

Fall 10-14-1898

# The Cadet October 1898

The Cadet Staff

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# THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XIII.

OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 1.

## THE CADET.

### EDITORIAL STAFF.

#### EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

WALTER J. MORRILL, '99.

#### ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

ARCHER L. GROVER, '99, WALLACE E. BELCHER, '99,  
JOHN W. BROWN, '99, L. H. HORNER, 1900,  
H. H. OSWALD, '99, W. H. BENNETT, 1901,  
F. C. MITCHELL, 1901, M. B. MERRILL, 1901.

### BUSINESS STAFF.

CLINTON L. SMALL, . . . . . Manager.  
FRANK McDONALD, . . . . . Asst. Manager

VACATION is past and leaves but memories. Some of them are glorious but sad memories. During the summer four of our college mates have given their lives for the country they loved so well. With deepest sorrow we honor them. The inspiration their sacrifices have given us is lasting, and as long as the University of Maine stands will their memory be sacred.

\* \*

WE are glad to welcome back to college the undergraduate volunteers after their months of suffering in Chickamauga. Although not called upon to face the enemy, many of them have had to face the dangers and suffering of disease. We are proud of the record that these and our alumni soldiers have made in offering themselves. They have amply justified the government in fostering the institution.

THE college year opens auspiciously with an entering class of more than a hundred. The standard of admission has been advanced and a classical course established. This year will figure prominently in the college history, since it marks the advent of the University of Maine School of Law. Although not located on the campus, all of the students will watch with pride the development of this department. The need of a law school in this part of New England will be a guarantee of its success, since it will be in charge of competent instructors and officers. Its faculty and advisory board contain prominent members of the bar in the State and successful and experienced instructors in law.

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THE freshman class is not only a large one, but in quality promises to be excellent. It seems to contain valuable men in all branches of athletics. It has already made a good record in its encounters in athletics or otherwise with the sophomores. We do not hesitate to call it a good class.

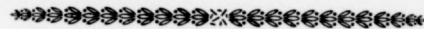
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WE have an uphill fight this fall in foot-ball. This prospect should spur us to greater care and activity. All that we require of the men on the team is that they do their very best in training and playing, and merit the outlay that alumni, faculty and stu-

43,118

dents are making. Each student should feel his responsibility in playing himself, if that is practicable. At least, he can encourage the players by being an enthusiastic witness of the daily practice, as well as a prompt

and ungrudging contributor to the heavy expenses incurred. In last year's class we lost several experienced players whose loss we can scarcely make good this season.



#### CHANGES AND NEW MEMBERS IN THE FACULTY.

SINCE last year there have been many changes in the faculty of this institution. Some of the members have gone out and new ones have come in to fill their places.

Prof. B. S. Lanphear of the Electrical Engineering department, has connected himself with Cornell University. He graduated from that institution a few years ago. L. P. Dickerson of New York, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been engaged to take his place. Mr. Dickerson comes highly recommended and we feel assured that he will be a notable addition to the board of instructors.

M. C. Fernald, Ph. D., who was president of the Maine State College for a term of more than twenty years, has been made professor of philosophy and logic.

Prof. G. H. Hamlin, who has been professor of Civil Engineering for many years, has severed his connection with the institution. His chair has been filled by Prof. N. C. Grover, who was his assistant. He is regarded as a most able instructor, and is well liked by all who come under his instruction.

E. B. Nichols, B. A., has returned to take his place as professor of modern languages. He has been in Europe for a year.

Charles P. Weston of Madison,

who graduated from the University in the class of '96, has been made instructor in Civil Engineering.

Mr. Arthur R. Crathorne has been elected tutor in Mathematics. He is a graduate from the University of Illinois in the Mathematical course. Besides taking the highest rank in the course, Mr. Crathorne was very active in the literary societies, excelling as a debater and public speaker. During his senior year he was elected editor-in-chief of the university weekly, *The Illini*. At commencement he "handed down the hatchet" from the graduating class to the next class, a part which is considered a leading feature of commencement.

Mr. Richard M. Andrews, who has very successfully filled the position of tutor in Mathematics during the past year, is going to Harvard University next year for further study.

Ray Herbert Manson, B. M. E., Assistant in Electrical Engineering. Born at Bath, Me., August, 1877; fitted for college at Gardiner High school; B. M. E. in Electrical Engineering, University of Maine, 1898; Phi Kappa Sigma.

Elmer Drew Merrill, B. S. Assistant in Natural History. Born at East Auburn, Me., October, 1876; fitted for college at the Edward Little High school, Auburn; entered University of Maine in 1894, receiving

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**Tutor in Physics.** Born at Kirksville, O., April, 1876; fitted for college at Granville Academy; B. S. Denison University, 1897; post graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, 1897; M. S. Denison University, 1898; Beta Theta Pi.

Leon Edwin Ryther, B. S. Assistant in Physics. Born at Bondsville, Mass., August, 1876; fitted for college at Palmer High school, Palmer, Mass.; entered University of Maine, 1894, graduating in 1898 with degree of B. S.; Kappa Sigma.

of B. S.; Kappa Sigma.

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tearing up the bay before the wind, increasing in size as the wind increased in force. Before many hours had passed, on every side schooners could be seen slowly dragging their anchors and drifting toward the line of white water where the great combing seas, thirty feet or more high, were thundering upon the shoals, while every now and then one of the smaller craft would disappear beneath the waves and never rise again, having ridden under at her anchor.

About noon our schooner from Sargentville began to drag. The captain, a young man in the early twenties, proposed that they should cut their cables and run ashore. Sadler, the cook and the oldest man on board, however, objected, pointing out the fact that the vessel would strike four miles from the shore, at the least, and would break up in less than an hour. Sadler called for all those who were willing to take one chance for life to step forward, and then, grasping the galley hatchet, drove the captain and the only man who sided with the latter, below and



locked the companionway. He then ordered the cables to be cut and, under a three-reefed mainsail and a mere rag of the jib, the little craft almost on her beam ends stood across the bay. About four o'clock that afternoon Sadler, seeing that he was making no gain to windward but, on the contrary, was drifting to leeward, ordered the men to shake a reef out of the mainsail. There was some hesitation about obeying this order, but a plain statement of the fact that unless the schooner could head three points closer to the wind, she would be ashore before morning, immediately overcame all opposition.

