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THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL, 1889.

No. 2.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE
MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

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Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once.

Contributions from the alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates may be obtained on application to C. G. Cushman, the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business correspondence and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT ORONO, MAINE, AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

We need numbers 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9 of Vol. 1 of the CADET to complete a file for the Library; anyone who can supply them will do us a great favor by so doing.



NOW that we have a new administration, the post office at Orono will probably be changed, and this would be the time to have an office established at the college. The college and experiment station together, receive and send away a large amount of mail matter, enough, we think, to insure us an office here. Although the bulletins of the station are sent free, there is a large amount of correspondence that would pay. The CADET would also be mailed here, which, although it does not pay a great amount as yet, would be something, and will, without doubt, increase. With all this, and a few families who live near by, we believe a post office would pay more than many of the offices in the State. If the matter should be taken up and pressed by the college and station authorities, there is no doubt that an office might be established here, to the great convenience of all connected with the college.

IN an institution of the character of the M. S. C. where the student is confined so closely to one course of study and so much time is required to be put upon that course, that he has comparatively little time for outside reading or study; it seems to us that an organization of the character of a scientific or debating club could be made to serve not only as a means of

instruction and profit to its members but also an agreeable means of relaxation from the tediousness of a term of twenty weeks of hard study. There has never existed here, to our knowledge, an organization of a scientific character, and the reason why one has not been started before this we cannot well understand. Even a debating club organized and conducted under any good system of parliamentary rules, for the discussion of the prominent public questions of the day, could easily be formed here if some enterprising man would take hold of it and start the ball rolling. Such an organization holding meetings once a week, Saturday evenings, for instance, a time which most of us have at our disposal, and are often puzzled to know what to do with, would not interfere seriously with anyone's work, and so there can be no objection to the plan on the score of the want of time. If we could get no other benefit from it, we would be almost certain to gain some knowledge of parliamentary practices, a subject with which every American citizen should make himself at least tolerably familiar. We hope that the students will consider this idea, and give it a trial, for we cannot but think it will result for the benefit of all concerned.

THERE is a practice that exists more or less in almost every college, known as "ponying." It need not be described to college students, but it is such a foolish custom that we cannot refrain from saying a few words against it. Like every other habit it grows on one, and if a student once begins to depend on such means, he will study less and less, spending most of his time in contriving some plan to dodge recitations or worry through a lesson. One will often work long enough in preparing his little "horse," to commit all he needs for an examination. Nothing is gained in time, and he cheats himself at last. It is much easier to acquire knowledge, than to hide the lack of it. A writer says, "Nothing is more exhausting than the shifts to cover up ignorance, the endless contrivances to make nothing pass for something, tinsel for gold, shallowness for depth, emptiness for fullness, sham for reality. Add to this the perpetual fear of detection,—the constant fear lest some blunders should ex-

pose one's emptiness, lest some shaft should penetrate a weak joint in the harness, lest a protruding ear should reveal the ass in the lion's skin—and it will be seen that no other possible procedure is half so labor saving, as thorough knowledge, exact training, profound and varied culture, and the careful composition and constant renewal of our spiritual reserves."

THE class of '88 in the spring term of their Sophomore year inaugurated the custom here of planting an ivy, with the appropriate ceremonies, commemorative of their class. The class of '89, for reasons which they thought sufficient, failed to follow the example set by their predecessors and did not observe Ivy Day. But the class of '90 when their turn came responded in a manner which reflected credit upon all concerned, and the custom was thus re-established. Now a word to the members of the class of '91. It rests with you whether or not this custom shall be continued and become firmly established; if you fail to plant an ivy this year, it is more than likely that the following class will follow your example and it may be five or six years before another class is found with enterprise enough to observe an Ivy Day. This is not a question which concerns you solely, but it interests the whole college; there is no one who does not wish to see this custom become firmly established. We can assure you that there is no occasion during your whole college course upon which you will look back with more pleasure than that upon which you planted your class ivy, and no object upon the campus, which in after years, upon visiting the college, will call up more pleasant recollections.

