeting in Lewiston February 18.

Thirty men responded to Manager R. P. Stevens' call as candidates for the base ball team on Monday, Feb. 21. The track men will be called out in a short time.

Gilbert Alleman, instructor in chemistry, who was called to his home in York, Pa., last term by the serious illness of his father, has returned to his duties.

Prof. Estabrooke gives a course in English literature this term, comprising a study of the romance and novel, beginning with its development from the time of Addison.

A. A. Starbird, '98, has been obliged to discontinue his school at East Eddington on account of scarlet fever. He has returned to college after a brief visit to his home in Paris.

The full account of the Alumni meeting of the University of Maine, held in Boston on Feb. 24, will appear in next month's issue, as this number goes to press before that date.

The following students intend to enter upon the law course next fall: D. L. Theriault 1900, J. O. Whitcomb 1900, H. S. Loud 1901, Arthur Morse, 1901, Matthew McCarty 1900.

Each student is requested to prepare himself for the following: Get ready to pay your athletic assessment.

Get out for the track or ball team. Get ready to support all athletes for all you are worth.

The new catalogue gives 317 students in attendance—just the same number as last year. The short-course agriculturals number eleven. No summer school will be held next vacation.

The short-course pharmacy students are taking organic chemistry under Prof. Aubert, in place of biological chemistry as prescribed in their course. The change will only be made for the present term.

Prof. Rogers, assisted by Mr. Lanphear, gave an illustrated lecture in Bar Harbor, Feb. 12. This lecture was scheduled for the evening before, but no man—even a college professor—is master of circumstances all of the time.

That enterprising firm in the college store are doing an extensive amount of advertising this term, for among a choice list of stock posted on the bulletin board such extreme up-to-date articles as "rubber necks" were noted.

The following members of '98 have been elected to Lambda Sigma Eta, the Senior honorary society; Herbert I. Libby, Biddeford; Dana T. Merrill, East Auburn; Ralph Hamlin, Orono; Bernard A. Gibbs, Glenburn; Harry A. Higgins, Westbrook.

Prof. J. S. Stevens of the department of Physics has an article in the *American Journal of Science* for January, 1898, on "A New Form of Physical Pendulum." It is designed to do away almost entirely with the error in determining gravity by the usual form of pendulum.

L. J. Brann '98, S. J. Dillingham '98, B. R. Johnson '98, and F. S. Benson 1901, represented the Beta Eta chapter at the Beta Theta Pi banquet in Boston on February 25. They also attended the dinner of the University of Maine alumni of Boston and vicinity on Feb. 24.

The Conversation Club met at the Maples on Friday evening, Feb. 25, when the following question was discussed: "Should inter-state railroads be owned by the National government and state railroads by the state?" Prof. Hamlin opened the discussion.

R. R. Goodell, instructor in modern languages, has offered a course in French literature to be taken principally in outside reading with class work once a week. The intention is to read at least one work a week, covering as much ground as possible this term.

A delegation of the Kappa Sigma society was at Medway in attendance at the funeral of James M. Kimball, who died February 11. The deceased was a graduate of class '94, and was held in high esteem by his associates. At the time of his death he was engineer on highways at Sterling, Mass.

M. A. Webber, '99, who was last term elected foot ball captain, has started on a journey to Vancouver to look over the prospects of a Klondike trip. If favorably struck by the gold fever, he will probably not return for the foot ball season of '98, but scratch gravel among the wilds of Alaska instead.

The military department has received a notification that the names of William Brastow, '97, Charles Bryer, '97, and Stephen Bunker, '97,

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have been published in the U. S. Army Register as the three highest ranking graduates in a military school. Watch out, boys—if we have a war with Spain!!

The students are nearly all back excepting those who are teaching or engaged in other work. Two new men have registered: H. W. Mansfield from Unity, with the Freshman class, and F. H. Call, Richmond, with the short course in pharmacy. W. J. Morrill, formerly of '98, has returned to college, registering with '99. A. S. Merrill, '98, and A. P. Owen, 1900, are also back again.

The first college exercises for this term were to have commenced on Wednesday, Feb. 2, but owing to the storm only a small portion of the student body was on hand, scarcely twenty-five attending chapel, and President Harris announced that everything would be postponed until Thursday. The arrearage examinations scheduled for that week were also postponed, for no one was in attendance to take them.

A military order was read in chapel early in this term, increasing the penalties for wearing portions of the uniforms with citizen's clothing, and making provisions for a more stringent inspection of the dormitories. After this no student shall appear in military recitation except in full uniform, nor shall other than the complete uniform be worn. One mark is given for each offense, three such marks constituting an arrearage drill.

The Glee Club, which has practiced regularly throughout the fall term, has started in this year with good prospects of a tour in the near future. H. P. Merrill, '98, has been elected manager, with full power to arrange

for a series of concerts in this section of the state. New music has been received which, with that already learned, will give considerable range to their repertoire. Miss Annie Douglass of Orono has been engaged as accompanist.

The junior class has elected the following men to serve on its promenade committee: C. W. Crockett, R. H. Carlton, M. B. Downing, I. H. Drew and H. H. Clark. This annual ball, given by the junior classes for some years, has usually occurred in February and has been of a public nature, tickets being sold, although invitations have been sent out. This year the class will give the promenade on March 11, as a strictly private affair, paying all the bills and limiting the number of invitations sent out.

At a meeting of the Senior class the following were chosen to take part in the Class Day exercises: History, Carl G. Wiswell; Poem, Miss Rena E. Dunn; Prophecy, S. J. Dillingham; Oration, Chas. A. Pearce; Address to Undergraduates, H. I. Libby; Valedictory, E. D. Merrill; Marshal, H. P. Merrill; Assistant Marshal, H. A. Higgins. The following were elected as executive committee: S. J. Dillingham, John W. Dearborn, A. D. T. Libby, C. S. Webster, H. L. White.

By authority of the faculty the following appointment has been made in the Coburn Corps of Cadets: To be sergeant and assistant musical director in the band, Irving H. Drew. Lieut. Royden has secured information from Watervliet Arsenal, New York, that owing to delays the guns will not be ready for delivery before June of this term, accordingly the members of the artillery company will



be assigned to companies in the battalion and will attend military recitation. The freshman class will take "Setting-up" exercises again, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The spring term of 1898 opened under auspices such as have attended no other term in the history of this college. The circumstances of that terrible wreck at Orono on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, followed closely by a remarkable blizzard which blocked the trains for several days, will be long remembered by the students, many of whom were on their way to resume their studies at the University of Maine. Four students were on that ill-fated train when it made its terrible plunge over the embankment at Orono, and none of them escaped without serious injury. H. L. Maddocks, '99, was so severely injured about the head that for a time his life was despaired of. At present, however, he is comfortable and on the road to recovery. C. C. Whittier, '99, was injured in the back and has been removed to his home in Skowhegan. He was tenderly cared for at the home of Prof. Estabrooke prior to his removal. F. A. Moulton, '99, severely injured, is now at his home in Limington. T. S. Bryer, 1901, was more seriously injured than at first supposed. He is at his home in Boothbay.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, a large number of students received invitations for that evening at the President's, and great was their consternation. Each one was asking the other what he had done. However, confidence among the chosen ones was gradually restored, particularly so as only musically inclined students

were so notified. The assembly was for the organization of a chapel choir and rehearsing of new hymns. Refreshments were served during the evening, so that the earlier mental torture was atoned for in a pleasant social time. The roster of songsters is as follows:

R. C. Adams '01,	H. P. Merrill '98,
H. R. Alden '00,	F. C. Mitchell '00,
F. S. Benson '01,	F. H. Mitchell '00,
J. W. Brown '99,	W. B. Morell '99,
W. H. Cargill '00,	H. H. Oswald '99,
C. E. Crosby '99,	H. J. Pretto '99,
W. L. Ellis '98,	A. H. Robinson '01,
L. G. Farrar '98,	C. D. Roston '00,
R. H. Fernald '99,	F. M. Rollins '00,
C. P. Gray '00,	L. E. Ryther '98,
A. L. Grover '99,	G. W. Stickney '00,
H. A. Hatch '00,	C. W. Stowell '00,
G. W. Hersey '99,	J. H. Swain '99,
G. O. Hamlin '00,	P. C. Swain '99,
W. G. Jones '00,	F. E. Webster '01,
P. R. Keller '01,	W. B. Webster '00,
H. I. Libby '98,	W. A. Weston '00,
G. Lore '00,	H. L. White '98,
B. C. Martin '01,	G. A. Whittemore '98,
E. D. Merrill '98,	A. C. Wescott '99.

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"Walk in and look around."

The short '97-'98 has from the p the most i regard to entrance ex intended fo fitting scho logue is ex is noticeab for admissi Solid Geom fall for the announcem course lea will be en 1899. Thi or Latin, year most ive, thus g tunity to d the genera the work i plan, vary beginning Notice is a have voted to be ope Graduates schools wi

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All goods

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The short catalogue for the year '97-'98 has recently been received from the printers. It contains only the most important information in regard to the courses, equipment, entrance examinations, etc., for it is intended for distribution among the fitting schools. The complete catalogue is expected in a short time. It is noticeable that the requirements for admission are being slowly raised. Solid Geometry is now required next fall for the engineering courses. The announcement is made that a classical course leading to a degree of B. A. will be entered upon in the fall of 1899. This course will require Greek or Latin, although after the second year most of the studies will be elective, thus giving the student an opportunity to develop on special lines. In the general science course nearly all the work is at present on the elective plan, varying from one-third at the beginning to three-fourths at the end. Notice is also given that the trustees have voted to establish a law school to be opened in the fall of 1898. Graduates of colleges or of approved schools will be admitted without ex-

aminations. The fees will be \$15 a term or \$30 a year, and must be paid in advance. The diploma fee is \$10. There will be no other fees. The lectures for the most part will be delivered at Bangor.

Although the faculty voted not to allow the cadets to have an encampment during this college year, there is good reason for believing they might give their consent if they were satisfied that things could be carried out in a satisfactory manner. Information has been received here that Rockland would be glad to have the battalion in encampment at that city next spring, and as very favorable rates could be secured for transportation, it seems as though it would be an ideal place. The two drawbacks to encampment, looking from a financial view, have been the car fare—usually over \$2—and the cost of food. Indeed, in the line of rations nothing satisfactory has been given since the college steward had entire charge, but that was when the men in encampment were limited. Recently the cadets were supplied by contract,

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and at a price which ought to insure good food, instead of the poor rations given. Now it seems as though sufficient students, with managing abilities, could be obtained to have entire charge of the food, and give it nearly at cost, for each chapter house employs a student manager. If transportation rates are low, and board reasonable, two great ends of past encampments are overcome. The student body feel as though they should be allowed a week in camp, both as a vacation and as a stimulus to the military department.

