

Spring 3-14-1899

The Cadet March 1899

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XIII.

MARCH, 1899.

No. 5.

THE CADET.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

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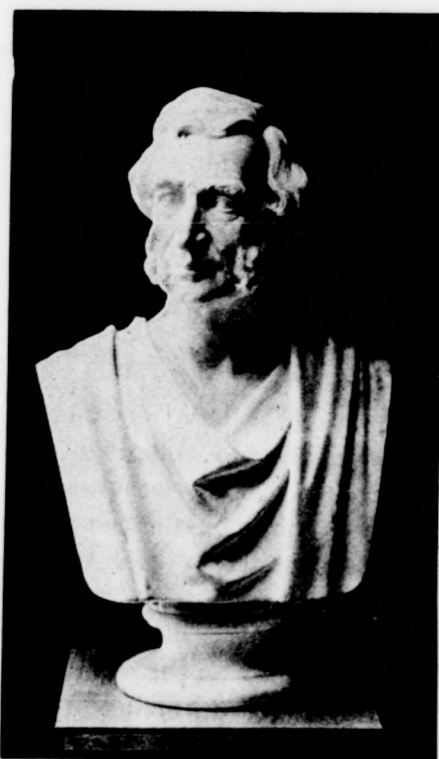
WALTER J. MORRILL, '99.

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AS a State University we recognize the great service done us by the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. The congressional career of Senator Morrill, covering a period of forty-three years, has been longer than that of any other man in our history, and his influence was of inestimable value to the very close of his eminently useful life. The restraining influence of the "Father of the Senate" upon hasty and radical legislation has endeared him to the best elements of the country. The close attention and great respect accorded him by senators of both parties, whenever he expressed his position on important issues, is a high tribute to his worth. In the finances of the country he has taken a prominent part for many years, always upholding the safest methods and actively opposing all plans that might impair the national credit.

In another department of public affairs Mr. Morrill has left as the result of his labors the system of state colleges and universities. Through his instigation and untiring efforts Congress saved from the grasp of railroads and speculators large tracts of government land, and applied the resulting revenues to this class of public institutions. He has championed their cause for many years, until, in fact, they have been able to demonstrate their own usefulness and conquered opposition.

Mr. Morrill was not an orator, yet with sound reasoning, enforced by an unblemished character, he was conspicuously an influential man. He was a representative of the best type of American statesmanship, impartial, governed by the dictates of his own reasoning, deliberate and wisely conservative. No scandal, private or political, ever tarnished his name. We, as students in these institutions which he was largely instrumental in founding, must feel that gratitude which would make it a pleasure to contribute, in connection with other state college students, to a fitting tribute to the memory of this benefactor. From recent exchanges with *THE CADET* it seems that some such move may be made by the students of these institutions.

* * *

It is well to have an auspicious beginning in the development of our athletic teams. A fair number of candidates have commenced training, and we are confident that brain and brawn will win credit for us this spring. Much will depend upon the earnestness and faithfulness of the men training, and much will depend upon the coaching. The enthusiasm and hearty financial support of all are other essential factors for success. Approbation is a lever which will accomplish a great deal when judiciously applied, and a good way to apply it is to witness as much of the training as we can.

* * *

THE best of latent athletic material is going to waste here in college, because students naturally qualified to meet with success in various branches of athletics do not realize their fitness for it. The time and labor expended in determining their fitness or incapability will be well rewarded

in health and bodily developments. The man who makes the utmost of his college course is the one who studies hard, plays hard, and cultivates that college spirit and enthusiasm which will lead him to enter heartily into enterprises which will win advantage to himself, to his college, and to his fellow students. At least, he should support such enterprises with money and active interest.

* * *

THE college man without college spirit to the extent of sacrificing somewhat, if need be, is a man for which we have no use. He is a drone in the hive, and deserves the contempt of his fellows. His object is to take all he can get and give nothing in return. He boasts of athletic victories in which he has not participated either with his skill or money. He borrows a companion's college magazine, because he can benefit by it without cost to himself, forgetting that if all possessed his spirit its publication would be impossible. He hears the musical clubs in rehearsal, and stays away from the concert. He says the athletic assessments are excessive; he voted for it however, and does not sign even for a part of the amount. You will find him criticising everybody and every organization. For personal expenditures he has money enough; for the support of anything else he has none. The college is not benefited much by him, he receives but little benefit from the college. His habitat is not confined to any particular college, and, luckily, his species is comparatively rare.

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WE appreciate any efforts by the subscribers to assist in securing notes of interest concerning the alumni.

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SHOULD WE TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES?

IN no case has the truth of the old saying "There are always two sides to a question," been better exemplified than in the discussion of the advisability of keeping the Philippines. Up to the present time, the strongest arguments on either side seem to be easily met by opposing truths equally strong and the debate goes on, in newspaper and auditorium, calling forth the brightest thoughts of the brightest men, but never a satisfactory solution. Thus it is, that this question, about which so much has been written and spoken in the last few months, still demands the strictest attention from the American people.

The mistake has been made, by the masses, of looking at this question of the retention of the Philippines as entirely a political issue. We hear altogether too much about the necessity of keeping the islands as a source of revenue and as a market for our products. The commercial considerations have nothing whatever to do with our right to this territory. Whatever right we have to take these islands from Spain is a moral right, and if we, as a Christian nation, are to live up to the standard of our fathers, we must decide this question from the standpoint of duty and justice, without regard to the advantages we are to reap after their acquisition.

That such a statement is open to argument, there can be no question.

On every hand we hear it asserted that the islands are rightfully ours, if not by right of conquest, then as part payment of the debt the war forced upon us. Not a day passes that we do not read some article or

hear some discussion upon this phase of the question; yet it seems no nearer solution now than it did three months ago. So, for the sake of a more extended view of the question, let us pass over the commercial and political discussion of the matter and consider for a short time the question of our moral right to the Philippines, a question which appears to me to outweigh all others.

We hear a great deal lately about expansion, the new policy which our administration seems to favor. What is meant by expansion? To the majority of people, it seems to mean the simple addition of so many square miles of territory to the United States; but to the deepest thinkers it means more than this, it means a broadening of the American mind, a reaching out into new fields of work and thought. As the highest ideal of manhood is attained in unselfish labor for the uplifting of mankind from darkness and sin, so, to these thoughtful men, it seems as if the ideal nation would be one unselfishly striving to uplift and improve downtrodden nations and to teach them the joy of intellectual light and liberty. The policy of expansion is not a new one by any means, it has been a characteristic of this nation from the earliest times. It was expansion of thought which led our ancestors to try their fortunes in a new world. It was expansion of thought which led our fathers to throw off the yoke of tyranny, and found this nation upon principles far in advance of their time. It was expansion of thought which led us to free the slaves and give to them the rights of citizenship.

It is expansion of thought also that is trying to lead us to take these new territories, not because of their commercial importance, but because we see in their acquisition a grand opportunity to advance the cause of freedom and Christianity.

Now, is this nation going to rise to this great opportunity and uphold the glorious example of their fathers, or is it, in the fear that some harm may come to itself, to let it pass and apply itself again to self advancement?

