

Spring 5-14-1898

# The Cadet May 1898

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XII.

MAY, 1898.

No. 7.

## THE CADET.

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FRANK McDONALD, - - - - - Asst. Manager.

IN assuming our duties as the new board, of editors, we wish to thank the out-going board for the improved financial condition upon which they have placed *The Cadet*, as well as for its general advancement in all departments. The old board retires giving us the encouragement that the students are supporting "*The Cadet*" better than ever before, not only financially, but with material for its columns.

With a due sense of our inexperience in managing and editing a publication, we throw ourselves into our new work with the determination to do the best we can, relying upon the hearty co-operation of the students and alumni.

During April the possibility of war has been a general theme of conversation among the students, as, of course it has been, among all others. Some sensational items in the state papers

may have given the impression that the cadets here are greatly excited over the prospects of war, but, as a matter of fact, affairs have run as usual, with nothing to warrant such reports.

It is true that all the cadets have signified their willingness to be called out to support the National Guard in repelling any attack upon the coast towns of our state, should such attacks be made. Such a small chance for actual service does not make them feel that they have offered much.

A few of the older students are willing to make a more decided stand, and will, doubtless, volunteer if the occasion arises for it.

Should the services of volunteers be needed, the government expects to hear from the graduates, and possibly the undergraduates of her state universities and colleges, which have been partly supported by government aid.

This expense is borne by the government, and military training introduced partly in order that a nucleus for volunteer troops may be found when needed. If that occasion is at hand, Maine will not be found lacking.

The time in which songs will be received, subject to the offer made in the March number, has been extended to May 20th, 1898. The prize is not large, but the true college spirit will be manifested in competing for it.

## WORD PICTURES OF LONGFELLOW.

NOT long since, I was asked why I liked a certain poem, and, being unable to give a really satisfactory reply, I endeavored to find for myself the true reason. After a good deal of thought and several reviews of the poem, I came to the decision that my fondness was not due to the beauty alone of the thought, nor to the language that clothed it, but to the fact that the words projected upon the mind, with lense like accuracy, the scene which they described.

When a poem is filled with such word-pictures, while it may not always be called beautiful, since we may be shown scenes precisely the reverse, yet it must of necessity be attractive and interesting.

The most skilful word painter whose works I am familiar with, and my humble opinion is supported by many of greater weight, was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. His word-pictures are very clear and nearly always beautiful. In the following pages I shall attempt to notice a few which have impressed me most.

One of the most "Evangeline" beautiful of Longfellow's poems, and one which I never tire of reading and repeating, is Evangeline. This poem abounds in word-painting of the most exquisite sort. For instance, from the description of Indian summer in Acadia:—

"Peace seemed to reign on the earth and  
the restless heart of the Ocean,  
Was for a moment consoled, all sounds  
were in harmony blended,

Voices of children at play, the crowing of  
cocks in the farm yards,  
Whirring of wings in the drowsy air, and  
the cooing of pigeons.

And the great sun,  
Looked with the eye of love through the  
golden vapors around him."

And also in the descriptions of the  
journeyings of Acadians in exile:—

"Onward o'er sunken sands through a  
wilderness sombre with forests,  
Day after day they glided adown the tur-  
bulent river;

Now through rushing chutes among green  
islands where plumelike

Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests,  
they swept with the current:

Over their heads the lowering and tenebrous  
boughs of the cypress

Met in a dusky arch and trailing mosses in  
midair

Waved like the banners that hung on the  
walls of ancient cathedrals.

Deathlike the silence seemed and unbroken  
save by the heron's;

And by the owl as he greets the moon with  
demoniac laughter."

And again in the description of a  
mocking bird's song:—

"Then from a neighboring thicket the  
mocking bird, wildest of singers,  
Swinging aloft on a willow spray that hung  
o'er the water,

Shook from his little throat such floods of  
delicious music,

That the whole air and the woods and the  
waves seemed silent to listen:

Single notes were then heard in sorrowful  
low lamentations,

Till having gathered them all he flung them  
abroad in derision,

As when after a storm, a gust of wind  
through the tree tops

Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal  
shower on its branches."

And also in the description of the  
night at Basil's southern home:—

"Beautiful  
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Tipping in  
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Fell here  
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Like the s  
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"Beautiful was the night. Behind the  
black wall of the forest,  
Tipping its summit with silver arose the  
moon. On the river  
Fell here and there through the branches  
a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,  
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a dark-  
ened and devious spirit.  
As through the garden gate,  
Passed she along the path to the edge of the  
measureless prairie,  
Silent it lay, with a silvery haze upon it,  
and fire flies  
Gleaming and floating away in mingled and  
infinite numbers.  
Over her head the stars, the thoughts of  
God in the heaven."

These are but a few of the wonder-  
ful pictures of this beautiful poem.

While this poem  
"Miles  
Standish." "Miles Standish" was  
never such a favorite  
with me as the one just mentioned, it  
contains some very accurate and  
striking pictures, such as the fol-  
lowing:—

"All was silent again the Captain continued  
his reading,  
Nothing was heard in the room save the  
hurrying pen of the stupling."

One can actually hear the scratch-  
ing of the pen as it hastens over the  
paper.

"Writing epistles important to go next day  
by the Mayflower."

And again in the description of the  
war council.—

"Silently out of the room then glided the  
glistening savage  
Bearing the serpent's skin and seeming,  
glistening himself like a serpent,  
Winding his sinuous way in the dark to the  
depths of the forest."

And once more in the description  
of the sunset.—

"Slowly as out of the heaven's with  
apocalyptical splendors,  
Sank the city of God in the vision of John  
the Apostle,  
So with its cloudy walls of chrysolite,  
jasper and sapphire,  
Sank the broad red sun and over its turrets  
uplifted  
Glimmered the Golden reed of the angel  
who measured the city."

This is one contin-  
uous picture from first  
to last. But perhaps  
its most striking conception is that of  
the five stanzas which bring to the  
mind the constant strife which has  
continued from time immemorial, and  
the misery and distress that it has  
caused. Thus:—

"I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,  
The cries of agony, the endless groan  
Which, in the ages that have gone before us,  
In long reverberations reach our own."

And also the action in this stanza:—

"The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched  
asunder,  
The roar of musketry, the clashing blade,  
And ever and anon in tones of thunder,  
The diapason the cannonade."

And notice also the peaceful vista  
with the beautiful picture at its end  
which the poet presents to us in the  
following verse:—

"Down the dark future, through long  
generations,  
I hear the echoing sounds grow fainter and  
then cease,  
And like a bell, with solemn sweet vibra-  
tions,  
I hear the voice of Christ say "Peace."

This poem I never  
fancied for some rea-  
son which I cannot  
explain, but I must admit that it con-  
tains some admirable pictures. Such  
as the sixth stanza:—

"Then a homestead among farms,  
And a woman with bare arms  
Drawing water from a well,  
As the bucket mounts apace  
With it mounts her own fair face  
As at some magicians spell."

And the next verse also, which  
describes the old man ringing the  
bell while—

"The rope coils round and round  
Like a serpent at his feet,  
And again in swift retreat  
Nearly lifts him from the ground."

H. H. Clark.



## GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH BIRDS.

ONE can study birds from books by reading the descriptions and looking at pictures. If he have access to museums he can study them from stuffed specimens and collections of nests and eggs. Or he can frequent the woods and fields, and study them as they really are—living, singing, joyous creatures. This last is the true study. By it he learns their size, color, habits, song, what food they eat, how they build their nests, the color of the eggs, how the young grow, and all the little peculiarities in which birds differ from one another.