Delegates from Colby, University of Maine, Bowdoin and Bates met in the Europhian Society room at Hathorn Hall, Bates College, Lewiston, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 19, for the annual meeting of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association. It was decided to hold the annual field meet this year at Whittier field, Brunswick, on the second Wednesday in June. The election of officers resulted as follows: E. H. Maling, Colby, President; H. H. Oswald, U. of M., Vice President; R. S. Cleaves, Bowdoin, Treasurer; D. C. Merrill, Bates, Secretary. These officers constitute the executive committee. The officials for the annual field meet were chosen as follows: W. F. Garcelon, Boston, Bates '90, referee track events; Prof. C. B. Stetson, Colby, and Mr. Howard, Belfast, U. of M. '82, judges at finish; W. W. Bolster, Jr., Bates, Richard Andrews, U. M., and Dr. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin, timers; Dr. E. H. Carleton, Hanover, N. H., starter; T. L. Pierce, Bowdoin, clerk of course; F. R. Griffin, Bates, scorer; C. C. Williamson, Bowdoin, marshal. Field events, P. Walker, U. M., and Mr. Soule, Bow-

doin Medial School, measurers; Prof. F. A. Knapp, Bates, and Prof. J. F. Bates, Colby, judges; W. H. Smith, Bowdoin, and A. W. Warren, Colby, scorers.

**NEXT TIME**  
TRY

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## EXCHANGES.

The "Fiction Number" of the *Free Lance* comes to us filled with some of the brightest sketches that we often find in the college magazines. "The Gascon Prize" is written in good style, while "My Fiancee-Miss Croft," is intensely amusing throughout.

These short, well written stories add brilliancy and charm to a paper and we wish the idea of writing such articles was more encouraged. It is encouraged, and every inducement is offered to the students to write, (such is the case in our own university and we presume it is the same in others) but somehow we fail to obtain the desired articles, and whether the students do not take the right interest in their college publications, or whether they perhaps under-rate their own abilities in that direction, or are downright lazy, we are not able to understand. However, as one of our sister publications expresses it, "Keep a-hammering" and possibly our students will wake up to a few facts that are continually being thrust into their faces and find out for themselves that to express their thoughts and ideas in writing in a clear and concise manner, or let their imagination run riot in the act of writing fiction, etc., in fact in any manner they choose, it all helps and is certainly one great avenue to a broad and thorough education.

The *Bowdoin Quill* has finished the first year of its existence. The retiring board of editors is to be congratulated upon the grand success it has attained in producing and maintaining to the highest standard a maga-

zine of such high literary character. We extend our best wishes to the new editors and trust they will perform the pleasant duties devolved upon them in such a manner as to add to the brilliant success already established by their predecessors.

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A. A. Gilbert, Grocer.  
Hellenbrand & Co., Clothiers.  
Oakes & Chandler, Furniture and Carpets.  
Orono House.  
Benj. Weeks, Livery Stable.  
Cotrell & Leonard, Caps and Gowns.  
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Stacy L. Rogers, Jeweler.  
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## THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, for the month of January, 1898.

Lat.  $44^{\circ} 54' 2''$  N. Lon.  $68^{\circ} 40' 11''$  W.

Altitude above the sea, 150 feet.

Highest barometer, January 19,	30.43 in.
Lowest barometer, January 1,	28.99 "
Average barometer,	29.88 "
Number of clear days,	14
Number of fair days,	4
Number of cloudy days,	13
Amount of snowfall,	42.5 in.
Average snowfall for Jan. for 30 yrs.	23.6 "
Total precipitation as water,	6.32 "
Total movement of wind,	5453 miles
Average daily movement of wind,	176 "

## TEMPERATURE.

Average for the month,	$13^{\circ}.2$
Average for January for 30 years,	$16^{\circ}.0$
Highest, January 7,	$41^{\circ}.0$
Highest for January for 30 years,	$57^{\circ}.8$
Lowest, January 31,	$-30^{\circ}.0$
Lowest for January for 30 years,	$-35^{\circ}.6$
Average of warmest day, January 7,	$34^{\circ}.8$
Average of coldest day, January 30,	$-13^{\circ}.4$

In spite of the extreme cold experienced during the closing days of January, yet the warmer weather which prevailed in the earlier part of the month served to bring the average up to within  $2^{\circ}.8$  of the average for thirty years.

The amount of snow which fell is remarkable as being the largest ever recorded at this station, the highest previous record being that of January, 1888, 37-5.

## ONE SUMMER

Beside the surging moon-lit sea  
We built of sand full solemnly  
The strangest castles, I and she—  
The saucy maid with laughing eyes,  
Whose sudden speech  
And low sweet insolent replies  
Brought many a subtle vague surmise  
Upon the beach.

Till midst the castles that we planned  
So earnestly, my straying hand  
Had found another in the sand,  
And quite forgot to let it fall  
By some mistake,  
Until the old oaths musical  
And meaningless were sworn that all  
Shall swear and break.

Ah, 'twas a dainty game we played  
Upon the beach, my bright-eyed maid,

And pleasant, too, when all is said,

Through you, perchance upon that shore  
And 'neath that sky

Had watched the sea with many more,

In fact, had played the game before . . .  
Well, so had I.

—William and Mary College Monthly.

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XII.

APRIL, 1898.

No. 6.

## THE CADET.

### EDITORIAL STAFF.

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### BUSINESS STAFF.

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W. B. MORELL, '99, - - - - - Asst. Manager.

WITH this issue the present board of editors completes its work on THE CADET. A new board takes its place to carry on the work with renewed energy, with a determination, we hope, to do better work than any preceding board. We started in with the same determination, and whether we have carried that determination out or not we will not presume to say. It has been our constant aim to make THE CADET a picture of the U. of M. life and still have such matter in it that all will feel that they have found something of interest to them. We can't make it all literary, we can't make it all newsy, we must make it both. We realized that we owed much to the alumni and it was to them that we gave our first thought and through THE CADET we have tried to show what is going on at the U. of M. and that the interest kept up by them in years gone by is still being kept up and increased if possible. The stu-

dent body made calls upon us which we tried to recognize. We have worked hard and faithfully to please, to give offense to none, and we feel that our efforts have been appreciated. To our appeals for help there has been a hearty response. To such, we extend our thanks for that help. We are pleased to say that this response has come from both alumni and students.

\* \*

To the incoming board we extend our kindest greeting and wish you success in your new work. We trust you will receive the same earnest co-operation as has been accorded THE CADET in the past. It is needless to say that there will be hard times and good times. We have had them and suppose you will. It means hard and faithful work and it should be the constant desire of every member to make THE CADET a credit to the board and to the university.

\* \*

OF our readers, we ask that their criticisms be not too harsh and that they will give the same support to the new board that they have given to us. Thanking all for the interest shown, we turn THE CADET over to the new management.

\* \*

IN our last issue we made an offer which we hoped would fill a long felt want, a typical college song. Up to going to press the response has not



been what we had hoped for. We feel that there must be some one who can write that song and we look for their efforts. We want all to try if there is the least inclination in that direction. Make an effort at least and show that you have the interest of the college at heart.

\* \*

WE copy the following from an editorial in the *Bowdoin Orient* of the issue March 2nd: "It has been said that last year some one hundred and twenty or thirty applied and only about sixty admitted, thus showing the policy in this direction. (*To make the classes smaller by rigid entrance requirements.*—ED.) The truth of the matter is this, that last year some one hundred and forty applications were made for examination papers, preliminary and final, and of this a good fifty per cent. were preliminary papers. In round numbers, seventy applied for admission last fall, and about sixty were admitted."

\* \*

THE following, also taken from the *Orient* of the same issue, need not be commented upon:—"When the Maine State College obtained from the Legislature, some time ago, a large sum of money and the title of the University of Maine, the other Maine colleges looked with disfavor upon this seeming partiality. By adroit manœuvring the Legislature was brought into line, and the appropriation forced through in a manner not altogether dignified. Ever since then there has been a strong sentiment against this action, and the most recent manifestation of it comes from a newspaper outside of the state. This paper is authority for the report that the University of Maine is 'endeavoring to put aside the agri-

cultural courses of study,' and that she 'is about to add a law department to her equipment.' Continuing, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, the paper in question, says that the contempt in which manual labor is held is overcrowding the professions, and that agricultural pursuits are being looked down upon by 'those aristocratically inclined persons in Maine.' These charges are eminently just. The University of Maine is primarily an agricultural institution, and such it should remain. When the country is flooded with law schools and deluged with lawyers it would seem a crying shame to unnecessarily add more to this already overburdened profession. When that institution was founded for the advancement of agriculture, when it is ostensibly maintained for that purpose out of the public purse, why should it branch out into fields with which it has no logical connection? When the state is in great need of a practical, scientific agricultural class, when mortgaged farms abound everywhere, it would seem that our State Agricultural College has all the work to which it can profitably attend. In the present condition of agriculture, where modern methods may be used, it is no disgrace to become a farmer, it is an honor. The country and the state need farmers, and the University of Maine should cultivate them. Outside newspapers may well call us 'aristocratically inclined,' but the people of Maine in general are not, only the Faculty of the University of Maine. The three colleges of the state, Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin, do not grudge their sister institution one cent of her large annuity, in fact they would be perfectly willing it should be doubled if the University of Maine

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would but be content to perform her duty and not try to branch out into the numberless departments of education. The state should no more establish a law school than a divinity school, a medical school or an art

school. As long as the University of Maine continues to be an agricultural college she will be respected and beloved by her sister institutions, so long and no longer."



## AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

THE highest attributes of humanity are love and intelligence. From a higher conception of these qualities may be traced the distinction between civilized and aboriginal man; from a higher possession the difference between man and beast.

Patriotism is the natural outgrowth of love; civilization the logical sequence to intelligence.

Civilization is the refining and uplifting process through which an individual or people pass when outward conditions bring within the scope of their intelligence knowledge and to their awakening perceptions the world's great truths.

Patriotism is a characteristic virtue of all nations of progress of civilization, while the intuitive instinct of self-preservation leads to the defence of country among all people.

In past ages the names that have brightened history's pages and still shine with unfading lustre are those of men who have loved and honored their country, men who have proved their patriotism by heroic deeds, inspiring words or songs of praise.

Other nations have illustrious examples of true patriotism to whom we would gladly pay the tribute of respect, upon whose altar we would willingly lay the wreath of laurel, but our warmest admiration and

highest encomiums are due to our own beloved land and its grand characters.

If we turn to Italy we find perhaps more true patriotism, but it is evident that the victories of her greatest general who made Rome a synonym for the whole world, were after all but the victories of well-equipped and strongly-armed soldiers over tribes of aboriginal savages, who, with bad management and worse arms were more terror-stricken than conquered. And how does this great Cæsar end his life? After years of honors and victories and glory we find his life ebbing from the wound made by his best friend and most trusted adviser.