THERE are a few things that students should take into their own hands, and when one of those persons who are without sense or honor, destroys the property of the college that is expressly for the use and convenience of the students, he should be shown no respect or pity. We feel warranted in saying that if the students knew the ones who are continually, wantonly destroying such property they would take a forced examination and graduate at once.

In many cases with students, the privilege, are always themselves and not to go on, looked upon the one that be an invention fringed up American put straight but a whole those who ing the pre a hint, we you will c

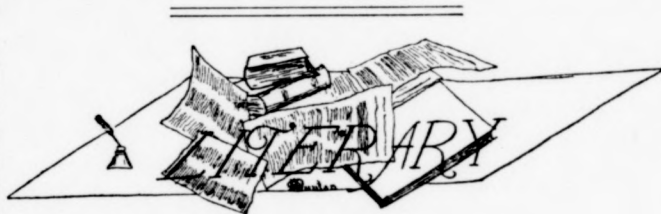
MOST students sid constantly lieve the s the same, sphere in existing ci time he c course, le work. Si years we amount, w each one t that will If one do course, a optional s those who may rema better pre than the s from exp true to s tastes and not answe they enter future. I such studi lines of v students t they coul studies.

In many colleges the government is left entirely with students. Here we have nearly the same privilege, but fail to exercise it. The faculty are always willing for the students to regulate themselves and we should take advantage of it, and not tolerate things that have been allowed to go on, although most of the students have looked upon them with disfavor. In a case like the one that has just taken place, there should be an investigation, for when our rights are infringed upon, then it is time to show our American spirit of equality, and have things put straight. "A word to the wise is sufficient," but a whole chapter to a fool is of no avail. If those who have thus been engaged in demolishing the property used by the students, can take a hint, we would say, "change your course or you will change your place of residence."

MOST of the larger institutions have a considerable number of elective studies, and constantly adding to the list. Here, we believe the student should have the advantages of the same, thus giving them a more extensive sphere in their respective courses. Under the existing circumstances the student needs all the time he can command on the studies in his course, leaving not much chance for outside work. Since there is only time in the four years we are here, to accomplish a certain amount, would it not be a wise plan to give each one the privilege of choosing those studies that will fit him for a particular occupation? If one does this now, he must take a special course, and cannot graduate. The only optional studies in the curriculum, are a few for those who take science and literature. Many may remark that the faculty of a college, are better prepared to select studies for a student, than the student himself, because they know from experience what is necessary. This is true to some extent, but students differ in tastes and ability, and a prescribed course will not answer for all. Most young men when they enter college, do so with a view to the future. Is it not for their advantage to choose such studies as will aid them in their selected lines of work? Electives might enable some students to slip easily through college, since they could elect the easier, and leave the harder studies. Students of this class are bound to

get through with but little study, whatever method is adopted. We think the interests of the honest students are worthy of consideration.

SENATOR Walton in a speech in the last Legislature, inferred that the State paid the board of the students here at the college. We would inform that gentleman, as he seems to be very ignorant on matters relating to this institution, that the students pay their own bills. All that the young men of Maine ask, is for the State to furnish an institution where they can obtain an education that will fit them for their work in life, and they are willing to pay for it. If the State does not do this, then they will be obliged to go to some other state that is more liberal. We believe the people of Maine, are in favor of keeping up the standard of their State institution, as the passage of the last appropriation bill proves. The CADET wishes to thank all those who spoke or voted in favor of the appropriation, both in the Senate and House.



THE PASSAGE OF TIME.

The proverb is trite that old Time, in his flight,

In one's childhood soars lazily by,

While in manhood the scythe-armed guardian of night

Sails more swiftly the bright-tinted sky;

And in age does the stern-hearted warrior of might

Hurry by with the speed of the train,

Or increase his still flight to the swiftness of light,

Bearing errands of joy and of pain.

To the far distant future direct we our eyes,

Oft forgetting the present and past,

In anticipation of some remote prize

We imagine awaits us at last.

We woo softly futurity's blessings amassed;

They, attracted to nearness of view,

Cross the present's sharp line, and dissolve in the past

Ere we bid them a hurried "Adieu!"

Every moment should well pave the way for the next,

And furnish its share of good deeds;

Each hour should form an exemplary text

For the work of the space that succeeds.