For two days and two nights they stood back and forth across the bay, working to windward inch by inch, and when about daybreak of the third day they fetched clear of Point Mis- cou, and with the wind over the quarter shaped their course for the lee of Prince Edward's Island, Sadler, for the first time since the cables were cut, left the wheel and went below. Late in the afternoon of the next day, when he awoke for the first time, the

captain came below and asked if he did not intend to give them something to eat. "Something to eat!" he growled, "there's no more work for me aboard this craft. I know what mutiny is as well as you do, and you can go ahead and hang me if you want to, but the boys here can go home to their folks."

"What are you talking of hanging for?" said the captain. "Get up and go to work, and as for hanging *you*, hang *me* if I don't tell the owners that what is left of this vessel they owe to you; and as for those aboard, they owe you a debt they never can pay."

A few weeks later the schooner (new the preceding spring, but now with both masts sprung and the tree-nails drawn over an inch through her planking) hauled up to the wharf at Sargentville almost a total wreck.

It is needless to say that those who returned received a royal welcome, for they had been given up as dead, while the old cook who was the means of their safe return, was the hero of the hour.

*F. L. B., '99.*



The appointment of Elsa Eschelssohn to the professorship of civil law at the University of Upsala, recalls the fact that she is the second woman professor of university rank in Sweden.

Out of 451 colleges and universities in the United States, only 41 are closed to women. All the others are co-educational, and besides women

have 143 schools of higher education with 30,000 students.

Out of 400,000 teachers in the United States 43% are women.

At the Chicago University a student does not answer for "cuts" until the end of the year, when, if it be found he has more than thirty, he has to take one extra course for the next year.

## OUR HONORED DEAD.

**M**AJOR RALPH R. ULMER, ex-'83, died at his home in Rockland, Sept. 4th, from typho-malarial fever contracted at Chickamauga Park.

He was born at the Meadows, near Rockland, Jan. 4, 1864. After graduating from the high school he entered college but did not stay to complete his course. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Knox County. But a short time after he was admitted to the bar he was elected clerk of courts, in which position he served for four years in a most capable manner. At the close of his term he practiced law for four years, until '96, when he was again elected to the position of clerk of courts, which he held up to the time of his death. He has also served for several years as justice and a commissioner on disclosures.

As a military man, he was not excelled by any in Maine. He first began his career as a corporal in the old company in Rockland of which he was one of the charter members. From corporal he was promoted to sergeant and then to captain, which rank he held for several years. Three years ago he was elected major of the first battalion of the First Maine regiment, in which position he served until his death. He was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers and during the long and painful suffering of the men at Chickamauga he was constantly inspiring and cheering the regiment, and by his unbending determination and his untiring exertions he inspired the men with the spirit of his own unfaltering courage.

He leaves a wife, a sister and an aged father and mother to mourn their loss. His regiment, also, deeply regret his death.

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**S**ERG. CHARLES C. SCOTT, of Co. D, 1st, died in the Maine General Hospital the morning of Sept. 14. He was born in Jordan, Scott Co., Minn., June 4, 1876. Six years later his father moved to Dexter, Maine, and there has been the home of the family ever since. Mr. Walter Scott, the father of the young soldier, is a prominent man in his town. Charles Scott graduated from the Dexter High School and entered the University of Maine, where he was a member of the class of '99.

Scott was a member of the Q. T. V. fraternity and was popular among all the students, standing high in his studies and taking much interest in athletics.

When the students volunteered last May, Scott passed the best physical examination among the students volunteering. He was a sergeant in the cadet corps in college and was at once made a sergeant after his enlistment. His patient devotion to duty while in Chickamauga won for him the respect and love of the company.

He was really ill for a month before he went to the division hospital, four days before he was sent north. He was taken to the hospital in Portland and after a while seemed to be on the way to recovery, when a sudden change in the course of his fever resulted in death.

He is greatly missed by his associates in college, who deeply mourn the

cutting short of a career which promised so much usefulness.

EUGENE K. HACKETT was a member of the class of 1901, and although he had been in college less than a year when he went into the volunteer army, he had made very many friends. He enlisted as a private in Co. H. He had apparently a rugged constitution and presented a fine soldierly appearance. A virulent form of typhoid fever seized him while at Chickamauga, but his natural vigor fought against the disease for weeks. For many days his college friends in the army watched by his bedside the battle between life and death, but finally he succumbed.

Eugene Hackett's home was in Caribou, where he fitted for college, walking two miles night and morning to attend the high school. He taught a year after graduating and then entered college. His father and mother are both dead. He was 20 years old, a member of the Caribou Baptist Church, and in every respect was a fine young man.

PRIVATE ROLAND SAMPSON SCRIBNER died at the Maine General Hospital in Portland, Aug. 28, of typhoid fever.

Scribner was a Patten boy, his father, Daniel Scribner, being one of the prominent citizens of his section. When the war broke out and the Governor sent to Orono for recruits to fill up the ranks of the First Maine, Scribner was one of the first to volunteer and enlisted as a private in Co. B. All through the trying summer at Camp Thomas he fulfilled his duties without complaint, his letters showing that he, like many others, accepted the hard conditions without

a murmur. Just before the regiment was ordered north he was taken with typhoid fever and brought back to Maine on the hospital train. He grew steadily worse on the journey and at Portland was in such a critical condition that his parents were immediately sent for. He rallied sufficiently to recognize his father and mother and say a few words of farewell and then passed peacefully away, a hero no less than his comrades who gave their lives in front of Santiago. He had given willingly all that his country could ask.

His host of friends in Patten did everything in their power to honor one who had died in the service of his country. The local post of the G. A. R. and his class in the Academy attended the funeral in a body.

Scribner was a member of the class of 1900, a quiet but well liked young man and one of that band of thirty-six who willingly gave up college study and if need be life itself, that every one might know that their alma mater was not educating her sons in vain.

PRIVATE ARTHUR B. MORSE died of typhoid fever at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Morse, at Jersey City, three days after his arrival from Chickamauga. He was born in Bath and at the time of his enlistment was a member of the class of 1901. His parents were greatly opposed to his enlistment, but the young man was so determined to go to war that they finally felt it was best to allow him to choose for himself and he was permitted to go south with the 1st Regiment, as a member of Co. B.