It is well to read what other observers have noticed, as some of them may have sharper eyes than ours, and even if we should learn nothing new, it is a pleasure to read about some of the very things we have found out for ourselves. Sometimes it is impossible to plainly see all of the small markings on a bird, so that the examination of a mounted specimen would be a great help. It is also a fact that we can get a very good idea of nests and eggs from collections. Therefore I would recommend a combination of all these methods as the best way to study birds. It is only when we trust to books entirely and do not study nature itself, that our ideas of the natural are wrong.

There are several things which are very helpful and some which are indispensable in learning to recognize our native birds. I will mention a reference book giving names, descriptions, and cuts of birds, a pair of opera-glasses, or a field-glass, a blank note book, and good eyes and ears.

We will suppose that some one who is not able to give the name of a single bird, wishes to learn to recognize them, and to study their habits.

How shall we begin? I will address myself to him personally and try to give advice plainly enough to be thoroughly understood.

Take your opera-glasses, note book, eyes and ears, and go out some fine morning between four and eight o'clock when birds are feeding and are most active. From four to seven at night is also a good time as they are again searching for food. Go to the edge of the woods or by the side of some brook, or in any place where birds are likely to be found. Sit down with your back to the sun in as comfortable a place as you can find, a little concealed if possible. Now remain quiet, watch, and listen. As soon as a bird makes his appearance, bring him nearer with the glasses, and study him carefully. Write in your note book his length in inches as near as you can judge, His color above and below, and all markings that can be seen on his head, throat, heart, back, wings, tail, etc. Put down whether his bill, legs, tail and wings are comparatively long or short, and his body slim or 'stout, whether his head is crested or smooth. How many toes in front and how many behind. If he is on the ground notice whether he walks or hops. Whether he carries his tail level, inclined, or straight up. Write down how his song sounds to you and fix his note well in your mind so that you can recognize it again.

Don't try to learn more than one bird at a time. If you do not get all these points the first day—and you probably will not—go to the same spot time after time, until you do. When you get home, look in your reference book and find the name from your description. Watch this bird, find its nest if possible, learn its song,

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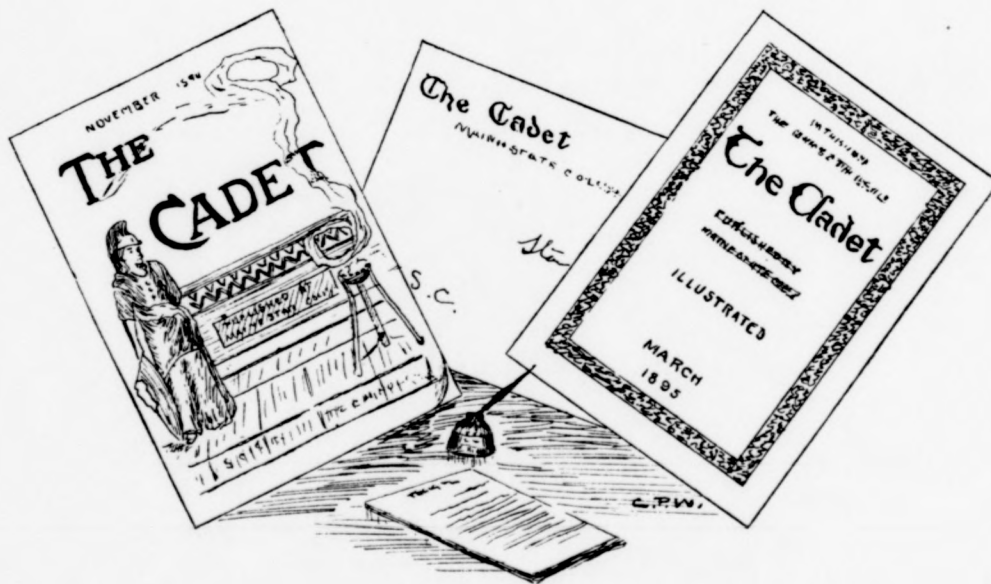
and read about it till you are sure you know it.

Having learned one, it is only necessary to keep on in the same way to become acquainted with all our feathered songsters. I would advise going to the same locality day after day until you have learned all the birds in that region before you try any other. You will find that there are certain birds to be found in deep woods, others in orchards, and still others in open ground. So that meadow, forest, garden, hill, swamp, and pond each has its own peculiar inhabitants.

After you have learned a number of birds begin to group them together according as they resemble one another. Learn the characteristics of the several families and you will soon be able to place a bird in its family at once, even before you know its name.

I need not write any more, for by this time if you are thoroughly interested you will have no further need of a teacher, but instead will be looking for a pupil to instruct and enthruse in the work.

*F. P. Briggs, '89.*



New designs for the covers of *THE CADET* are in order. The present design has been in use for some time, and a change would be appreciated by all.

## APRIL SNOW.

The poet sat disconsolate,  
His spirit vexed with grief and care,  
And pounded, hammered, tore his hair,  
Scribbled and scratched in dire despair,  
And wailed at fate.

The chords of earth and heaven he'd swept,  
The gentle spring, the rolling main,  
His sweetheart's eyes, the starry plain,  
A thousand songs of sweet refrain,  
But still he wept.

Then Morpheus seized the scribbler sad,  
And back, in dreams, the future rolled,  
Down in a region far from cold,  
Where fiery imps his fate consoled,  
One song he had.

O! fleecy snow,  
So pure and cold,  
Like angel thoughts,  
To mortals told,  
Whirling in mystic dances bold,  
O! drifting snow,  
White, April snow.

The sleeper woke and merrily,  
Piped up his lay, until the students round,  
Cut off the song, the reckless songster bound,  
Then on the college oak, a sturdy limb they found,  
And straightway lynched him on the tree.

His trembling friends have placed upon the bough,  
An epitaph all stained with bitter tears,  
"Here hung a poet of very tender years,  
Cut off in youth, for death he had no fears,  
For recklessly he sang of April snow."

*L. H. Horner.*

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE DEBATE IN BANGOR.

The following extracts are from the arguments given by the three representatives of the University of Maine Debating Society, A. D. T. Libby, '98, J. O. Whitcomb, 1900, and Matthew McCarthy, special, in a public debate at Bangor with the Progressive Debating Society of Bangor.

Mr. Libby spoke as follows:

*Resolved*, That the cause and indemnity of the Maine explosion should be left to an international board of arbitrators.

*Mr. Chairman, Honorable Board, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

There can hardly be a more important question to decide than the one which is before us this evening for discussion. Important, because it is without parallel in the pages of history. Important because its settlement will have a telling effect on all international questions which may arise in the future. Important, because it involves the honor and dignity of this great republic of ours. It is a personal as well as a national question and I entreat you as loyal American citizens to take it home to your hearts. It means something to each one of us and it may mean something to the coming generations.

Having shown to you, as I will do directly, the character and disposition of the Spanish government, we intend to prove that the cause and indemnity of the Maine explosion should not be submitted for settlement to an international board of arbitrators.

The circumstances leading up to the explosion of the battleship Maine dates back to the beginning of the

present Cuban revolt, which in itself needs no explanation to justify it. The answer is found in the two words "Spanish cruelty." For over three years the most horrible butcheries known to civilization, too horrible for tongue to tell or pen to write, have been practiced at our very doors.