For a season once gone is a tome that is read,

Time for no one e'er lengthens his stay;

And, as none can be sure of one minute ahead,

Who dares venture to squander a day?

It would savor too much of the savage's plan,
 This caring for only to-day,
 To be worthy the practice of civilized man,
 Endowed with more wisdom than they.

The night cometh on, in which no man can work,
 Then no longer a moment delay;
 For the darkness of night-time so still and so murky
 Follows e'en the most glorious day.

And ere long our terrestrial journeying ends—
 What were weeks now appear to us days;
 And those we now cherish as loved ones and friends
 Will too soon disappear from our gaze.

For life is itself but an airy-built span
 Connecting two limitless seas—
 The future and past; and the duty of man
 Is to travel it so as to please

The Father, who loves and provides for us all,
 To whom, though enthroned is the air,
 No world is too great and no atom too small
 To receive his beneficent care.

How happy the man, who, in ripening years,
 Can look back o'er the course he has run
 And reflect with hopes, not disheartening fears,
 On his lifetime of labor now done;

Who sees not the dark vision of time misapplied,
 Opportunities sadly misspent,
 But with hopes for the future his time does abide,
 For the present all earthly content.

Then improve we each moment in life's busy rounds,
 And prepare, ere we sink in the tomb,
 To be taken on board the good life-boat that grounds
 On the shores of ethereal bloom.

—C. C. H., '90.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

THE origin of the Jury system is very obscure. That it originated many years ago, when the nations of Europe were in a semi-barbarous condition, is a fact which history establishes; but whether to give the credit of its existence to the English, Normans, or other nations who have claimed the honor of being the originators of this wide spread system, is largely a matter of speculation, for history furnishes no authentic proof as to the exact time or place of its birth. Wherever the principles of trial by jury may have originated, it has been for the English to develop them into the present system. For years, yes, for centuries, until within a comparatively short time, this system has been considered, if not quite perfect, at least nearer perfection than any other that has been devised to accomplish the same ends. Of late years however, murmurs have been heard against this time honored insti-

tution, coming not only from disappointed litigants, but from thinking and candid men, theorists, merchants, journalists and lawyers, men who have the best interests of society at heart, and who see the different sides of the subject, according to the standpoint from which they observe. As these murmurings have been heard many have buckled on the armor and entered the lists in defence of what they consider to be still the best means of administering justice. Are these men right, that is, do they have sufficient proof that this system still holds the place that it once did. They urge that it has been handed down to us through many generations, and if it had not accomplished well the end for which it was designed, it would not have survived. It is true that this raises a presumption in favor of the old method. Men are prone to reverence the customs of their fathers, holding to them after the substance is gone, and as long as no evil consequences result it is right that such should be the case. Let us inquire why this system has existed so long and become so endeared to the Anglo Saxon heart. There is no doubt that, at one time the jury system was productive of much good, but at that time government was strong and in the hands of the upper classes. The jury gave the people more independence and was a means of resisting the oppression of the government. This in itself was enough to endear it to an oppressed people and more than atoned for its imperfections. To-day and in this country especially, no such checks to power are necessary. The judges and prosecuting attorneys hold their positions indirectly from the people and if an officer over zealous in the discharge of his duties approach the verge of tyranny, he will soon be called to account by that sovereign power. One writer says that serving on juries has an educating influence upon the people. This may or may not be true, but assuming that it is, is it any argument for the continuance of a system that fails to attain its main object, to say that it has an educating influence upon the people? The argument would apply just as well if all the law-makers in the country were chosen by the same means as are juries. It would, beyond a doubt, be splendid training for the people, but how would the affairs of state be affected by such a system? Surely no

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one would think of defending a course so manifestly unjust by such an argument, and yet the educating influence would be as much a function of one as of the other.

The purpose of the jury is to assist in the administration of justice, and any educating influence it may have is incidental and collateral. Justice should be meted out with certainty, economy and promptness. With the present system this cannot be done. Practical business men prefer to settle disputed claims in almost any other way, and many times will compromise much, which in justice belongs to them rather than risk litigation.