Turning to France we find a leader whose generalship has been said to be unsurpassed. We do not for an instant question his greatness as a leader or his patriotism, but we must bear in mind that his forces were not only very large, but also that they were eager for combat. They were frenzied and could scarcely wait for war. Alas! what was his fate? We find his bones moldering into ashes on St. Helena Island, far removed from his beloved France. Picture to yourselves the unknown throes of agony and grinding, heart-wrenching remorse which he must have endured upon his deathbed, conscious not

only that he was an exile, cast away from his home and friends, but also that he was followed by the curses of those he had served and that his eyes, closing in death, could not even look upon the country for which he had spent his whole life.

In England, we find a Wellington universally honored by the English nation; we find the conqueror of the great Napoleon. Yet if we reflect a moment we will discover that he has not accomplished anything to place him at such high dignity. He was victorious over Napoleon, true, but we must bear in mind that Bonaparte only represented France which had to cope with nearly all of allied Europe. What must be admired in the battle of Waterloo is the brave soldiers who fought like lions. Wellington was tenacious—that was his merit—and we do not deny it to him, but the lowest of his privates was quite as solid as he, and the iron soldier is as good as the iron duke. The Scotch Grays, the Life Guards, Maitland and Mitchel's regiments, Pack's and Kempt's infantry, Somerset's cavalry, the Highlanders playing the bagpipes under the fire of canister, the fresh recruits who could hardly manage a musket, and yet held their ground against the old bairds of Essling and Rivoli—all this was grand. Waterloo was a battle of the first class won by a captain of the second; Waterloo won more for Wellington than Wellington won at Waterloo.

At last we come to a colony of resolute and strong principled men who have separated themselves from their mother nation across the ocean. Then we find the mother country oppressing the colony in a way which is peculiarly obnoxious to it, because

of the very principles which it has inherited. We find the colony revolting at this injustice and rising up in arms to defend its principles. Suddenly a leader appears as if placed by fate to launch off this great avalanche which is destined to change the face of the whole world before its inertia is overcome.

Shall we look to the old world for deeds of heroism, even though it boasts its Marathon, its Thermopylae, its Balaklava, its Austerlitz, when our patriots fought a Bunker Hill and Long Island, when the stories of Yorktown, Tippecanoe, New Orleans and Buena Vista are as familiar as the fairy tales of childhood? Why speak of other nations; our own affords more striking incidents of true heroism, devotion and willing self-sacrifice. Truly we are a people rich in legacies of lofty patriotism and noble examples inherited from our great men.

The soldiers of the revolution did not charge the enemy or so intrepidly stand their ground when charged, without a purpose. What was that purpose? It was to free their young country from the bondage and tyranny of an oppressing power; to secure the banner of freedom as an emblem of liberty for themselves, their children, a noble inheritance to us and our children.

Even when war like a vast shadow casts a gloom o'er the land, is our national individuality discernible. Other nations maintain vast standing armies where men enroll themselves for honor and advancement, for a profession; our whole nation is a vast standing army. To kill and maim is not our profession, but when some sacred right, some cherished principle is disregarded and peaceful

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measures fail, 70,000,000 hearts beat with patriotic pulsations. Millions from our standing army of peace enlist in the active army of war. Do they not make good soldiers? Recall '76, 1812 and '61.

Why has the seat of civilization and power wandered from the fading glories of the orient to the rising dawn of the occident? Is it because "Westward the course of empire takes its way?" No, it is because the stability of a nation lies in the quality, not in the number of its citizens. Did numbers win at Marathon? Did hired Hessians avail in the revolution?

Mighty governments of the past have fallen; they were weakened by the luxury of extravagance, undermined by the corruption of magistrates. Like causes produce like results. The shade of ancient Rome with warning finger stands beckoning us to halt. O, Rome, with thy mighty empire, thy vast wealth, thy splendrous beauty and thy foul corruption, can we expect to follow thy example and escape thy fate!

As every man becomes a voter it is imperative that intelligence become as universal as suffrage, that the sons and daughters of our republic prove themselves worthy of the inheritance

they must guard or ignominiously lose forever. They must not yield to a foolish optimism nor succumb to a cowardly pessimism; they must not escape Scylla only to be engulfed by Charybdis.

Our nation is essentially different from all others; it is cosmopolitan, it is typical of all; the world is our kin, it looks admiringly towards us. With clear vision let us turn from the glorious past to the powerful present, convinced that it is a duty of the well informed youth to perform such work that we may share in possible glories of which we catch faint glimpses down the vistas of a grand future, of a country governed by patriotism and intelligence rather than greed and ambition; of a country from which ignorance and cruelty are banished, where the heart and brain are attuned to harmony, where peace, liberty, love and good will shall abide; and over a prosperous and united nation may freedom's breath forever float the banner of the free, the stars to represent our states, the red the spilled blood of our patriots, the blue the strength of our principles, and the white our unstained American honor.

*D. L. T.*



## CLASS OF '98.

**H**ERE you are Seniors, and actually at your last term's work! It is hard for you to realize it at once; it does not seem to you that at the next Commencement you will be the honored ones. The dignity has come at last, however, and sits easily and gracefully on your shoulders. You are the college.

Being Seniors, with a great deal of dignity to spare, you can unbend a little if occasion requires and pitch coppers or play leap frog on the smooth, firm drive in front of the halls; or lounge an hour after dinner on the steps in your silk hats and slippers in most elegant ease.

Yes, there is no glory equal to the glory of the full-fledged Senior, as he calmly looks down on the classes below him from the unapproachable height to which he has been so long a-climbing. The lower classes, how infinitely removed they seem! The very president and professors,—what are they more than his servants, whose duty it is to keep this great institution in the most perfect order

possible, that he—yes, he, who only a little time ago was a poor dog of a Freshman—may enjoy the benefits thereby afforded? It makes the work of the year, hard though it be, and tasking severely the best mind, quite a different matter from the intolerable grind it would otherwise be to many.

Happy Senior! enjoy these your happiest days while you may; for great will be the fall from your pinnacle of glory when after Commencement you go forth into the great world to earn your first dollar, and find that even the boy who dusts the office, and kindles the fire, and runs on errands, is for the time at least more valued and more valuable than you, since he does some deed, even though it be a small one, well, while you are utterly inexperienced, unpracticed. So smoke on, and dream on, and enjoy your glory while it lasts, for, when you have departed from this charmed circle, it will have vanished forever. With hard work and happy days, the senior year slips rapidly away.

*F. C. M., 1900.*



## THE SHORE.

From out the turmoil of the sea of thought,  
Full many a pearl is cast upon the shore,  
And lies revealed, upon that wave-tossed floor,  
To searchers for the treasures of the deep.

The storms of winter are but harbingers of spring,  
The blowing rose, the sky with drifting clouds,  
When the wide fields cast off their glittering shrouds,  
And wake to beauty at the trump of God.

For all things pass from turmoil into peace,  
Each form that passes, leaves behind a trace,  
A thought's clear colors, time cannot deface,  
They live eternal, neither change nor fade.

L. H. HORNER.

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## THE WASHINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

THE Washington County R. R. or the Shore Line R. R., which has been talked of ever since the fifties, has during the past six months become a reality, and its completion before the end of the year is assured.

The Buckland survey made in 1871, which was rejected, was the first complete survey of the route. Col. Joseph N. Greene made another complete location of the route between Ellsworth and Calais, running the line very close to the shore. This survey was also rejected. The location by Mr. H. F. Hill was made during 1895 and 1896. It is on the line of this survey, with some modifications, that the road is being constructed. This line runs along the coast, but farther from it than that of Col. Greene, and several towns which boomed because his line traversed them, are now left a dozen miles from the road.

Mr. James Mitchell, who has been chiefly instrumental in collecting funds for the road, managing the stock, etc., last fall leased the contract for its construction to the J. P. MacDonald Co. of Calais.

An observer who sees the road in its present condition, will realize how rapidly they have pushed the work. During the winter the MacDonald Company have kept a large corps of engineers busy. The chief, Mr. G. M. Rusling, has his office in Machias and with him are Division Engineers R. C. Hunt and F. C. Englesing, also Messrs. H. C. Robinson, Phillip Guise, F. V. Rusling and Homer. Engineers H. F. Hill, J. H. Fine, W. Nickerson, and W. D. Bolish, are at work

with parties along the line. Other engineers are at work and have been during the winter.

Of our alumni, Mr. H. F. Hilliard, '72, had charge of a party at Unionville. Messrs. Rollins '95, Sargent '96, and Bunker '97, are also doing engineering work on the road. Five of our undergraduates were engaged on the work, Frost '98, Whittier, Maddocks, Stevens and Belcher, '99. They say they worked hard, but they were not so used up that they could not get around to the office on pay day.

All the engineering work this winter has been carried on under some difficulties, owing to the severe weather and the condition of the ground. There were nine different surveying parties at work, the company preferring to go to considerable expense in relocating certain sections, in order to save in the final cost of building, or in alignment.

The road starts at Hancock Junction, about two miles below Ellsworth, on the Bar Harbor branch of the Maine Central R. R. Here several thousand feet of track have been laid and supplies for the road are switched off and carried down the line. Large piles of rails and timber are lying ready for use, and more are being added every day. Tracks are also laid at the Calais terminus. The MacDonald Co. have divided the grading and making of the road bed into two sections, that between Ellsworth and Machias, of sixty miles, being let to Mr. William Kenefick, who has just completed a road in Central America.

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That section east of Machias, about fifty-two miles long, is let to Mr. R. F. Rivernack. Each of these sections is again sublet to contractors, each of whom has charge of the construction of one mile of road bed. There being so many of these sections, each independent of the others, that work can be carried on simultaneously over the whole line of the road. The rapidity with which the road is being built, is due in part to this system of minute subdivision.

The true secret, however, of the speed and thoroughness of its construction, is the energy and hustle of the head contractors.

Several hundred men have been at work clearing and digging all through the winter. Following the location, the clearing is done, the trees and bushes being cut down for a distance of two rods on either side of the line. These are in some cases made into ties, cedar, hackmetack and hemlock being utilized in this way. Most of the ties have been brought from Aroostook and Canada by the J. B. Carter Co., of New York, which has the contract for laying the tracks and building the stations.

After this clearing is done, the road bed is graded, or in other words, the ground is excavated or filled in until a continuous smooth surface, fourteen feet wide, runs where the track is to be laid, a little below the final level of the rails. The slope at the side of the road bed varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, to a slope of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1.

The irregularity of the contour of the country makes a great deal of cutting and filling necessary. Long cuts and fills are the rule rather than the exception. In small cuts, the excavation is done by hand, one crew picking and shovelling the dirt and

rocks and loading the wheelbarrows, which a second crew wheel to the nearest fill and dump. This method is practicable only in short cuts, as the Italians and Irishmen do not run very fast with the wheelbarrows. Where the fill is long, horses and mules are used. The wheel scrapers are very efficient in loose earth, a pair of horses taking up about a half a cubic yard at a time, and wheeling it as far as necessary, with as much ease as an ordinary cart is wheeled. The old-fashioned tip carts are also in evidence.