His college mates remember him as of a happy and cheerful nature, so



that it is no surprise that his letters home should have been of such a cheery nature as to somewhat allay the fears of his father and mother. They did not know of the dreadful condition to which fever was reducing him. He was brought home on the first hospital train and everything possible was done for him.

Morse was nearly 21 years of age, with every promise of a successful college career and of a useful after life. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and was prominent in his class both in scholarship and ability. With the others who died on duty, his name is inscribed on the roll of honor of his college.

## LOCAL NOTES.

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

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

"Are you Jerry's cousin?"

M. C. Hart worked in a Bar Harbor hotel.

H. A. Hatch cooked on the Penobscot Central.

A. L. Grover spent the summer in Massachusetts.

I. H. Drew has been in the Maine Central office at Bar Harbor.

The freshman's plea upon arrival: "Show me a sophomore."

Crockett, Clark and Pretto played on the Milo base ball team.

R. L. Fernald had a position with the *Whig and Courier*, Bangor, as proof reader.

Howard E. Maddocks, '99, was in Orono a short time during the latter part of the vacation.

F. A. Smith and J. E. Closson, formerly of '99, absent during the past year, have returned.

Burton S. Lanphear, who resigned his position here during the summer, is instructor at Cornell.

The following officers of the Glee Club have been elected for the com-

ing year: President, J. W. Brown, '99; vice-president, C. P. Gray, '00; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Grover, '99.

Senior class officers were elected Oct. 3, as follows: President, O. O. Storer; first vice president, J. W. Brown; second vice president, W. A. Murray; secretary, R. H. Carlton; treasurer, C. E. Blackwell; executive committee, R. L. Fernald, C. W. Crockett, J. W. Brown, A. E. Boynton, H. H. Oswald.

The Juniors have elected J. O. Whitcomb editor-in-chief and W. N. Cargill business manager of the 1900 *Prism*. The associate editors will be L. H. Horner, artist; Miss Agnes R. Burnham, D. H. Perkins, F. H. Bowerman, R. H. Brown, C. O. Porter and C. P. Gray.

Officers of the Athletic Association for the year are as follows: President, W. B. Morell '99; vice-president, A. L. Grover, '99; treasurer, J. W. Brown '99; secretary, J. A. Hayes 1900.

At a meeting of the Junior class Sept. 28, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi-



dent, Clinton L. Cole, Pleasantdale; first vice-president, Arthur S. Page, Fairfield; second vice-president, Chas. H. Lombard, Portland; secretary, DeForest H. Perkins, North Brooksville; treasurer, Walter N. Cargill, Liberty; executive committee, Howard A. Hatch, Lindenville, Ohio; Philip R. Goodwin, Randolph, and Frank M. Rollins, Waterville.

Charles C. Whittier, '99, who was severely injured in the Orono railroad wreck last January, was upon the campus recently. He has just returned from the noted Boothby Surgical Hospital, Boston, where he has been taking electrical treatment for the last five months under the advice of Dr. Richardson of the Boston University School of Medicine and Dr. Walton of the Harvard Medical School.

#### LIST OF FRESHMEN.

Abbott, Horace Percy,	Eliot	Dudley, Carl Child,	Bryant's Pond
Alexander, Clayton Clifford,	Franklin, Vt.	Duren, Harry Elwood,	Richmond
Allen, Roy Parker,	North Sedgwick	Durgan, George W. Jr.,	Sherman Mills
Arnold, (Mrs.) Winifred Records,	Caribou	Dyer, Wm. N.,	Harrington
Bachelder, Arthur Willis,	North Sebago	Eldridge, Walter Hampton,	Bucksport
Barrows, Wm. Edward, Jr.,	Augusta	Farrington, Herbert Oscar,	Portland
Bean, Ida May,	Oldtown	Fessenden, Lothrop E.,	Bridgton
Bartlett, E. J.,	Monroe	Fogg, Walter S.,	Cornish
Blaisdell, Melvin Merle,	Ft. Fairfield	Foster, Arthur Brookhouse,	Beverly
Bodge, Byron,	Wells	French, Henry Carter,	Mattawamkeag
Brown, A. F.,	Belfast	Gilbert, Eugene Clarence,	Orono
Burns, H. B.,	Westbrook	Gilman, Fannie Allene,	Orono, Q.T.V. House
Bussell, Edith Mae,	Oldtown	Glass, Ralph Rigby,	Bangor
Butman, James Warren,	Readfield	Graves, Wm.,	Presque Isle
Carr, H. M.,	Sangerville	Greene, James Marquis,	Putnam, Conn.
Chadbourne, Henry W.,	Mattawamkeag	Hall, Wm. Asbury,	Freeport
Chamberlain, Chas. E.,	Wilton	Hall, Warren Collamore (Soph.)	Brunswick
Chase, Nathan A.,	South Paris	Hamilton, Andrew George,	Orono
Cimpher, Orman Taylor,	Guilford	Hamlin, Horace Parlin,	Orono
Cole, Henry Ernest,	Pleasantdale	Hayes, Clarence Morrill, (Sen.)	Milton, N.H.
Crowell, Wm. H.,	Middletown, Conn.	Hennessey, Harold Stewart,	Bangor
Davis, Alfred Ricker,	Auburn	Holmes, Fred Eugene,	East Machias
Delano, Edward Warren,	Abbott Village	Hunting, Eugene N.,	Plymouth, Mass.
Douglass, Carroll S.,	Guilford	Johnson, Elbridge Augustus,	Stroudwater
Dow, Ernest Hillgrove,	Saco	Kallon, Frank Winthrop,	So. Berlin
Dow, Roy Gay,	Bridgton	Kelley, B. O.,	Centreville
		Kneeland, H. W.,	Searsport
		Knight, Perley Charles,	So. Gorham
		Larrabee, George B.,	Prospect Harbor
		Larrabee, G. P.,	Pride's Corner
		Libby, Joseph Metcalf,	Mattawamkeag
		Livermore, Leon Forest,	So. Sebec
		Lorne, Sumner Sturdivant,	Cumberland
		Lyon, Alpheus Crosby,	Bangor
		McCarthy, Patrick Edward,	Lewiston
		MacGregor, Roderick James,	So. Lincoln
		Maddocks, John H.,	Oldtown
		Margesson, Charles Wm.,	Bangor
		Mansfield, H. W.,	Union
		Moore, Byron Newcomb,	Biddeford
		Mitchell, E. G.,	Auburn
		Mosher, Ira Enoch,	Richmond
		Mosher, Percival Hildreth,	Pleasantdale
		Packard, Harry Elton,	Guilford
		Pease, Irving,	Bean
		Peck, Luther,	Monson, Mass.
		Phillips, I. W.,	Somers, Conn.
		Piper, Harry Rufus,	Presque Isle
		Pressey, Frank Ethelbert,	Bangor
		Rackliffe, Clinton Nathaniel,	Easton
		Rice, Marie Cecilia,	Bangor
		Ross, Edwin Bishop,	Bangor
		Russell, Roy Elvert,	Livermore
		Sewell, Herbert Willis,	Wilton
		Shaunnessy, James,	St. Stephen, N.B.
		Silver, Arthur Elmer,	Silver Mills

