

Spring 4-14-1899

The Cadet April 1899

The Cadet Staff

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus>

Repository Citation

Staff, The Cadet, "The Cadet April 1899" (1899). *Maine Campus Archives*. 184.
<https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus/184>

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Campus Archives by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XIII.

APRIL, 1899.

No. 6.

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.

THE question of changing the nature of THE CADET is being strongly agitated among those in the university especially interested in this publication. The time has arrived for a change of editors, and naturally the time is opportune for discussion of any proposed changes in the nature of THE CADET. The present board has carried on the work along the same lines as previous boards, endeavoring to combine the nature of a newspaper with that of a literary magazine.

* * *

THE point is raised that the literary matter is not valued as highly by the students and alumni as the other matter. With the students, the "locals" have lost their freshness when they are printed but once a month, yet even then this department and athletic notes are read with far

greater interest than the rest of the contents. There seems to be a demand for a publication which shall be issued oftener than once a month and which shall partake more largely of the nature of a newspaper. It is claimed that such a publication would be of more practical use to the students, since it would serve as a medium to inform them of faculty announcements, notices, coming events, fresh notes of interest, and full accounts of athletic news. The experience gained by the board of editors of such a paper would be more in line with that of the reporters and editors of our state newspapers. It is argued that our alumni would be more interested in such a publication, since it would reflect to them more accurately the actual college life and activities. On the other hand, it is maintained that the literary work done in the university should be represented by a publication. Especially is this true, since the classical and literary courses here are gaining in popularity and bid fair to furnish an abundance of literary material for publication. Any move in this direction should be encouraged by a magazine devoted in part, at least, to literature. Many think that the literary phase of college life here, which has always been overshadowed by the technical phase, should not be discouraged by granting it no

stimulation in the form of a literary magazine.

* * *

Some of the propositions which have been discussed are as follows: First, change THE CADET into a weekly newspaper, at the same time changing its name, devoting the paper largely to news items, personals, athletic notes, announcements, notices, etc. Second, keep the present form and scope of THE CADET and issue it fortnightly, accommodating the size of the magazine to the increased cost of two issues a month. Third, change our publication into a weekly paper with each fourth issue in the form of a literary magazine embracing the features of the newspaper, in this way filling the demand for both. Fourth, make THE CADET strictly a literary magazine, and establish under a different board a newspaper. This last scheme seems to be the best in theory, but it is doubtful if the present size of the university would warrant the support of two publications. Fifth, let the matter of any change alone. Besides, there are modifications of the above schemes advocated.

* * *

IF a change is made in any it will be only after careful consideration and with the intention of serving students and alumni to better advantage. With progress in view, we trust that the best move will be made and that it will merit and win the approval

and support of all the friends of THE CADET.

* * *

TIME glides swiftly in college life, and the board finds that with the present issue its duties are over. Of the board's work, as shown in the nine issues of the year, the readers of THE CADET are the judges, and it is only of the financial standing that it has a report to make. THE CADET for the past year has not been entirely free from the evil effects of a debt previously contracted and which was greatly reduced by able management last year. However, to-day THE CADET is in the most healthy financial condition that it has experienced for several years, being practically free from any debt. With the best of wishes for the success of THE CADET, we turn our duties over to the new board with the confidence that our college publication will be well served.

* * *

FOR several months we have planned to clothe THE CADET in new covers, and finally we have succeeded, through the assistance of the designer of this cover, an alumnus, whose modesty we trust will not be shocked by publicly thanking Henry William Brown, '81, professor in the Literary Institution, New Hampton, N. H. The design is somewhat suggestive of the courses of study in the University of Maine, and the color of the cover is our college color.



IN ad
join
of Main
tion, a
other m
cared to
sity Ja
pleasan
one hun
special
little af
was ser
the new
were th
agricult
through
order.
was serv
presiden
he expl
poses,
universi
nite ap
for, but
hall in
departm
general
mand a
departm
days aft
duced in
viding f
but spe
referred
affairs, v
reported
to the
some un
one of
Maine H
of anoth
ish war,
much lan

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

IN accordance with custom, the joint committee on the University of Maine, on agriculture, on education, and on military affairs, with other members of the legislature who cared to join them, visited the university January 26. The day was a pleasant one, and a party of about one hundred reached the campus by special cars on the electric road at a little after noon. An informal lunch was served in the Mt. Vernon House, the new building for women. Parties were then carried by teams to the agricultural buildings, and conducted through the college buildings in order. After the inspection, dinner was served at the Commons, and the president made an address in which he explained the establishment, purposes, history, and work of the university. He stated that no definite appropriation would be asked for, but spoke of the need of a drill hall in the interest of the military department, and of the State and general government, at whose command and for whose benefit the department was maintained. A few days after this visit, there was introduced in the House a resolve, providing for the erection of a drill hall, but specifying no sum. This was referred to the committee on military affairs, which, after a public hearing, reported that the matter be referred to the next legislature. Owing to some unusual appropriations, notably one of \$225,000 for the Eastern Maine Hospital for the Insane, and of another of \$100,000 for the Spanish war, the total appropriations were much larger than usual, and there

was little reason to expect an appropriation. The friends of the university felt well satisfied with the outcome.

Early in the session there were signs that the appropriation of two years before, carrying \$20,000 a year for the term of ten years, would be attacked, and about the middle of the session a bill repealing so much of the appropriation resolve of 1897 as referred to the years after 1898 was introduced by Mr. Plummer of Portland, and at his request laid upon the table pending reference. After a very long delay he moved that it be taken from the table and referred to the committee on legal affairs. The friends of the university insisted that, in accordance with custom, it be referred to the committee on the university, which had visited and inspected the university and investigated its needs. The university won by a vote of 67 to 11. A hearing was duly advertised and granted. At the published hour no one appeared to advocate the bill, but after the committee had gone into the executive session Mr. Plummer and Senator Blanchard appeared. They objected to a ten year appropriation on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Senator Blanchard, who opposed the university appropriation two years before, said in the course of his remarks that he was not now opposed to the university or to its appropriation, but only to the appropriations for a term of years, because he believed it not in the best interests of the university and doubted its constitutionality. He stated that

in case of repeal he would be ready to advocate a new appropriation of \$20,000 for the years 1899 and 1900. In reply it was stated that all other branches of the public school system were provided for by permanent appropriations, that the National Guard had the product of a permanent tax of 1-10 mill, and that the principle of appropriations for two years only, could not be established by the simple repeal of one appropriation out of many. The precedent of the United States which grants a permanent appropriation to the University of Maine, and of other States which grant permanent appropriations to their universities were quoted. Stress was also laid upon the business necessity of a definite and sure income for current expenses.

The committee presented a majority report, signed by all members of the committee save one, to the effect that the Plummer bill ought not to pass, and a minority report recommending the repeal of so much of the 1897 resolve as referred to the years after 1900. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Walker, of Starks, and Mr. Virgin of Portland, advocated the minority report, and Messrs. Beal, Burns, Chick, Hutchings and Leavitt advocated the majority report, the latter was adopted without division, the yeas and nays being refused. The vote was an overwhelming victory to the university.

The university suffered before the legislature from the unpopularity of two bills; one to widen the field of an act of the last legislature providing for an inspection of concentrated cattle feeds, and one to provide for an

inspection of foods and drugs with a view to prevent adulteration. The chemical work and the inspection involved were made the duty of the Experiment Station, and special taxes were provided to cover the expense. Both bills were extremely unpopular with the dealers affected, and the statement, made in the course of the fight, that these movements were inaugurated by the university in order to provide revenue, was widely believed.

As a matter of fact, the university was not responsible for the introduction of these bills, and had no financial interest in them. It was explained that the Experiment Station though, by law, a department of the university, and under the general control of the trustees, had its own funds which were kept entirely separate from those of the instruction departments of the university, and that even the Experiment Station had no financial interests in these bills, as the various inspections with which the Station has been charged by the State do not yield a profit, and have at least once involved a deficit, for which the legislature was required to appropriate. No explanation was sufficient to allay entirely the prejudices which these bills aroused, and no small part of the opposition to the university is to be attributed to them.

But the final action and attitude of this legislature indicate that the institution is stronger than ever, with the people of the State, and that the policy of the trustees has the approval of the influential men of the State, not only in agricultural but in other lines.

"'L IS M

ye, girl?
milkin' tim
them cows
ready quic
angry if he

Down fr
Elizabeth,
donned he
pails and s
mother in
cryin' aga
wuthless B
Child, chil
How can y
'Tain't as
skulkin' ro
moonshine,
by day."

"Now,
word again
true and I
his likin', b
His father s
of doors unl

"Better
shine," rep
talk to me,
him the mo
your father
here. I wo
might happ
girl; there's
at the chanc

But the
the pasture
set look in
rigidly comp

The older
and sighed
daughter of
one of them

'LISBETH.

"'LISBETH, O 'Lisbeth," called Mrs. Stevens, "where are ye, girl? Don't you know its past milkin' time and Lord knows where them cows has strayed to. Git ye ready quick for yer father would be angry if he knew it."

Down from the loft chamber came Elizabeth, obedient to the summons, donned her sunbonnet, took up the pails and started for the door, but her mother intercepted her. "What, cryin' again, be ye? Over that wuthless Rufe Hanscom, I 'spose. Child, child, haven't ye any sense? How can you favor a feller like him? 'Tain't as if he was an honest man, skulkin' round the country a-makin' moonshine, afeared to show his face by day."