It is stated by good authority, that betting men will not take risks on the issue of a jury trial, no combination of odds having been found that will make it safe to bet on a verdict. Besides the uncertainty of attaining justice, the system is expensive and cumbersome. The fees of jurymen are from one and a half to two dollars per day. This when considered as a pecuniary remuneration for their services, seems like, and is, a small amount, but eighteen or twenty-four dollars a day multiplied by the time to which trials are often extended amounts to a sum which, as a tax, bears heavily upon the people. It is cumbersome inasmuch as by its method, decisions are long delayed, and were they always just, they come too late in many cases to avert evil as they might have done had they been obtained by a more expeditious method.

Again, is the system founded in justice? There are many outside influences brought to bear upon jurymen, which tend to defeat justice and make an honest and impartial verdict difficult to obtain. Among these influences can be mentioned, secret societies, church or political preferences, and more potent than all the others, personal influence. It is not uncommon to hear from someone whose interests are involved in a certain trial, something like this "Oh; I feel safe, Mr. So and So is on the jury, he won't go back on me." There are many other considerations which make a jury chosen from the people, unfitted for that careful, impartial weighing of evidence and facts, as related to the law, which must be done in order to arrive at just conclusions.

The Judge is supposed to give and define all

points of law which are necessary for the decision of any particular case; but how many men of ordinary intelligence are capable of grasping and applying these principles without having had previous experience or practice of a judicial nature? I would venture to say they are few. Generally there are some on the jury who are there against their will, whose business perhaps is suffering by reason of their enforced absence. They are ill at ease and cannot concentrate their attention upon the business in hand.

Again, sentiment, benevolence and philanthropy, have become potent forces. Conscientious scruples against capital punishment are common and numbers of men shrink from having blood upon their hands even in a legal way, some would no more condemn a man to death than they would carry the sentence into execution. These feelings are easily appealed to by an adroit advocate and the results are deplorable. In many cases crime goes unpunished or is punished in a very inadequate degree. The result is that bad men are not deterred from crime, and men who are not bad take the law into their own hands; they feel that the law will not protect them and they seek to protect themselves; when society reaches this state it is deplorable indeed.

The fatal objection to a jury is its ignorance. When the citizen is left to himself he does not usually seek the aid of ignorance to guide him in the affairs of life. If his health is affected he goes to a physician; if his property is assailed he goes to an attorney; if he would build a house he employs a carpenter and so on with reference to his other affairs; but the law however delicate or difficult may be the occasion, employs its agents without reference to knowledge or other qualifications. Why is this so? Why not in this matter as in others follow the dictates of reason and employ those who have made law and equity a profession, to decide matters of fact as well as of law, rather than cling to a custom that has long outlived the days of its usefulness.

EDITOR CADET:—Please allow me to say a word in reply to your correspondent who wishes to give "Honor to whom honor is due" in our commencement programs. The above mentioned correspondent says "A certain num-

ber have been 'starred' as 'excused from speaking,' and "By those acquainted with the truth of the matter, this was interpreted as meaning, not appointed." I beg to call attention to the fact that "Excused from speaking" often means literally what it says; as was the case in more than one instance in the class of which I was a member. It has borne a literal meaning where a student has been appointed to the "Special honor" of representing one of the courses. So long as a certain number are excused from speaking, it would seem like a needless humiliation to those who are not appointed, to have that fact set forth in an additional foot note.

Just as the college, very properly, gives to a sixty per cent. student as good a diploma as to one in the nineties, so should the two stand equally in other respects on commencement day. He who has the energy and ability to win honors in after life, need not be anxious to humiliate his classmate whose style of oratory is less taking. Honor will come to whom honor is due, though it be not stamped in big letters on his commencement program.

—'86.

ON LAKE GENEVA.

Last spring when planning to make a trip in Europe, the first question that arose in my mind was, where I should go, this being settled and the proposed route duly marked out, the next thing was, how I should go. Desiring to be in the open air as much as possible, also to get away from the routes frequented by tourists that I might see the people of the different countries as they really are, and impelled by a somewhat vagrant disposition, I decided to buy a tricycle, and, carrying with me no more impedimenta than rainy weather and tramp ethics might demand, to wander through Europe, careless of railroad time-tables or of what the steamboats or coaches might do.