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Towle, Jesse Craig,	Sherman Mills
True, Edwin Stanley,	Portland
Vickery, F. S.,	Oxford
Warren, J. C.,	Westbrook
Watson, Alvin M.,	Portland
Webb, Arnold Stedman,	Portland
Welch, James Richard,	Bangor
Wheeler, Allen Francis,	Brunswick
Whittier, Ralph,	Orono
Wight, James Herman,	Naples
Wilkins, Harry Fred,	Monson
Williams, Thomas Herbert,	Topsham
Wyman, Moses Kelley,	Vassalboro

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## \* \* THE SPY.

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### BATTLE OF MANILA.

Soon after the battle of Manila, THE CADET requested of N. E. Goodridge, ex-'96, an account of it.

U. S. S. RALEIGH, }  
MANILA, July 4, 1898. }

THE CADET:—Leaving Mirs Bay on the evening of April 27 we steamed with the fleet consisting of the Flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord, Petrel, Revenue Cutter McCulloch, and two ships bought by our government to carry coal, ammunition and provisions. We steamed in the direction of Manila, and though we knew it meant war and probably death to many of us, there was not a murmur of discontent.

In the evening of April 30th the plan of action as arranged by our courageous commodore (Dewey) was read to the crew and was greeted with three rousing cheers, though it seemed at the time certain destruction to our small but magnificent fleet.

The plan of action was as follows: We were to show no lights and try to

pass two forts guarding the approach to the bay. These forts were said to contain a number of modern guns and mortars, besides mines and torpedoes sunk in the channel.

Despite all this, when the signal on the flagship went up to prepare for action, the men went to their stations in a way which showed that courage was not wanting within them. We had about one hour's steaming in silence, or it should have been, but the boys of the Raleigh are not made of that kind of stuff. In the engine rooms all was running as usual, but in the magazines there was nothing for a time to occupy the minds of the boys, so a violin and guitar were brought and time made light. All this was suddenly stopped at 12.15 by the boom of a heavy gun on our starboard side, the shot passing close by the Raleigh's stern and being immediately answered by one of her 5-inch guns, then by two more from the Boston's 8-inch. The forts spoke no more, so we sped on up the bay.

It is about twenty miles from the forts to the city of Manila, and now we were past the forts there was nothing for us to do but wait for daylight. We stole very slowly up the bay and about 4.45 we sighted the Spanish fleet of eleven ships right ahead all ready for business. At about 5.30 they opened fire on our flagship which answered with a full broadside, and this was followed by another from the Baltimore and so on through the fleet. For two hours the battle raged as only battle can, shells bursting and shrieking on all sides, but none seemed to hit our ships. A little before eight o'clock we drew off to let our guns cool and get some breakfast. We had now destroyed

the whole of the Spanish fleet which were burning and sinking on all sides. The water is not very deep around their navy yard so the decks of the larger ships still remained above water.

After breakfast we made another attack, this time on the forts of the harbor. It did not take us very long to do them up this time though the Spaniards put up a hot fight. Their gunners were too much excited to take good aim and very few shots hit our ships. One shot passed through a life boat on the Raleigh. One or two hit the Baltimore and one the Boston, all doing very little harm. The Spanish loss that day was about three hundred killed and four hundred wounded. Our fleet had but six slightly wounded, the worst losing three fingers. It seems almost miraculous that our loss was no more.

We now placed the harbor under blockade and have so kept it since, and have captured several small ships and one gunboat which makes a fine vessel for patrolling the harbor.

The U. S. S. Charleston arrived with her fleet of troopships on June 30th, the City of Pekin, Australia and Sydney being the ships chartered for the first expedition. They brought three thousand men and now I suppose some action will be taken concerning the capture of Manila, for as yet we have not taken it because we have no men to guard it if it were taken.

I can hardly imagine the feeling that must have existed among the Spaniards when they saw this second fleet of Yankee ships coming in. No doubt they were reminded of May 1st when they had a smell of Yankee powder.

N. E. GOODRIDGE,  
U. S. S. Raleigh.

A commission as 2d lieutenant in the regular army and an assignment to the 12th Infantry came to Dana T. Merrill at his home in Auburn on September 24. Lieut. Merrill went to Chickamauga last May with Co. H of the 1st Maine Regiment. He enlisted as a private but was detailed as quartermaster, commissary and ordnance clerk to Lieut. M. A. Rice while in camp. He received his appointment for examination while at Chickamauga, and reported at New York Aug. 17, where he passed a very creditable examination. Lieut. Merrill was born in East Auburn in 1876 and educated in the Auburn public schools, graduating from the Edward Little High school in the class of '94. He entered the University in the fall and received his diploma at Chickamauga along with the other University Seniors who enlisted for the war. During his college days Lieut. Merrill took a prominent interest in athletic affairs, serving on the athletic council and as treasurer of the general association. He stood high in the military department and was second lieutenant and military secretary in the Coburn Cadets. He has now been ordered to report to Jefferson Barracks where the 12th Infantry has been ordered. Lieut. Merrill's many friends will be pleased to hear of his good luck in receiving a commission and being assigned to so good a regiment as the 12th.

—Bangor Commercial.