"Now, mother, I sha'n't hear a word against him. He's good en true and I know moonshinin' aint to his likin', but it's do that or nothing. His father swears he'll turn him out of doors unless he helps run the still."

"Better starve than make moonshine," replied the mother. "Don't talk to me, child. I'll never favor him the more for it; only, don't let your father catch him hangin' round here. I wouldn't want to say what might happen. Give him up, my girl; there's plenty more that'll jump at the chance of making ye happy."

But the girl turned away toward the pasture without a word, with a set look in her face and her lips rigidly compressed.

The older woman shook her head and sighed. "To think that a daughter of mine should take up with one of them Hanscoms; she, that I

brought up so careful, too. Its no use to argue, she's got the Stevens' grit and have him she *will* ef she takes a notion."

The sun had long since set and the night dewes were falling. Through the damp 'Lisbeth hastened down the lane to the pasture-bars, her mind in a tumult of emotions. Anger, pride and sorrow strove for the mastery. A supplely tall girl, with high, light step and lips so richly red that they rivalled the cardinal-flower by the brookside. Just now the face was flushed, the eyes red from weeping and the red lips showed but a single thread of color.

Hastily she began the milking, hurrying around among the patient animals, and when Dolly, her pet heifer, ventured a caress, she repulsed her with a push, to which the petted creature was not accustomed. The cows seemed to regard their usually gentle mistress in wide-eyed wonder. What could be the matter with her? Hurriedly she filled the pails with foaming milk.

A step behind her caused her to look around and more quickly to hide her head again. It was Rufe. What would he think of her now, red-eyed and dishevelled? No, he shouldn't see her face. The sun-bonnet would hide it if she turned away from him.

"Ain't you going to speak to me?" ventured the tall, handsome mountaineer.

"Good evening, Mr. Hanscom," came from the depths of the sun-bonnet.

With one bound the man was at her side. "'Lisbeth, 'Lisbeth, what

do you mean? Do you think I came all the way down here for this, little girl? Air ye mad at me, speak?"

His arms were around her, forgotten was the sun-bonnet, and sobbing pitifully she laid her head on his breast. "Oh, Rufe, the folks want me to give you up, they are so set against you. But I can't—I can't. God knows I think the world of you, Rufe Hanscom. Say you'll be an honest man and leave moonshinin' alone. Go away from here and learn a trade, earn an honest livin' an' I'll wait for you if it takes years. Promise me, Rufe."

"Little girl, I'd like to, but you know I can't leave father now. He's all alone up there on the mountain and who's to take care of him if I go? Then, moonshinin' ain't the worst business in the world, dear, though some claim it's cheatin' the government. Father would never give it up; he's been a moonshiner all his life and he'd die if the still was destroyed."

She sprang from his arms with flashing eyes. "Then you're not for me, Rufe Hanscom. Go your way an' I'll go mine, but never speak to me again. Leave me before I call my father. You're not a *man*; you haven't any spunk or you'd do what I say! No, don't speak, just leave me and quick, too."

The young mountaineer, cut by her anger and scorn, turned away. 'Lisbeth watched him go slowly up the lane, never once looking back, fairly quivering with anger. But when he had disappeared, her anger gave way and she burst into passionate tears. Where now was the Stevens' grit?

The milk pails were forgotten, the cows had strayed afar, the night air was damp and chilling, but the girl

by the pasture bars never stirred.

"'Lisbeth, O, 'Lisbeth," this time a man's voice rang out in harsh tones. "Comin' father," was the reply. Wearily, she roused herself and started toward the spring house with the heavy pails. Down the lane to meet her came the father.

"I'll have no more of this work," said the angry parent, "moonin' round after that worthless Hanscom." What do I get for workin' hard all day, when I come home at night and find the cows not milked till bed time? Child of mine, ye are, but an unworthy one. Into the house with ye lest I be tempted to strike you." Snatching the pails from the girl, he started himself to the spring house. 'Lisbeth fled terrified up to her chamber without a word to her waiting mother, and threw herself on the bed in a transport of grief.

She heeded nothing that transpired below her for a time. The usual preparations for the night were made, the doors locked and her parents preparing to retire, when the sound of her father's voice, loud and resonant, made her tremble again. Heavens! what was he saying?

"I've determined to put a stop to this foolishness of 'Lisbeth's. To-night, the revenue men will raid them Hanscoms' and *that* nest will be broken up. I guess by the time Rufe gets out of jail 'Lisbeth will forget him. Yes, I informed on 'em. I've been thinking of it for some time. To-night, they'il be at work there and the officers 'll catch 'em right in the act.

And Rufe, *her* Rufe would be taken away to jail and kept there for years! Rufe would *never* go to jail, he would die first and then—despair. She had been so cruel to him to-night, how

plain it saved, the mountains and so for Rufe's would not time, just would be leave him

She wait- ness till t slipping unfastened into the fields, up t the briars at every s had come hid the st flash light came the s

Wet, di- toiled on fallen logs. branches c she stumbl on saving c for you, R

She reac low in the Hanscom's den and no Fear lent v anxiety, sh pressing h house. Th

plain it was now. He could be saved, there was the short cut up the mountains. But the path was obscure and so rough. Never mind, it was for Rufe's sake. The revenue officers would not start till late. Only a little time, just a few precious hours and he would be safe, and she would never leave him again.

She waited with trembling eagerness till the old people retired, and slipping down the stairs hastily unfastened the door and sped out into the night. Across the damp fields, up the steep path she hastened, the briars tearing and scratching her at every step. And now a change had come over the sky. Dark clouds hid the stars and anon, a lightning flash lighted her path. Then down came the shower in a steady pour.

Wet, dishevelled, torn, the girl toiled on through thickets and over fallen logs. Rocks bruised her hands, branches cut her cruelly in the face, she stumbled repeatedly, only to press on saving over and over again. "It's for you, Rufe, I'll save you yet."

She reached at last, the little hollow in the mountain side where the Hanscom's still was so cunningly hidden and now her speed was redoubled. Fear lent wings to her feet. In her anxiety, she forgot all precautions, pressing hurriedly on toward the house. There was a challenge, a sharp

report and 'Lisbeth fell to the ground unconscious. Rufe Hanscom was ever a vigilant lookout for danger, for which every moonshiner must be prepared.

In a moment he had her in his arms. "My God, it's 'Lisbeth, what have I done? I thought you were a spy, speak to me, 'Lisbeth."

The stricken girl stirred and opened her eyes. "Fly, Rufe," she whispered, "the revenue men will be here to-night. Don't mind me; go."

"But where are you hit, quick, tell me."

"In my shoulder, I think, Rufe." Eagerly he tore the garment aside and gave a glad exclamation. "Thank Heaven, it's not serious, but, oh, if I had killed you!" "But, Rufe, the officers will be here, run away and leave me here, they won't harm me." "You told me once to-night to leave and I obeyed," said Rufe; "this time I shall not obey. I will carry you to the cave over the ridge and then warn father, so we'll all be safe."

"And the still, Rufe?"

"Will be destroyed, never to be rebuilt. I had already persuaded father to quit business. I shall go away and begin life over again in the West."

"And I'll go with you, Rufe," said 'Lisbeth.

—C. W. S., 1900.



THE MILITARY FRESHMAN.

Maybe you've heard the sad story,
But I'll tell it to you over again,
A tale for vain freshmen to ponder,
A record of failure and pain.

One day in the balmy September,
To the banks of the Stillwater came
A freshman with hair trunk and bandbox
And brimful of visions of fame.

"What ho?" cried this valiant young freshie,
"I'll carve for myself a great name,
I'll covet all honors and prizes,
But the majorship proud is my game."

They drilled him at right face and left face,
Till every stout muscle was lame,
Till he hipped like a veteran soldier,
And the manual's fractuosities could tame.

In a corporal's gay stripes fortune clothed him,
At commencement; for a year 'twas his aim,
The goal for all freshmen to strive for,
The prize for good boys without blame.

Then forth went this youth in his glory,
To the city, his rank to proclaim,
But alas and alack. met his fate and so, back
To his friends the poor boy never came.

Now list to the moral, dear freshman,
If to the majorship proud you'd attain,
Don't wear your bright stripes to the city,
Or a martyrdom sad you may gain.



SO

TH

August
B. Cla
preside
Isaiah
Speak
tatives

The
with e
announ
second
early a
and the
organiz
to pred

The
legislat
appropri
dred an
for the
Maine
A spec
sider th
panied
legislat
after ca
unanin
to pass
opposit
appropri
during

The
bill to
judges
from \$3
given a
mittee
lawyers
be hear
spoke i
mittee
pass an

SOME FEATURES OF THE SIXTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE.

THE Sixty-ninth Legislature of the State of Maine met at Augusta Jan. 4, 1899. Hon. Oliver B. Clason, of Gardiner, was chosen president of the Senate and Hon. Isaiah Stetson, of Bangor, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The committees were appointed with exceptional promptness, their announcement being on Jan. 5th, the second day of the session. This early appointment of the committees and the short time in which they were organized and went to work seemed to predict a short session.

The first important issue of public legislation was the resolve in favor of appropriating the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the completion of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor. A special committee appointed to consider the merits of the resolve, accompanied by over a hundred other legislators, visited the institution, and after carefully considering the resolve, unanimously reported that it ought to pass. The resolve met with no opposition in either branch. This appropriation was the largest made during the session.