That you may have some idea of this death and destruction, I refer you to senators Gallinger, Mason, Proctor and Thurston's speeches in the United States Senate. Senator Proctor says, "Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation.

"To describe one place is to describe all. I will outline the condition of the reconcentrados as he found them in one place. The reconcentrados are those country people in the four western provinces about 400,000 in number who were driven into the fortified towns by Weyler's orders. When they reached the towns they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live as they could. Their huts are small and for want of space are packed as closely together as bees of a swarm. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture and practically no clothing. Torn from their homes with foul earth, foul air, foul water and food, or none at all, what wonder that one half have died and that one quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved! A form of dropsy is the common disease resulting from these conditions. Little children are still



walking about with arms and chests terribly emaciated, eyes swoolen and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless. Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon." He says, "I was told by one of our consuls that they have been found about the markets in the morning where they had crawled in search of food." These people were self-supporting before Spain laid her murderous hand upon them. Now look at their condition.

From all sources Spanish, Cuban and foreign, whether American or European consuls or business houses, the figures practically agree that half the rural population of Cuba has disappeared from the face of the earth. Think of it, 225,000 from Spanish authority, have died from actual starvation in these prison walls. The Red Cross Society places the figure at 425,000 and 200,000 more must inevitably die.

Is it possible for you to grasp the enormity of this crime? Can you see before you those skeleton forms who look at each other with swollen eyes already grown glassy in death? If you do, you can see the pictures which Senator Proctor said were too horrible to be photographed and shown.

Senator Gallinger says, "It is a war of starvation and extermination. A war more terrible than the world has ever known." I do not agree with the Senator. It is not war, it is murder.

These things are so terrible that Senator Thurston before the Senate said, "I shall refer to these things no further. They are there. God pity me, I have seen them. They will remain in my mind forever, and this is almost the twentieth century.

Christ died 1900 years ago and Spain is a christian nation. She has set up more crosses in more lands beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the nations of the earth combined." And *this*, gentlemen, is the *country* with which *we* should *arbitrate*! Is it possible that we shall stoop to this? No! we will not degrade ourselves. My friends I would have you remember that during all this time the American people have shown a conservatism without parallel in the history of the world. We have watched our coast for filibustering expeditions at great expense. The loss of property to Americans in Cuba has reached into the millions, and still Spain not satisfied with this destruction capped the climax of her treachery by blowing up the *Maine*, with 266 American seamen.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for  
the good or evil side;  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,  
offering each the bloom or blight,  
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the  
sheep upon the right,  
And the choice goes by forever 'twix that  
darkness and that light."

The time has now come, gentlemen, for us as one man, as one nation, to decide whether we will stand with Truth or with falsehood. My friends, you have heard that immortal song sung to you this evening, whether we will let our dignity and honor represented by the American flag be trailed in the dust, or place that emblem on such a lofty eminence as cannot be stormed by murderous foes. We must decide for the good. We must decide whether we shall arbitrate or fight. "It is now the brave man chooses while the coward stands aside." I think we can prove beyond a doubt that this matter cannot and

should not be nationalized. I think for against and there are cases which submitted.

My opinion of courts of arbitration and them the courts are. When it punishmer and whoe arbitrated out by a person but commits punished. money value since you the fact.

was or even decide punishment may call Mr. Chairman for in the nation Spain crime and punished.

can be arbitrate submit this arbitration, we nation, commission an accessory.

Gentlemen this question of the stake. We sir, we must arms and that is left.

Mr. Whipple  
Mr. Chairman  
and General

My colleague cause of the

should not be arbitrated by an international board. Do not, my friends, think for a moment that we are against arbitration in all cases. For there are cases which should, and cases which should not and cannot be submitted to arbitration.

My opponents may point to the courts of our land as being boards of arbitration. That is true. We grant them the point, but *mark you*, these courts arbitrate only civil cases. When it comes to criminal cases, punishment is the reward of crime and whoever heard of a crime being arbitrated, or punishment being meted out by a board of arbitrators. If a person burns down your house he commits a crime and must be punished. If you settle with him in money value, you commit a crime, since you become an accessory to the fact. No board of arbitrators was or ever can be established to decide punishment. The affirmative may call it indemnity but I choose Mr. Chairman, to call it punishment, for in the eyes of every civilized nation Spain has committed a ghastly crime and for it she should be punished. Again I repeat, no crime can be arbitrated, and should we submit this matter to a board of arbitration, we should ourselves, as a nation, commit a crime by becoming an accessory to the fact.

Gentlemen:—We cannot arbitrate this question. The honor and dignity of the American republic is at stake. We must fight. I repeat it, sir, we must fight. An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us.—*A. D. T. Libby, '98.*

Mr. Whitcomb said:

*Mr. Chairman, Hon. Body, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

My colleague has shown you the cause of the Cuban revolt—the heroic

determination with which those liberty-loving people have struggled to free themselves from the iron hand of Spain. He has pictured to you the awful manner in which the blood-thirsty Spaniards are butchering their fellow-men. He has told you of the friendly visit of the Maine and how she went down with her precious freight while waving the stars and stripes to the struggling patriots of our neighboring isle. The Maine was moored to a buoy selected by the harbor master who, without a reasonable doubt chose that particular spot for the purpose of blowing her up. The Creator did not place mines or torpedoes in Havana harbor, neither did a private citizen. Torpedoes large enough to lift a war-ship weighing thousands of tons are not carried around in the vest pockets on the streets of Havana; neither are they offered for sale to private individuals. They are kept only by officials and when placed in the harbor it must have been done by Spanish authorities, and when touched off it must have been by Spanish officials. In the minds of all Christendom Spain is directly responsible and she alone must pay the penalty.

The American people have implicit confidence in the report of the Board of Inquiry. We have chosen calm, discreet and dispassionate men, men who have done their duty long, faithfully and well. They have taken time to trace out every circumstance, weigh every evidence and have used the utmost caution during all these trying days that their decision should only be impartial, conservative, just and right. And it is right for

"Truth is Truth and right is right, the true, the pure, the just;

Take this charm away and it will crumble into dust."



In striking contrast to the painstaking of our faithful board was the carelessness displayed by the Spanish court which my opponent sees fit to commend to you. That court was only a tissue paper affair, constituted as a trick and evasion, whose decision was not reached in Havana, but already decided upon in Madrid. They went down only a few hours, paddled around in the mud of Havana harbor with no care except, perhaps, to plant another mine hoping that a few hundred more of our heroic sailors might be ushered into eternity.

After a few days of this Spanish farce, this was their thrilling decision. "The Maine was blown up from the inside just as you expected."

We cannot discredit the report of our trusted court. The conservatism they set forth has always been characteristic of the American people. No nation in the world has been so forbearing as ours all through the pages of its honored history.

This can be substantiated by numerous examples. How fully was it shown when England was pushing back the boundary of Venezuela to satisfy her greed for territory. The United States politely informed her that it was an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine, and she must arbitrate. During the dispute, England got mixed up with the countries of Europe. The United States waited until England had cleared up all her continental trouble then we said to her "Now we will talk over the boundary question."

But never has that quality been so manifest as now. Our attitude towards Spain has always been most dignified and most honorable.

In the face of repeated insults we, as a nation, have acted with such

coolness and such self restraint as to win the confidence and respect of the civilized world. Too much cannot be said in praise of him who is at the head of our nation for the careful and discreet manner in which he has guided the ship of the state during the awful crisis of the last fifty days.