If any reader of the CADET, intending to make a tour in the old world does not fear a little hard work and an occasional drenching, and is not too delicate or fastidious to sleep on a hard bed in a peasant's cottage or to make his breakfast from a barley loaf with an egg or a piece of cheese, he should make his trip on a tricycle, for then he will see the people as he

cannot see them by the ordinary modes of travel, will come to know their customs, their ways of living and of thinking; it is in the little stone villages and in the homes of the peasants, not in Paris or in Berlin, that one becomes acquainted with the people of France and Germany; as to the country itself, railroads are neither built nor operated to give opportunity to sight-seers; the railroad traveler can visit Geneva, Berne and Interlaken but Switzerland itself cannot be seen from a car-window.

One fine morning in the early part of September, starting from the little town of Bulle in the upper Alps I took the highway for Lake Geneva; during the forenoon I had a steady climb; the road that followed the course of a little stream winding between snow-covered mountains and through picturesque villages; about noon the stream which had now become very small, suddenly turned to the right and disappeared in the woods, in a few moments I came to another streamlet flowing in an opposite direction; the crest of the continent was passed; the waters on the one side of the little eminence that separated the two brooks found their way through the Rhine to their home among the stormy waves of the North Sea, the waters on the other side flowed down the Rhone to find rest in the bright and calm Mediterranean. From this time my journey was down hill, and, after coasting now deep in some gorge, now along a mountain side, now over some crest that discovered to me new mountains and new gorges, about four o'clock the road winding around a mountain, there was spread before me, not simply a scene that would delight a painter, but a panorama that would stir the most sluggish blood and bring a flush to the cheek of the most dull and indifferent. My good horse was stopped and securely fastened by leading him into a little ditch by the side of the road; then I clambered out on a spur of rock to enjoy a picture that I do not believe is equalled in beauty anywhere else on this beautiful earth. I will ask you to sit there with me and we will enjoy the picture together.

Two thousand feet below us is the beautiful Lake Geneva, here from ten to fifteen miles in width, its deep-blue, almost purple surface dot-

ted by sea distance shore town washes that rise before us field of vision are sitting lake, rise his throne In the sea tached from at the out Titans, i streaked genius of peak after for the ea tion conc pressive. neath us throngs o teries, str literary a stone chu of Ludlov who cond free Switz principle o threats of miles bey ized in th If the wor have been lake until much wor The wisde so often e ting or, ha and brillia light of al of impurit and their

A little broad hig Montreux picturesque gardens, summer p see just be towers ris

ted by scores of pleasure-boats, looking in the distance almost like white specks; on the south shore towards which we are looking, the water washes the very base of the snow covered Alps that rise as a huge wall of dazzling whiteness before us. At the western extremity of our field of vision, for the mountain on which we are sitting cuts off an extended view down the lake, rises Mont Blanc, a white clad ruler on his throne with his subject giants at his feet. In the southeast the Dent du Midi stands detached from his fellows as an advanced guard at the outer gate of this stronghold of mountain Titans, its snow-covered top and glacier-streaked sides seeming to embody the very genius of the Alps. Then wall after wall, and peak after peak, comparable only to themselves, for the earth does not present nor can imagination conceive anything more grand and impressive. Now let us look down; almost beneath us lies the village of Vevay with its throngs of pleasure-seekers, its beautiful cemeteries, streets, promenades, and its wealth of literary and historic associations; in that old stone church a little to our left lie the bodies of Ludlow and Broughton, two of the judges who condemned Charles I to death, and whom free Switzerland protecting together with the principle of political liberty refused in face of the threats of England to surrender. About three miles beyond Vevay we see Clarens immortalized in the pages of "La Nouvelle Heloise." If the wonderful intellect of Rousseau could but have been dipped in the clear waters of the lake until its filth had been washed away how much would mankind have been the gainer! The wisdom and transcendent truths that he so often expressed might have had another setting or, having none, would exist as clear and and brilliant gems for the admiration and delight of all instead of being concealed in a mass of impurity by which they are contaminated and their usefulness is destroyed.