The Chicago University has the largest proportion of female students of any of the great universities of the country. The total number of students in attendance last term was 1,156, of whom 459 were women.

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## THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE U. of M. Law School opened October 5th in the Exchange Building, Bangor, where excellent quarters have been fitted up. This is the beginning of this new department of the University, and under its efficient dean, George E. Gardner, the Law School will undoubtedly fill a needed want in the State. There has been no law school this side of Boston.

Professor George E. Gardner is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1885. He has been engaged in successful practice but prefers teaching, having taught classics in the Worcester High school, and more recently has been in charge of the law department of the University of Illinois. He is the author of several books among which is one entitled "A Review in Law and Equity." He has also contributed to the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law."

The rooms in the Exchange Building include offices, lecture room, library and reading room. The methods to be employed in the school are latest and most approved. The case system, or the study of actual cases, is considered better than mere text book and lecture methods and will be employed. The dean and instructor will devote their entire time to the school.

The following lecturers will assist in the instruction:

Lectures will be delivered once a week by Gen. Charles Hamlin on Bankruptcy, and possibly on The Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts;

Judge Wiswell will deliver, some time during the winter, a course on Evidence; Judge Emery will deliver a course in the spring on Roman Law, and Prof. Rogers of the University will lecture once a week during the fall on The History of Law, and twice a week during the winter on Constitutional Law. L. C. Southard of the Suffolk, Mass., bar, a graduate of U. of M., will probably lecture on Medico-Legal Relations. At the request of the trustees five representative lawyers will act as an advisory board of control. These are ex-Gov. Henry B. Cleaves of Portland, Judge A. P. Wiswell and Judge W. H. Fogler, of the Supreme Court, Gen. Chas. Hamlin, reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court, and Hon. Herbert M. Heath of Augusta.

There will be two classes. Those beginning the study of law will constitute the junior class, and those who have previously studied law sufficiently will form the senior class. About thirty have already registered and the prospects of the school are bright.

There will be fourteen hours a week of regular class-room work, with a mock court every Friday afternoon, beginning Nov. 4, in which will be tried cases taken from the records of the supreme court, with members of the Penobscot bar as judges and students as counsel and jurymen. These trials will give the students valuable practical experience in arguing questions of law and fact. The trial will occupy the time from 2.30 to 4.30.



## ORATION.

**I**T is always with singular felicity that a nation well-founded and prosperous looks back upon the characters and deeds of its founders, and whether they were industrious, energetic and peace-loving ancestors or nomadic robbers, the passage of time gives to them in the partial eyes of their descendants a repute and glory inferior only to that of their religious deities. Their deeds are praised, their characters extolled; the longer the time which has elapsed the more enthusiastic and exaggerated are the terms in which they are eulogized. Conversely, the younger the country the clearer and more unbiased are the opinions of its citizens respecting their forefathers.

To us as citizens of the youngest, the most prosperous and most progressive of nations, upon which rests the responsibility of bringing forth a new and higher civilization, it is peculiarly interesting to turn back and examine into the history of our founders. So recent is the age in which they lived and struggled that their every action can be viewed as it was and as it was meant to be. No halo of tradition and legend surrounds them. They stand naked in the light of history—the light of truth.

Gloomy and forbidding as is the picture at first glance, a close examination reveals its hidden beauties. As the mountain standing enveloped in the chill gray mist of early morning, huge, rough and indistinct, seems a dark, terrible, repellant monster, when subjected to the light of the warm, inquisitive sunbeams,

blooms into a glory of wooded heights and flowered recesses, of shifting lights and shadows, a thing of eternal beauty and inspiration, so our ancestors as they flocked to this new world in bitterness of spirit at their religious oppressions, bringing with them only the bare necessities of life, would hardly seem prophetic of anything which their descendants would deem worthy of care or imitation.

Yet they have bequeathed to us a land so fertile, so profuse in natural resources, that almost every known industry can be carried on within its borders; so extensive that immense rivers navigated by great vessels find sources in the regions of eternal snow and deltas in the land of tropical warmth, without once leaving our boundaries. This is an heirloom of which we are proud and justly proud, yet beyond and above it all we have inherited qualities which are and have been our source of greatest strength and which need incalculably our care and veneration in order that they may be preserved to us and to our children.

Those hardy, self-reliant men contained within themselves those germs of character which, nurtured by the stern nurse Necessity, strengthened by conflict with calamity, and watered by the blood of innocent women and children, have blossomed forth to establish a great and free nation. We see them toiling and starving day in and day out. Upon one side the interminable forest, inhabited by wild, fierce beasts and wilder and more savage men. From the very

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thought of this their souls recoil in unutterable terror; where it ends or whence it leads they know not; upon the other side the bleak, gray sea, an almost limitless expanse of sighing lonesomeness, beyond which they know lie friends and comforts,—all for them if they will but be false to conscience.

What an heirloom is that rugged independence which bids them stay and struggle and die, yet never think of compromising their belief. What splendid loyalty they show when in spite of the insulting rebuffs and insane persecutions which have driven them from the mother country, they yet glory in fighting her battles, driving back from their colonial borders the hungry, rapacious hordes of Britain's deadly foe. What calm conservatism, when, though still fighting the battles of the mother country, they continued loyal while enduring taxation and insult, waiting, waiting, waiting for the time when they could strike and be sure they were right.

Loyalty and devotion, conservatism and independence, tempered and strengthened by years of trials,—these are the priceless heirlooms which they have left us, and these, too, we must consider more precious than land or homes; aye, than life itself. It is the preservation of these thus far that has made us what we are and will make for us that future for which we are responsible. Have we cared for them properly?

In this great nation, as in every nation, there are some of those discontented ones, who, jealous, selfish and destructively inclined toward every institution or law however liberal which tends to restrict them in the gratification of their desires, are continually reviling the government

and prophesying its downfall in every crisis. It is this class that gives our foreign critics the ground for their sarcastic assertions that we have lost those valuable heritages, that our patriotism has been swallowed by our party spirit.

But what does history show? Does the wise, humane moderation of the victors in our great Civil War disclose any diminution of that broad spirit of independence and liberality which our forefathers embodied in that wisest and grandest of all governmental constitutions?