Nothing in our history has had such an effect on Europe as the moral power of our national determination to first find out the right thing to be done, then to do it without a dissenting voice. Because of this moral power shown by the seventy million patriotic Americans, Europe has been won and Spain is rendered absolutely powerless to obtain even moral support on the continent of Europe.

Even if this case would admit of arbitration, every civilized nation is so thoroughly interested that an impartial board could never be found. Shall we look to France? The great mass of Spanish bonds are held in France and she would naturally decide in favor of Spain because every dollar taken from Spain would virtually be rung from the people of France. Shall we look to Austria? She is bound by marriage to support the queen. On the other hand, an Englishman would not wait to hear the testimony before bringing in an overwhelming verdict for the United States, for English ships are found in every clime and a heavy indemnity would tend to the protection of her enormous fleets.

No board of arbitration could be found suitable to act on such a question. What nation under the sun is capable of deciding in gold and silver the value of the lives of our American citizens?

If this is a question of arbitration, why is it that no nation has suggested it? Not one has ever whispered the

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possibility of such a thing. If it could be left to arbitration no board could ever bring in a decision satisfactory to the American people and instead of promoting arbitration as my opponents would have you understand its only effect would be, as far as the United States is concerned, to banish arbitration forever.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people believe this was the result of Spanish treachery and no board of arbitration under the sun could make them change their minds. The patriotism of our people is aroused. Their honor has been trailed in the dust and should a board of arbitration bring in a verdict contrary to their firm convictions, every true patriot from the Great Lakes to the Everglades of Florida, from the Golden Gate of California to the Pine Clad Hills of Maine would pour forth like a mighty Niagara to right this awful wrong.

While we believe with our opponents in the principles of arbitration; while our country has always been foremost in advancing these principles there are some things that cannot be arbitrated, and this is one.

As we look back over the pages of history we fail to find a parallel. It stands preeminent and alone. On the fifteenth of February that gallant ship, a messenger of peace, the namesake of our own beloved pine tree state, was riding at anchor in a friendly port. That night was dark and gloomy, a fitting time for Spanish bravery. While the brave sailors slept, without a moment's warning, that ship went down beneath the sea and with it 266 heroic sailors wearing the uniform of the land we love.

Who is there in this house tonight, yea! in all our broad domain who

would not scorn the idea of measuring those precious lives in dollars and cents.

It is high time that the emblem of Spanish cruelty be driven from the western world, and I believe I voice the sentiment of every true patriot when I say, let our demand of Spain be made from the cannon's mouth. The whole civilized world admits that the United States is justified in putting an end to the horrible murders in Cuba. How much the more is she justified in demanding reparation and that of the severest kind, for this, the blackest, most fiendish and atrocious crime that ever disgraced the pages of history.

If war must come to this fair land of ours, I believe that the patriotic spirit of the stirring days of '76 and '61 still lives in the posterity of those honored heroes who fought for freedom's flag. It needs only the trumpet's call to bring into action the millions of American manhood who are the bulwarks of our nation and on whom her destiny depends. Let us as loyal American citizens, wait patiently for the outcome and whatever that outcome may be, it is our duty to be true to ourselves, our country and our God.

*J. O. Whitcomb.*

Mr. McCarthy was the last speaker on negative and said in part:

Being the last speaker on the negative, it devolves on me to answer, if possible, the arguments presented by the other side, and to summarize the arguments set forth by the side which I represent. I shall endeavor to be brief, candid and just. It is my desire to refrain from the use of any language which would tend to unjustly increase the already existing contempt which you must have in



your hearts for that blood-thirsty demon with whom we have been asked to arbitrate.

The other side has presented in glowing terms the atrocities and cruelties of war. They have presented to you a very vivid picture of the cruel battlefield, the destruction of property and the desolation of homes. So vivid has been the picture that no doubt, you can imagine that you hear in the far off distance, the groans of the distressed and dying, and the cries of the orphans and the weeping of widows which its cruelty has made. I heartily endorse every statement which has been made in this connection and, if possible, I would add to, rather than distract from the scene in order to have it appear more natural. But, ladies and gentlemen, there are things more deplorable than physical suffering. There are times when the blood of the innocent must be shed in order to atone for the works of iniquity. *Christ* died on Calvary that the human family might be relieved from the burden of sin. That sacrifice was necessary for the progress of the world and for the redemption of mankind. Our institutions in all their grandeur and magnificence were founded on tears and blood. Is there a person in this audience who believes in his heart that the blood which stained the battlefields of Lexington and Bunker Hill, Bull Run and Gettysburg was shed in vain? The monument which has been erected to these martyred heroes who have shed their blood in defense of our country and our citizenship, bears an inscription which has modified the destiny of the world—freedom to all, special privileges to none. We are a grateful people. We believe the blessings which we enjoy to-day were not too

dearly purchased by the shedding of blood. We teach the youth lessons of patriotism, that when the hour comes when the honor of our country is at stake, they shall emulate the precepts which have been placed before them by our fathers. That hour has come and the precepts shall be observed.

They have told us that war belongs to the ages past; that the differences which now arises between nations should be settled otherwise than by the shedding of blood. I answer, that war shall not belong to past ages until the dispositions of nations changes. War is the effect of a cause, and in order to move the effect we must first move the cause. A nation is a representative man. The traits, the rights, the wrongs, the duties, the responsibilities of the individual belong to the state. The state has a moral character, is under moral laws and must obey them as well as the individual. If a man foully murders his neighbor, the only reparation that would be recognized by the court would be the giving up of his life. "Life for life" is an old maxim of the law. Spain has committed a murder deliberately planned and foully perpetrated and she must be punished accordingly.

They have also told us that the Spanish Board of Inquiry did not fix the responsibility, consequently we should not intimate that the Spanish government was implicated. It was not their duty to fix the responsibility. They were chosen to investigate and to report whether the explosion was due to an internal or an external cause. The American people were to fix the responsibility, and, ladies and gentlemen, that responsibility is fixed.

Our patience and forbearance have been unprecedented in the lives of

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nations, but there comes times when patience ceases to be a virtue and that time is now. Cuba has long since been appealing to us, with outstretched arms for deliverance from the grasp of her blood-thirsty oppressor, but not until the wails of widows and mothers of our dead sailors mingled with the groans of the suffering Cubans, have the American people been aroused to a realizing sense of their duty. Thank God the honor and dignity of our country shall be maintained; the starry emblem of our national honor shall remain unstained and unsullied; the

galling yoke of Spanish oppression shall be lifted from the shoulders of our struggling brother, and Spain the butcher of nations shall be driven from the Western world. On that memorable night, when that implement of hell sent our beloved brother into eternity, Anthony, one of the gallant sailors, addressed Captain Sigsbee in these words, "I have the honor, sir, to inform you that the ship has been blown up." Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you tonight that Spain shall pay the penalty at the cannon's mouth.—*Matthew McCarthy.*

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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, Sec. 2.*

"Morning Neighbor."

"Two's right, march."

Shackles and pins,—B. & A. tracks.

Champion checker player,—102 Oak Hall.

Don't forget to subscribe for *The Prism*.

C. E. Foss, ex-1900, is in the insurance business at Brooks.

If you wear glasses, don't come round while Stowell is throwing the hammer.

Throwing missiles in the dining-room of the Commons is now practiced only with the utmost caution.