We will hear it said that should the United States take the Philippines it would not be from any motive of morality, but entirely for political and commercial reasons. This may be true. I do not claim that the direct agents, whose influence and opinions will determine whether we shall or shall not take this territory, are in a position to note the moral phase of the question. But I do assert that indirectly it will have a powerful influence. We can see how, in the early years of the Civil War, the moral support of the clergy was an encouragement to the administration and a powerful aid in furthering the cause of freedom. If to-day, the whole strength of the American clergy should be massed in opposition to this great move, it would be difficult to realize what a change would take place in the sentiment throughout the country, and you would see the influence of this great body of thoughtful men performing wonders with the politicians at Washington.

But the clergy are not opposed, because they see this great opportunity which the God of nations has given us to work out a glorious history. They see the influence of our free institutions raising these benighted people to a higher civiliza-

tion. They see the consecrated servants of Christ winning the hearts of these people by the power of example, teaching them how to work, how to live, and inspiring them with new systems of thought and development.

We will hear it said also that to take these islands will involve too great a sacrifice. When our fathers struck for independence in 1776, did they stop to count the sacrifice they were making? No! In every event of our history where the hand of justice has been raised against tyranny and wrong, we see the spirit that cares nothing for sacrifice, that acts from conviction without thought of self. It is this spirit of self-sacrifice that has made us what we are. Now are we to so far forget the glorious example of our fathers as to look back and count the cost and say, "It is too great a sacrifice?"

Ought we to keep the Philippines? If we are to gain from them only a subject for political controversy and another market for our products, I should say, "No, a thousand times no." But let us not be so pessimistic as to expect such things from our fellow countrymen. The spirit of our forefathers is not dead, the last year has proven that, and the moment that the Philippines become ours, we will see a vast army from our churches, our mission societies, from all sources of Christian truth, starting out in the strength of their faith, encouraged by the example of their fathers, to do their share in this great work. No nation can do this work better than ours, no other nation has yet had the opportunity. We have it within our power to place our nation in the front rank as the guardian of weaker humanity. No true American will let so great an opportunity pass.

—F. H. B., 1901.

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THE INADEQUACY OF AMERICAN MILITARY TRAINING.

It is truer now than ever before that war is a science. In view of the results of the late Spanish-American conflict, we are ready to accept war as an independent profession. In an age so remarkable as the present for the variety of its industries, it becomes more and more evident that the abilities of a single individual are insufficient to master thoroughly more than one branch of knowledge. To excel in any profession in this civilized age, it is necessary to concentrate energy and attention. Every trade has its growing mass of scientific knowledge which must be not only assimilated but applied before new fields can be explored. The time was when courage and obedience were the sole qualities necessary to the common soldier. Only the leaders knew war as a science.

The spirit of the age has changed this. Slowly at first, but later with a rush, the principles of science have invaded every detail of the art of war. If it ever was so, it is certainly now not the art of luck and courage ruled by genius, but the art of method, and of individual responsibility and development. All history shows this. Success in war on a large scale has always been won by the nation which had the best scientific organization of the art. Alexander made himself master of the world because he had made the Macedonian phalanx the most perfect specimen of martial organization. Napoleon made himself the greatest of modern warriors, not simply because he was a great leader, but because he taught the art of war to every unit of his vast army.

In the memory of the present generation the French suffered defeat in the Franco-Prussian war, not on account of a lack of leaders or of courage, but because the Prussians possessed the most perfect military system the world has ever seen. In every case it was not genius leading a mob to miraculous achievement, but genius perfecting a system with infinite pains and operating it in accordance with the principles of its most effective application.

In ancient times disorganization was the rule; discipline and order an exception. Whenever the two came in conflict the result was never doubtful. Then the manner and details of war were simple; now they are complex. Close contact of opposing bodies made both strategy and tactics more simple. To-day, long range and power of rapid movement make both vastly more complicated.

It is difficult to set the date at which modern warfare begins. But we know that there have been more changes in the conditions of warfare during the last thirty years than during the whole three centuries previous to 1860. It is impossible to form a just comparison of the great military powers. Russia has had no war of importance since the Crimean, nor England since the time of Napoleon. Both occurred before the date assumed as the beginning of modern warfare. Our Civil War furnishes us no data for comparing our strength with that of the European powers. The Spanish-American war cannot be considered as waged against a great power. Whatever important results the late

conflict may achieve, it emphatically sets forth the inefficiency of our military training rather than the military strength of our nation. The only two powers which have, in the past thirty years, had an opportunity to display their military ability to the utmost extent, are Germany and France.

Previous to the Franco-Prussian War, France stood in the front rank of military powers, while Germany was rated no higher than fourth. All through the middle of the century, France had been content with the traditions of the Empire. Conceit, though it may not have weakened her, did not strengthen. Prussia was the first to clearly see the drift of military science under existing conditions. Consequently she quietly and patiently laid the foundation of a new system whose underlying principle was the study and practical organization of the forces of modern scientific progress. As a result, she established, in her conflict with France, a reputation which the whole world has been bound to respect. France, mortified by defeat, yet still ambitious to regain her fallen prestige, has, for the past quarter century, added to her military efficiency in every way that wealth and science would allow. Hence we look to France and Germany for the most perfect system.

France and Germany are both studied with military schools and colleges. In Germany especially, the training is not confined as in the United States to a four-year course, but it constitutes a prominent feature throughout the entire education. They pass from the Junior Cadet schools, such as Potsdam, to the great academy at Lichterfelde. For candidates from civil life there are schools almost innumerable. For the

engineers and artillery the noted school at Berlin. For the General Staff, there is the War College, also at Berlin. Finally, the General Staff is a school in itself. In France the schools are scarcely less numerous or less efficient. The chief characteristics of the training in both countries are the intimate connection between theory and practice and the care taken to provide for practical application and development. The one aim throughout the whole course is to master both theoretically and practically all those conditions the knowledge of which in warfare throws the balance of probability to the side which is thoroughly prepared. Every condition which the human mind can foresee, and every emergency for which ingenuity can provide is prepared for.

Let us now direct our attention to the military schools of our own country. A marked difference will at once be observed. Until a few years ago there was but one national military school for the army—the Military Academy at West Point. The Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and the Engineer School at Willet's Point are so insignificant that they are hardly known outside of army circles and are not worthy the name of national institutions. Such meagre advantages are totally inadequate to train all the officers necessary for an army sufficient to cope with the great powers of Europe. The candid thinker can arrive at but one logical conclusion, that our situation is alarming.

Our people seem to be jealous of a standing army of even moderate size. They deem it detrimental to republican institutions. Hence they expect more of our army than it is cap-

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able of performing. They appear to understand its functions to be only to serve in time of war as a nucleus for expansion into a working system of full size and power. In such a case the private must become a lieutenant, the lieutenant must become a colonel and the colonel must become a general, and all will have a responsibility upon them which they are neither qualified nor able to undertake. Suppose that we should suddenly become engaged in war with a country like Germany. Are the officers of our army as a body prepared for such an emergency? Look no further back than April, 1898, and observe the manner in which our country was prepared for the struggle. Had Spain been one of the stronger nations, aggressive action on the part of the United States would have been utterly impossible. As it was, every act was an example of inefficiency. Our troops died by hundreds through non-competence of officers.