The second important issue was a bill to increase the salary of the judges of the supreme judicial court from \$3,500 to \$5,000. The bill was given a hearing by the judiciary committee and many of the leading lawyers in the state were present to be heard upon it, nearly all of whom spoke in favor of the bill. The committee reported that the bill ought to pass and it was passed in the Senate

by a majority of one vote but was killed in the House by a large majority.

The next issue that came into the hands of the Legislature was the so-called "Two cent mileage bill." The object of this bill was to compel all railroads in the state having under their control over fifty miles of road to sell mileage books good to bearer at the rate of two cents per mile. The committee on railroads, telegraphs and express, to whom this bill was referred, held a long hearing in the hall of the House of Representatives, and then after considering it in executive session for a long time, reported the bill in a new draft, by which the railroads are obliged to sell mileage books, which can be used by both husband and wife.

Nearly all of the appropriations in favor of the academies and other institutions of learning were reported "ought to pass." These resolves were strongly opposed by a few members of the House, but all went through by a large majority.

The bill to repeal the law made by the Legislature of 1897, appropriating the sum of \$20,000 annually to the University of Maine, was supported by only one member of the committee on the University of Maine to whom the bill was referred. Mr. Walker, who filed a minority report in favor of the bill, in his speech before the House cast slurs upon the agricultural department of the University of Maine and also inferred that it was not fitting for Dr. Harris, the president of the University, to be present at the State House, lobbying

for the interest of the institution. Several members of the House said in reply to the statement of Mr. Walker that they were glad that President Harris was able to be present with them, and that they wished that more refined and cultured men, such as he, could be there to mingle with them. The motion of Mr. Walker to substitute the minority for the majority report was supported by a very few members.

Very late in the session a bill was introduced by Mr. Gardner, of Patten,

to revise the taxation system, but on the ground that there was not time to properly consider the question it was referred to the next Legislature.

Nearly all the matters placed before the Legislature were of a private and special nature. The most important of those relative to public legislation have been mentioned above.

The Sixty-ninth Legislature adjourned finally March 17, 1899, it being the shortest session for several years.

—*E. W. D.*, 1902.



THOMAS CHATTERTON.

AMONG the poets of the eighteenth century, Thomas Chatterton ranks as one of the first; although during his lifetime and even at the time of his death, his works, including poetry and prose, were hardly noticed and scarcely appreciated, even in the smallest degree, by men of that age. At the present time, a century after the death of so brilliant an author, they are considered by critics and those who are competent to judge, as ranking among the first of the works written at that time, although he was much younger than his contemporaries.

Chatterton's childhood was a very unpleasant one. His mother being a widow at his birth and possessing but little property, was unable to surround her two children with those things which go to make up a happy childhood. She took in sewing, established a girls' school; and did all in her power to rear her children

well and, when Thomas was eight years old, he was admitted to Colston's Charity, a school, where only the merest rudiments of education were taught; and he was instructed only in English, writing and arithmetic; but his education was hardly begun here.

His uncle was sexton of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, a position filled by the Chatterton race for many generations and thus he was allowed free access to the ancient building, where were the tombs of knights and men of differing rank. Here he found ancient writings, which instilled in him the love for antiquity, and which laid the foundation for many of his literary works.

Chatterton was a very precocious child, seeming not to enjoy the society of children and, on this account, was thought to be rather dull. He would also sit for hours in a kind of stupor and finally give way to tears; but, at other times, he was

frank
very y
and w
accom
strive
within
ing so
sympa
him th
himsel
daylig
advant
his rea

Whe
admitt
he exp
but he
were v
princip
as laid
and al
ticed o
at the
for the
mother
At the
the app
his dut
his leis

Durin
by no m
years o
to the
delight
attic, s
material
things v
nings o
works v
of Row
a priest
Bristol.
Storie o
of whom
church,
in it, he
reality,

frank and companionable. When very young, he longed for distinction and would often say that man could accomplish anything if he would strive for it. He seemed to live within a world of his own, and, loving solitude and having no one to sympathize with him, it fostered in him the love of mystery. If left to himself, he would read, almost from daylight to dark, and thus took advantage of everything lying within his reach.

When eight years of age, he was admitted to Colston's Hospital where he expected to satisfy his longings, but he soon found out that his hopes were vain. Here he was taught the principles of the Christian religion as laid down in the church catechism and also how he might be apprenticed out to some trade. He remained at the hospital for six years, chiefly for the reason that it helped his mother in supporting her children. At the end of that time, he served the apprenticeship of clerk, and when his duties were completed he devoted his leisure time to writing.

During all these years, his pen was by no means idle. When only eleven years of age, he contributed articles to the local journal, and he was delighted, when sitting alone in his attic, surrounded by his writing materials and books, to write those things which were really the beginnings of his fame. Many of his works were written under the name of Rowley, who was supposed to be a priest of St. John's in the city of Bristol. A poem entitled "The Storie of William Canynge," a man of whom he had read in the Redcliffe church, was especially beautiful and, in it, he forgets himself and gives, in reality, a picture of his own boyhood

instead of this Canynge, whom he thinks of as the patron of Rowley.

When the new bridge in Bristol was opened up to traffic, he wrote an account of the mayor's first passing over the old bridge, supposed to be derived from an ancient manuscript. This was considered of so much value that when the history of Bristol was written it was utilized and published, about twenty years after Chatterton's death. From a small child, he always thought much concerning the idea of suicide and among his papers preserved in the British Museum is a last will and testament full of wit and profanity.

After finishing his apprenticeship, he went away from Bristol to London. At first he seemed to prosper, as his writings were considered and even flattered, but flatteries will not buy the necessities of life; and he was finally reduced to starvation. Seeing no way by which he might lessen his burdens, he finally committed suicide by taking poison. He was buried in London but it has been stated on good authority that his remains were taken up and interred in Redcliffe church yard and a monument erected, bearing the inscription, borrowed from his "will," written by his own pen, "To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader, judge not. If thou art a Christian, believe that he shall be judged by a Superior Power. To that Power only is he now answerable."

It seemed sad that one so young, only eighteen years of age, and with such bright prospects before him, if only a little patience had been used, should come to such an end. Chatterton had always pictured Canynge as a sympathizer of the Rowley poems, and hoping to find a real

sympathizer he appealed to Horace Walpole, the fourth earl of Oxford, who was a writer, by sending him some of his poems. At first Walpole was much pleased with them but when he was asked to aid the poor boy, he in no way tried to help him, which blame rests upon Walpole for not aiding the boy, of whom he says when too late, "I do not believe there ever existed so masterly a genius."

Thus Chatterton died without an equal in the century in which he lived. In comparing his works with others of that age, it is not necessary

to think of his immature years. He began to write at ten and wrote some of his best poetry before he was sixteen. His poems fill two large volumes and are now praised and admired. As it often happens, one is not praised until he is dead, so it was the same with the brilliant poet. Among his poems are the "Bristowe Tragedy," "Aella, a Tragycal Interlude," "Goddwyn," a dramatic poem, and the "Battle of Hastings." The collection of Thomas Chatterton's furnishes the most remarkable example of a premature intellect.

E. F., 1901.

EXPECTATION VS. REALIZATION.

JACK HARMON arose one Sunday morning just after the breakfast bell had rung, and, looking out of the window exclaimed, "Oh, rubber, I wish I hadn't taken so many church cuts already; here it is raining cats and dogs, and I've got to go to church, in all this slush, too."

"Well," said his room-mate, "you better go, for I saw today that they have just made some new regulations about church cuts, but I don't know just what they are."

The rain kept coming down steadily all day. Harmon put off his church attendance until evening, hoping that it would clear off by that time, but, although it did not rain as hard as it had in the morning, yet it was far from pleasant, when Jack, with several companions, similarly situated, started out for church.

"You arn't going to walk way down there in this slush and mud, are you?" asked some of the boys as he was starting out.

"Yes. I guess we'd better walk

down, hadn't we, fellows, and put the car fare in the contribution box, eh?" he said, giving them the wink, while a general laugh went round; for, as usual, Jack was "strapped."

So the little company trudged along wearily until they reached the church, Jack's mind being anything but pleased with church going and churches in general. He was positively in anything but a happy frame of mind, but, thinking that what cannot be helped must be endured, he settled back in a comfortable position in the corner of the pew and commenced studying the decorations of the ceiling, now brightly lighted by the electric lights. In a short time he found himself contending with his old enemy, drowsiness. He could not allow himself to go to sleep for he saw that many of the Professors were there and then, too, the boys might play some joke on him.