The merry tinkle of the quoits in front of Oak Hall tells us that spring has come.

The Kappas will soon improve their court with a new coat of clay.

Instructor—"What is the cosine of an angle? Student—"It is equal to the opposite side divided by the horizon."

The members of Prof. Hamlin's class in Sanitary engineering wonder if Dunn got through, and if not, why.

Some students are very much disappointed because a certain member of the Faculty did not have the mumps.

Clarence W. Stowell, '00, has left college to teach at Georgetown, where he has already taught several terms. He will not return again this year.

The standing military committee has written Lieut. Hersey in regard to the steps for a volunteer company.

The mid-term examinations for the benefit of students who were absent, engaged in teaching during the winter, have been held.

C. W. Bartlett, who has been out of college for nearly a year will return in the fall and register with the class of 1901.

D. E. Henessy, '01, has accepted a position in the Bath Iron Works. He has left college for the remainder of the year.

Prof. Rogers delivered a lecture on "What Government Means," at Ellsworth, Thursday evening. His classes enjoyed a cut the next A. M.

D. H. Perkins, '00, has just closed a highly successful term of High School at Sherman Mills. He is not expected to return to college.

The athletic field is a busy place in the latter part of the afternoon. Practice in base ball and track athletics attracts a large crowd.

Charles C. Whittier, '99, of Skowhegan and F. A. Moulton, '99, of Linnington, both severely injured in the Orono accident, are reported to be slowly gaining.

Some of the boys think a pint of preventive is worth a week of cure since it is found that gin is good for the measles.

Some of the students have offered their services to the Adjutant General,—some have not. The fools are not all dead yet. Which are the the fools?

Edward H. Davis, '98, was recently called to his home in Auburn by the serious illness of his mother. She lived only a few hours after his arrival.

J. F. Archer, '99, G. F. Murphy '00, E. H. Smith, '00 and A. B. Owen have recovered from the measles. They were sick in Oak Hall, but they were well cared for by friends and classmates.

Chas. E. Crosby, '99, has been appointed a railway mail clerk. He is at present upon the list of substitutes, but is liable at any time to be called away from his college work.

G. H. Perry of Oldtown, is instructing the college band. Under his instruction, the organization can be expected to reach a high mark of excellence, as there are many musicians in college.

A. Clifford Small, '98, and Alfred A. Starbird, '98, are sick with measles. Owing to his father's illness, Small will return to his home in Lisbon as soon as he has recovered sufficiently.

War with Spain will probably mean that the encampment at Rockland will be given up, for the tents and other equipments formerly procured from Augusta will be in use by the National Guard.

An almost unheard of thing took place recently, when a Sophomore acknowledged himself the proud possessor of seven dollars in ready money, and at the middle of the term, too. However, he promptly lost it.

Mrs. Waite has resigned her position as stenographer and secretary at the Experiment Station. Miss Georgiana Brown of Bangor, will take the position as stenographer temporarily. W. E. Belcher has been acting as clerk.

After the Sophomore-Freshman debate, the two classes enjoyed a friendly scrap. Water flowed freely,

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but the Sophs learned that it takes something besides a simple compound of oxygen and hydrogen to drive some of the Freshmen.

W. C. Elliot, '00, of Patten, has been employed during the winter and spring at the Richards Paper Mill, South Gardiner. He has recently enlisted in the Gardiner militia company. In him, the company will find an able and faithful man.

At a meeting of the Scientific Society held in Fernald Hall, Wednesday evening, April 13, papers were presented as follows: "Simple Harmonic Motion" by C. P. Weston; "Electrical Transmission of Power" by B. S. Lanphear. Prof. Lanphear's lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon.

Howard L. Maddocks, '99, of Skowhegan, who was severely injured in the wreck, is able to walk with some difficulty, but is still far from being recovered. He rides out nearly every pleasant day, and spends many of his spare hours writing to his classmates and numerous friends.

The competitive examination for the Aroostook County Prize in Algebra, was held in Wingate Hall, Friday, afternoon April 22. The prize will be awarded to that student of the Freshman class, who takes the highest rank in the examination. Only nine tried the examination.

Lieut. M. L. Hersey, the former military instructor of the U. of M., has expressed a desire to organize a body of troops from the students and alumni. Several of the latter have written to President Harris inquiring as to what steps had been taken in the matter.

A. W. Keirstead, who has been with W. A. Robinson & Co., Auburn,

has accepted a position as manager of a drug store at Sabbatis, and recently entered upon his duties. Mr. Keirstead is well remembered by the Oak Hall boys, among whom he was very popular. We all wish him success.

Col. I. K. Stetson of Bangor, has given the athletic association twenty-five dollars as a contribution towards the coming season in athletics. It is needless to add that the treasurer of the University is popular among the students. Thanks are extended to him by the athletic association.

We have all received a practical course in highway engineering during the last few weeks. First, dump poor gravel on the roads, then rake off the rocks, and after letting what little dirt that remains become mud, scrape that off, two; then add more gravel, *ad infinitum*.

By authority of the Faculty, the following recent appointments have been made in the Coburn Corps of Cadets; First Sergeant, Walter J. Morrill, Madison; Color Sergeant, Alson E. Boynton, Alna; Sergeants, William Nelson, Cumberland; Stanley Sidsensparker, Waldoboro; A. W. Stephens, Oldtown; and M. M. Veazie, Islesboro.

O. O. Stover, '99, President of the Y. M. C. A., went to Springfield, Mass., to attend the annual convention of presidents. He had no sooner arrived than he was taken ill with measles. He was obliged to remain until he had recovered. On his return trip, he made a short call at his home in Freeport.

The organization of a new local Greek letter society under the name of Iota Phi, has been recently perfected. The following are present members: D. T. Merrill, '98; F. L. Batchelder, '99; J. E. French, 1900;



D. L. Theriault, 1900; G. W. Stickney, 1900; E. J. Mann, 1900; C. W. Stowell, 1900; D. W. Leavitt, 1900; W. B. Merrill, 1900; A. H. Robinson, 1901; and Clement Whittier, 1901.

The faculty have made several regulations in regard to camp. No member of the Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo clubs shall be excused from drill. All excuses from camp must be of a personal nature and sent into the military committee of the Faculty who shall submit them to the Faculty for approval. Camp, if held, will occur from May 19 to 25 inclusive.

The fellow who hints that practical knowledge is not obtained at the University will now keep silent. One warm afternoon in April, four of our seniors toiled for a whole hour shovelling coal across a certain cellar on the campus. It really seemed to come quite handy to them, and we will give them all a recommendation to the navy department as stokers.

Usually the Greek letter fraternities have done all their fishing for new men earlier in the year; but this term for various reasons, several new men have been pledged. The Beta Theta Pi have initiated Marshall Downing, '99, and Samuel Thompson, '01. The Kappa Sigma, Alex Love, '00, P. R. Keller, '01, has entered Alpha Tau Omega. Iota Phi, the new local society has recently taken D. W. Leavitt, '00, and J. R. McAinnes, '01.

Prof. Rogers delivered a stirring address at the Congregational church in Orono, on Sunday evening, April 17. It was given with characteristic intenseness of thought and conciseness of expression, being the logical view of the proper attitude to be assumed by the United States in the Spanish question. There could have

been none present, who, at the end of the address, did not agree that we are our brothers' keeper, and should as a nation forcibly put an end to the cruelties in Cuba.