If the United States pursues her old policy of maintaining only a small standing army, how can the military training be made more adequate? Let proper training be not only maintained but enforced by the States, and let this training be fostered and directed by the national government. Let schools not only of infantry but of cavalry and artillery as well, be conducted in such a manner that thorough and practical instruction

will be given. The national government has depended upon volunteer troops in her past wars. She must under the present policy do likewise in the future. Let the militia be officered by men of training and ability. When these results are attained the situation will be very different from that of the present. To-day nearly every State maintains military training, but in too many cases the students learn nothing or very little of camp life, and the practical side, the side which tells when war comes, has received no attention. Consequently the men who ought to be competent meet difficulties with which they are unable to deal successfully.

We have not yet reached the time when all differences between countries are settled by arbitration. Civilized nations have a growing respect and awe for modern engines of war. Safety lies only in power. The nation which is best prepared to defend her rights will be the last to suffer from the effects of war. In the rapidly increasing complexity of international relations it behooves the people of this beloved land of freedom, now more than ever before, to consider this great question which is of prime importance in maintaining the free institutions and in upholding the cause of human liberty of which she has shown herself to be the foremost champion.



THE FOURTH OF JULY, '98.

THE men had worked hard through the long night. Ankle deep in the sticky mud and water they had toiled, heaping up the breastworks which would protect them from the Spanish bullets on the morrow. Side by side they had labored patiently and uncomplainingly, with but few tools suitable for their purpose. Weakness from long fasting had overcome many, malaria held a deathly grip on a still larger number, yet the remnant of the regiment never faltered in their work. Brave men were these sons of Massachusetts who had been gathered together from the city and country. The lawyer loosened the sticky soil with his clasp knife for the farmer's son to throw out in his tin meat plate, and the business man rubbed elbows with the laborer as they worked. Their uniforms were soiled and stained, their faces haggard from privation and exposure, yet in grim silence they toiled and their shelter grew higher in front of them.

O'erhead the stars blazed out in splendor and the sky was filled with a golden glowing radiance. It was a tropical summer's night in all its beauty. Somewhere, over the dark shadows of the hills, lay Santiago and the open sea. Now and then great beams of light were reflected on the sky, the flashes of the searchlights from the American fleet. But between the American lines and the city lay untold dangers; ambushes, like the one the Rough Riders had found, to their sorrow, miles of barbed wire to be cut in the face of a deadly fire, the little squat block-houses on

the hills, that seemed to vomit death and destruction and, lastly, the shrill, high-keyed note of the Mauser bullet speeding toward our lines.

All this the boy thought as he leaned on his rifle and peered into the night. How strange it all was to him. All around him his comrades were busied with their task, strangely silent and morose. It wasn't such a long time since he had thrown down his books and taken up a gun with his company. Of course he had expected hardships, but the true horrors of war he had never dreamed of. Who could imagine so great a change in men as had taken place here? On muster-week no company was more jolly or full of life; their tents were the scenes of merriment and song, but now he heard no jest, not even a trifling word. It was a mighty struggle against death and he could almost hear the panting breath of the contestants. Just back of him was the little field hospital. Would he be one of the many to be taken there to-morrow when the bullets began to fly? Or perhaps he might be wrapped in his blanket ere the sun went down on the next day, and buried in this horrible land. He shuddered as he thought.

A voice sounded from among the toilers: "This is our glorious Fourth; what a way to celebrate it!"

And now the boy's thoughts were far away, to the little town among the hills where he had been reared. *The Fourth!* It always seemed the day of days to him. For weeks before the close of school he and his mates had thought of nothing else. How

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they had hoarded their hard earned pennies to buy powder and fire-crackers! and wasn't every available barrel and box secreted to furnish material for the great bonfire? Such deeds of daring as were planned! What fun to fire off the cannon under Old Brown's window the night before, or to exchange fence gates and signs! Each night whispered confidences were exchanged upon the store-steps, the Mecca of all the village youth. Everything was going well, there would be plenty of powder for the cannon and plenty of fire-crackers for the picnic.

The night before the Fourth he went to bed early and tried to sleep, but he couldn't. He had attached a string to his toe and hung the string outside his window for his chum to pull to awake him. He kept wondering if it would hurt when his chum pulled the string. Then tug, tug; he awoke with a start, he had been asleep for hours and it was time to celebrate now.

The two stole away through the meadow-mists like conspirators and reached the town square. Oh, glorious! there was the cannon and they were loading it. And now the cannon would explode! Hasten behind a tree! The little thrills of expectancy were chasing down his spine. You all know that feeling. The fuse was spluttering and hissing, there was a flash, a belch of smoke, a mighty roar. Ah, that was a fine one! Then more cannon shots and the mighty bonfire 'round which he danced in glee. Then they actually serenaded Old Brown and carried out all their carefully laid plans.

When sunrise came, the boy stole home to assist in the morning work and prepare for the picnic.

Ah! that was a happy day. How he played croquet with the girls and swung *Her* in the great swing. Then came the dinner; such quantities of good things and, joy of joys, unlimited ice cream! The swim in the clear lake, too, was a pleasure, when he had stolen away with a dozen of his mates.

Last of all, the crowning joy of the day, came the fireworks in the evening. Never were there such gorgeous Roman-candles or such powerful sky-rockets.

He had intended to sit with the girls but the jeers of his companions had deterred him. But he had watched her and his boyish heart had leaped in delight at the sound of her voice. He sidled up to her awkwardly after the display was over and asked if he could walk home with her. He knew his face was red and his voice choked, but he forgot it all when she said, "You may come as far as the gate," and he walked off beside her, proud and happy. Then, down under the shade of the apple trees by the gate, his arm stole about her waist, her sweet face was upturned, he stooped and——Boom, boom! the reports of the heavy guns from the men-of-war came inland from the sea. Over on the left Capron's battery began to shell a distant block-house. The wearied men ceased their labor and threw themselves on the damp earth in utter exhaustion.

The Fourth of July had dawned.

C. W. S., 1900.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

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

Pay your athletic dues.

Whom did you take to the Junior Promenade?

F. C. Mitchell, 1900, has returned from teaching school.

A question of the day—"to graduate or not to graduate?"

A large party of students attended Sousa's "Bride Elect," Feb. 27.

Spring has come and the book agents murmur around us.

We are holding our breath, pending the issue of the 1900 *Prism*.

C. H. Glass & Co. of Bangor will do the work on the 1900 *Prism*.

Whistling in the drawing room must be discontinued—Buck's whiskers excepted.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity has initiated Mr. S. P. Davis, 1902, of Portland, Me.

A good crop of ice twenty-two inches thick was harvested at Spear-in's Inn this winter.

The lecture by Prof. Hart was about Stars, Star-clusters and Nebulae, and illustrated.

There was a meeting of the scientific Association in the chapel, Wednesday evening, Mar. 8.

Professors Woods and Munson delivered lectures at a recent meeting of the Pomona Grange.

"Spud" Mosher the invulnerable, "Daddy" Moore the victim, at the seance of the hypnotist.

"Buck" Downing had a photo taken of his whiskers the other day.

C. L. Cole, 1900, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, has recovered and returned to college.

Five of the Junior civils, Goodwin, Hatch, Lombard, W. A. Weston and F. F. Tate, have been working in the Orono Paper Mill, taking measurements for a plan of the mill.

W. B. Morell, A. S. Bird and W. M. Sawyer were at the banquet of the New England Alumni in Boston.

Mr. Dickinson has manufactured an induction motor recently. It pleased the electricals mightily to see the motor "mote."

The senior electricals visited the Veazie power station Feb. 28, for the purpose of examining some alternating current machinery.