A little beyond Clarens, still following the broad highway that skirts the lake, we see Montreux, another and more beautiful Vevay; picturesque hotels, chateaux, elegant residences, gardens, groves and vineyards render this a summer paradise. If we look closely we shall see just beyond Montreux a castle with pointed towers rising from the edge of the lake; we

are now looking at the castle of Chillon whose walls have concealed so many terrible deeds that it seems to have been built as a huge instrument of blood and crime. Farther on, we see at the foot of a precipitous mountain that leaves but a narrow space between its base and the shore, the little city of Villarenne. By this mountain we look into a valley eight or ten miles wide whose floor walled in by precipitous mountains seems as level as the surface of the lake itself. This narrow strip of green through which the Rhone winds to and fro like a blue ribbon, is dotted over with farm buildings and little hamlets, looking from where we are sitting like the Swiss toy houses and villages so dear to the children everywhere. When our eyes have wandered a few miles up through this beautiful region we see that a white capped giant as if weary of the ice and snow of his fellows has sought to establish himself in its green field, but the valley retreats from him, darts quickly around his feet and is lost to our sight.

Let us now look down to our left; here is another deep valley, five or six miles wide and in the shape of a triangle, its base being formed by the highway from Vevay to Montreux, its sides by two converging mountain chains on the western one of which we are. Here we see little mills scattered along a stream that runs close to the base of our mountain, cultivated farms marked off into squares with almost the regularity of a chess-board, groves, villas, churches and, near the center of the valley, on a slight eminence, the picturesque ruins of an old castle. A beautiful spot, where seeing the works of man making so brave a show, we can forget for a moment the oppressive sense of his littleness which the immensity of the mountains forces upon us.

As we lift our eyes again, a change seems to be coming over the mountains, the dazzling whiteness is giving way to a faint pink hue which soon deepens to a decided rose color, the sun which has long set for us poor pigmies is now bidding good-night to the giants opposite; for more than a half hour we watch the wonderful play of color, the famous Alpengluehen, then a dull gray creeps up from the lake and valley, the "Glowing" becomes fainter and fainter, Mont Blanc last of all returns valediction of the god of day.

But the mountain air is becoming disagreeably cool and I am hungry and tired; you who have been sitting on that rock with me have not been riding a tricycle for eight or ten hours, had perhaps just come from the dinner table at the moment of accepting my invitation; so I shall leave you to get back to America as best you may, while I go down that loop-like road to Vevay in season for supper and a bed.

* *

HON. W. T. Haines, Senator from Kennebec, a graduate of the Maine State College, class of '76, made noble efforts to secure the passage of the State College appropriation in the Senate, and ably defended his *Alma Mater* against the attacks of Senator Walton, correcting the many misstatements of that gentleman. He has the grateful thanks of the students for the work that he did. The following is an extract from his speech in favor of the resolve:

He had hoped that the day had passed in the Maine Legislature when the friends of the State College would be obliged to stand upon their feet and argue in favor of its appropriations. The recommendation of the management of the college that there should be provision for an annual appropriation of \$15,000, had been made with the idea that the State, through its Legislature, had got done fighting the institution. Mr. Haines then quoted from the law of the general government and of this State to show that the State, by the acceptance of the endowment fund from the United States, and the establishment of the college, had entered into a solemn contract to support the institution. The college has a history. The idea of education for the industrial classes in the practical and professional pursuits of life in this country was first demonstrated at West Point, and next practiced in this State in what was called the "Gardiner Lyceum" for which Maine appropriated \$1,000 "to foster the idea of education for the seamen, mechanics and farmers of the State of Maine, upon which the prosperity of the State depends." Congress took hold of the subject and passed a bill for the endowment with land of colleges of a similar nature, and the result has been the estab-