The price paid for excavation varied this winter from thirteen cents per cubic yard for sand, to one dollar per yard for rock. These cuts are seldom made in clear sand or gravel, as frequent rock ledges are encountered. Where the rocks must be blasted several charges are fired at the same time, in order that the men may not be called from their work oftener than necessary. Great care is taken to warn the men in plenty of time, and the company has been exceedingly fortunate thus far in having had no fatalities and very few injuries from accidents of any kind. Some of these stones are of good quality and a great many are saved and prepared for the abutments and stone culverts to be built this summer.

Because the railroad runs so very near the coast throughout the greater part of its length, there are many marshes, creeks and rivers to be crossed. An enormous amount of bridging and piling will be necessary, about a million feet of timber work, and 75,000 feet of piling being planned. The largest piece of bridging is at Eastport, where the island on which the city is built, is seven hundred feet

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from the mainland. At Cherryfield, two one-hundred feet steel spans will be built across the Narraguagus river. Another expensive bridge is to be built across the Machias river just out of Machias. There are innumerable smaller streams to be crossed by means of stone culverts or large drain pipe, twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter.

The road, starting at Hancock Junction, passes through Franklin, Tunk Mountain, Cherryfield, Harrington, Columbia Falls, Jonesboro and Whitneyville to Machias. From Machias it continues with a single track through East Machias, Marion and Dennysville to Charlotte Junction. Here the road branches, the main line continuing through Baring to Calais, while the branch runs through Pembroke and Perry to Eastport. From Ellsworth to Eastport is one hundred miles, and to Calais one hundred and one miles. The whole journey from Bangor to Calais, via. M. C. R. R. to Hancock Junction, and thence via. W. C. R. R. to Calais is one hundred and thirty-one miles long.

There is no doubt as to whether the road will pay or not. It runs through a country rich in granite and slate. One firm in Sullivan now has an order from Washington for one hundred thousand feet of heavy gran-

ite curbing. It is rumored that there are rich ledges of red granite as yet unquarried close to the line of the road. In Hancock there are veins of gold and copper ore, assayed at \$44 a ton. These have formerly been mined on a losing basis, because of the cost of hauling the ore to the railroad. With railroad facilities right at hand, this may be developed into the richest mineral region of the State. The sardine and blueberry canneries will ship by rail on account of its quickness in delivery. In the winter spool wood, stave wood and hoop poles are cut. Not only this local freight, but a great deal of through freight from Calais and Bangor will be carried. In summer there will be many passengers on the road, as the fame of the natural beauties of the region is already widely spread. There will be through passengers all the year round.

To the people of Washington County a new era of good fortune has been opened, and they are going to take a more active part in the doings of the outside world. Whenever you have the pleasure of being in Washington County and of meeting the people there, you are sure of a true Maine welcome, warm and hearty, and an invitation which you will be sure to accept, to come again.

W. E. B.



## PEN PICTURES.

[These short sketches tell of some of the early experiences of a small boy, who is now a big boy well known to many readers of THE CADET. The bit of local flavor may make them interesting to many who know the region about the college. The sketches are true, the names only being changed.—ED.]

All day long my mind has been full of the memories of the winter pains and pleasures of a little boy. It is a clear frosty morning and the little boy is on his way to school. How beautifully he can blow the steam about him in great clouds. His mother has rolled him up in a nicely warmed scarf and has heated his pair of double mittens. And as he starts along the lonesome country road his little arctic-covered feet make a crunching in the snow as loud and piercing as if they were heavy "bobsleds." The always watchful big brother, two years older, runs with him to warm his feet, or undoes the scarf to see that his ears are not frozen. By and by the little boy begins to cry. His feet ache so that he cannot walk. The big brother, fearing lest the little fellow may freeze his hands, must give him his mittens and himself go bare-handed. The little boy is cheered by this and bravely trudges on to the village. When they reach Mr. ——'s store that kind old gentleman is outside with his hearty "good morning." The boys must come in by the fire. Oh, how the little boy's ears ache and burn as he comes in to the warm store! How he cries and dances with pain, and how pleasant it feels to rub his aching hands through Mr. ——'s tousled hair! The old men at the back of the store praise his courage

in walking so far on a morning like this. And the little boy in his happiness forgets the big brother who is outside applying snow to his frozen hands.



The spring after the little boy was five years old his mother gave him his first pair of knee-breeches. Even now I can see his valiant form, when, having thrown aside the kilts of childhood, he stalks into the sitting-room before the assembled multitude. But to the hero of such a transformation the plaudits of the family seem tame. "Great men lose something of their greatness by being near us." The little boy must go into the world to seek glory. Surely his contemporary, Mr. Tibbetts, will be proud to introduce him to the other students in Brick Hall. Has he not already stood many times on the table in Mr. Tibbetts' room and sung "Pull for the Shore" and "Hold the Fort," before a large and enthusiastic college audience who brought cigarette cards and other tokens of esteem which the little boy's mother was unable to appreciate? So as soon as he can he steals out the side door and, without deigning to look at any of the common people he meets, runs for glory and for Brick Hall. But the short cut to Brick Hall, a little path upon the terrace, is muddy and slushy. The little boy slips and his haughty spirit is suddenly cast into mud and slime. Oh, what a fall; slimy blue clay rubbed into every thread of the new suit! As luck will have it, Tibbetts is looking out the window and he hastens to his fallen friend. His Yankee ingenuity comes to his aid

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and he proceeds to wash out the mud with slush and water from the roadside, thinking to take the little boy to his room to dry. But the little boy's mother comes to the door and calls him, and with heart-broken sobs he goes home to bed. And until the dress-maker can come and make a new suit, his rejected dresses are brought out, and the little boy's wounded spirit is content to stay indoors away from the jeers of the pitiless world.



When the little boy was almost a young man—fully ten years old—he and his big brother Hal were entirely bound up in their bows and arrows; not fancy soft wood bows and elegantly painted arrows that would “wabble” in the air, such as tourists used to buy from the Penobscot Indians, but real ungarnished long bows of rock maple, and long and carefully feathered shafts of hornbeam. For a time they contented themselves with the very unsportsmanlike practice of shooting at a target, but as soon as they had gained skill sufficient to make their way in the world they began to dream of going up Sunkhaze Stream for otter, or of undertaking a trip to Chemo Pond for big game. And when it was rumored among the

school boys that a bear had been seen in Peaslee's pasture, the brother sportsmen could hardly wait for school to be out.

Some kind friend suggested that preliminary to the fall hunting it would be a good plan for the boys to practice on crows. Accordingly, day after day they would wander together in the fields and woods, ever ready to “take one on the wing,” but somehow always missing fire. And gradually there grew up an intense rivalry to see which would shoot the first crow. One hot day in August, the little boy thinking to get ahead of his big brother, started alone and unaided for the college woods. When he came to the edge of the woods the first thing he saw was a big fat crow apparently taking an after-dinner nap in the lowest branches of a tree. “Oh, no, he don't fool me that way,” thought the little boy. “This is one of Hal's tricks. He has found a dead crow somewhere and stuck him up here, and as soon as I fire he will come out and laugh.” So the little boy rested on his long bow and waited for the mischievous brother to appear. But no one came, and soon looking up, the sportsman was disgusted to see the crow wink at him and then lazily flap into the woods.





## Y<sup>E</sup> ALUMNI.

### BOSTON ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE eighth annual reunion and banquet of the Boston alumni was held at the Parker House on Thursday evening, February 24th.

The attendance was unusually large, the menu was excellent, the speeches were all interesting and the kind that arouse enthusiasm. Mr. Southard was the right man in the right place as toastmaster. The guests of the evening were President Harris of the University, Dr. W. H. Jordan, '75, formerly director of the Maine Experiment Station and now in charge of the New York Station at Geneva, Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., stationed at Orono from 1891-5, and now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Prof. C. H. Fernald, honorary '86, formerly of our faculty and now of that of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and also the head of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission, and the Hon. W. R. Pattengall, '84, of Machias, Maine.

President Harris made an interesting statement of the present condition and needs of the University and of plans for the near future. He said that the number of students enrolled this year is 317 and that the income for the year is about \$100,000. He referred to the opening of the Law Department in Bangor next fall and to the classical course which it is announced for the fall of 1899. He paid a graceful and merited tribute to Prof. G. H. Hamlin, '73, a teacher in the college for twenty-five years, and head of the Civil Engineering

department for eighteen years. Prof. Hamlin's resignation was announced and was stated to be due to increasing worldly prosperity.

Dr. Jordan said he had traveled over four hundred miles to be with the boys and that he felt more than paid for coming. He dwelt upon the work the college has done in developing men as well as in training students.

Prof. Fernald made a plea for the carrying on of original work by the heads of departments. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Lieut. Hersey received an ovation when he rose to speak. His remarks were mainly upon the necessity for physical as well as mental training. He related, as illustrating what it can accomplish, that on one occasion last summer, with one hundred men carrying muskets and knapsacks, he ran ten miles in the hot sun, through sand ankle deep, in an hour and ten minutes.

Mr. W. R. Howard, '82, made a detailed statement of the condition of athletics at the U. of M. and the needs of the Athletic Association. At the close of his remarks subscription papers were passed and over a hundred dollars raised for track athletics.

Mr. Pattangall justified his reputation as an orator. In referring to the recent disaster to the battleship which bore the name of our State he used the following words: "The people of Maine are moderate and conservative always. They have had their sentiments voiced in the Senate

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by those who represent them. But if it ever comes to pass that the act that destroyed the warship Maine was an act of treachery, no hand will rise quicker to avenge that act than the hand of the sons of the State of Maine; and the Maine boys of the University will show themselves worthy of the care the State has bestowed upon them."

That the meeting was the successful affair that all those who were present felt it to be, was due largely to the efforts of the president of the association, Hon. L. C. Southard, '75, who gave considerable time to its arrangement, and to Mr. J. D. Lazell, '87, upon whom much of the work fell, owing to the removal of the secretary from the city. At the business meeting, Mr. Southard was re-elected president and Mr. W. B. Pierce, '90, treasurer; Mr. James D. Lazell, 443 Tremont Building, was chosen secretary.

The meeting was supposed to close with a flash-light picture, but groups small and large, stood about for many minutes afterward unwilling to separate.