Morell '99, attended the Beta Theta Pi Convention in Boston during the last week of February and also spent a short time in Amherst.

In the civil engineering drawing room, several large pictures of bridges have been hung which add greatly to the general appearance of the room.

P. H. Mosher, 1902, has been elected to the executive committee of the athletic association as one of the representatives from non-society group.

Half of the mechanical division were in great demand at the President's office and Prof. Flint wondered why his division had grown so small.

The shop has received the addition of a Diamond Machine Co. Universal Grinder and a Hendee Norton lathe with a patent screw cutting attachment.

An example of the economic working of law of supply and demand— increase in price of electric light in Oak Hall since Murphy shaved his beard.

Photographer Weston of Bangor offers to make a sitting and finish free of charge two cabinet photographs for any member of the graduating class.

We are all glad to shake hands with "Spike" Merrill, '98, who has apparently fully recovered from his diet of embalmed beef in the army last summer.

At a recent meeting of the Sophomore class the following were appointed committee of arrangements for Ivy Day: E. I. Davis, C. D. Harvey, L. H. Harvey, S. P. Shaw and F. A. Willard.

The Honorary society and the *Prism* board had their pictures taken in Bangor, February 25th. The Bangor photographers ought to thank the *Prism* for a lot of college work this year.

A number of members of the Q. T. V. society, with friends, enjoyed a sleigh ride to Pushaw on the evening of March 1. Returning to the house, refreshments were served and dancing followed.

The committee having charge of the appropriation bill for the new drill hall, has decided to refer it to the next legislature. Let us hope that it will not meet the same fate in the next legislature.

As usual, five new members of the senior honorary society were appointed this term: Pearl Clayton Swain, Reginald Lovejoy Fernald, Clinton Lander Small, Allen Whitmore Stephens and George Collins.

Appointments for Senior parts:— Pearl Clayton Swain, Herman Henry Oswald, Reginald Lovejoy Fernald, Stanley Sidensparker, Wallace Edwards Belcher, Clinton Leander Small.

Appointments for Junior parts:— Roy Huntley Brown, Walter Neal Cargill, Chas. Hutchinson Lombard, Frank McDonald, Fred Carleton Mitchell, Deforest Henry Perkins, Chas. Omer Porter, Joseph O. Whitcomb.

Dr. Irving W. Fay, formerly in the Maine Experiment Station and professor of biological chemistry, who was seriously injured a few months ago by an explosion of liquefied air in Brooklyn, N. Y., is recovering and it is expected that his sight will be restored.

Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, 12th Infantry U.S.A. has been brevetted captain for meritorious work at Santiago. He sailed on the Sheridan for the Philippines, via Suez Canal, Feb. 26th accompanied by his family. Lieut. Royden and family are also aboard the same transport. These officers and their wives and Lieut. D. T. Merrill, '98, who is also on board the Sheridan, will cause increased interest among our readers in the welfare of this re-enforcement expedition.

The Debating Society has assigned the following debates:

Mar. 9. Resolved—That women should receive the same wages as men for services of equal value. Aff., A. E.

Boynton, C. A. Robbins. Neg., W. H. Bennett, F. C. Mitchell.

Mar. 16. Resolved—That party allegiance is preferable to individual action. Aff., F. O. Johnson, H. S. Loud. Neg., H. H. Buck, G. W. Durgin.

Mar. 23. Resolved—That trade unions are a benefit to the laboring class. Aff., A. B. Foster, G. P. Larrabee. Neg., H. W. Mansfield, S. P. Shaw.

Apr. 13. Resolved—That foreign ships should be admitted to American registry free of duty. Aff., R. E. Russell, L. G. Varney. Neg., H. E. Cole, T. S. Bryer.

Apr. 20. Resolved—That restriction of immigration is preferable to the education of the negro. Aff., J. O. Whitcomb, B. H. Bodge. Neg., Geo. Collins, G. W. Durgan.



THE AROOSTOOK TRIP.

THE recent success of the musical clubs in Aroostook county has not greatly surprised those who have closely followed the work done by the boys during the past year. The university has had the pleasure of sending out a Glee and Instrumental Club excelled by none in the state and their concerts have called forth much favorable criticism. Twenty-five men were taken on each trip, concerts being given at Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle, Caribou, Houlton and Patten. At each concert the boys were greeted with crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences. It is seldom that such marked success attends a trip of this kind. The great expense incurred in travelling, the chances of severe storms interfering with concerts and the fact that these were the first extended trips the clubs had made, were rather discouraging factors, as viewed by the college at large. Thanks to the energetic and business-like management of Mr. Fernald, there is a substantial balance in the treasury as a result of the trip, while its success can be judged from what follows.

The newspapers have had much to say regarding the concerts given, greatly praising the bright, catchy music of both clubs.

From the Fort Fairfield locals in the *Bangor Whig & Courier*:

"The University of Maine Glee Club gave a very acceptable concert to a large and appreciative audience in Memorial Hall, Wednesday evening last. The club was composed of twenty-five members, all bright and pleasant young men, who did their parts in a most pleasing manner. The singing of the college songs by the full club was particularly good, and went with a snap pleasing to all. Mr. Coombs' two baritone solos were well rendered and good selections. Fort Fairfield hopes to welcome the young gentlemen composing the club back again in the future, where they will always meet with a warm reception."

From the *Aroostook Republican*, Caribou correspondence:

"The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs with the orchestra of the University of Maine, visited Caribou last Friday and gave a very bright and

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clever entertainment under the auspices of the High School at Clark's Hall. There was a very large audience and enthusiastic, as well it might be, for the program was a nice one, and very artistically rendered.

A more gentlemanly set of young fellows it would be hard to get together, surely it has not been Caribou's good fortune to receive a call from a better.

Many promises of a fine program were given previous to their coming and it was all their friends claimed for it, if not more. Every number received hearty encores as it well deserved, Mr. Coombs being called and recalled, until he thought he had done enough and refused to come any more. His singing of "The Time Will Come" was well done as was also his "Tapioca" to his own banjo accompaniment. He was a favorite with the large audience from the moment he began and it was regretted that his name did not appear more often on the program. The affair was a success musically and socially.

After the concert, settees were placed to one side and a reception was given the young men, after which Tinc's orchestra took possession of the stage and a social dance was in order. The music was good and the dancing enjoyed by a large percentage of the audience. When a few dances had been enjoyed, Mr. Coombs very generously consented to favor those present with another solo, "Out on the Deep," playing his own accompaniment, and he was obliged to answer the hearty hand received and sang "Conquered," his superb baritone voice captivating his many hearers.

The young ladies of the High school had prepared refreshments and delicious coffee and cake were passed around after the dancing. Our visitors we hope enjoyed the evening as much nearly as did those they so well succeeded in entertaining and we trust they may desire to visit us again. * * * *

Everything passed off smoothly and pleasantly and the members of the High school and Mr. Owen in particular are to be congratulated for the very happy evening they provided for their relatives and friends."

These clippings, selected at random from among the large number of press notices, plainly show how favorably the boys were received in the northern part of the state. It is hoped that this will be but one of the many successful trips to be taken by the musical clubs in the future.

The following is the regular concert program used on the trip.