What lessons can we learn from that spectacle of 1876 when the great American people was evenly divided, each party firmly believing that its candidate was justly entitled to the presidency and neither willing to give way one inch. Foreign critics now cried exultantly, "Another civil war." But there was no war. A thoroughly aroused people cheerfully left the dispute in the hands of a small board of arbitrators, the losing party acquiescing in the result with scarcely a threat. Did that show a lack of loyalty to our institutions?

When President Cleveland was informed by the British Premier, after long and useless delays, that England would not arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute, he answered, "The United States will enforce arbitration." War was threatened. Instantly the President found behind him a people, which however divided upon questions of internal policy, now as one man faced the outside danger. A Congress which had been bitterly opposed to him heretofore now stood ready to back him unanimously and vigorously in this hour of national peril. The country rang with patriotic speeches from statesmen of all parties and

nothing but the prompt withdrawal of Salisbury's bold statement had power to calm the tumultuous enthusiasms. Did that show party spirit or patriotism?

Again, more recently, when the American people were thoroughly and righteously angered by the inhumanities of the Spanish in Cuba and freely sympathizing with the Cubans in their glorious struggle, the grand battleship Maine, together with over two hundred and fifty men, was blown up in the Spanish port of Havana. It was known that the ship had been threatened and every evidence pointed to treachery. In the face of this terrible aggravation it would seem impossible that the people could be restrained. At the most crucial and exciting moment the captain of the ill-fated vessel, he who above all others would be expected to cry aloud for immediate vengeance, showed a splendid attribute of American citizenship. Inside of forty minutes after the explosion, with the harrowing cries of the wounded and the bubbling groans of the drowning still sounding in his ears, he penned that wonderfully discreet, judicious message: "Let the American people withhold their judgment until the facts are known." And the people followed his advice, waiting patiently and for months to be sure they were in the right before taking action. It was necessary to be prepared for war. Upon the floors of Congress, Democrats vied with Republicans in expressions of patriotism and loyalty.

An old confederate general was first to move that the House appropriate \$50,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President and used as he might see fit in preparing the country's defences. From the beginning to the end of that long roll-call of nearly four hundred names, not one man voted against the appropriation of this immense sum.

With such examples before us can we fail to believe that our priceless heritages are yet safe?

Before us lies the great future. Back of us history has disconsolately recorded the ignoble failures of many great and powerful nations, yet not in all the ages of the past has nation had the glorious opportunities that we now have to advance the cause of civilization, to raise the character of governments and to give every man an equality of justice. The world stands watching us, ready to criticise if we fail our high duty, yet hoping against hope that we shall be able to fulfill our great destiny. Let us see to it that we do not fail. Let us sacredly cherish those rich inheritances. If we do this, the waves of hatred and bigotry, of tyrannical oppression and jealousy may roll and surge and beat in vain against the rocks of human freedom.

When on the final day the roll of the nations is called, it will be headed by that nation which stood steadfast and undaunted for the universal brotherhood of man—our country, America!

*Charles A. Pearce, '98.*



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## THE NIBELUNGEN LAY.

ABOUT the middle of the eighteenth century, great interest in the study of antiquarian literature became manifest among scholars and literary students, particularly in Germany.

While carrying on research, Bodmer, an aged scholar, found in a library in South Germany, a manuscript of great age and unusual length. When this manuscript came to be deciphered it was found to be a copy of an ancient epic poem which had been lost and forgotten for nearly three centuries. The discoverer took possession of the prize and aroused the interest of the literary world by the announcement of the finding of one of the productions of earliest German literature, which surpassed in literary excellence any before known. The publication of the poem was followed by investigations into its history, but up to the present time these have not been satisfactorily completed.

In the years following Bodmer's discovery other monastic libraries were searched with the result that other manuscript copies of the same poem were found—one, known as the Lassburg manuscript, giving the name by which the poem has since been called, for at the end were found the words, "Here endeth the Nibelungenlied." This lay has been called an epic of the people, for more than anything else in the literature of the human race it exhibits a growth rather than the definite production of any one time. Critics have fixed the date of the end of this growth near the beginning of the thirteenth century,

but no data give a clue to the author or tell by whom the various incidents were put into coherent form. At present it is thought that the legends of the lay may have been sung and recounted through many years by the Minnesingers and then collected and made into connected narrative by some minstrel or monk.

Bayard Taylor says: "The more carefully we study the 'Nibelungenlied' and its history, the more we are impressed by its exceptional character. Unnoticed in the records of the ages; ignored, perhaps contemptuously disparaged by the minstrelsy of the courts; kept alive only through the inherited fondness of the masses for their old traditions, it has been almost miraculously preserved to us, to be now appreciated as the only great original creation of the youth of the German race."

For the most part the poem is a monument of the nation's history, depicting the customs and passions of a people stirred by the religious and martial excitement of the Crusades, and telling of the glories and conquests of actual and mythical heroes. In fact there are traces of ancient mythology with various incidents of the earliest prose Edda of the Scandinavians, together with characters from the history of the "Völkerwanderung," or Migration of the Races, which dates back as far as the latter part of the fourth century, when the Huns began their wanderings westward.

The poem is remarkable for the simplicity of its language and its fullness of action. Carlyle says: "The



unknown writer of Nibelung, though no Shakespeare, must have had a deep poetic soul. His poem, unlike so many old and new pretenders to the name, has a basis and organic structure, a beginning, middle and end; there is one great principle set forth, around which all its multifarious parts combine in living union."

The opening stanza of the lay in a literal translation from the original reads:

"We find in ancient story, wonders many told,  
Of heroes great in glory, of spirit strong and bold,  
Of joyances and high tides, of weeping and of woe,  
Of strife of gallant fighters, mote ye now many wonders know."

The hero is Siegfried, whose prowess in arms, wondrous beauty and noble virtues make him shine with brilliant splendor among the gods and heroes of Teutonic mythology. Siegfried embodies the ideal of youthful and victorious heroism. By many learned scholars he is identified with Baldur, who, in the legends and myths of the Scandinavians, is the god of light and life, as Apollo was among the Greeks.

The heroines are Kriemhild, the fair, than whom no other woman in the world is more beautiful, who is the sister of the rulers of Burgundy and the star of the Burgundian court; and Brunhild the dark, the young queen of Issland, possessed of wonderful beauty and incomparable strength.