Last year the old "M. S. C.! Rah, Rah, Rah! M. S. C.! Rah, Rah, Rah! M. S. C.! Rah, Rah, Rah!" was heard in the Parker House where they had learned to recognize its significance, and those who helped give it felt a break in their voices at the thought that it was the last time that the old familiar cheer would be heard there. This year the enthusiastic undergraduates who were present, came out with the "Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! MAINE!" Before they could realize it, the old-timers were joining in, and there was many a hoarse throat before they were ready to stop. There were just fifty eight seated at

the tables. A nearly complete list of those who were present is given below:

Pres. A. W. Harris,	W. B. Pierce '90,
Prof. C. H. Fernald,	C. J. Wallace '90
honorary '86.	C. S. Williams '90
Lt. M. L. Hersey, U. S. A.,	W. R. Farrington '91
Dr. W. H. Jordan '75,	W. R. Butterfield '92,
Hon. L. C. Southard, '75,	E. W. Danforth '92,
S. W. Bates '75,	W. C. Holden '92,
Capt. W. B. Rich '76,	Judge G. F. Rich '92,
Judge E. F. Danforth '77,	S. M. Timberlake '92
C. S. Bickford '82,	C. H. Wardwell '92,
W. R. Howard '82,	F. G. Gould '94,
D. C. Woodward '82,	J. H. Ricker '94,
E. L. Folsom '84,	G. W. Rumball '94
Hon. W. R. Pattangall '84,	I. G. Calderwood '95
E. O. Goodridge '85,	W. W. Chase '95,
L. G. Paine '85,	J. W. Martin '95,
G. F. Black '86,	W. O. Sawtelle '95,
R. K. Jones '86,	E. E. Gibbs '96,
J. D. Lazell '87	E. E. Kidder '96,
A. J. Coffin '88,	P. B. Palmer '96,
F. L. Eastman '88,	J. W. Randlette '96
C. L. Howes '88,	E. R. Simpson '96,
Wm. Philbrook '88,	L. Duncan '97,
B. R. Clark '89,	A. J. Nute '99,
C. G. Cushman '89,	C. F. Dole,
John Reed '89,	H. E. Marks '98,
A. H. White '89,	S. C. Dillingham '98
	L. J. Brann '98.

WE wish to correct a statement in the March issue. The fees for the law school are \$30 a term or \$60 a year instead of \$15 and \$30 as stated.

#### PENOBSCOT VALLEY ALUMNI BANQUET.

U. OF M. ALUMNI DINE.—ENJOYABLE  
AND WELL ATTENDED BANQUET  
AT THE BANGOR HOUSE.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Penobscot Valley Alumni Association of the University of Maine which was held at the Bangor House, Wednesday night, Mar. 16th, and the report of which was crowded out of the news columns of the *Commercial* Thursday night on account of the pressure of important telegraphic matter, was the most successful affair of the kind yet held by the association.



Sixty persons including Gov. Powers, five members of the board of trustees of the University, W. H. White, Esq., the special guest of Attorney General W. T. Haines, members of the faculty and graduates and non-graduates from '73 down, were among those who sat around the tables and partook of the elaborate banquet which the Messrs. Chapman served.

Previous to the banquet a business meeting of the association was held and the board of officers re-elected as follows: John M. Oak, '73, Bangor, president; Dr. J. H. Patten, '82, Amherst, vice president; Edw. H. Kelley, '90, Bangor, secretary-treasurer; E. M. Blanding, '76, Bangor, A. H. Brown, '80, Old Town, N. C. Grover, '90, Orono, and the president and secretary ex-officio, executive committee. The banquet was served at 9 o'clock and the post prandial exercises opened up at about 10.45. President Oak presided and called first upon Gov. Powers. His Excellency made a most gracious speech, telling how he had helped the college in times past and how he congratulated the people upon the position it had attained and the success it was having. Upon the matter of trustees he stated that he did not hold appointments as matters of political preferment and would not make them when vacancies occurred, for political reasons. This sentiment and his whole speech was liberally applauded.

Dr. A. W. Harris, president of the University, followed the governor, making a ringing speech full of good cheer, encouragement and hope for the future. He brought the greeting of the institution to its alumni.

Hon. Henry Lord, president of the board of trustees, spoke briefly and in fitting words congratulated the Uni-

versity upon the positions attained by its graduates. Dr. M. C. Fernald, former president of the institution, spoke upon matters of interest and he was followed by Mr. W. H. White of Auburn, who has two sons at Bowdoin; Attorney General Haines, E. M. Blanding, '76, B. F. Briggs, of Auburn, Col. Chas. P. Allen, '76, of Presque Isle, and Col. I. K. Stetson, treasurer of the University corporation.

A unanimous vote of endorsement of Hon. E. B. Winslow of Portland as a candidate for appointment on the board of trustees was passed. Mr. Winslow has signified his willingness to serve on the board should his presence be desirable by the alumni and friends of the University. The banquet broke up about midnight.—*Bangor Commercial*.

In the course of his remarks, the Hon. Henry Lord referred to the public positions at present held in Bangor by the alumni of the University of Maine. Among them are Dr. Harry Butler, '88, city physician and member of the staff of the Eastern Maine General Hospital; Gilbert S. Vickery, '89, city engineer; Frank O. Gould, '94, assistant city engineer; W. B. Pierce, '90, just re-elected a member of the board of aldermen and receiving the largest vote given to any member of his party in his ward; C. I. Haynes, ex-'93, superintendent of sewers; John L. Bowler, '72, register of Probate for Penobscot County; E. M. Blanding, '76, editor of the *Industrial Journal* and secretary of the Bangor Board of Trade; Frank Damon, '95, master of sciences in the Bangor High School; E. H. Kelley, '90, editor of the *Bangor Commercial*; and John M. Oak, '73, chairman of the Republican City Committee.

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The Santa Fe Pacific R. R. has been having a series of accidents in Johnson's Canyon tunnel, resulting in the loss of many lives, and the closing of the tunnel. Through the efforts of the officials of the road, the tunnel has been opened for traffic. We clip from the *Weekly News* of Williams, Arizona: The Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company is to be congratulated upon the rapid work done, and the getting of the tunnel open for the passage of trains. The first repairing of the tunnel was under the direction of any number of foreman, but after the second burn-out Chief Engineer R. B. Burns assumed personal charge of the work, and with the opening of the tunnel for the resumption of traffic Thursday night had made and completed a record that both the company and Mr. Burns need feel no shame in being proud of. The difficulties to overcome the second time seemed beyond the power of man to accomplish in so short a time; but after a thorough weeding out of incompetent men, the wonder was accomplished and the Santa Fe system as well as the general public doff their hats to the engineering ability of R. B. Burns.

'88.

Wm. Philbrook is one of the partners in a company manufacturing elevators in Worcester, Mass. His residence is No. 9 Randall street, Greendale, Mass.

'90.

Geo. M. Pillsbury is superintendent of a pulp mill in Lincoln, Wash.

S. H. T. Hayes is at his home in Oxford, Me., where he has a large dairy farm.

'92.

R. C. Clark and G. F. Atherton are with the Erie R. R. and are employed at Susquehanna, Pa.

C. P. Kittredge is preaching at Lincoln Centre, Me.

'94.

Harris P. Gould is employed at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station as an expert in spraying.

George W. Rumbull has severed his connection with the Eyelet Tool Co. of Boston, and is interested in the manufacture of electrical apparatus under the name of "The Hub Electric Co.," No. 92 Union St., Boston.

'95.

It is reported that Walter M. Murphy has gone to the Klondike region.

'96.

Frank L. Marston, civil engineer, has opened an office in Bangor.

'97.

Messrs. B. F. & J. W. H. Porter are at the University taking post-graduate work in Biology. They will enter the University of Pennsylvania in the fall.

S. S. Bunker is draughting for the Shore Line R. R.





Here's hoping for a fine spring.

Now is the time to pay your athletic assessment and get the discount.

The work which Mr. Bustard has been giving the ball team seems to be doing much good. Mr. Bustard certainly understands his business and is moreover a man who can command the respect and esteem of every student.

Mr. J. F. Moakley will probably coach our track team during the coming season. Mr. Moakley will be with us from May 23 until the meet, and for one or two short trips in April and May. He will coach Brown University until May 21st, the date of the N. E. Q. C. A. A. meet at Worcester. Mr. Moakley comes with the highest recommendations as a coach and as a trainer, and he is undoubtedly the best handicapper in New England.

Our gym. is proving a wonderful help just at this time of year. The college has generously bought a supply of apparatus which will enable every man to develop those muscles which his specialties require. Now if we only had a gymnasium instructor, who could have the men out at regular hours, that would be another

improvement. As it is now, the only hour which all the classes have off is at 4.30 and consequently at that hour the gym. is overcrowded. To a certain extent this difficulty can be overcome by having some upper classmen lead small squads at those hours which they may happen to be at liberty. A fault of this system is, that the new men who need the personal attention of someone who has undisputed authority, are liable to lose interest and drop out altogether. It is necessary to have a man who is capable of developing new men and giving every student a course in gymnastics which will be of help to him whether he intends to try for a team or not.

There has already been some talk of having such a man in the gym. next year. We sincerely hope that the proper authorities will see fit to secure one.

Now that the financial horizon is brightening, the prospect for winning teams becomes correspondingly more favorable. The way in which the students have recently dropped their personal prejudices and abided by the decision of their accredited representatives is certainly a good omen of the support which they will give

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the teams this spring; and the way that the alumni are rallying to our support is more than gratifying. We no longer feel as if we were standing alone, but that back of us there is a body of earnest, willing, business men, who stand ready to give us a lift whenever we may need it and deserve it.

Bowdoin is making a desperate effort to get the fitting schools of the state under her wings, by offering them medals and a championship cup if they will change the name from the Maine Interscholastic Athletic Association to the Bowdoin Interscholastic Athletic Association, and hold the meet every year upon the Bowdoin track. That she is wise in putting off this action no longer, no one who has watched her career in athletics during the past few years will doubt.

Whether the schools will accept her propositions is doubtful. A careful study of the situation on their part can hardly fail to show that it is better to hold their meets under the auspices of all the colleges than with any particular one.

#### BASE BALL.

It is not necessary to dwell long on the prospects of our ball team for the coming season. Each and every man in college doubtless takes enough interest in the outcome of the season to have looked over and formed some opinion as to the chances for a pennant-winning team.

We surely have the material and plenty of it to bring about the desired result, and now comes the all-important factor of handling the men in a manner by which the college may have the benefit and honor of the best team which can possibly be developed from the material at hand.

I believe in securing Mr. Bustard as a coach. We have started on the right track and our success is a question pending wholly upon united action; the team itself, the coach and the student-body combined. Furthermore, this question of united action must be carried to the base ball diamond, it must be present at every game under the head of team work. Team-work properly constitutes the mutual understanding and agreement of one player with another, and the concentrated action of the team as a whole, looking toward one great end, victory.

At the present time it is impossible to make any definite estimate in regard to the strength of the infield or the outfield. There are nine positions to be filled by the nine best men in college, and the aim of those who have charge of the base ball interests is to place each of these men where he can play the best ball for the betterment of the team.

We have everything that is necessary to do with, a base ball field second to none in the state, first class gloves and bats and a fair amount of time. Let us all get together for the honor of our college, and work with the one end in view, that the base ball pennant of '98 may swing proudly by the side of the others we have won.