During the first part of the service he managed to keep awake and arose, altogether tardily, when the hymns

were sung
the singing
strangely
ly able to
But with t
war. He
keep hims
to himself
sages; yes
he began—
toward men
he unconsc
Peace, a c
and later;
then— T
brightly lig
see a large
It seemed
finest struct
He was wa
surely was
deceiving h
large letter
the entrance
sium." A
the arch and
This man
director.
inside, bu
threshold;
and dazling
ivory, India
lined the w
the applian
gymnasium
places. Yes
could distin
with its still
in the sun.
looking up,
swinging tra
seemed fitte
manner. H
they were
work; one v
and singing
no one seem

were sung. He even tried to join in the singing but his voice sounded strangely unreal and he seemed hardly able to keep up with the others. But with the sermon came the tug of war. He thought that he would keep himself awake by saying over to himself some of the prettiest passages; yes, there was a good one; he began—Peace on earth, good will toward men. After a few repetitions he unconsciously changed the text: Peace, a church roll called for men, and later; Peace, or else a cut and then— That was the last; in the brightly lighted ceiling he seemed to see a large building, built of stone. It seemed to him that it was the finest structure that he had ever seen. He was walking toward it. Yes, it surely was true, or were his eyes deceiving him? No, there it was in large letters carved over the arch of the entrance, "Drill Hall and Gymnasium." A man was standing under the arch and seemed to be speaking. This man must be the physical director. He was about to step inside, but stopped upon the threshold; everything was so bright and dazzling; the floor shone like ivory, Indian clubs and dumb-bells lined the walls, parallel bars and all the appliances of a magnificent gymnasium were in appropriate places. Yes, in another apartment he could distinguish a swimming pool with its still water, shining brightly in the sun. He stepped inside and, looking up, saw horizontal bars, the swinging trapeze, in fact, everything seemed fitted in the most elegant manner. He recognized the boys as they were doing their gymnastic work; one was swinging the clubs and singing as he swung them, but no one seemed to know the visitor.

At length he saw a stairway, and climbing it came to a large, open room. This was evidently the drill hall. A smart appearing young man, rather small in stature, was drilling an arrearage squad. How familiar it sounded! Right forward, fours right. Keep dressed in sets of fours. Follow the guide, and other familiar orders. It seemed as though he had been away in a foreign country and, just returning, had heard for the first time for many months, his native tongue. Everything about it was so familiar. Yes, there it was again—Close up there in the rear rank; the guide is left. He watched their movements for some time, then turning away he descended the stairway, took a last glance at the swimming pool and went out. The physical director was still standing under the arch of the doorway; he turned to look at him and, with a start, awoke.

Was it true or not? Where was he? Yes, there was the man standing under the arch and the inscription above. Was it the physical director or the minister? A slight titter among his college mates convinced him that it was the latter. But how real it seemed! He looked at the ceiling; the decorations did really look like horizontal bars and swinging rings, and the chandelier like a trapeze. The audience arose and received the benediction. He walked out into the open air once more. The moon was shining now and he could hardly realize that he was yet awake.

As he walked home and was passing through the campus, he found himself involuntarily anticipating something, his steps quickened and as he neared Wingate he instinctively looked about as though he were sure of seeing that handsome building with its arch and inscription staring him in the face. But, cruel fate! it was not there.

—W. R. B., 1901.

THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG.

LOUISBOURG stands on a tongue of land, which lies between its harbor and the sea, and the end of which is prolonged eastward by reefs and shoals, that partly bar the entrance to the port, leaving a navigable passage not half a mile wide. The "Island Battery," situated on a small rocky island at the west side of the channel, commanded the passage; it was also secured by another detached work called the "Grand Battery." This battery stood on the shore of the harbor opposite the entrance and more than a mile from the town.

Thus a hostile squadron trying to force its way in would receive a flank-fire from one battery and a front fire from the other. The strongest line of defence of the fortress was drawn across the base of the tongue of land from the harbor on one side to the sea on the other, a distance of twelve hundred yards.

The ditch was eighty feet wide and about thirty feet deep, and the rampart of earth faced with masonry was about sixty feet deep. There were embrasures in the fortress for one hundred and forty-eight cannon, but the number in position was much less. In the Grand and Island batteries there were sixty more heavy cannon.

The garrison consisted of five hundred and sixty regular troops, of whom several companies were Swiss, besides some thirteen hundred militia. The regulars were mutinous and in bad condition.

The English assailants had brought

thirty-four cannon and mortars, of much inferior weight compared with the French guns. The English intended to bombard the fortress should they fail to carry it by surprise.

The provincial cruisers hovered about the harbor for several days, then the whole fleet moved in towards Flat Point. They landed successfully at Fresh-water cove, where a sharp skirmish took place, six men being killed.

Soon after this Vaughn destroyed the store-houses of the French, and the same night took possession of the "Grand Battery." The cannon had been spiked but Pomeroy and the gun-smiths drilled them out, and the next morning several were ready for use. The English occupation of the "Grand Battery" may be called the decisive event of the siege.

There is no doubt that the French could have averted the disaster long enough to make it of little help to the invaders. The water front of this battery was impregnable, while in the rear were defences consisting of a loop-holed wall of masonry with a ditch ten feet deep and twelve feet wide, and also a covered way and glacis flanked by towers.

There was a great lack of tents, clothing and blankets among the English troops, and they were forced to sleep in their wet clothes. It took many days to land the guns, ammunition and stores, but a worse task was before them, that of dragging the cannon over the marshes to Green Hill. Sledges were made on which the cannon were drawn by the men,

bare footed
their knees
planted, w
Gate, and
was the pri
The Fren
startled w
being push
and did not
soldiers m
with the en

The scar
one of the
siege, for al
lish were
insufficient.

The adva
lish was pla
Joseph She
as many gu
best shelter
filled with
some were s
could be onl
fire of mus
briskly retu
up for a m
town was plo
the streets f
and nearly a

On the sev
to surrende
bou, who
answer with
was decided
night. This
less, at that
breach in t
available sca
feet too shor
and soldiers
attack, so it
then decide
Battery, whic
the harbor t
and kept it
This attempt

bare footed and wading in the mud to their knees. The guns, as soon as planted, were turned on the West Gate, and did much damage, as this was the principal gate of Louisbourg. The French were perplexed and startled with the way affairs were being pushed forward by the enemy, and did not make any sorties lest the soldiers might desert or take part with the enemy.

The scarcity of good gunners was one of the chief difficulties of the siege, for although those of the English were good their number was insufficient.

The advance battery of the English was placed in charge of Captain Joseph Sherburn, who was to enlist as many gunners as he could. The best shelter of the men were hogsheads filled with earth, but behind these some were soon killed, as the cannon could be only loaded under a constant fire of musketry, which the enemy briskly returned. This fire was kept up for a number of days and the town was ploughed with cannon-balls, the streets furrowed from end to end and nearly all the houses damaged.

On the seventh of May a summons to surrender was sent to Duchambou, who replied that he would answer with his cannon, and so it was decided to storm Louisbourg at night. This would have been useless, at that time, as there was no breach in the walls, and the only available scaling ladders were ten feet too short. Many of the officers and soldiers protested against this attack, so it was given up. It was then decided to assault the Island Battery, which closed the entrance of the harbor to the British squadron and kept it open to French ships. This attempt was deferred for some

time, but finally the boats put out for the battery with three hundred men on board. The surf was running high on the rocks but the men managed to scramble on shore. This battery was walled in on all sides and had a garrison of about one hundred and eighty men, and contained thirty cannon, seven swivels and two mortars. The men announced their presence on shore by a cheer, and the battery at once opened fire. Many of the boats were shattered or sunk, and those in the rear sheered off, so that those on shore were obliged to fight alone until daybreak, when one hundred and nineteen surrendered. The English next planted a battery at Lighthouse Point on the eastern side of the harbor, about half a mile away, and this new battery soon opened fire on the fort with deadly effect.

The French were plunged into despondency by the news of the capture of the *Vigilant*, a ship carrying sixty-four cannon and five hundred and sixty men, with a large number of supplies. The French prize now supplied the needs of the English as regards ammunition and provisions. Pepperell and Warren, the two English leaders, at length came to an understanding as to a joint attack by land and water.

The "Island Battery" was crippled and the town batteries that commanded the interior of the harbor were destroyed. It was agreed that Warren, whose squadron was now increased by recent arrivals to eleven ships besides the provincial cruisers, should enter the harbor, cannonade the town and attack it in boats, while Pepperell stormed it by land.

The English prepared a large number of fascines to fill the ditches and

also scaling ladders. During the attack the town was ruined and only one house was untouched by shot or shell.

La Perrelle, the French officer, following the wiser of the inhabitants, now sent a note to the English leaders, asking for a suspension of hostilities to enable him to draw up

proposals for capitulation. The commander's proposal the next morning was rejected and he at length agreed to those of Pepperell.

The articles were signed on both sides and on the 17th the ships sailed peacefully into the harbor, and Pepperell with his ragged army entered the south gate of the town.

W. B. H., '99.



THE PILGRIMS NOT PURITANS.

FEW events in history are more interesting or more important than those connected with the early colonization of New England. Through frequent writings and wide discussion knowledge of the various settlements has become almost universal. The one founded by the Puritans at Boston, Winthrop and Salem and the earlier one founded by the Pilgrims at Plymouth are, perhaps, the most widely known of all. Yet these two settlements have been treated with so little distinction by several of our historians that they have very unfortunately become confused. It is erroneously believed that the Puritan and the Pilgrim

emigrated for the same reason, had the same religious belief and governed their colonies by the same principles. The attitude of each was an important factor in the formation of our national character; united in it they live to govern us to-day; yet they must not be confounded, for their very names sound the key note of fundamental differences.