It is impracticable to recount briefly the story enacted by these personages and the subordinate characters of the poem, every part of which is filled to the utmost with action and enriched with interesting details. The great beauty of description which is a prominent characteristic of the com-

position may be seen from an extract which tells of the meeting of Kriemhild and Siegfried after the hero has defeated the Danes and Saxons:

"The lovely one came forward as doth the morning red from troubled clouds. Much care fled from him who had long borne her in his heart, when she stood before him in her beauty. There glittered upon her garments full many precious stones; her lovely face was illumined with a rosy glow and every man who beheld her must needs confess that he had never seen aught so fair."

As the shining full moon floats before the stars, shedding its liquid radiance over the clouds, so beautiful Kriemhild stood first and most glorious among the dames and damsels. The lofty chamberlains and puissant knights pressed forward to gain sight of the peerless maiden. As for bold Siegfried he was both sorrowful and glad. "Howe'er thought I of wooing thee?" he queried within himself. "That was a vain dream of mine, yet must I forever be a stranger, I were better dead." With these thoughts he grew pale and red by turns, and as he stood thus engrossed the lovely child of Siegelind seemed as if painted on parchment clear and fair by some good master's hand.

"To the hero who hath so nobly aided us in our need, dear brother Gunther," spake Lord Gernot to the king, "is due the highest mark of honor we can give. Let the brave Siegfried be presented to our sister who has never yet saluted man, for he merits all the cheer her salutation may afford." The king's friends then advancing summoned the warrior to repair to the court, at which the gentle-hearted hero was filled with boundless joy. Fair Kriemhild

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beheld him, bold and proud, and she blushed deeply as she softly murmured, "Be welcome here, Sir Siegfried, most noble knight and good."

The delightful quaintness and artlessness of this extract is contrasted strongly with other passages in which human passion, love and hate, are mingled in a wild, fierce and fateful story of jealous hatred and terrible slaughter.

The richness of incident and fullness of action in the legends recounted by the poem have become, within a comparatively few years, of great value in an artistic sense. The tales told in the earlier myths and sagas of the Scandinavians, together with the "Nibelungenlied" have been utilized by Richard Wagner in the production of his matchless operas composing the so-called "Ring of the Nibelung."

This ancient and remarkable epic has invited the attention of many of the world's most famous literary students. Its great worth as a monument of the literature of our race, together with the impulses which it has given to poetry and art of later date,

is coming daily to be more and more appreciated. Of the unknown man whose genius has given us this wonderful production Carlyle writes: "His great strength was an unconscious, instinctive strength, wherein truly lies his highest merit. The whole spirit of chivalry, of love and heroic valor must have lived in him and inspired him. Everywhere he shows a noble sensibility; the sad accents of parting friends, the lamentings of women, the high daring of men; all that is worthy and lovely prolongs itself in melodious echoes through his heart. A true old singer, and taught by Nature herself! What good were it that four or five letters composing his name could be printed and pronounced with absolute certainty? All that is mortal in him is gone utterly: of his life and his environment, as of the bodily tabernacle he dwelt in, the very ashes remain not: like a fair, heavenly apparition, which indeed he was, he has melted into air, and only the voice he uttered in virtue of its inspired gift, yet lives and will live."

*Reginald Lovejoy Fernald, '99.*



The young women at the University of Nebraska have given a minstrel show for the benefit of the baseball team, and are now planning a girls' field day for the benefit of the cinder track. A local clergyman on the Sunday following the minstrel show preached a sermon against State universities, using as his arguments the boat race, the college yell and football, his climax being the performance by the girls already referred to.

Little Willie was a freshman,  
Green as grass and greener, too;  
Not a thing in all creation,  
Ever had so green a hue.

One day while out exercising,  
Through a field he chanced to pass,  
And a brindle cow devoured him,  
Thinking he was only grass.

Little Willie is in heaven,  
Vacant are two places now,  
In the class there is no Willie,  
In the field there is no cow.



## YE ALUMNI.

'73.

Fred William Holt is a civil engineer at St. George, N. B.

'75.

Minott Wheelwright Sewall, of Roselle, N. Y., is engaged as superintendent of the engineering department of Babcock & Wilcox Co., 29 Cortlandt St., New York.

'76.

Fred Milton Bisbee has been engaged as superintendent of tracks, bridges and buildings, St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. His address is Springfield, Mo.

'79.

Wilbur Fiske Decker will be found at the Phoenix Building, Minneapolis, Minn. He is vice president of the St. Anthony Falls Bank.

The Hon. William T. Haines, of Waterville, attorney-general of the State, will be a candidate for re-election to that position, and will have no opposition, as it is customary to give the second term to each incumbent of that office. Two years ago, it will be remembered, there was a very warm contest between Mr. Haines and the Hon. George M. Seiders of Portland.

'80.

Albert Hinckley Brown is at present treasurer and secretary of the Oldtown Woolen Co.

'81.

George Washington Sturtevant, Jr. is with the Sturtevant & Todd Consulting Engineers, 908 Fisher Building, New York.

'82.

Thomas Walter Hine is acting vice president of the Maricopa Loan and Trust Co. of Phoenix, Ariz.

'83.

Jonathan Vernet Cilley is constructing engineer of the S. A., Buenos Ayres, Western R. R. at Brogado, Prov. of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

'84.

E. F. Ladd has recently edited a manual of quantitative chemical analysis, which is intended for the use of beginners in quantitative analysis. Mr. Ladd is president of the Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. He was in Maine during the summer, making a short visit at his old home in Stark.

Clarence Sumner Lunt, former editor of the *Bangor Commercial*, is at present in Rochester, N. Y.

'86.

Elmer Lenfest, Snohomish, Wash., is the U. S. Dep. mineral surveyor.

'88.

Rev. John R. Boardman was installed as pastor of the South Congregational Church at Hallowell, Sept. 22, 1898. His many friends wish him much success in his work in the ministry.

Charles D. Blanchard has left Oldtown for New York, having accepted a position with the International Paper Co.

'90.

S. H. T. Hayes is at the Walker Gordon Laboratory, 421 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.



Nathan Clifford Grover has been advanced to professor of civil engineering, U. of M.

'91.

George Edward Thompson is a law student in Boston. His address is 291 Columbus Avenue.