- "Watch Hill"—Two Step, Kenneth
ORCHESTRA.
The Mulligan Musketeers, Anon
GLEE CLUB.
Flute Solo, Selected
MR. SAWYER.
Chinese Picnic, St. George
BANJO CLUB.
Crossing the Harbor Bar, Giebel
GLEE CLUB.
INTERMISSION.
Solo—"The Time Will Come," . . . Herbert
MR. COOMBS.
Banjo Solo, Selected
MR. JOHNSON.
Nordica Waltzes, Tourjee
MANDOLIN CLUB.
(a) On the Chapel Steps, Gow
(b) Pharisee and Saducee, Root
GLEE CLUB.
"Tuyo Sempie" Waltz, Tocaben
ORCHESTRA.
Sailors' Chorus, Parry
GLEE CLUB.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

"Rex" wears a broad smile and shakes hands with himself continually.

Wanted—A quick and sure cure for frozen ears.—"Daddy" and "Drummy."

How we all envied Archie when she drove up in a sleigh to meet him.

Brown's chief desire seemed to be to reach the post-office. Somebody please explain.

"Mick's" ambition is to sing in the glee club, but we would advise him to stick to his "fife."

REV. DR. CHARLES F. ALLEN.

IN responding to an editorial request, I comply also with my own desire to bear to the memory of Rev. Dr. Allen my tribute of respect and affection.

He came to the college in the middle of the year 1871, and remained until January 1, 1879. The college, but three years old, was still in its formative period, and for it real pioneer work had to be done. It is hardly necessary to say that the portion of this work that fell to Dr. Allen's lot was performed with fidelity and ability.

Within the limits allowed for this article, I cannot attempt in a specific way any review of his administration, even if it were desirable, but must confine myself to an attempt to bring into relief some of the qualities which were characteristic of the man as well as of the educator, and which contributed in no small degree to the usefulness of his administration.

It is but a truism to say that the qualities which made his influence one of beneficence to the institution were precisely those which most impressed his associates in the faculty and which endeared him to them.

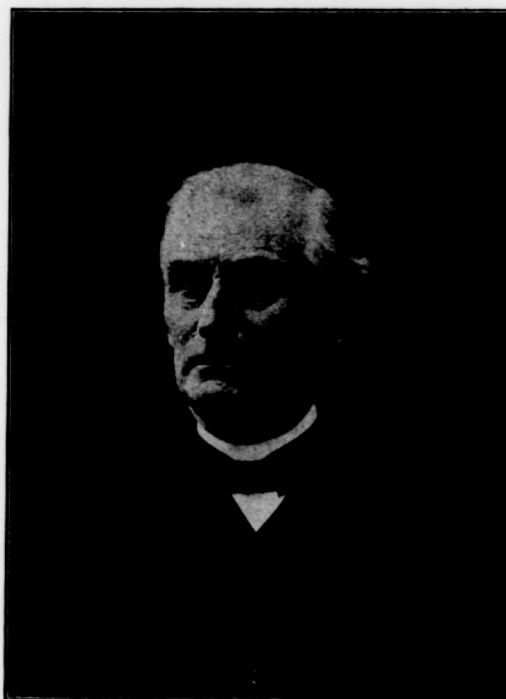
All who knew him, I am sure,

will agree with me in the statement that he was possessed of a refined and scholarly nature, and that his refinement and scholarship were conspicuous charms of his personality.

Always mentally alert and actively studious, his early training in the school-room made him a versatile and impressive teacher. Subsequently, his long experience in the ministry and in addressing public audiences had served to solidify his knowledge and to render available the stored resources of his mind. Accordingly, when he came to the college, he was a man of ripened culture. His versatility as an instructor, his

industry, and his generous mental acquisitions were now of large service.

It should be remembered that, in those early days, the poverty of the institution made it necessary for the president to fill a professor's chair as well as to perform the duties of the presidency. Although I write from memory, with no memorandum to serve for correction, I think I am safely within limits in saying that Dr. Allen averaged at least three classroom exercises daily in addition to his executive duties. Moreover, his teaching embraced a somewhat wide range of studies, as it was in-



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cumbent upon the president to teach whatever in the curriculum could not be reasonably assigned to the limited force of professors.

Dr. Allen was a thoroughly genial man and one whom it was always a pleasure to meet. The quality thus implied was of prime importance to the college, dependent as it was upon yearly appropriations by the legislature. It was necessary constantly to gain friends for it, and quite as important at the same time to avoid making enemies. His cordiality of nature and urbanity of manner combined with native good sense and sound judgment were fully equal to the double requirement. He was in a marked degree a sympathetic man, and his associates in the faculty as well as all students found in him a wise and safe adviser. He was not only refined and scholarly and genial and sympathetic, but he was likewise a forceful man who had the power to impress others and to influence them toward desired ends. In the broader relations of life, he was self-sacrificing, liberal-minded, and large-hearted, and in an eminent degree combined the strength, the learning, the graces, and accomplishments which characterize the cultured Christian gentleman.

Such was Dr. Allen as I recall him, and as I prized him in the years of our association together.

It is pleasant to remember that his devotion to the college continued to the latest days of his life. When time and strength permitted, he returned to the annual commencement exercises. His last visit, as I recollect the date, was in 1895. In the assignments for the procession to commencement dinner, it was arranged that he and I should walk together. Although in our conversation he spoke of himself as having attained very nearly the limit of fourscore years, and of the little chance that he should be able to return for other commencement exercises, I shall not forget the unabated interest which he manifested in all that pertained to the college, and especially in his old associates and in those who graduated during his presidency.

In this brief tribute to the memory of Dr. Allen, I have referred to but few of the qualities and attainments which he possessed, and those only which were most readily apparent. They contributed, however, in generous measure to the beautiful life which was a positive force in the intellectual, moral, and spiritual uplifting of all who came within the sphere of his influence. His ideals were of the purest and most ennobling character, and his life, well-rounded and complete, accorded with these ideals. The world is the richer that he has lived in it.

—*Dr. M. C. Fernald.*



SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF DR. ALLEN.

MY recollection of Dr. Allen begins with a memorable afternoon in August, 1872, when I, a candidate for admission to college, came before him for an examination in English. I was not illy prepared to pass the ordeal; but I was nervous, and wished the thing well over. Dr. Allen took me into a private room and began to question me; he had not uttered a half dozen sentences before my nervousness gave way and I was ready to do my best. There was something so genuinely kind and sympathetic in his manner, so quieting to disturbed nerves, that it at once banished fear and set me at ease. When I left the room, it was with the impression that I had done well, and that I had fallen into good hands.

That impression—the second part of it—was deepened by four years of close intercourse with the man. I sat under his instruction in mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric, English literature, philosophy of history, civics, and some other subjects—those were the days when the President taught nearly half the curriculum—and I never found him other than the kind-hearted, courteous, Christian gentleman. He could be severe if the occasion demanded it; but he was courteously severe.

Dr. Allen was admirably fitted by nature for the leadership of young men. His mind was broad and generous; he had a thorough knowledge of human nature; he was tolerant of the follies of youth; he possessed a gentle temper, a keen wit, which, however, had no sting in it, and a charity that always seemed

boundless. There was about him a magnetism that attracted young people and made them at once feel at ease in his presence. I have seen him at public receptions the center of a circle of young girls who had left company of their own age in order to enjoy his. It was pleasant to watch him on such occasions, and see with what easy grace he could entertain his young guests.