*Walter Dolley, Captain.*

#### TRACK ATHLETICS.

The growth in attention to track athletics in our institution is apparent in the fact that we have forty or more men out training for the team this spring against half that number or less last year. This is so encouraging that we may reasonably expect that if our enthusiasm continues to increase the University of Maine will

soon occupy a place she desires—first among the Maine institutions in track athletics. But to take first place in five or ten years ought not to be the height of our ambitions. We must do what we can this year to put us in first place. We ought to remember that every college record we break this year and every point we win at Brunswick are stepping stones to more points next year.

It is the feeling among some of the students that athletics are a foolish luxury that they cannot afford. To such an objection one may truthfully reply that the time and money spent in athletics are placed where they yield rewards exceeding many fold the expenditure. As to whether athletics pay or not, ask the alumni. The opinions of our graduates who have been out of college long enough to be able to look back to college days with unbiased minds, men having our interests at heart more than any one else, ought to have some influence in shaping our policy. The very forcible opinion of both trustees and alumni, that athletics pay, has been expressed by their building for us an athletic field which when completed will not be excelled by any in the State.

Now if we as students do not make the best use of the facilities for physical development placed within our reach we shall be guilty of ingratitude that we ought to be ashamed of. We can show our appreciation of what has been done in plenty of ways. First of all we ought to get out and try to make the teams. Second, we ought to make the support of the teams as inexpensive as possible by taking good care of every piece of property belonging to the association that we come in contact with, and buying for ourselves the appliances

that we are to use exclusively and wear out, and not demand them of the association in its embarrassed financial situation. Third, when we get out to train we ought to enter into the spirit of our exercises, and execute them with the energetic snap that is indispensable if we expect to derive any benefit from them.

We ought to get out and train for the pleasure of it and to show our appreciation of the expense of time, money and trouble our friends have incurred for our benefit.

Some think there is no opening on the track team for them when so many are training, but we must all remember that the track team is not limited to any particular number but if any man trains faithfully, even if he has only a moderate degree of ability he is almost sure of making the team. Another advantage in trying for the track team is the small inconvenience incurred. A man may work by himself at nearly as good advantage as he can with others as long as he follows the directions given him and has the determination to win.

Let us all come up with our assessments, get a pair of tennis shoes, a pair of running pants and a sweater, and come out to train, and on June 8th show what a Track Team is like.

*B. A. Gibbs,  
Captain.*

Manager Pearce of the track team, called for candidates for the coming season, Monday, March 7, and over forty men signified their intention of trying for positions on the team. That such a large number should respond is very gratifying to the management and to the alumni, who show a marked interest in this branch of athletics.

## REPORT ATHLETICS

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# REPORT OF TREASURER U. M. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FALL OF 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

Rec'd W. L. Ellis, balance .....	46
" from back assessments .....	18 00
" " Fall " .....	644 50
" " Col. I. K. Stetson .....	25 00
" " J. F. Gould .....	5 00
" gate receipts, C. C. I. game, Sept. 25 .....	30 00
" gate receipts, Bates game, Oct. 9 .....	109 94
" gate receipts, B. H. S. game, Oct. 23 .....	4 50
" gate receipts, M. I. T. game, Oct. 25 .....	146 11
Total receipts .....	\$983 51

## EXPENDITURES.

Paid W. L. Ellis, on old debt .....	\$ 23 10
" R. H. Rockwood, on old debt, .....	19 78
" Grounds committee, on old debt .....	2 45
" H. P. Merrill, on old debt .....	10 00
" Dr. Bayard .....	6 50
" Dr. Hamlin .....	5 75
" E. B. Moor .....	16 40
" Record Printing Company .....	10 00
" H. A. & W. Keith .....	100 71
" R. A. Jordan .....	8 50
" W. E. Page .....	10 00
" Overman Wheel Co., on foot ball account .....	64 15
" Wright & Ditson, foot ball account .....	7 75
" E. E. Palmer, agent, same, foot ball account .....	25 00
" C. S. Webster, personal bill, foot ball account .....	40 00
" J. Gilman, Orono, foot ball account .....	6 57
" Guarantee C. C. I. game, P. D. Clark, account .....	40 00
" Trip to Lewiston .....	125 00
" Manager M. I. T. team .....	206 00
" " " balance .....	28 25
" Harry Robinson, coaching .....	177 00
" Patrick Wall .....	2 75
" Petrie .....	1 50
" R. P. Stevens, manager base ball team .....	15 00
" Wm. Mins, track fence .....	22 50
" W. R. Howard, mileage .....	6 98
" D. T. Merrill, expenses .....	1 77
Total expenditures .....	\$983 11
Balance on hand Jan 1, 1898 .....	40
	\$983 51

DANA T. MERRILL.

Treasurer, U. M. A. A.

## Local

## Notes

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

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

Alson E. Boynton, '99, has recently  
returned to college.

Joseph Whitcomb, 1900, has re-  
turned from a successful school at  
Southwest Harbor, Me.

H. E. Stevens, '97, was on the  
campus recently. He has been em-  
ployed at Everett, Mass., during the  
winter.

Lieut. Royden and Mr. Boardman  
attended the school for the officers of  
the second regiment held in Bangor  
on March 22.

H. A. Hatch, C. W. Stowell, A.  
R. Bird, Miss A. R. Burnham, W.  
L. Cargill, were elected as committee  
of arrangements.

Fred Sawtelle, '98 and J. F. Arche,  
'99, have completed their pedagogi-  
cal labors in Fryeburg and returned  
to the peaceful quiet of Oak Hall.

C. E. Watts, ex-'98, is in the em-  
ploy of a Coal Mining Company in  
Pennsylvania. He is making rapid  
progress as an engineer, and draws a  
high salary for one so young in the  
business.

A party of ladies from Bucksport  
were on the campus Monday, March  
11th, including Mrs. Godfrey, Miss  
Case, music teacher Bucksport Semi-  
nary, Miss Warren, Miss Nichols,  
Miss Googins, and Mrs. Wentworth  
of Boston.



Those who live in Oak Hall highly appreciate the rare music of the expert violinist in Room No. 301.

Hoxie, '99, and Downing, '99, have a two weeks job wiring at Ingalls' saw mill at Orono.

Roderick D. Tarr, '98, has left college to assume a position as draughtsman. He will return to be graduated with his class.

Arthur S. Cowan, of Orono, formerly a member of '97, but now at West Point, has been honored by being elected captain of the West Point ball team.

Charles C. Whittier, '99, of Skowhegan, has improved rapidly since his return home. He will, however, be unable to return to his college duties this spring.

The Kappa Sigma gave a whist party at their chapter house on Thursday evening, March 24. People were present from Bangor, Oldtown and Orono.

Prescott Keyes, Jr., M. C. E., principal Bar Harbor High school, was on the campus recently for a few days taking advanced work under the direction of Prof. Harvey.

Howard L. Maddocks, '99, who has been staying at Mrs. Johnson's since he was injured in the recent accident, was able to return Saturday, March 12th, to his home in Skowhegan.

Spring weather has brought out the usual consignments of shoes under the charge of persuasive agents who do all in their power to induce a cruel separation of coin and students. Both Homstead and Connors, of Bangor, have been represented lately.

Howard L. Brett, '99, of Bangor, has been selected foot ball manager for the coming season. He is a mem-

ber of Delta Rho, a good business man, and popular among his fellow students, who wish him all success in his new position.

An English lecture course has been arranged, with fourteen members. The number deciding to take the course is gratifying to the faculty, not more than four having been expected to take it when the matter was first considered.

Prof. A. E. Rogers acted as moderator at town meeting in Orono on March 21. A large number of students were in attendance as interested spectators of the proceedings. Prof. J. N. Hart received the honor of being elected field chaser and fence viewer.

This institution has among its promising young men certain ambitious journalists who make a specialty of writing up dances, entertainments, etc., before their scheduled time, but this time they have met with several alarming discouragements on account of Old Prob.

This is a move on the part of the alumni of all the colleges of Maine to obviate this difficulty. It was unanimously voted to adopt the decision of this council in any controversy that may arise between the colleges in connection with intercollegiate athletics.

A very enthusiastic college meeting was held Thursday morning, March 3d, in the interests of the Athletic Association. Mr. Howard, an alumnus of the college and a member of the executive committee of the Athletic Association, was present and addressed the meeting.

A meeting of the mathematical and physical section of the Scientific Society was held Wednesday. The papers were upon the Graphical Re-

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presentation of any Part of a Number by A. D. T. Libby. Some Problems in the Adjustment of Observations, Mr. Sidensparker. Chainless Bicycle, Mr. Walker.

At no previous time have there been so many books taken from the library as during the past few months. German histories and similar works being among those most in demand. The faculty have reason to be proud of the vast number of volumes of excellent reading matter which the library contains, as well as the interest manifested by students.

Steward Harry McLean of the College Commons, entertained the XX Club of Old Town on Thursday evening, March 24. A fine musical programme was carried out during the early evening, including selections by the Apollo Quartet of Bangor, and solos by Mrs. G. G. Weld of Old Town. Dancing was in order later to music by the college orchestra. Refreshments were served.

The students of Oak Hall gave a pleasant reception and dance in the Commons Friday evening. People were present from Bangor, Old Town and Orono. The receiving committee consisted of Mrs. G. H. Hamlin, Prof. and Mrs. Hart, E. D. Merrill, '98, G. A. Smith, '98, and D. T. Merrill, '98. The college orchestra furnished music to a long order of dances. A fine effect was obtained by decorating the hall with flags and pennants.

The matter of the proposed Intercollegiate Athletic Alumni Council was laid before the student body by Mr. Howard. The constitution of this council provides that all matters of difference arising between the colleges in the course of intercollegiate sports be settled by this council.

Ever since Maine intercollegiate sports have existed, there has been a tendency to ill-feeling between the various institutions, owing to difference of opinions.

The Gym is now fairly well stocked with apparatus including mats, parallel bars, horizontal bars, chest weights, dumb-bells and Indian Clubs. The equipment here, if far from complete, is much more so than in the former building used for such purposes. A shower bath will be fitted up in one corner as soon as the necessary plumbing can be done. The base ball cage is proving of untold value to the candidates, serving very well for batting and fielding practice.

The following questions have been debated recently: March 24. Resolved, That all trusts and monopolies should be regulated by the government, R. H. Manson, F. W. Sawtelle, aff.; F. C. Mitchell, Chas. C. Scott, neg. March 31. Resolved, That education leads to happiness, W. E. Belcher, E. A. Newhouse, aff.; M. C. Hart, L. G. Varney, neg. April 7. Resolved, That bounties and subsidies be given to establish railroad and steamship lines, J. O. Whitcomb, H. S. Loud, aff.; C. A. Robbins, H. Cross, neg.