A few weeks ago \$100 was given to the athletic association from unknown sources, to be expended on the debt, *provided* that the association should place another hundred dollars with it, the amount to be raised outside of the regular subscription papers. A committee consisting of R. P. Stevens, '98, W. L. Ellis, '98, and C. A. Pearce, '98, have the matter in charge. Prof. Rogers has volunteered his services for a course of lectures, and they will probably be entered upon in the near future.

The Natural History Department has recently received a set of charts from Ginn & Co., N. Y., illustrating the leading botanical families, the Cryptogams, Invertebrate Zoology, and Entomology. It has also received from Rev. Thomas Winkley of Saco, a collection of 152 shells, collected in different parts of the world. It has received from Mr. Nylander of New Sweden, Me., a valuable collection of Maine shells; a large number of plants from the Biltmore Herbarium, N. C., especially valuable because it contains a large number of newly described species; also a large number of plants from the Alabama Biological Survey.

The Omicron Epsilon Eta Pi tennis court was lined out and used by April 15. The court is in excellent condition. The Beta Theta Pi court was in use on April 19. This, also, is in fine condition, as it was recovered and releveled when the campus was graded last fall, and it has been rolled and lined this spring. The Delta Rho court was rather slow in shaking

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off its snow and ice, but will easily be put into good condition. The non-society men are going to put at each end of their court some back-nets, which have been needed for a long time. The grass is making good headway, and if not checked, will soon spoil the looks of the court. The Q. T. V. court was destroyed in the grading about the new chapter house. A new court is to be constructed on the other side of the road, directly opposite the house.

The annual forced closing-out sale is now in progress. The goods are badly damaged by *smoke*, but untouched by water, at least, during the last three years. Military chevrons, blouses, faded sweaters, no end of worn-out clothes, furniture for ornament rather than use, drawing instruments, old pipes—some of which can stand alone,—novels, theatre checks, faculty notices—valued mementoes of pleasant interviews,—second-hand books with important information conveniently interlined, but little the worse for wear, and all sorts of used-up articles, at unheard-of prices, are offered for sale by the Seniors. A yarn about Lieut. Hersey, "when we were freshmen," is given away with each article.

The debate between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was held in the chapel, Thursday evening, April 21. The meeting was called to order by the president of the Debating Society. "America" was sung by the audience. The question for discussion was: *Resolved*, That the United States should adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all nations. Aff., W. W. Cargill, D. L. Theriault, Matthew McCarthy; neg., A. R. Peaks, W. H. Rastall, A. B.

Morse. Cargill opened the argument for the affirmative, and in very eloquent language reviewed the monetary history, and spoke of the evils of a gold standard. The negative side was opened by A. R. Peaks, who presented a very logical argument. D. L. Theriault then took up the affirmative, dealing chiefly with the evils arising from the schemes of Wall street bankers. He stated that the United States could not wait for other nations to establish the monetary system upon a silver basis. Theriault was followed by Rastall, who reviewed the history of coinage since the United States became a nation. He argued that the gold basis is not an injury to the working class, citing the condition of Japan, which has a silver basis. McCarthy closed the argument for the affirmative. He spoke in his usual tone of voice, which partakes only very slightly of the nature of whispers. The negative side was closed by A. B. Morse, who presented a good rebuttal argument. The judges were Mr. Jackman, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Andrews. After a deliberation of about twenty minutes, they reported a decision in favor of the Sophomores.

The sub-committee of the board of trustees of the University of Maine which has the arrangements of the starting of the law school in Bangor as one of the departments of the university, held a meeting at the Bangor House, Thursday evening, April 21, for the consideration of several matters in that connection. President Henry Lord, Hon. William T. Haines, and President Harris of the University are on this committee, and in consultation with them during the session were Gen. Chas. Hamlin, C. A. Bailey, Esq., Col. I. K. Stet-



son, treasurer of the University, and others. The school will be opened in the fall, and while the full plans are not yet ready for the public, it is understood that the university authorities intend it shall be a department worthy of the name, and just what young Maine law students need to fit them for practice at the bar. Prof. Geo. E. Gardiner has been selected as dean of the law school. He is now connected with the University of Illinois, and is a man recognized as well up in the work of instruction of law. He is a native of Massachusetts, and has practiced at Worcester. He is the author of several legal works, and is energetic and efficient. Attorney General Haines says he is going to make a fine man for the head of the school. He will be here at the opening of the University next fall.

The Glee Club gave a fine concert in Town Hall, Orono, Saturday evening, April 23. Either on account of the war scare or lack of interest in the college town, only a small audience attended. However, the rows of vacant seats had no depressing effects upon the performers, and from first to last, the concert was excellent. Repeated encores showed the appreciation of the audience for such an excellent program. At the finale,

the Glee Club sung the "Star Spangled Banner," with the flag upon the platform before them, arousing a great deal of enthusiasm.

#### PROGRAM.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| The Mulligan Musketeers,            | Anon       |
| GLEE CLUB.                          |            |
| Medley,                             |            |
| MANDOLIN AND GUITAR QUARTET.        |            |
| Flute Solo, "Romance Sans Paroles," | Juzel      |
| MR. W. M. SAWYER.                   |            |
| Bass Solo, "The Happiest Land,"     | Judr       |
| MR. PATTEN.                         |            |
| The Rock-a-by Lady,                 | Osgood     |
| GLEE CLUB.                          |            |
| Violin Solo, "Polish Dance,"        | Wieniawski |
| MR. H. C. SAWYER.                   |            |
| That Little Peach,                  | Wiedlinger |
| GLEE CLUB.                          |            |
| Mandolin Solo,                      |            |
| Selection from "Il Trovatore,"      |            |
| MR. WHITEMORE.                      |            |
| Old King Cole,                      | De Koven   |
| GLEE CLUB.                          |            |

The following have been appointed commencement speakers: H. I. Libby, A. D. T. Libby, B. A. Gibbs, B. R. Johnson, D. T. Merrill, C. A. Pearce, Miss Dunn, Miss Fernandez, alternate, H. L. White, alternate.

Howard Brett has resigned the management of the foot ball team, since he is a sergeant in Co. G., National Guard and may be unable to carry on the foot ball work.



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## YE ALUMNI.

Ex-'72.

William Bunster Oleson, formerly President, Kannahannaha College, Honolulu, is now pastor of the Belmont Congregational church, Worcester, Mass.

'76.

Early in the month, it was thought advisable by the Faculty and student body, to form a company and offer their services to the Governor. During these proceedings the following letter was received.

FORT FAIRFIELD, 4-9, 1898.

A. W. HARRIS,

President, U. of M.

My Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that I am the only graduate of that institution who was a soldier in the late civil war, in event of hostilities between this country and Spain, I think it no more than just that I should be attached to the U. of M. brigade in an official capacity.

Therefore, if events prove such as to demand the services of students and graduates, consider me in the ring though slightly disabled.

(Signed), N. H. MARTIN.  
Lieut. of Co. M., 2nd Me. Vol. Cavalry.

H. J. Reynolds is in the drug business at Eastport, and during the past year has added a line of photographic supplies to his stock of goods. He is interested in amateur photography and has some excellent views of local objects of interest.

Ex-'80.

Dr. W. F. Chase, Eastport, has served his city in the capacity of Mayor during the past year. He is a practicing physician in that city.

'82.

Geo. R. Fuller, Esq., is doing a fine law business at South West Harbor, Maine.

Frederick Martin Reed is serving the Johnson Typewriter Co. of New Bedford, Mass., as a draughtsman.