The Puritan, while still a member of the established Church of England, aimed to purify the traditional and formal usages and to purify the corrupt character of its clergy. The Pilgrims were Separatists from the established church. They believed it beyond reformation, and organized

an inde
were m
rupted,
simplici
mixture

The
profound
sinless c
view, a
own wa
The pri
was me
Nothing
than fro
Quakers
were im
death.
early h
sion, wa
chiefly a
Rhode I
and New
by people
settlement
difference
with him
cution w
England.
intolerant

Civil
peared in
of the Pu
the ocean
cott, and
ious liber
transform
can liberty
the creato
United S
preserver
of the Rel
and in sp
that, unde
blending v
never mor
its defence
the present

an independent church in which there were no church officers to be corrupted, but worship according to the simplicity of the gospels without the mixture of men's intervention.

The Puritan was animated by a profoundly ethical impulse to found a sinless community, but in his narrow view, a belief at variance with his own was sin of the worst nature. The prime requisite for citizenship was membership in the church. Nothing was farther from his thought than freedom of conscience. The Quakers who tried to settle in Boston were imprisoned, whipped or put to death. That dark stain upon our early history, the witchcraft delusion, was limited to the Puritans, chiefly at Salem. The colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Hartford and New Hampshire were founded by people exiled from the Puritan settlements on account of religious differences. The Puritan brought with him much of the spirit of persecution which had driven him from England. The charge of religious intolerance is surely a just one.

Civil liberty would have disappeared in England but for the revolt of the Puritan. This spirit crossed the ocean under Winthrop and Endicott, and when united with the religious liberty of the Pilgrim became transformed into the spirit of American liberty. This blended spirit was the creator of the Constitution of the United States and in a later day its preserver also. It fought the battles of the Rebellion, it abolished slavery, and in spite of the other elements that, under our free hospitality, are blending with our national life, it was never more powerful, more alert in its defence of national honor than at the present moment.

The Pilgrims were tolerant in an age of intolerance. Though driven from their country by even harsher persecution than the Puritan ever experienced, the Pilgrims never allowed the more gentle and humane qualities to be crushed. Freedom of conscience was their motto. Their military leader, Myles Standish, was not a member of the church, and has by several writers been called an infidel. The Quakers who came to Plymouth were permitted to settle, although they were prohibited from teaching others. The treatment of Roger Williams by the two colonies was characteristic of each. He first began to preach at Salem, maintaining that the magistrates were bound to grant toleration to all sects of Christians. For this he was exiled and escaped to Plymouth, where for some time he lived and worshipped with the Pilgrims. He surely did not leave on compulsion, for says he, "That great and kindly soul, Winslow, visited me in my sore need and put a purse of gold in the hands of my wife for our support."

When we remember that until 1770, it was a capital crime in Maryland to be a Unitarian, and that Catholic priests were even then excluded from New York on the penalty of death, we shall hardly care to join in severe condemnation of the fathers at Plymouth. When we view the severe persecutions which at that time were at their height in England and on the European continent, we can express only praise for their liberality, only reverence for their charity. When we consider the Pilgrim colony with relation to that which followed it, to the moral influence that it exerted on the stronger colonies which grew up about it, it

assumes the importance belonging to the commencement of a new era.

The broad minded tolerance of the Pilgrims was due in part to the character of their leaders and in part to their stay of twelve years in Holland. While there they saw a system of public schools, a powerful free press, a public registry of deeds. They lived under the shadow of the foremost university of Europe, in a community where all denominations lived peaceably side by side. The compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower was the embodiment of these ideas. This compact is the first written constitution of a popular government. By it, at the moment of landing, they possessed institutions of government and of religion, social institutions founded on the choice and preference of the whole people. There were no classes, no holders of inherited offices. Here in the forest were institutions which were the result of all that ages had done for human government. Happy auspices of a happier future! What could promise more for the future of a nation, than to say that her first existence was with intelligence, her first breath the inspiration of liberty, her first principle the truth of divine religion!

The Pilgrim was like the Puritan in the belief in a future life where all were to enjoy immortality, and in being comforted in his persecutions by that belief. Both were Englishmen; both were Calvinists, though each in his own way. They had the tie of a common hope, of a common nationality, of a common persecution. They did not have the tie of a common charity. The Puritans were intolerant, remaining members of the English church and excluding all

others from citizenship. The Pilgrim practiced both religious tolerance and civil liberty, renounced allegiance to the English church and allowed to become free men, all who should be sober and peaceable in behavior. Not infrequently did the Plymouth colony serve as an asylum for persons whose religious tenets caused their expulsion from the community of Massachusetts Bay.

There is no statelier or loftier presence in history than that of the New England Pilgrim. The serious dignity that marked the intercourse of Bradford and of Winslow is a pattern for any ambassador, though he represent seventy million people, before whatever crown he may stand. There is much of his spirit still alive in his descendants, clear with its high standard of public and private honor. The nation founded by him has proved that it is practicable to elevate the mass of mankind, and to educate the lower classes to perform their share in the duty of self government. It has proved that there must be local bodies for local government and representative bodies for general government. It has shown that popular institutions founded on principles of equality and representation may maintain a strong and united government. These principles of the American constitution pervade the entire continent, and have crossed the Atlantic to possess the countries of their origin.

The past is not secure unless followed by a worthy future. Not without unremitting vigilance is the day of peril past. The dangers of to-day are presented in new forms, against which the popular mind is not fortified by tradition and history. While we have nothing more to fear

from ki
enough f
monopol
of bribe
Well has

Gut, gu
Good s
March 31.

"Mr. H
hires mon

Prof. FL
attack of t

A photo
ly been org

P. G. S
ranch in M

The clas
poned unti

Arrearag
the close of

A numbe
are in proc
shop.

from kings we may have trouble enough from the political bosses and monopolies who march their legions of bribed retainers to the polls. Well has it been said, "Eternal vig-

ilance is the price of liberty." As long as the nation lives the unsullied principles of our fathers must live to govern it.

—W. E. B., '99.



LOCAL NOTES.

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

Gut, guter, gutest.

Good skating on the Stillwater March 31.

"Mr. Heyer goes to the bank and hires money."

Prof. Flint has recovered from an attack of the grip.

A photographic society has recently been organized.

P. G. Shorey, 1901, is on a sheep ranch in Montana.

The class debates have been postponed until the fall term.

Arrearage examinations came at the close of the Easter recess.

A number of small electric motors are in process of construction at the shop.

A. S. Webb, 1902, has been sick with the grip at Mrs. Graves'.

Prof. Rogers will deliver the Memorial address at Ellsworth.

B. N. Moore, 1902, has been initiated into the Alpha Fraternity.

The balmy days of spring seem to dull the ardor of the "Whiskers Club."

About half of the Kappa Sigmas left for home to spend the Easter recess.

Harry McLean has left the college to enter into matrimony. Good luck, Harry.

Alex Love has left college for the remainder of the term to cut stone in Bluehill, Me.

We are interested in the suggestion that THE CADET be made a weekly paper.

The Betas were recently entertained at whist by Prof. and Mrs. Stevens at their home in Orono.

Seven out of the eight men at Spearin's are in training either for the base ball or track teams.

A large number of students attended the Orono town meeting and listened to the spirited debate.

Boynton, '99, and Russell, 1900, have been surveying for the Great Northern Paper Co. at Millinockett.

Barney, 1901, who has been stopping at Spearin's, will board in Oldtown the remainder of the term.

The Freshmen prize examination in algebra will be held in 27 Wingate Hall Friday, April 14, at 1.30 o'clock.

C. A. Mitchell, 1901, agent for the Oliver type writer, is doing an extensive business through Aroostook county.

The Seniors, having presented a petition to the faculty, have been excused from work on themes for the remainder of the term.

The engagement of Samuel Clark Dillingham, '98, of Portland, and Miss Hope Gardner, of Caribou, has been announced.

C. C. Whittier, '99, has been elected general manager of the Cable Ladder and Fire Escape Co. of Fairfield, Me.

Pay your athletic dues before May 1 and get the benefit of the 10 per cent. discount. No discount after that date.

E. W. Delano, 1902, has returned

to college. He has held a position in the State Legislature for the past winter.

Nate Adams, who entered with the class of 1901 but left school to enlist, will finish this term with the Freshman class.

There are a large number of the students in Mr. Dorsey's division of physics who recite from what their instinct tells them.

The honorary society have had their pictures taken. Our base ball manager with his whiskers is a prominent feature in the foreground.

It is said that if there are any more felines brought into Coburn Hall one of the professors must change the hours of his recitation.

D. H. Perkins, 1900, has recently enjoyed a trip to Aroostook county, where he has visited friends in Presque Isle, Ashland, Dyer Brook and Houlton.

F. H. Mitchell and Hart have been on a gunning and fishing expedition for their health and came down from "up river" with about seventy pounds of game.

A. C. Wescott, '99, who has been in Portland for the past two months being treated at the hospital for severe trouble with his eyes, has returned to college.

The Chemical Laboratory has recently received several new pieces of apparatus, among which is a refractometer, and also some apparatus for organic analysis.

Members of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity who remained in town during the Easter recess entertained a number of their friends at the chapter house Monday evening.

Some
raphy
physics
tion w
labrator

All th
Hersey
Mrs. H
nearly f
tracted

Prof.
entertain
Thursda
honor o
ologist c
has been

A ne
Bulletin
containin
ferent co
The sho
is consi
formerly

The
Wednesd
the next
majority
The Ma
rates to c
Seniors r

From
that ther
and sixty
sity of M
fifteen an
plete all t
twenty ho
weeks a y

At a me
ciation W
22, the fo
Equal R
Similaritie
Analytical

Some experiments in wireless-telegraphy have been going on in the physics department. Communication was carried on between the laboratory and the lecture room.