The Sophomore class have chosen the following class parts for their Ivy Day exercises which will occur on the campus May 20; Arthur S. Page, Fairfield, marshal; Charles O. Porter, Cumberland Mills, orator; William J. Burgess, Calais, curator; Leon H. Horner, Springfield, Mass., poet; Agnes R. Burnham, Oldtown, odist; Clinton L. Cole, Pleasantdale, chaplain; Dana L. Therieault, Caribou, orator; George T. Wilson, Columbia Falls, presentator; Clarence

W. Stowell, Brimfield, Mass., class song.

Athletics has taken quite a boom for there are more than double the number of men trying for base ball and track positions this year than last. The base ball men are given as much batting practice as possible in the college besides gymnastic exercises at 4.30. Coach Bustard arrived Monday for preliminary coaching. Manager Pearce of the track team has secured the services of J. F. Moakley at present coaching Brown. He will be in Orono for a few days in April and then spend three weeks with the team when they are on the track.

Recent developments in the war question are apt to prove of interest to U. of M. students, particularly to those members of the Senior class who have military aspirations and a sound body. The proposed bill to place the U. S. army upon a war footing, will create nearly 600 vacancies in the ranks of 2nd lieutenant; the same to be filled by appointment by the president from private life, probably after a competitive examination. Such an opportunity should be made the most of by U. of M. men, as it will reflect great honor upon our institution.

A good interest is manifested in debating this term, the regular meetings on Thursday night of each week being well attended. Representatives from each class will debate next month for the championship of the college. A. D. T. Libby and H. I. Libby will represent '98; E. E. Palmer, O. O. Storer, '99; M. McCarthy, D. L. Theriault, W. W. Cargill, 1900, and A. R. Peaks, W. H. Bennett, A. B. Morse, 1901. The Seniors and Juniors will debate first, the winners

to meet the best team from the under classes. The first debate will occur in chapel on April 7. The public will be invited.

On one of the pleasant March evenings when the crust was solid and the moon bright, rumors floating around that a sophomore had been recently married, induced a large party of campus residents to proceed to Spearin's Inn and suitably express their opinion upon such a phenomenon as matrimony. But a large horse sled reposing in the shadow of that famous hostelry proved of far more interest than a blushing bride or happy groom. So an informal coasting party was immediately improvised culminating after several hours of sport and novelty into a broken sled and a hasty adjournment. Suitable reparation has been made so that the incident is practically closed. The same party also made an informal call on Prof. and Mrs. Hart.

The social event of the season occurred in Town Hall, Orono, on the evening of March 11, when the Junior class gave their promenade. Former class dances have been successful but this quite eclipsed all others. The hall was extensively decorated with bunting in red and blue, with cosy corners and cushions on the sides. Pullen's orchestra was stationed on the stage behind a screen of ferns and potted plants. From 8 until 8.45 the guests were received by President and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Eben C. Webster, Orono, and by A. L. Grover; C. W. Crockett representing '99, R. H. Carlton, '99, I. A. Drew, '99, H. H. Clark, E. E. Palmer, M. B. Downing were the ushers. Dancing commenced at nine upon an order of sixteen dances and

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two extras. The last strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were completed at one P. M.

A large number of candidates are already in training for the base ball team—more than thirty men responding to Manager R. P. Stevens' call. The list of candidates are Dolly, '98, Small, '98, Sprague, '98, Brann, '98, Welch, '98, Starbird, '98, Crowell, '98, Wiswell, '98, Palmer, '99, Crockett, '99, Drew, '99, Scott, '99, Swain, '99, H. Clark, '99, F. H. Noyes, '99, Pretto, '99, Cushman, 1900, W. C. Clark, 1900, F. A. Noyes, 1900, Adams, 1901, Ross, 1901, Anderson, 1901, Willard, 1901, Brown, 1901, and Stevens, 1901. Manager Stevens has given out the following schedule:

April 21—Open.  
 April 30—Kents Hill at Orono.  
 May 4—Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton.  
 May 7—Bowdoin at Brunswick.  
 May 13—Boston College at Orono.  
 May 14—Bates at Orono.  
 May 17—Boston College at Boston.  
 May 18—Massachusetts State at Amherst.  
 May 19—Holy Cross at Worcester.  
 May 21—Bates at Lewiston.  
 May 25—Open.  
 May 28—Colby at Waterville.  
 June 1—Coburn Classical Institute at Orono.  
 June 4—Bowdoin at Orono.  
 June 8—Colby at Orono.  
 June 11—Newton Athletic at Orono.

Pres. Harris announced in chapel that a gift of \$100 had been received for the Athletic Association to be used on the debt, provided that an equal amount be raised for the same purpose. Arrangements are now being perfected for a series of lectures by Prof. Rogers, who has kindly offered his services, with a musical entertainment by college talent. All students should turn out and help, for with proper support the officers of the Athletic Association will be able to

pay all of the outstanding bills during the coming season. Col. I. K. Stetson of Bangor, has given \$25 for athletics and about an equal amount has been subscribed among the Bangor alumni. It is gratifying to know that a large majority of the students have pledged themselves to pay an athletic assessment, the largest ever made at University of Maine.

The cadets are feeling pleased at the action of the faculty in granting the permission for the encampment of the corps at Rockland. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but it will probably begin about May 16th. The official invitation extended by the city of Rockland through Mayor Butler is as follows:

ROCKLAND, ME.

LIEUT. H. N. ROYDEN, U. S. A.,  
 Orono, Me.

Dear Sir:—It becomes my pleasant duty, in behalf of the city of Rockland, to extend a cordial invitation to the Coburn Cadets of the University of Maine, to visit our city the present year in accordance with the following resolve, passed at a meeting of the city council, held on the twenty-first day of February, 1898, as follows, viz.:

"A Resolve to extend an invitation to the Coburn Cadets to hold their encampment in Rockland.

"It being the custom of the Coburn Cadets of the University of Maine, a military organization, established by the laws of our state, to hold their encampment in some city of our state each year, and believing that Maine has justly, a state pride in the organization, its development and proficiency, and that Rockland citizens are interested in our boy soldiers, it seems fitting that the city of Rockland should show its appreciation of the state's and the boys themselves by tendering the Cadets an invitation to hold their encampment the present year in our city, extending to them the freedom of the city. Be it therefore,

"Resolved, the common council concurring, That his honor, the mayor, is hereby authorized and instructed to tender to the Coburn Cadets of the University of Maine an invitation to hold their encampment the present year in the city of Rockland, and to proffer to them the freedom of the city and the hearty interest and co-operation of our citizens in making the encampment one of pleasure and of profit to all."

May I ask your careful consideration of the above invitation, and that you will believe our citizens will join in a most cordial welcome to the Cadets, should they decide to hold their encampment in Rockland the present year.

(Signed), Very truly yours,  
 A. W. BUTLER, Mayor.

## A GETTYSBURG INCIDENT.

(AS TOLD BY A VETERAN.)

IT was about twilight on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, when the 1st Maine Cavalry arrived in the rear of the Federal position upon Cemetery Ridge, and for the first time in forty-eight hours threw themselves from the saddle and "stood to horse" awaiting orders. Of the 1200 gallant troopers who took the field two years before, scarcely 250 of us remained in the ranks, for the remainder were in the hospitals, southern prisoners, or with Douty, their gallant colonel, awaiting the final reveille in nameless graves on southern battlefields. To turn to our surroundings, to the west and north of us following the fish-hook shaped ridge we could see in the growing dusk the spiteful flashes of the guns and could hear the deep roar of artillery intermingled with the sharper sputter of musketry. Down on the left between Weed's Hill and Round Top the firing was particularly heavy, while rising above the tumult came the "rebel yell" and now and then a union cheer.

Suddenly the weary horses began to prick up their ears and look about. A moment later, a peculiar pulsation in the air became noticeable, growing more and more distinct each instant. A large body of infantry was drawing rapidly near; if rebels the field was lost, if federals all was well. "Prepare to Mount!" "Mount!" "Form ranks! March!" pealed the bugle. "Men, see that your weapons are in readiness for action" shouted the colonel; then turning to a member of his staff, "Lieutenant, take two men and reco-

noitre that force and report the result at once." Away went the lieutenant and his men towards the woods in front. Meanwhile the union forces down near Round Top were gradually giving away. Soon one of the scouts returned as fast as his jaded horse could bring him, and reported that they had made out the union flag at the head of the approaching column. There was a sigh of relief along the line, for our chances for Libby or Andersonville seemed considerably less than they did a moment before.

Meanwhile the hard-pressed line of blue down at Round Top was giving ground faster than ever, when the head of the old Sixth Corps broke from the woods in our front and swung into line. Halting just long enough to unsling knapsacks and to fix bayonets, with one wild cheer they dashed up the slope at a run. That cheer told the confederates that reinforcements had arrived and that the army of the Patomac still stood between them and the north. Thirty-three miles that day had the old Sixth Corps marched, and the thermometer standing above one hundred in the shade. Men had dropped from the ranks dead from exhaustion, but still the remainder pushed on, arriving just in time to save the day. Immediately after this charge the firing ceased all along the line, and so closed the second day the mightiest conflict that ever shook this continent.

*Frank L. Batchelder, '99.*

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## HERE AND THERE.

WITH the advent of spring, great changes are going on over the campus, a gradual awakening from winter's sloth into spring's loveliness, a renewal of interest fagged from overplugging. The Freshmen no longer stalks into the dormitory without first casting his eyes heavenward for signs of spring showers upon winter freshness, for the water pails are once again being filled for use. The quoits have made their appearance in front of Oak Hall; the budding athlete shivers as he runs around in abbreviated attire; the note of the bugle is heard, a military necessity in time of peace. All these tokens of spring are once again in evidence of time's flight. With the return of birds from southern climes, came also that old disease from parts unknown. This complaint is unknown in medicine, for it is not of the body, nor discovered in psychology, for it is unreconciled to the mind. Approaching ennui closely, perhaps more intellectual than that; rather a mental and physical apathy resulting from the long days of winter's work. Its symptoms are chiefly an uncontrollable desire to cut recitations, to be in with nature; but this must not be confounded as a desire to study natural history. The poor victim sighs for a warm corner and a pipe, the blue skies haunt him in recitation. To the professors' dismay, all intellectual enthusiasm has given place to stirring interest in outdoor athletics. Virtually, he doesn't care whether school keeps or not, is not cut up if the professors unkindly leave him to attend town

meeting or have three hour exams. A happy state of mind but with a prospect of awakening from it by the time of June finals.

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The time has come when musical organizations are to take their proper position in University life and when they should be supported by the entire student body. Yet, somehow a student cannot feel that the various clubs are on the same footing as athletic teams. They appear from the outside as shut in, enclosed by requirements which throw the great majority out of consideration, and yet it must be so in musical matters. The fortunate ones, however, should be a little more condescending with their less talented brethren, and not herald their organization as a money making device. If they are considered as standing on their own merits, and getting paid for their trouble, then the element of college support does not enter at all. However, the musician, if he expects support, should do his best to forward other matters, and not refuse his support because his time is all taken up in music alone. Private organizations have undoubtedly hurt college clubs, but from present outlooks the latter will have full control hereafter. An announcement has been made that part of the receipts of concerts would be given to athletics. Nothing can do more to assure hearty support from the student body.