Ex-'83.

Ralph R. Ulner is serving in the Maine National Guard as major in the First Regiment of infantry.

'84.

F. H. Butler is assistant engineer on the B. & A. R. R., and is located at Houlton.

'88.

John Russell Boardman, Bangor, student at Theological Seminary has received a call to the pastorate of Old South Church, Hallowell.

'90.

Walter Everett Croxford is working as draughtsman for the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y.

John Bird is serving as Capt. Co H 1st Regiment Infantry Maine National Guard.

This class claims the distinction of the first pair of twins among the Alumni of the U. of M. The many friends of W. S. Webb of Houlton will be interested to know that he has become the proud father of a pair of twin girls. Mr. Webb it is said was always an admirer of girls, and now he has three of his own, his oldest being about two years of age. When the fact of his increased responsibility



became known the scholars of the Grammar school over which he is principal demanded of the school committee that Mr. Webb be given a vacation of one day. The demand was granted thus showing the appreciation the people of Houlton have for Mr. Webb.

C. C. Harvey continues to preside at the Post Office in Fort Fairfield and he has a genial smile for all and especially for an alumnus of the U. of M.

Ex-'95.

Miss Mary Marsh is employed as stenographer and typewriter in the office of E. L. Cleveland, potato buyer and shipper at Houlton.

Harold S. Boardman, instructor in drawing at U. of M., is 1st Lieutenant, Co. G., 2nd Regiment Infantry, Maine National Guard.

L. R. Folsom has survived the change in school committee at Newport, being still retained as principal at the High school.

'96.

Paul D. Sargent has the office of 1st Sergt. Co. M, 2nd Regiment Infantry National Guard of Maine.

Lore A. Rogers, who is now studying at the University of Wisconsin, has recently written to friends in U. of M. saying that he is not especially anxious to fight Spaniards or Yellow Jack, but if a company goes out from U. of M. he wants to go with it.

'97.

Allen Rogers is retained here as instructor in chemistry. He intends to enter the University of Pennsylvania in the fall.

Ex-'97.

Geo. W. Bass was on the campus Saturday, April 23, and umpired a game of ball between Coburn Classical Institute and the U. of M.



#### Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

AT the recent annual conference of the Presidents of College Young Men's Christian Associations for New England and New York, nearly thirty associations were represented. There were also delegates from the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers and Princeton. Maine was represented by Bates, Colby and the University of Maine.

The delegates were entertained by the International Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass. The sessions were held at the Train-

ing School, beginning Thursday evening, April 7, and lasting until Sunday evening. The regular schedule of hours was as follows: Mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock; afternoons, from 2.30 to 4.30 o'clock; and evenings, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock.

The greater part of the work of the conference was devoted to the discussion of problems confronting college associations, such as the means for enlarging the scope of work and attractiveness of meetings and the like. The first paper was by H. W.

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Hicks, general secretary of Cornell, who presented the statistical report of the year. Among the other speakers were R. C. Morse, general secretary of the international committee; I. F. Archibald, general secretary of Yale; G. G. Gleason, general secretary of Harvard; D. A. Davy, college secretary of the international committee; H. W. George of the Student Club in New York, and F. S. Goodwin, New York State secretary. Many of the delegates also spoke.

Many interesting and useful points were brought out and we trust that they will be put into practice during the coming year.

At the annual election recently held, the following are the officers of the Y. M. C. A. for the ensuing year:

President—O. O. Stover.

Vice President—F. McDonald.

Secretary—C. H. Lombard.

Treasurer—C. L. Cole.

#### COMMITTEES.

Membership and New Students—

A. C. Wescott, W. J. Morrill, F. McDonald, A. Love, C. H. Lombard, W. E. Belcher, A. B. Owen, J. O. Whitcomb.

Devotional—W. J. Morrill, A. E. Boynton, H. Cross.

Bible Study—F. McDonald, F. C. Mitchell, A. Love.

Missions and Temperance—C. E. Blackwell, W. J. Morrill, C. L. Cole.

Lecture—C. C. Whittier, A. L. Grover, F. H. Mitchell.

Finance—C. L. Cole, H. F. Drummond, H. W. Worth.

Handbook—A. C. Wescott, A. E. Boynton, C. H. Lombard.

"The mischief begins when language forgets itself, and makes us mistake the Word for the Thing, the Quality for the Substance, the *Nomen* for the *Numen*."—MAX MULLER.

#### THE SPY.



IN the first part of April, several mass meetings of the students were held, and it became evident that a sufficient number of the cadets in the university would offer their services to the government when they were needed. A letter was accordingly drawn up by a committee, and sent to Governor Powers. The nature of this letter may be gathered from the following reply by the governor:

AUGUSTA, April 14, 1898.

SAM'L C. DILLINGHAM AND OTHERS,  
ORONO, MAINE.

Sirs:—Your patriotic letter and offer of services of April 11th, has just reached me here. I am indeed glad to see the patriotism that the students display, and I have no doubt, if hostilities continue and a call is made, that we may be able to utilize the Coburn Cadets.

I have placed your letter on file with the Adjutant-General, and you will hear from us as soon as the occasion arises.

Very truly,

LLEWELLYN POWERS,

As all the cadets are well drilled, it was not necessary to form a distinct company of volunteers at that time. When war was declared, however, it seemed time to take more steps in the matter, and a meeting of the interested students was held in Fernald Hall in the afternoon of April 25th. It was decided to have an election of officers the next afternoon, and accordingly, the next afternoon, the following officers were chosen: Perley Walker, Captain, Samuel C. Dillingham, First Lieutenant, Herbert I. Libby, Second Lieutenant.

Captain Walker is a '96 man, and since his graduation has been retained as an instructor in the mechanical engineering department. His popularity as a student and instructor was

evinced in his election. He was captain of one of the companies of cadets during his senior year, and is thoroughly adapted to this office.

S. C. Dillingham is one of the best drilled men who has ever attended the university. He was major of the Portland High School Cadets before entering the university. He is a member of the graduating class, and holds the office of cadet major in the Coburn Cadets.

H. I. Libby is also a '98 man, and efficiently drilled. He is at present captain of one of the cadet companies.

These officers will appoint the non-commissioned officers of the volunteer company.

All the officers are appointed temporarily however, so that alumni which may join the company later may have a chance for office finally.

During the meeting it was discussed whether they wished to act as a reserve, or to volunteer for immediate service, if needed. It was decided to organize immediately, and leave the disposition of the company

entirely in the hands of the Adjutant General of the State, to be called out in the present call for volunteers, or to be retained for other purposes. A full company, it is thought, can be raised from the student and alumni.

Colby is planning to raise a company as well as Bowdoin. In these older institutions it must seem like the days of '61, when many of their students were volunteering, many of whom are now reverentially remembered by inscriptions on memorials in their college halls.

Harvard's faculty and students hold different views on the proper attitude for college students to take in regard to enlisting. The faculty are restraining the students from enlisting when there is no actual call for them, and believe that it is no true patriotism for them to do so.

A part of our faculty hold the same view, and many of our students seriously and honestly concur in this belief, students who will be as efficient as any, when they deem it the proper time to offer their services.

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# ❀ ❀ ATHLETICS ❀ ❀

IT is very encouraging to those interested in our athletics to note the interest that is being taken this spring in our field and track athletics as well as base ball.