All the friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Hersey will be glad to learn that Mrs. Hersey is recovering from a nearly fatal attack of pneumonia contracted on the transport "Sheridan."

Prof. and Mrs. Chas. D. Woods entertained some of their friends Thursday evening, March 30, in honor of Prof. H. W. Conn, bacteriologist of Wesleyan University, who has been visiting in town.

A new number of the Maine Bulletin has recently been issued containing a brief resumé of the different courses offered at the U. of M. The short catalogue is also out. It is considerably larger than it has formerly been.

The Easter vacation lasted from Wednesday night, March 29, until the next Wednesday morning. A majority of the students went home. The Maine Central gave reduced rates to certain points. Some of the Seniors remained to do thesis work.

From the Maine Bulletin we note that there are offered two hundred and sixty-four courses in the University of Maine. It would take one fifteen and six-tenths years to complete all the courses offered, working twenty hours a week and thirty-six weeks a year.

At a meeting of the Scientific Association Wednesday evening, March 22, the following papers were given: Equal Roots, by F. C. Mitchell; Similarities in Plane and Solid Analytical Geometry, by C. H. Lom-

bard; Scientific Notes, by W. H. Caswell.

A committee consisting of members of the faculty and students has been having under consideration various suggested changes in THE CADET, among them being a change in frequency of issue, a change in name and a change in the method of appointment of editorial and business staff.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected in the Y. M. C. A.: President, Frank McDonald, 1900; vice president, F. H. H. Bogart, 1900; secretary, H. A. Buck, 1901; treasurer, H. E. Cole, 1902. McDonald will attend the College Y. M. C. A. Presidents' Convention at Colgate College, Hamilton, N. Y.

The *Prism* will be out soon. Every student should have one. Proofs of some of the illustrative and decorative work have been mounted, framed and hung in the library reading room. They give an excellent showing of Artist Horner's ability, which the class of 1900 has been so fortunate as to have among their resources.

J. F. Arche, ex-'98, recently sent Prof. Harvey some papers for the museum which were taken from a Spanish spy, Vicente Perez, during the late war. One is a certificate of identification issued by the Spanish consul at Boston on April 21, '98, another a certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, issued at Augusta the following day.

The Senior honorary society, first known as the Lambda Sigma Eta Society, will probably be hereafter

known as the Morrill Society in honor of the late Senator Morrill. The initiation of the new members elected this term occurred Friday evening, March 17, when an interestingly unique program was carried out, followed by a supper at the Commons. Chapters of the society are to be established in other colleges.

The students have come to the conclusion that the faculty must have a "pull" or they would have been censured before this time for non-attendance at chapel. There are several members who have already "cut" more than their allowable fifteen per cent. for the present term, and, judging the future by the past, it is doubtful if they are *present* fifteen per cent. The man who kept "tabs" first tried it by marking those who were absent but there was not time for this during chapel, so he changed his tactics and marked those who were present.

In the new catalogue of the University, an important announcement is made of the Classical Course which will be offered next fall. This course is planned for those who wish general culture. Nearly two-thirds of the work is elective. The required work includes Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French, German, English, Physics, Chemistry, Psychology, and Political Economy. After the Freshman year, Greek and Latin are elective. The student may arrange his course so to give special attention to languages, sciences or mathematics.

The Kappa Sigmas had a musical and dance at their chapter house Friday evening, March 24. It proved a very enjoyable occasion for all present. The following short musical

program was carried out, after which was dancing until the "last car:" Flute solo, H. F. Drummond, 1900; banjo, mandolin and guitar quintette, Freeman, 1901, Murray, '99, Carr, 1902, Smith, 1902, Drummond, 1900; solo, G. O. Hamlin; duet, clarinet and flute, Noyes, 1900, Drummond, 1900; trombone solo, C. W. Bartlett, 1901.

THE PROMENADE.

Decidedly Enjoyable Social Event at City Hall—Junior Class of the University of Maine Entertain a Large Number Most Delightfully—A Brilliant Function.

The Junior promenade given by the class of 1900 of the University of Maine at Bangor City Hall on Friday evening, March 10, was a decidedly enjoyable and social function, the result of careful and skilful arrangements by the committee of the class in charge, and the attendance of a brilliant company of the society people of Bangor and vicinity. It was the first event of the kind to be enjoyed in Bangor, the previous promenades having taken place in the Town Hall at Orono. The innovation was so altogether pleasing and successful that it will doubtless be established as a college custom to come to Bangor. It is certain that Bangor dancing people are delighted to have them after Friday night's experience and will warmly welcome the students.

City Hall had been most attractively decorated by Florist Beers. The decorations were not elaborate but were in excellent taste and gave a charming effect to the fine hall. Over the stage were festoons of green and suspended in the centre was a

Greek
blue an
the sta
palms.
an add
ment.
hall wh
rugs, c
pretty s
The
ception
and the
graceful
W. Har
nald, Mr
Mrs. Ha
and Mr.
Gray of
The p
Messrs.
ney, Ste
Caswell,
President
floor man
During
Pullen's
ful music
the palm
before ter
menced

Greek cross with the letters 1900 in blue and white. Along the front of the stage were potted plants and palms. Couches and draperies gave an added air of comfort and adornment. In the upper corner of the hall where the receiving party stood, rugs, couches and palms formed a pretty setting.

The hour announced for the reception was half after eight o'clock and the guests were hospitably and gracefully received by President A. W. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Fernald, Mrs. G. H. Hamlin, of Orono; Mrs. Harry A. Chapman of Bangor; and Mr. A. L. Bird and Mr. C. P. Gray of the college.

The presentations were made by Messrs. Cargill, chief usher; Stickney, Stowell, Bowerman, Hersey, Caswell, Smith, Cole and Hatch. President Cushman of the class was floor manager.

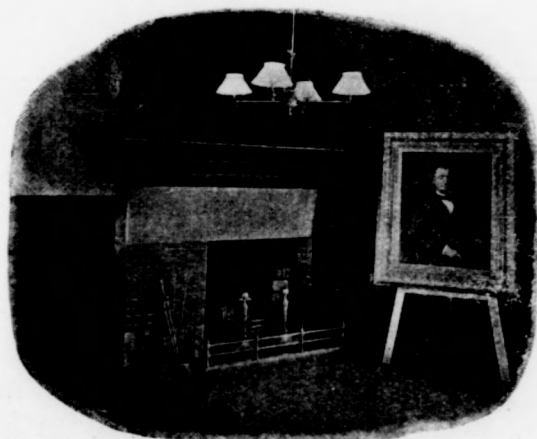
During the time of the reception Pullen's Orchestra furnished delightful music from their position behind the palms on the stage. Shortly before ten o'clock the dancing commenced and an order of sixteen

dances was carried out reaching to the wee sma' hours of the morning. Pullen's men played as only Pullen's men can play, and that is about as near perfection for inspiring dance music as one could wish.

Besides the large number of Bangor people many were present from Orono, Oldtown and other places. The scene upon the floor during the dancing was a fascinating and brilliant one. The ladies wore beautiful gowns, so the ladies said, and the men were quite prepared to believe although they could not appreciate anything beyond the charming effect produced. The *Whig* man was informed by many ladies of taste that the gowns were most artistic and elegant and a note was made of it at once.

The Juniors of the University of Maine certainly gave a great deal of pleasure by their promenade and all who had the good fortune to attend feel under obligations to them for a decidedly enjoyable evening.

Special cars conveyed home the out-of-town people on the line of the electrics.—*Bangor Whig and Courier*.





YE ALUMNI.

THE success of the alumni of the University of Maine in obtaining positions in the lines of work for which its training fitted them, has been one of the potent factors in its ability to attract students.

A large majority have gone into occupations which they designed to follow when in college, and in the past have been, chiefly civil engineering, mechanical engineering and agriculture. Many have achieved success in these lines. Among the civil engineers, are the chief engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., having under his charge more miles of track than has any other man in America; the chief engineers of the Erie & Wyoming Valley, Sante Fe & Pacific, Waterville and Wiscasset, Hannibal & St. Joseph and allied lines, the late chief engineer of the Maine Central; division superintendents of the Maine Central, New England, and St. Louis & San Francisco; resident or assistant engineers for the Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Erie, Mexican Central, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, and many other lines; within a very few years, city engineers of Bangor, Augusta, Waterville and Belfast; a large number of the engineering force of the Boston Transit, Massachusetts Highway and Metropolitan

Park Commissions, and the Metropolitan Water Board.

In mechanical engineering are the superintendent of the Erie system of roads, having under his charge more engines and cars than any other man in America, with one exception; the superintending engineer for the Babcock & Wilcox Company; designing engineers for the Holly Manufacturing Company, H. R. Worthington Company, B. F. Sturtevant Company, McCormick Manufacturing Company, Otis Brothers & Company, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, general officers of the Shaw Electric Crane Company, Haskell Silk Company, Boston Manufacturing Company, Cabot Manufacturing Company, Webster Paper Company, Monson-Burmah Slate Company, Plunger Elevator Company, American Hoist & Derrick Company.

In agricultural chemistry are the former director of the Maine Experiment Station, now at the head of the New York Station, the largest station in the country, and members of station staffs in Maine, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota and Nevada.

In general chemistry are the chemists of half a dozen large pulp mills, of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission, the New York Board of Health, and some of the great steel plants.