One source of Dr. Allen's power to please was his broadly cultivated mind: students looked upon him as an intellectual father. He was an omniverous reader of books, and his memory seemed to cling with octopus-like tenacity to any fact which once came within its reach. Few subjects could be brought up in general conversation upon which he had not some information; and that information was ready for instant use. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, which he told with rare humor and enjoyment. Quotations came to his lips, "as pat as pears to a panner," to use Sancho Panza's phrase. I never knew him to be at a moment's loss for an apt illustration from Shakespeare or from the Bible.

Another source of his power lay in his knowledge of men. He had a wide and varied experience both as a teacher and as a clergyman, and he had studied men from cover to cover. His dealings with boys showed how thoroughly he knew the springs which move people to action. In the early days of the college the students had the notion, not uncommon in raw institutions, that a certain amount of sky-larking was the indispensable

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accompaniment of a college course. This notion led to actions that were sometimes annoying to the authorities. "Faculty howls" would follow, when the offenders were pretty sure to be found out. Whether right or wrong, we got the notion that if Dr. Allen got after us in earnest we might as well imitate Crockett's coon and "come down." He had a gently insinuating manner that stole away one's *sharpness* ere he was aware; and the almost invariable upshot of an interview was confession and a promise to reform.

A third source of power was to be found in his high ideal of manhood. No one ever questioned the justice or the wisdom of his decisions. If Dr. Allen said that a thing was so, "it was so if it wasn't so." He seemed always to live in a perfectly clear moral and spiritual atmosphere, unmoved by the petty ills that vex the common mortal. His known horror of everything that savored of meanness or unmanliness was the best corrective for any tendency to do mean

or unmanly things. His detestation of a lie of whatever color made it difficult to be untruthful in his presence. Contact with the man awakened even in thoughtless minds a desire to be in some degree like him.

Lastly, the students felt that in him they had a genuine friend. He was not merely the President, bound by his official position to exercise a certain watchful care over them; he was the guide, the counsellor, the trusted confidant. They believed that he professed no interest in them that he did not feel; they believed that he made their welfare his own.

And as he loved and trusted his students—his "boys," as he fondly loved to call them—he was loved and trusted in turn. Contact with them made his life brighter and more joyous; contact with him made theirs higher, purer, and holier. In his presence they felt that they were holding converse with one who walked ever in the light which comes from the Throne.

—H. M. Estabrooke.

Charles Frederick Allen was born in Norridgewock, Me., Jan. 28, 1816. He was the second son of the Hon. William Allen, for many years prominent in the public affairs of the State. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1839, taught for a year in St. Albans Academy, and for a year was vice president of Kent's Hill Seminary. From 1842 to 1871 he was one of the most energetic and successful clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Maine. During this period he held appointments in Kent's Hill, Bucksport, Saccarappa, Portland, Augusta, Bath, Biddeford, Hal-

lowell, Farmington, Skowhegan, and Bangor. In 1871 he was elected to the presidency of the State College, now the University of Maine, and served most acceptably in this position until 1879 when he resigned. It is a suggestive fact that of the Board of Trustees which elected him, one was a Roman Catholic, one a Friend, two without expressed religious conviction, one a member of the New Church, one a Baptist, and two Congregationalists.

After his resignation he returned to the ministry, and was stationed at Fairfield, Farmington, Lewiston,

Richmond, Kent's Hill, Kennebunk, and Portland. In 1895 ill health compelled his withdrawal from active work, and from this time he gradually failed until his death which occurred at his home in Portland, on Feb. 9, 1899.

For seven years he was secretary of his conference, and for three was its presiding elder. He twice served as delegate to the general conference of his church, and as a member of that body held high rank. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by

Bowdoin College in 1872, and by Wesleyan University.

He was married in 1844 to Miss Ruth S. Morse, who survives him. To them four children were born, Mary, wife of Mr. Edwin Brown of Pasadena, Cal.; Isabel, of Portland; the late William Albert, a graduate of the Maine State College in the class of 1874, at the time of his death chief engineer of the Maine Central Railroad, and Prof Charles Morse, Wesleyan, '83, now of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.



YE ALUMNI.

'79.

J. W. Meserve is in the employ of the Wilson & Snyder Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Pa.

'83.

G. A. Sutton has been visiting his old home directly across the river from the college and was recently on the campus.

'86.

Joseph F. Gould of Oldtown, Me., has been admitted to practice at the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Edwin D. Graves of this city, who was elected president of Connecticut Civil Engineers and Surveyor's Association at its annual meeting here Tuesday, was born at Orono, Me., in 1865 and was graduated from the U. of M. in the class of '86, taking the course of a civil engineer. He was on surveys and construction of railroads from the year of his graduation from the university until

1890, occupying the position of chief engineer during the last two years of that period. He came to Connecticut in 1890 and has been engaged on bridge and steel construction since that time. He had charge of the four bridges over the Connecticut at Thompsonville, this state, White River Junction, Vt., Middletown, this state, and the temporary bridge between this city and East Hartford. Since April, 1896, Mr. Graves has been the engineer for the commissioners of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District. He designed and supervised the new coliseum for the Hartford's Palace of Amusements Company. President Graves is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Clubs of New York City and Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Hartford Club. During the last year he was the second vice

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president of the Connecticut Civil Engineers and Surveyors' Association.—*The Hartford Daily Times*.

'87.

Fenton Merrill was on the campus March 1st. He is a lumberman in Lawrence, Wash. His old home is directly across the river from the college buildings.

'88.

A. W. Sargent is chief commissary agent of the marine district of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. He has the supervision of the commissary departments of the following steamship lines: Fall River, Stonington, Providence and Norwich. He was appointed to this office in October, 1898. His office is New Pier 36, North River, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent were recently on the campus.

Fred Langdon Eastman,
Avida May Fessenden,
Married

Monday, December twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, Danbury, N. H.

At Home:

After December nineteenth,
18 Byron St.,
Bradford, Mass.

Mr. Frank Adelbert Smith,
Miss Rizpah Margaret Gilbert,
Married

Tuesday, July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety eight.

At Home:

After September first.

Alvarado, Texas.

'89.

C. G. Cushman is retained by the International Paper Co. He is engaged at present in the engineering department of the firm at Rumford, Falls, Me.

A. H. White is head draughtsman of the International Paper Co., 30 Broad St., New York.

G. S. Vickery and Mrs. Vickery were on the campus for a short visit quite recently.

'95.

Mellin Rollins of Bangor was recently calling on college friends in Orono.

'96.

Perley B. Palmer is working for the International Paper Co. at Rumford Falls, Me.

Ex-'96

J. C. Lee was on the campus March 1st. He was called from his work in Massachusetts by the illness of his father.

'98.

Herbert I. Libbey of Biddeford, a volunteer in the late war, was before the committee on military affairs and spoke in favor of a drill hall for the U of M.

'91.

R. W. Lord, has severed his connection with the Bath Iron Works, and is now drafting with the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co. at Newport News, Va.

'94.

We received a business letter recently from G. H. Hall, in which he says that he highly values THE CADET as he does not see anyone from the U. of M. more than once or twice a year. He is interested in the proposed change in the covers, and sent an unsolicited contribution towards that object. His address is 40 Bridgton St., Providence, R. I.

'97.

Goodridge has a fine position with the Deane Pump Co., at Holyoke, Mass.

Ex-'97.

Arthur Cowan was recently graduated from West Point and was at his home in Orono for a few days previous to receiving his commission as 2d Lieutenant.

'98.

Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th U. S. Infantry, left New York Monday, Feb. 19th, on the U. S. transport "Sheridan" for Manila. Capt. Hersey and Lieut. Royden, former military instructors here, are also on board, there being about 1900 people in all. It is expected that the trip will take about sixty days, as they are to go through the Suez canal. Since receiving his commission Lieut. Merrill has been stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kansas.

ALUMNI BANQUETS.

THE Boston Association of the University of Maine Alumni held their annual reunion at the Parker House, Feb. 23. Two disappointments were announced, W. T. Haines, '76, and Hosea M. Knowlton, respectively Attorney Generals of Maine and Massachusetts, being unable to be present.

Before the banquet a meeting was held in an adjoining room, at which Hon. L. C. Southard, '75, presided. The committee appointed to select officers for the ensuing year reported that last year's officers should be re-elected. About fifty members of the association were at the banquet. At the head table with President Southard were seated these guests: Pres. A. W. Harris of the University of Maine; Prof. C. F. Fernald of Amherst; Rev. G. L. Hanscom, '85, of Rochester, and Hon. E. B. Winslow, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, who has been recently appointed a trustee of the university by Gov. Powers. Two other lions of the evening were Roy Lynde Fernald, '96, and Harrison Pratt Merrill, '98, both of whom nar-

rowly escaped death while serving in the regular army in Cuba.

President Southard in welcoming members and guests paid a tribute to those graduates and undergraduates of the university who tendered their services at the outbreak of the war. The University of Maine furnished more men in the Spanish war in proportion to its size, than any other college or university in the United States, but not without the sacrifice of promising lives.

President Harris, when called upon by the presiding officer, received a most enthusiastic welcome. He said that the university is progressing and still maintains the attraction for younger men that it did for those of the alumni when they were there. As an indication of the steady progress of the institution, he mentioned that five new departments have been added in six years; the last, the law school, has started with a good attendance. He spoke of the reappointment of Attorney General Haines as a trustee, and Hon. E. B. Winslow of Portland as one of the new members. Among the losses sustained by the university, Pres. Harris mentioned the death of Hon. Mr. Robinson of Dover, at one time President of the Board of Trustees; Rev. Mr. Allen of Portland, the first President of the institution, and Rev. Mr. Dike of Bath, for many years a member of the Board of Trustees.

Among the changes in the faculty he mentioned the retirement of Prof. George M. Hamlin and the advancement of his late assistant, Prof. N. C. Grover, '90, to the chair. In describing the patriotic outburst among the students when the war came, he said that practically the whole body was prevented from enlisting.

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Hon. E. B. Winslow said that he owed his election to the Board of Trustees to the alumni. The Trustees, he said, were behind the President in his efforts for the welfare of the university. He suggested that if the university received an appropriation for the new drill hall, it be made a memorial to the boys who died in the war, and he expressed the opinion that the legislature will look with favor on the proposition.

The other speakers who were heartily received were Rev. Mr. Hanscom of Rochester and Prof. C. F. Fernald of Amherst College.

Those present were :

B. J. Allen, '86	W. R. Butterfield, '92
W. M. Bailey, '91	F. C. Bowler, '94
W. C. Holden, '92	C. P. Crowell, '98
R. K. Jones, '86	W. W. Chase, '95
H. G. Robinson, '95	E. E. Gibbs, '96
John Reed, '89	C. L. Howes, '88
Geo. F. Rich, '92	J. L. Lee, '96
D. A. Decrow, '79	E. G. Bauer, '85
H. P. Merrill, '98	J. H. Ricker, '94
F. L. Eastman, '88	R. L. Fernald, '96
D. C. Woodward, '82	R. P. Stevens, '98
G. W. Chamberlain, '85	E. R. Simpson, '96
B. R. Clark, '89	A. N. Smith, '96
E. L. Folsom, '84	E. B. Wood, '94
J. W. Martin, '95	E. C. Upton, '97
P. B. Palmer, '96	A. J. Coffin, '90
C. E. Putnam, '83	W. W. Crosby '93
A. J. Nute, '98	I. G. Calderwood, '95

ALUMNI FRATERNITY BANQUETS.

The annual reunion and "Dorg" of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of New England was held the evening of Feb. 22 at Hotel Brunswick, Boston. During the afternoon they held their annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. Encouraging reports were read of the Boston alumni chapter, Boston University, Brown, Amherst, the University of

Maine, Wesleyan, Yale, and Harvard. Among the officers elected was C. L. Howes, '88, treasurer. Among the U. of M. alumni present were Coffin, Crosby, Gibbs, Howes, Jones, Lazell, Martin, Paine, Palmer, Sawyer '01, Upton. The U. of M. chapter was represented by Bird '00, Morell '99, and Sawyer '01.

This occasion was the 18th annual gathering of the New England Betas and, as usual, a royal good time was made of it. Besides discussing the fraternity's affairs and achievements, it is interesting to note that one speaker eloquently urged the establishing of a chair of American history in every college in the land.

The annual banquet of the Boston Alumni Association of Kappa Sigma was held in Young's Hotel the evening of Feb. 22. Cornell, University of Maryland, Brown, University of Vermont, Bowdoin and University of Maine were represented. Among those present from the U. of M. were Sawyer, Rich, Randlett '96, Pride '96, Manter '96, Whitcomb '96, Wilkins '96. Swain '99, and Merrill '00 represented the chapter at U. of M., and Churchill, '99, from Bowdoin attended.

Sawyer acted as toastmaster after a dinner that would have satisfied the most fastidious epicurean. The progress of the fraternity was gracefully and happily discussed. Each one present will make it a red letter day in his memory.

The association has rooms at Young's and meets the second Tuesday in every month.



NEWS ITEMS.



The glee and instrumental clubs will give a concert in Oldtown, sometime in April.

Blackwell '99, who has ben at home on account of the illness of his sister, has returned to college.

Prof. Stevens has been in great need of room to store his apparatus in. Now he has the room and needs apparatus to put in it.

Under the new invention of the faculty, "cutscount double" the day before and after vacations. We wonder if it has occurred to them that presence should count double the same days.

A new 8-inch induction coil has recently been placed in the laboratory and it is understood that the physical department is to do some extensive work in wireless telegraphy.

We heartily commend the recent change in the by-laws of the Athletic Association, especially that article which relieves the executive committee of the duty of fixing the amount of the athletic assessments. This duty now belongs to the student body.

Sometime in the near future it is proposed to hold services in memory of the late Dr. Charles F. Allen, the first president of the college. We deem it a fitting tribute to one who had so much to do with shaping the early career of the college.

The seniors have elected the following class day parts for commencement: Oration, E. E. Palmer; history, G. W. Hersey; poem, R. L. Fernald;

address to undergraduates, A. L. Grover; valedictory, H. H. Oswald; marshall, E. P. Bassett; assistant marshall, C. W. Crockett.

The concert given by the Glee and Instrumental Clubs in Bangor City Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, under the auspices of Bangor young ladies was the success of the season. This was the first appearance of the clubs in Bangor this season and an unusually large audience was present. The program with slight changes was the same as that of previous concerts this season, together with an additional number at the opening—"Estudiantina" a Spanish student's song by the glee and mandolin clubs. The glee club sang with life and harmony pleasing to listen to, and the work of the instrumental clubs was excellent. Mr. Coombs as soloist was heartily received by the audience, his selection being "The Bandolero." The dance following the concert was a very enjoyable affair, many of the university students being present. Press notices confirmed the fact that the clubs made a very favorable impression and have even added to their reputation.