Edmund Clark has been on duty as quartermaster in the Signal Service at the coast signal station at Montauk Point, Long Island.

'92.

Arthur Curtis Grover, now city engineer of Rutland, Vt., is improving greatly after a serious attack of typhoid fever.

'93.

Walter Wilson Crosby is resident engineer Mass. Highway Commission. His address is 4 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Ex-'93.

Walter Cooper and Miss Arlina Page Simmons were married in Belfast, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

'94.

Wallace Hight Jose spent the summer in the law office of Patten & Lombard, Bangor.

E. H. Cowan is with the Boston Terminal Company, which is building a new station in Boston.

G. W. Rumball has sold out his interest in his tool works to his partner, John Ricker, and has started in manufacturing electrical goods as the Hub Electric and Telephone Co.

Herbert Murry endeavored to enlist in the 7th Calif. Vols. but could not pass the eyesight test and so was obliged to give up seeing Manila. He is now with the Golden Crown mine, Bolinas, Calif.

The class of '94 circulates a letter among its members, which letter is

affectionately called "the Pony." It takes between four and six months on the average for it to make the round and it has been on the trail ever since the class graduated.

Hall is at the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., which place is rushed with government work on shells for the various types of ordnance.

'95.

LeRoy Rowell Folsom is principal of Norridgewock High School.

'97.

Allen Rogers has been retained for another year as assistant in chemistry.

Lieut. Charles H. Farnham, of Beverly, Mass., a member of the Eighth Mass. regiment, is visiting friends in Orono. He is very thin, having recently recovered from malarial fever contracted in Chickamauga.

B. F. Porter and J. W. H. Porter have entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

W. T. Brastow was one of the three U. M. graduates to be appointed as 2nd lieutenant in the regular army by President McKinley. Since being graduated he has been engaged as assistant in physics in the University.

Ex-'97.

Miss Nellie J. Walker of Rockland and Tyler M. Bird, until recently of Belfast, were married Wednesday evening, Sept. 7, by Rev. Thomas Stratton. Mr. Bird is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Bird of Belfast and is in the employ of the Rockland & Vinalhaven Telephone Co. and a young man with many friends here as well as in Belfast. Mrs. Bird is the daughter of Elisha C. Walker, a present member of the common council and candidate for representative to legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Bird will reside



at the corner of Pacific and South streets.

'98.

Bertrand R. Johnson and Samuel C. Dillingham, both members of the 1st Maine, have been visiting friends at the college. They both showed that they had not escaped severe sickness.

Corp. Horace L. White has recently left the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, where he has been sick with typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

Chas. J. Sawyer is with the Orono Pulp and Paper Co.

Mr. Charles A. Pearce of Fort Fairfield, eldest son of Joseph Pearce, an enterprising meat and grocery dealer, has accepted a position with the well known firm William G. Bell & Co., wholesale dealers in groceries and market fixtures, Boston. He will probably be assigned to the spice department. Mr. Pearce graduated in June from the University of Maine with honors.



AS soon as the term opened this fall those most interested in athletics naturally began to look around and make inquiries in regard to the athletic material in the entering class. At the beginning of each school year we always hear of some new men who pretend to be "stars" in their special line of athletics, but it is too often the case that these men fail to materialize. However, judging from general principles, it is the prevailing opinion in college that 1902 will be a good athletic class. We hope they will not disappoint us. At the "peanut game" it was evident they had some good base ball material and they defeated the Sophomores by a score of 12 to 3.

We began the foot ball season under adverse circumstances, having only four of our last year's team on which to build a new one. There are, however, many new men out who would make good players if they had sufficient experience. Our coach, Mr. Coombs, who played on the Brown team for several years, is

doing all in his power to put the team in good shape and if the players work as hard for the interest of the team as he does we ought to win. In Capt. Bird we have a good leader and one who will work harder than any other man on the team.

The line up of the team is not at present known, but among the promising new candidates are Perkins, 1900; Hatch, 1900; Clark, 1900; Grover, '99; G. H. Davis, '01; Clark, '01; Davis, '02; Caswell, '99, and Barrows, '02. Anything more that can be written of the team now would be of little interest to the readers of THE CADET, for before this reaches you we shall have played our first game and you will know the result. Not until then can any line be drawn on the team.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

- Oct. 8—U. of M. vs. Bates at Orono.
- Oct. 12—U. of M. vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick.
- Oct. 15—U. of M. vs. Bates at Lewiston.
- Oct. 29—U. of M. vs. Colby at Waterville.
- Nov. 19—U. of M. vs. Tufts at Bangor.

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## RESOLUTIONS

*On the death of Eugene A. Hackett and Arthur B. Morse, who gave their lives for their country.*

*Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call unto Himself our beloved friends and classmates, Eugene A. Hackett and Arthur B. Morse, be it therefore*

*Resolved, That we, the class of 1901, University of Maine, have lost two true, loyal and energetic classmates.*

*Resolved, That we do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends in this, their deep affliction, commending them to the love of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.*

*Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our departed classmates, and that a copy be published in THE CADET.*

LEROY H. HARVEY, EDMUND I. DAVIS, WILBERT A. LIBBY, MAURICE B. MERRILL, FRED L. MARTIN,	} Committee.
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*On the death of Roland S. Scribner, who died in the Maine General Hospital at Portland, Me., after his return from Chickamauga Camp.*

*Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called to Himself our friend and former classmate, Roland S. Scribner, be it*

*Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family and friends our deepest sympathy in this their hour of sadness, commending them to the love of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well. Be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our departed classmates and also that a copy be published in the college paper.*

HOWARD A. HATCH, PHILIP R. GOODWIN, FRANK M. ROLLINS.
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*On the death of Charles C. Scott.*

*Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us our beloved friend and classmate, Charles Curtis Scott, be it therefore*

*Resolved, That we, the class of '99, University of Maine, have lost a beloved classmate, a true and faithful student, and a patriotic servant of his country.*

*Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends in their time of affliction.*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased classmate, and that a copy be published in THE CADET.*

R. L. FERNALD, C. W. CROCKETT, H. H. OSWALD, J. W. BROWN, A. E. BOYNTON,	} Committee.
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# Orono On China.

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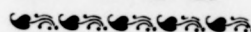
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