At the present time the alumni are

member
sity of
sity of
Agricu
State C
Univers
School
Institut
Univers
Chicago

The
Agrosto
Division
culture
ment o
Museum
Museum

But f
but abo
bers of
perhaps
other st
chairma
chusetts
ney-gene
sity of
years ag
Kennebe
were at
Maine al

The S
out man
mark in
Classical
those w
teachers
mies. T
of a larg
and the t
ber of hi
Maine m

E. D. M
of design
vator in t
moth str

members of the faculty at the University of Maine, Colby College, University of Wisconsin, North Carolina Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, New York University, University of Washington, Case School of Applied Science, Pratt Institute, Antioch College, Columbian University, and the University of Chicago.

The chiefs of the Divisions of Agrostology and of the Miscellaneous Division of the Department of Agriculture and curators of the Department of Geology, U. S. National Museum, and of the Field Columbian Museum, are among the alumni.

But few have drifted into politics, but about a dozen have been members of the Maine Legislature, and perhaps as many more of those of other states, including one who was chairman of the judiciary of the Massachusetts Senate. The present attorney-general of Maine is an University of Maine graduate, and a few years ago the county attorneys of Kennebec, Aroostook and Oxford were at the same time University of Maine alumni.

The School of Law is sure to send out many men who will make their mark in the legal profession, and the Classical and Latin-Scientific courses, those who will become successful teachers in high schools and academies. The superintendents of schools of a large number of Maine towns, and the teachers of science in a number of high schools are University of Maine men.—*Maine Bulletin*.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'75.

E. D. Mayo, M. E., has the honor of designing the largest grain elevator in the country. It is the mammoth structure just opened by the

Fitchburg Railroad Company on the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, Mass. It is the most thoroughly equipped and only absolutely fire proof grain elevator in the United States.

'83.

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

'86.

John D. Blogden was transferred last February from Wood's Holl, Mass., to the Weather Bureau, Memphis, Tenn.

'92.

The following letter was recently received from Warren E. Healey, Capt. 6th Mo. Vol. Inf.:

CAMP COLUMBIA, }
Havana, Cuba, March 3, 1899. }

MY DEAR SIR: I have before me a copy of the "Maine Bulletin" published under date of December, 1898, and have read with much interest the article headed "War Record."

The well known military jealousy of army officers for their proper rank leads me to give you the following memoranda of my own case:

In the latter part of June, '98, being at the time a citizen of St. Louis, I was authorized by Gov. Stevens, of Missouri, to organize a company in my home city to go into the new regiment then being formed in the State, in answer to the President's second call. I was commissioned in the 6th Regiment Mo. Nat'l Guard on the 5th day of July, and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Jefferson barracks on July 20th as the 6th Missouri Vol. Inf., the writer receiving a commission as a Captain, commanding Co. "C." We were

soon moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where we were stationed until the middle of September and included in the 7th Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. In September we were moved to Savannah, where we remained till the latter part of December, when, with the 7th Corps, we were ordered to Cuba. The 6th Missouri on the transport Obdana and Roumania reached Havana on Christmas Eve and were marched out to camp on Christmas Day. The regiment participated in the evacuation ceremonies on Jan. 1st, and has been sent on several practice marches through the interior in Havana and Rindar del Rio provinces.

We are camped on high ground some eight miles from the city, facing the ocean, which is about two miles away. The battalion of the 1st Maine Artillery is located right near us. The climate here at this season of the year is delightful, the thermometer registering about 85 degrees in the middle of the day but a cool breeze always comes up in the afternoon, so that at night blankets are needed to make one's hours of rest comfortable.

The 6th Mo. has had no opportunity of winning glory in charging up some San Juan hill, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the regiment is the best disciplined and drilled in the 7th Corps.

With best wishes for future prosperity of the University of Maine, I remain,

WARREN E. HEALEY,
Capt. 6th Mo. Vol. Inf.

'94.

We have recently received a letter from Herbert Murray, directing us to

send THE CADET to his new address, Cayot Mine, Lumpkins, Butte, Co. Calif. He was formerly chief engineer of the Washer with the San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Co. in Tesla, Calif. He is now mill man at the Cayot mine. He writes that he is up in the heart of the Sierras amid the virgin forests of yellow and sugar pine, where he recently witnessed the first snow storm he has seen since leaving Maine in 1894:

"Leaving Oroville at daybreak by stage we started for Lumpkin, some forty miles distant, nearly every foot of the way being a grade, and as we climbed higher the country gradually changed, the foot-hills succeeded the orange groves and the Sierras themselves succeeded the foot-hills, the air grew clearer and sharper, we entered the large timber which covers the Sierras and soon were in the snow belt. The Sierras are altogether different from the lowlands, even as regards the people. The girls are still the beautifully developed healthy California girls but they are of the ruddy Eastern type and not like their lowland sisters, who are of a warm, Southern type. We are all proud of the way in which the sons of the U. M. responded to their country's call and regret that there were those who found the end of life from the privations they endured. There are always a number, a very large number, who give their lives for their country, not on the battlefield but in the hospitals, and the sacrifice they make is even greater than those who die facing the enemy make. There should be a memorial of some kind erected on the campus in token of our recognition of those alumni and students who gave their all to their country. No doubt there

are m
same
gestio

My
engag
High
ly gra
ing sc

H.
friends
Merril
while
of feve

B.
secreta
Dorg A

The
trainin
consist
cage h
canvas
carried
tice the
and Cr
ent and
the coa
which

At p
for pr
men of
probabl
The old
ett, Cla
the rest
team an
men.

are many alumni who will think the same and be willing to aid with suggestions and finances."

'97.

Myron R. Russell, who has been engaged as principal of the Veazie High school, Veazie, Me., has recently graduated from Mrs. Snow's training school, Bangor, Me.

'98.

H. P. Merrill has been visiting friends in Stillwater recently. Mr. Merrill saw service at Santiago, and while there contracted a severe case of fever and malaria.

B. R. Johnson has been elected secretary of the Beta Theta Pi Maine Dorg Association.

Many friends will be interested in the engagement, which has just been announced, of Mr. S. C. Dillingham, '98, of Portland, and Miss Hope Gardner, of Caribou. Mr. Dillingham was very popular while in college, being a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and Major of the cadet battalion. He is at present employed as a civil engineer by the International Paper Co. of Berlin Falls, N. H. Miss Gardner has attended Boston University and was a student of library economy in this institution for one year. She is at present engaged in teaching at Caribou. Both of the young people have many friends here who will extend their congratulations.



The base ball team has now been training for three weeks. The work consists principally of batting. The cage has recently been padded with canvas so that heavy batting is now carried on. After the batting practice the team is given a run. Palmer and Crockett coach the men at present and will continue to do so until the coach, James E. Sullivan, arrives, which will be about the 20th of April.

At present, 15 to 20 men turn out for practice. There are only five men of last year's team and they will probably hold their old positions. The old men are: Cushman, Crockett, Clark, Pretto and Palmer. All the rest of the men training for the team are, with one exception, Freshmen. Having such a large contin-

gent from the new class but little can be said in regard to the outlook for the coming season. However, there is very good material and with proper coaching the men will probably do creditable work.

Among the new candidates are the following men: Dow, '02; Lurvey, '00; Dudley, '02; Small, '02; Carr, '02; Davis, '02; Bartlett, '02; Ross, '02, and Webb, '02.

In regard to the winning qualities of our team we can only hope for the best. Four years ago we won the pennant with a large delegation from the entering class. Perchance U. of M. may be the dark horse this year.

James E. Sullivan, our base ball coach, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 25, 1869. His first

appearance as a pitcher was with the St. Marys of Charlestown in the Temperance League. In 1889 he pitched for the St. Stephen's club, the champions of the same league. During the visit of his club to St. John, N. B., that fall he struck out 21 men in a game against a local club, and he was immediately signed to play with the Shamrock Club of St. John, which won the championship of the New Brunswick Provincial League in that and the succeeding year.

Sullivan pitched for Boston till June in 1891 and then pitched for the Clydes in the Rhode Island State League and won the championship for them. In this season he never lost a game. In 1892 he was with Indianapolis. The league disbanded in July and he went directly back to the Providence team and remained with them until 1894.

He joined the Providence Club of the Eastern League and his remarkable success in the box for that club during the seasons of 1893 and 1894 led to his re-engagement by the Boston management. To his work was largely due the winning of the championship of the Eastern League.

He was with the Bostons until last year, when he was released during the latter part of the season and pitched for Providence in the Eastern League.

Sullivan's great success in the box was due to his splendid control, excellent curves and exceptional headwork. In truth he was, when in good health, one of the greatest artists the game has produced. He was a great strategist at all times and whatever weakness he has shown has been due to ill health. He kept with the Bostons through '97 though he

pitched few games. One of the greatest exhibitions of strategic pitching was shown by Sullivan against New York on Aug. 13, 1897, when the Bostons defeated the "Giants" 5 to 4 in 12 innings. Meekin was the opposing pitcher and it was diamond cut diamond. Sullivan had not pitched in a half dozen games that season but he husbanded his strength by using a slow ball with many variations. It was a magnificent exhibition of head work.

Sullivan today seems to be in good health and there is a strong probability that he will again pitch in the big league. He has had some negotiations with the New Yorks.

The track team began work about a week earlier than the base ball men and have practiced four nights in the week under the direction of Captain Grover. The work has been light, mostly calisthenics with short runs and some jumping.