\* \* \*

Debating has steadily arisen in popularity even in the face of great difficulties, and at present holds a



prominent position in University life. During this month a series of inter-class debates will occur to decide the championship. A public debate with the Progressive Debating Society of Bangor will be held early in April. All these tend to a solid interest in debating for the society stands upon solid grounds, and does not depend upon entertainment to draw attendance or promote popularity.

\* \* \*

The pros and cons of compulsory church attendance has been discussed dozens of times privately by the students; it has its followers and dissenters, its good and bad features; perhaps on the whole it is advantageous; it gets students out Sundays, swells (?) contribution boxes—brings out respectability; but does it further a religious spirit? This college is non-sectarian by law, a student can choose any form or time of worship he pleases. Hence it follows that evenings are generally taken, a few going to worship, the rest because they are obliged to, or want to see the girls. All disturbances may be traced to the latter class of students who would better be absent than interfering with the devotions of others. Many students do not attend church at all, but deliberately tell a falsehood at church roll. Instances are known where persons have walked up the church steps, and by means of a vivid imagination, answered present on Monday morning. Why would it not be far better for those to attend church, who would from desire, rather than force a large number into the empty form of attendance?

\* \* \*

President Harris in the course of his remarks, on a recent morning in chapel spoke of the man who values

everything in money, who cannot do anything until it is measured in dollars and cents. This same sentiment applies to athletic matters. Many a student has refused to pay his assessment, simply because he could see no value in return. Some rather pay admission to each game that put down a larger sum, but paying admission is only used as a last resource to see a game after all other expedients have been exhausted. Such a man is the dismal croaker in defeat, the faint-hearted followers in victory. He causes trouble by forcing his views upon others. Give such a student a season ticket, a reserved seat and then he would clamor for cushions. A few will not pay this spring because they claim that they did not get their money's worth last fall in foot ball. It is not what or how many games are played, it is the duty of each student to support athletics even if he does not get the least return.

#### SAVED OR STOLEN.

Benjamin Franklin wrote, "A penny saved is a penny earned," and with this idea in mind, a great many skimp and scrape, thinking that they are earning money. He did not mean that a penny stolen was a penny earned. What we cut from our daily necessities we steal from ourselves, just as much as when we wear out another man's clothing, we steal from him.

We are no more saving, to be thus niggardly, than was the Irishman who starved his horse to save the hay. He kept the hay all right but it was stolen.

An hour taken from needed rest is is not an hour saved, it is an hour stolen. An hour taken from idle gos-

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sip or loafing and turned to good account, is an hour saved.

There is no economy in self denial. It is the duty of every man and woman to live the fullest and freest life possible; to get the most they can out of life, and out of each of its many phases, civil, social, and religious. We must use the mind, the body, the soul, and develop them to the highest degree. They must be indulged if we ever wish to use them.

Old Scrooge was one who practiced this false economy. "He was a tight fisted hand at the grindstone, was Scrooge, a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner." Economy is necessary, but we must have the right idea of what economy is. That is: stop the leaks, save the wastes, and avoid extravagance; but having saved we must put the savings to the best usage, making the most of all of our faculties. Otherwise we are as the miser, hoarding the perishable gold which might have made us a benefit rather than a detriment to society.

W. E. B.

## Exchanges

Since our exchange list is a large one, to read carefully each magazine, make comments or criticisms upon their contents, would be an undertaking well nigh impossible. In reviewing college magazines, which must of course be judged by a standard very different from that of the outside literary world, we find the duty a pleasant one,—there is surely an inspiration from looking over the papers of our sister institutions. We enjoy the visit of our neighbors,—by them we obtain a glimpse into the school life of others, they always

bring a lesson which we may learn, or a little sermon whose teachings we would do well to follow. Our valuable contemporary, *The Buff and Blue*, "errs not" in saying that an exchange department in our paper once had an existence, but is now missing. We beg to reply that this department is living, though for various reasons sometimes does not appear.

The following is clipped from the magazine of a near-by college, because it voices our sentiments exactly, and we need add no words for it speaks for itself, speaks strong and to the point:—"There is an atmosphere, not of real criticism, but of fault-finding and half-ridicule hanging about the college community, which makes the average student very loth to let work which contains little portions of his own personality

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appear in print. With some, doubtless, it is because of modesty, with many more it is timidity, a fear of doing something that will make them appear foolish in the eyes of their associates. There is little for them to fear. Their worst critics are those who know far less of the matter than they do themselves. The man who reads knows more by his reading; the man who tries to write, to originate something, slight though that something is, knows and realizes."

*The Smith College Monthly*, as usual, contains much valuable reading. "The Mystical Element in Carlyle" is a thoughtful and carefully written article, while the Contributors' Club furnishes amusing sketches. We clip the following verse from a recent issue as a brilliant description of a summer evening:

The sun, a flaming ball of molten fire,  
Has dipped below the distant mountain's rim;  
And orange clouds, with brilliant crimson streaked,  
Flood all the western sky, and seethe in coppery,  
Fiery waves up to the very zenith.  
The tiny water-pools among the rocks  
Glitter and flash with many streaks of gold.  
The waiting cows, before the pasture bars,  
The sweet-fern bushes trample under-foot,  
And spicy fragrance steals upon the air.  
The katydids, in shrill and piping notes,  
Assert again their plea monotonous;  
While from some cool and darkening forest glade  
Is borne the whippoorwill's long, plaintive cry.  
From tiny hill-side cottages, that hide  
Neath broad ancestral maples towering high,  
Bright lights flash out and twinkle in the gloom.  
The firefly's spark is seen, and seen, is gone,  
The twilight deepening to dusk, and dusk  
To night, brings peace, and dreamy, sweet repose.—*Smith College Monthly*.

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### *The People who advertise with us are:*

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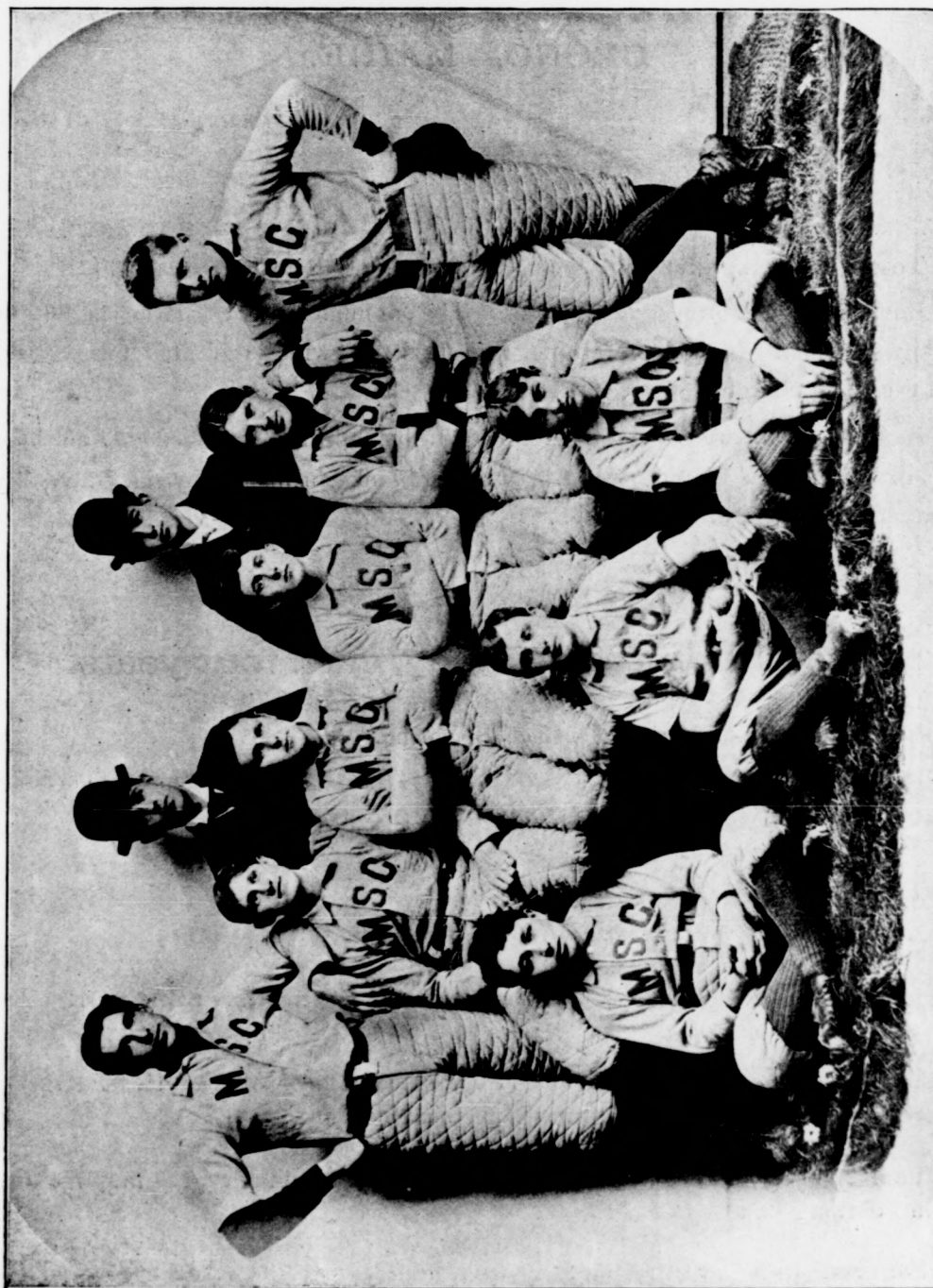
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TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES, including board, need not exceed \$230.

Rooms in the dormitory are free. The annual tuition charge is \$30.00. Worthy students, residents of Maine, who need aid, will be granted terms covering the tuition charge.

Examinations are held at Orono and, by special arrangement, in other parts of the State. Certificates of fitness, on blanks furnished by the University, are accepted from approved schools.

## Regular Courses of Study, each four years.

GENERAL COURSES : Latin-Scientific ; Scientific.

SCIENTIFIC COURSES : Chemical ; Agricultural ; Preparatory Medical ; Pharmacy.

TECHNICAL COURSES : Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering.

## Short Courses.

Agriculture ; Pharmacy ; each two years. Agriculture ; one year.

MILITARY DRILL under the supervision of an officer of the U. S. Army is required of all men students, unless physically unfit.

THE COLLEGE YEAR is divided into two terms beginning on the first Wednesday in February and September.

For catalogues and further information, address

A. W. HARRIS, President.

VOLUME X

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