Owing to the new cage, the base ball men have had a better chance for indoor practice this year than ever before. The presence of the coach, Bustard, for a week early in the season filled the men with spirit and enthusiasm, and put them into good form of batting. In Mr. Bustard we have a man who not only knows how to coach the ball team, but who commands the respect of all the players and every man in the institution as well. With the good material at hand, the entire harmony that exists among the players, and good coaching, every one is looking for a winning team. Let us as students give them the best of support and in this way do *our* part toward causing the base ball pennant of 1898 to fly over our campus.

Since our new athletic field has become dry, it presents each afternoon a scene of life and enthusiasm that is new in the history of the college. Never before have so many men come out and showed their willingness to work for the track team. In this department, too, there is plenty of raw material and the prospects of sending a good team to Brunswick on June 8 are bright.

The management has succeeded in securing as our coach, J. F. Moakley, the head coach at Brown. The fact that he holds this position is a high recommendation for him. During the two days he spent with us early in April, he taught us many points in

regard to form and the manner in which we should train.

U. M., 23; C. C. I., 9.

Saturday, April 23, was the opening of our base ball season when we played Coburn Classical Institute on the campus. The rain of the morning caused the diamond to be rather slippery and was accountable for some of the loose playing.

Just before the game was called came the relay race which had been advertised on the base ball posters. The race was one mile long, consisting of twelve relays, and was run between two teams, one representing the Senior and Junior classes, and the other the Sophomore and Freshman classes. The following are the men, and the respective positions in which they ran:

| 1898-1899.           |    | 1900-1901.        |  |
|----------------------|----|-------------------|--|
| Merrill, A. S., '99  | 1  | Forbush, '00      |  |
| Swain, '99           | 2  | Saunders, '01     |  |
| Gibbs, '98           | 3  | Davis, F. M., '01 |  |
| Fernald, '99         | 4  | Goodwin, '01      |  |
| Small, '99           | 5  | Hatch, '00        |  |
| Libby, A. D. T., '98 | 6  | Horner, '00       |  |
| Merrill, H. P., '98  | 7  | Davis, G. H., '01 |  |
| Rockwood, '99        | 8  | French, '00       |  |
| Higgins, '98         | 9  | Vose, '00         |  |
| Caswell, '99         | 10 | Cole, '00         |  |
| Ellis, '98           | 11 | Libby, '01        |  |
| Grover, '99          | 12 | Rollins, '00      |  |

The race was very pretty and exciting. As the men reeled off lap after lap, it became more and more interesting, and when Rollins and Grover came down the street on the last relay, every one in the grandstand was on his feet, shouting and waving his hat. Rollins passed his opponent on the last turn, and won for the lower classes by a few feet. The time made for the mile was 3 minutes and 31 seconds.

The race was such a success that something of the kind will probably

be tried hereafter before our exhibition games.

The ball game was not very exciting because it was so one sided, and abounded in loose playing on both sides. The visitors were unable to hit our pitchers effectively. Crockett, Cushman and Drew all had a trial in the box, and all did good work. Welch, Sprague and Dolley played well for us, while Woodman played a star game for C. C. I. at third base. The score:

## U. OF M.

|             | AB. | R. | BH. | PO. | A. | E. |
|-------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Dolley, 2   | 7   | 3  | 1   | 3   | 4  | 0  |
| Palmer, 1   | 6   | 3  | 0   | 3   | 2  | 1  |
| Crockett, p | 7   | 2  | 1   | 0   | 2  | 0  |
| Cushman, p  | 2   | 3  | 1   | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Drew, p     | 1   | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Welch, lf   | 6   | 2  | 2   | 3   | 1  | 0  |
| Clark, c    | 6   | 3  | 2   | 12  | 1  | 1  |
| Brann, cf   | 6   | 2  | 2   | 1   | 0  | 1  |
| Sprague, 3  | 4   | 2  | 4   | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Pretto, ss  | 6   | 1  | 2   | 1   | 2  | 2  |
| Willard, 3  | 2   | 2  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|             | 51  | 23 | 16  | 27  | 10 | 5  |

## C. C. I.

|             | AB. | R. | BH. | PO. | A. | E. |
|-------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Sproul, c   | 5   | 1  | 1   | 6   | 0  | 1  |
| Rawson, ss  | 5   | 2  | 2   | 1   | 2  | 3  |
| Allen, lf   | 3   | 1  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Clark, 1    | 5   | 0  | 0   | 9   | 0  | 2  |
| Flood, rf   | 4   | 2  | 0   | 1   | 2  | 0  |
| Woodman, 3  | 5   | 1  | 2   | 4   | 2  | 1  |
| Bunneman, 2 | 4   | 0  | 2   | 4   | 3  | 4  |
| Thyng, cf   | 4   | 1  | 0   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Hudson, p   | 4   | 1  | 0   | 1   | 6  | 2  |
|             | 39  | 9  | 7   | 27  | 15 | 13 |

Bases on balls—by Crockett, 2; by Cushman, 1; Hudson, 6. Struck out—by Crockett, 7; by Cushman, 5; by Hudson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Crockett. Passed balls—Sproul, 1; Clark, 2. Stolen bases—U. M., 12; C. C. I., 3. Umpire—Bass. Time—2.45.

Since the schedule was published in the last CADET there have been some changes made, so we will publish it again as corrected to date.

- April 23. Coburn Classical Inst. at Orono.  
 " 28. Augusta at Augusta.  
 " 30. Kent's Hill at Orono.  
 May 4. Ricker Classical Inst. at Houlton.  
 " 7. Bowdoin at Brunswick.  
 " 9. Vermont University at Burlington, Vt.  
 " 10. Vermont University at Burlington, Vt.  
 " 13. Boston College at Bangor.  
 " 14. Bates at Orono.  
 " 17. Boston College at Boston.  
 " 18. Mass. State College at Amherst.  
 " 19. Holy Cross Col. at Worcester.  
 " 21. Bates at Lewiston.  
 " 24. Bowdoin (exhibition) at Rockland.  
 " 28. Colby at Waterville.  
 June 1. Coburn Classical Inst. at Orono.  
 " 4. Bowdoin at Orono.  
 " 8. Colby at Orono.  
 " 11. Newton Athletic at Orono.

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## THE CADET.

*The Peddie Chronicle* has a neat appearance.

*The Smith College Monthly* ranks among the first of our exchanges. The current number is filled with stories, original verse, and all is worth reading.

The University of Paris has over seven thousand students, and in this, as well as other universities of France, there are no classes, no athletics, no commencement day, no college periodicals, and no glee clubs.

*The New Hampshire College Monthly* is well gotten up, and it's one column pages are suggestive that **THE CADET** might change to this form with advantage.

### MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

#### GRATUITOUS ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS BY THE MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Station desires to ascertain the kinds of weeds contained in the agricultural seeds sold in the State and invites co-operation of dealers and consumers to this end. All samples of seeds taken before June 15th, from stock in the market and drawn in accordance with the Station directions for sampling will be examined free of charge. A report of the results of the examination will be sent in the early summer to the parties who forward the samples. Blanks and directions for sampling will be sent on application.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.  
University of Maine, April 2, 1898.

#### FIELD DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

The annual Farmers' Field day at the University of Maine, Orono, comes this year June 1st. Arrangements are being made for reduced rates over all railroads. Full circulars of information will be ready about May 15th, and will be sent to anyone addressing Professor Chas. D. Woods, Orono, Maine.  
University of Maine, April 2, 1898.

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