We never had a better prospect for a good track team than this year for we have good material and good spirit. The third requisite for a winning team is good, honest, hard work. Now do your work conscientiously and our track team will be a credit to themselves and the institution.

Manager Hayes has procured the services of D. T. O'Brien as coach from April 5th to the end of the season. He was captain of the Brown track team in '97 and was the only coach that team had last year. He comes to us highly recommended as a track coach.

The fact that we have been admitted to the New England Inter-collegiate Athletic Association should give added impulse to the athletes and cause a sharp competition for places on the team.

The st
do your b
it will be

The fif
Maine I
Watervill
which tim
field meet

The fol
J. Arthu
Maine, 19
man, Bow
D. F. Ric
tary; R.
treasurer.
tee, which
of the as
after the a
tion and se
for the fiel

Referee—
Athletic C
Judges
Stetson, C
M.; Prof.

Timers—
of M.; Mr
Dr. F. V.

Starter—
Boston.

Clerk o
Alden, Col

Scorer—
Marshal—

Colby.

Measures
M.; Mr. A.

Judges—
M.; Mr. R.

Scorers—
E. Nelson,

Saturday,
as the date

The follo

The student body expects you to do your *best*, boys, and if you do this it will be well enough.

The fifth annual convention of the Maine Intercollegiate was held in Waterville Saturday, March 11th, at which time it was voted to hold the field meet on Colby campus June 3.

The following officers were elected: J. Arthur Hayes, University of Maine, 1900, president; R. F. Chapman, Bowdoin, 1900, vice president; D. F. Richardson, Bates, 1900, secretary; R. A. Bakeman, Colby, 1901, treasurer. The executive committee, which is composed of the officers of the association, held a meeting after the adjournment of the convention and selected the following officials for the field meet in June:

TRACK EVENTS.

Referee—Prof. Lee of the Portland Athletic Club.

Judges at Finish—Prof. C. B. Stetson, Colby; Mr. Howard, U. of M.; Prof. Geo. T. Files, Bowdoin.

Timers—Mr. A. R. Crathorne, U. of M.; Mr. W. W. Bolster, Bates; Dr. F. V. Whittier, Bowdoin.

Starter—Mr. W. F. Garcelon of Boston.

Clerk of Course—Mr. F. W. Alden, Colby.

Scorer—Mr. Hoag, Bates.

Marshal—Mr. E. H. Maling, Colby.

FIXED EVENTS.

Measures—Mr. P. Walker, U. of M.; Mr. A. B. Warren, Colby.

Judges—Mr. H. H. Oswald, U. of M.; Mr. R. L. Cleaves, Bowdoin.

Scorers—Mr. Call, Bates; Mr. J. E. Nelson, Colby.

Saturday, May 27, has been fixed as the date of the local field meet.

The following regulations have

recently been made by the faculty concerning athletics:

1. No athletic teams representing the University or any class shall take part in any contest with teams representing other institutions or organizations without consent of a committee consisting of the president and the faculty members of the executive committee of the athletic association.

2. No one who is not a registered student shall represent the University in any athletic contest.

3. No student who is under censure shall represent the University in any athletic contest.

4. No student who has more than one arrearage shall represent the University in any athletic contest without special permission of the faculty.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School began the spring term Wednesday, April 5th, after a week's recess. Both the Seniors and Juniors take up new work, the former having Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleading, Partnership, Wills, Commercial Paper and General Review, and the latter, Common Law Pleading, Commercial Paper, Sales and Bailments. Dean Gardner has the work in Sales, Commercial Paper, Wills and General Review; Instructor Murray the work in Bailments and Partnership; F. J. Martin, Esq., Common Law Pleading; and Hugo Clark, Esq., Equity Pleading. Gen. Hamlin continues his lectures on Bankruptcy.

C. E. Williams, of Brewer, who was unable to attend school last term on account of illness, is back again. Gibbs, who did not attend last term, has also returned.

Judge Wiswell of the Supreme Court gave two very interesting and profitable lectures on Evidence near the close of last term. They were greatly enjoyed by the students and as well by the large number of prominent Bangor attorneys who were present.

Judge Emery of the Supreme Court will deliver a course of lectures within a few weeks.

Lewis A. Barker, of Bangor, who has been attending the Boston University Law School, has entered the Junior class.

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.

P. H. VOSE & CO.,
59 Main St., Bangor.

"Walk in and look around."

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
Troy, N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1824
A SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Local examinations provided for. Send for a Catalogue.

Globe Steam Laundry,

PORTLAND, ME.,



Work Collected Monday Morning
and Delivered Thursday
Afternoon.

Baskets at Alpha, Beta, Q. T. V.
Houses, and Oak Hall.

Slips, Bags, Etc., can be obtained of

J. G. LURVEY,
Agent.

307 OAK HALL.

J. N. V. LANE,

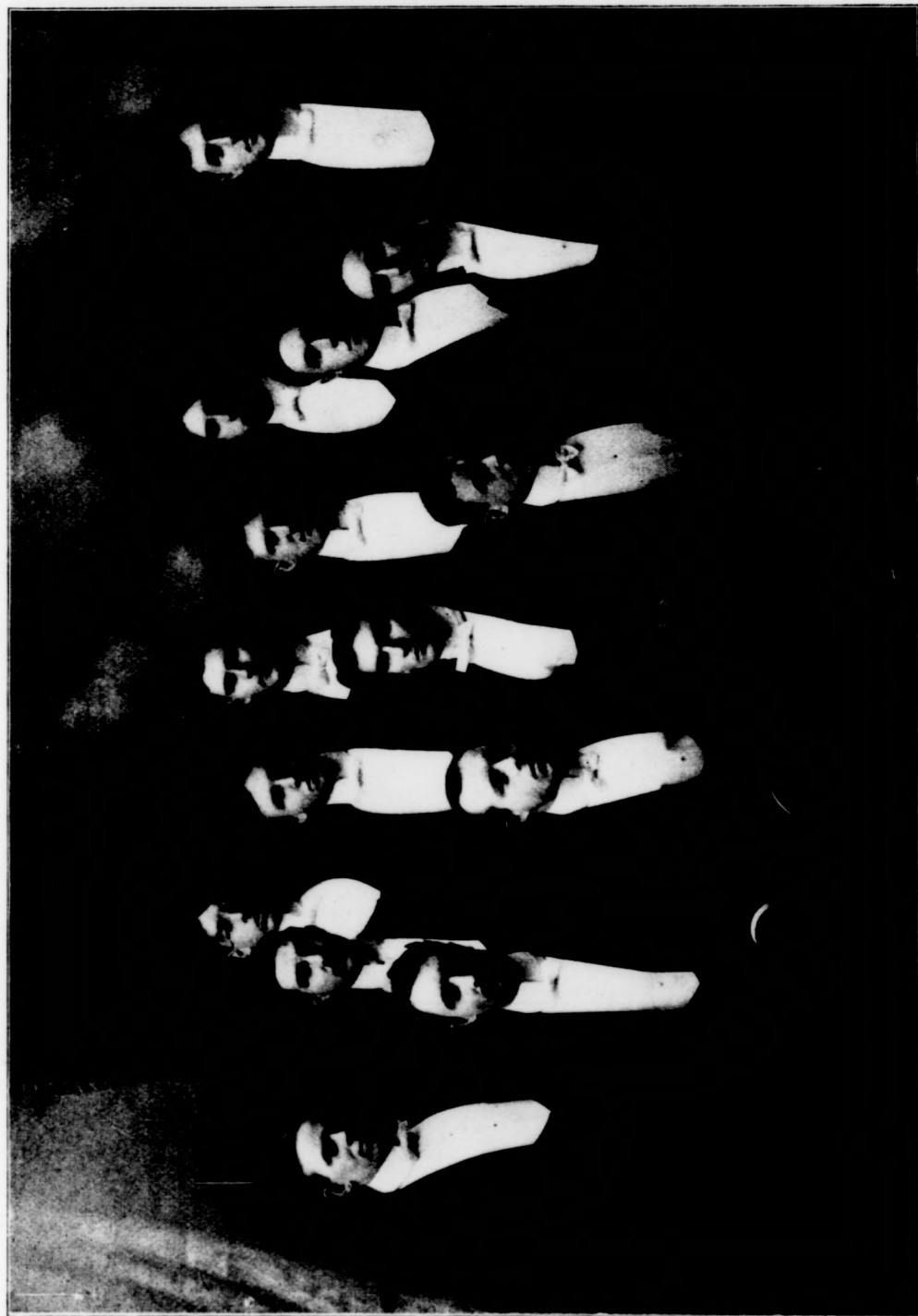
Electrical Engineer
and Contractor.

Telegraph, Telephone and
Electric Light Supplies.

Dynamos and Motors. Gas and Electric Light
Fixtures. Medical Batteries. Electric Bells.
Speaking Tubes.

NO. 5 STATE STREET,
BANGOR, ME.

Telephone 112-2.



THE GLEE CLUB

VOLUME

C. P. GRAY,
J. O. WHITE,
L. H. HORN,
M. B. MERRILL

WALTER N.
WALES R. B.

W
Editor
realiz
It is

efforts w
keep TH
of excel
who have
during th
a unit in
its best t
mote the
they trust
with appr
retiring l
success, a
fortune m

THE m
university
most succ
It is with