An extract from a letter recently received here from the Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton: "The long and short of the glee club stayed at the dormitory last night. One was six feet three, the other three feet six."

The rehearsal in the little "coop" at Fort Fairfield Junction was greatly enjoyed by all, especially the natives. "Whiskers" has left a lasting impression there.

Rah! for 'Roostook.

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THIS is the year for the men to train in athletics and to set an example better than we have ever had before for the college to follow. Now the University of Maine is a member of the New England Inter-collegiate Athletic Association and the team should do its best to gain a few points at the meet to be held May 20 at Worcester, Mass.

It is to the different athletic teams that an outsider looks for the size and influence of a college, and it is to these that an alumnus looks for the appreciation shown by the undergraduates for the appropriations and gifts bestowed upon them. There are two principal features necessary to a good team: first, the material to make it up; second, the funds to carry it on. We have the material as much and as good as any college of our size in the country and it remains with the students to develop it to the advantage of themselves and the college.

Athletics as carried on to-day call for a gymnasium fitted up with all kinds of apparatus, but we should not let our lack of this discourage us. Good teams have been trained without them and become successful at the end of the season.

The principal qualities to become an athlete are a good will and a strong determination, and these apply to any branches of active life as well. The University of Maine has many records to her credit, but we want to see more of them. Let every

one make a resolution to help out the association as much as possible. He can best do this by coming out with the other men and going through the work with them. If he has never done any work in the athletic line that is all the more reason why he should try. If he does not know what branch to take there is a coach to tell him what events he has the best qualifications for and to teach him how to take part in them to the best advantage. The Freshmen have shown up well in their undertakings so far and good work will be expected of them on the track and field.

One of our greatest troubles is in raising sufficient money to support a team in the way it should be done. We all hope to see the men do good work, but we are backward in helping to foot the bills. The men who train work hard and it is no more than right that they should have the proper outfits to do with. All money is spent in the most economical way and there is no need of having old bills if each one will do his part toward paying them when the treasurer comes around to collect. The ten per cent. discount system for all dues that are paid before a certain time is something which has been in vogue only a few terms and it ought to be an inducement for the students to pay early. Let every man in college pay his dues. There is always clamoring on the part of many of the students that they can't afford to pay, but the books show that it is gener-

ally those who have money enough to spend for unnecessary things that make all the noise and never settle.

Hayes.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTIC MEET

The date of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic contest, to be held under the auspices of the New York University, in their gymnasium at University Heights, New York city, has been set for Friday evening, March 24th. A cup for first, second and third places will be given in the following events: Rings, horizontal bars, tumbling, parallel bars, club swinging and horse. A cup will also be presented to the contestant making the greatest number of points in the all-round competition, he to be known as the champion all-round college gymnast. This meet will be the first of its kind ever attempted and the promoters are making special efforts to ensure its success. Already eighteen of the leading colleges and universities have assured F. H. Cann, the physical director, that they will have their best men entered.

Amendments to the Constitution of the Athletic Association.

ARTICLE IV.

Drop both paragraphs of the old article. In place thereof insert:—All dues for active members shall be determined at meetings of the association to be held on dates which shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

Drop sections 1, 2 and 3. In place thereof insert:—

SEC. 1. Any student of the University of Maine shall be eligible to membership on any athletic team representing the association, and to take part in any contests held under its auspices, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. No student shall be given a membership ticket which shall entitle him to free admission to the contests of the association unless his dues for the term for which the ticket is issued shall have been paid in full, provided, however, that if he pays for admission to any contest this charge shall be deducted from his membership dues for the term.



VIEW OF THE STILLWATER FROM THE CAMPUS.

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EXCHANGES.



The current number of *The Amherst Literary Monthly* contains many articles of unusual interest. The following lines are very pretty and suggestive:

When the year is growing mellow,
Summer's birds are on the wing,
Dark against the sunset's yellow,
To the Southland hastening.

And the wander-spirit urges,
As the migrant hosts depart:
"Quit your life's contracted verges;
Up and with them, idle heart!"

Yet although the message spoken
In my soul awakes refrain,
Well I know my wings are broken,
I may never fly again.

The following is from the Exchange department of *The Reveille*. "One of the neatest and best edited college papers that we receive is THE CADET, published by the students of the University of Maine. Its appearance as well as its literary matter is excellent."

TABLES TURNED.

"Vill you walk into mein parlor?" said dot
Spider to der Vly.
Now it was ein leedle Spider, aber it vas ein
bouncin' Vly.
"Ja, ich vill stoop in ein moment, seein's
you sir" said dot Vly—
(Happy vas dot leedle Spider, cheecky vas
dot bouncin' Vly)
Denn dot artful leedle Spider grabbed for
dot Big Mister Vly;
But he did no vell cotch on, because it was
ein bouncin' Vly.
"Vat you vant, sir, vy yov pite me, Herr
Von Spider!" said dot Vly,
As he sat upon dot Spider, (owch he vas
ein bouncin' Vly)
Ach he scrunched dot measly spider, and he
vinked his starboard eye,
Und he ate dat leedle Spider, ya, he did, dot
great pig Vly.

—Hamptonia.

TETE-A-TETE.

The light is dim, we are alone,
How beautiful she seems;
Ah! Of the thought within my heart,
She little knows or dreams.

I move still nearer to her place,
She does not seem to see;
My arm around her gently steals,
I draw her to my knee.

She struggles, but I hold her fast,
My face is close to hers.
I kiss her tiny pink-tipped nose,
And Kitty softly purrs.

—The University Beacon.

The life of a new student undergoes a change when he enters college. His entrance is marked by a change from the direct influence of father and mother to the influence of his companions; from their kindly guidance to an independent mode of living, from the quiet home to the numerous temptations of a more populous community. The upper classmen are weaving day by day the characters of their younger associates, and with this responsibility should come a desire to develop while here the beginning of a systematic manhood.

—The Student Record.

A WISE FARMER.

There is a farmer who is yy
Enough to take his ee.
And study nature with his ii,
And thinks of what he cc.

He hears the chatter of the jj
As they each other tt,
And sees that when a tree dkk
It makes a home for bb.

A yoke of oxen he will uu,
With many haws and gg.
And their mistakes he will xqq
When plowing for his pp.

He little buys, but much he sells.
And therefore little oo,
And when he hoes his soil by spells
He also soils his hose.

—Macon Telegraph.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

Hon. L. C. Southard of Boston has begun his course of lectures on Medico-Legal Relations. His lectures are very interesting and instructive and are given fortnightly on Friday and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock. A number of Bangor physicians attend the lectures.

A number of new reports have recently been added to the library.

Foss and McCarthy, who have been away teaching school, have returned and resumed their studies.

The winter term will close the 29th. After a week's vacation the spring term will begin April 5.

Hugo Clark, Esq., of Bangor, has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Equity Pleading during the spring term.

Eye Work

at night should never be done by a poor light. Many permanent eye-injuries are caused by bad lamps. Our "B & H." central-draft reading lamps give that soft, clear, strong light that students who work at night ought to have. Prices on the plain styles are very reasonable; \$2.00 or so buys a good one.

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Bugbee & Co., Booksellers and Stationers.
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N. W. Bond, Stoves and Furnaces.
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