lishment of these institutions in all the States but one. Many of them are self-sustaining and in most excellent condition, and had the 210,000 acres of land which were given to this State been sold to as good advantage as might have been, this college would to-day be one of the most flourishing institutions in the country. But through the misfortune of its management it was sold for about 51 cents an acre, giving an endowment of only \$118,000. It had been said that the State appropriated \$247,000. But she has to show for that the buildings, farm and other property there, costing \$203,500, leaving but \$43,000 that the State has expended in twenty years for this object of a liberal education for the industrial classes. He compared this sum with the expenditures of other States to show its insignificance. In his judgement people had objected to appropriations because they have been disappointed in the results as a purely agricultural college, forgetting that it is also an institution in which are taught the mechanic arts. They forget that it is for the "education of the industrial classes in the practical and professional pursuits of life." Nobody would deny that the industrial classes send their sons there for an education, and the catalogue of the institution shows that its graduates are engaged in the business of mining, civil and mechanical engineering, teaching, farming and other business pursuits. How far the State should go in the education of its youth was a question with the senator from Cumberland. That senator did not say we should stop at the high school. Years ago we stopped at the red school house; but we have now stepped up to the plane of the free high school and to the normal school for the education of teachers. And in years gone by the State had provided liberally for Bowdoin College and other institutions of the higher grades. The precedent of State aid was behind the cause of education wherever aid was needed. He maintained that the true principle is that the State shall do all it can for the cause of education in the higher grades, both scientific and classical. He was not afraid that the tax payers would be imposed upon by the cause of education. When ex-Governor Garcelon at a commencement dinner of the institution was arguing that the students should become farm-

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ers, he [Mr. Haines] took occasion in his reply to say it was nobody's business what they did after graduation. The youth of the industrial classes had a right to receive an education there and go out and do what they pleased. Less than ten per cent. of all the graduates had entered the so called professions, the remainder having entered into civil engineering, mining, farming and other industrial pursuits. He hoped the State would not put itself upon record as cutting the college off when it was just blooming into one of the grandest institutions in New England.



Pork twenty-one times a week!

"Spencer's Tigers" do not care for maple syrup.

Mike wants to know if the Civils have to use the "Hyperian" system of logarithms.

Randlett, '92, has returned to college, having entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Burritt Danham, a student at Bucksport Seminary, was on the campus, March 7th.

Asher Dole, '85, was at the college recently. He spent a few hours with his former classmate, Mr. Hart.

Grover, one of the Freshman class, is suffering with the measles. His brother, Nathan, attends him.

The roast turkey failed to appear on the day of the Trustee's meeting. This is another score for Aaron.

The Senior and Junior classes have engaged Mr. C. W. Hearn to do their class photography.

We are informed on good authority that "Double-quick" actually ran from Oak Hall to the Laundry, Sunday, March 24.

There is sore need of a walk to extend from Mr. Gordon's down to the gravel walk on the road to the village.

E. H. Kelley, of the Junior class, has recently completed a successful term of school in his own town; and is at college again.

Professor Rogers has very kindly consented to deliver to the students a course of lectures. The first will be given early in April.

Harry T. Hayes, '90, is travelling over the State collecting fertilizers for the Experiment Station; he devotes two or three days of each week to the work.

The office of the CADET has been thoroughly renovated. The floor has been carpeted, and a set of shelves for the exchanges has been inserted in the press.

Mr. J. S. Ferguson, of the Senior class, has returned from Masardis, where he has been engaged in teaching the High School. Mr. Ferguson had excellent success in his work.

Arms have been issued to the corps; and the freshmen, after having received thorough instruction in the *setting up* drill, are now being taught the mechanism of the manual of arms.

A delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association, of Bangor, paid a fraternal visit to the Association here, Sunday, March 3. A very interesting meeting was held in the evening.

The members of the Orono Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, received their friends at their Chapter House, Friday evening, March 15. The banquet was held in the dining hall of the college boarding house.

Reed and Greenwood have been *cross-sectioning* the road which runs along in front of the Shop and the Experiment Station. It has become necessary to grade this road as a means of approach to the Experiment Station.

At a meeting of the Publishing Associations held Wednesday, March 27, Jones, '90, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Examining Committee, caused by the resignation of Harvey, '90, who has been appointed one of the editors of the CADET.

The sophomores in Mechanical Engineering took their first lesson in forge work Monday afternoon, March 4. The merry ring of the anvil may now be heard in the vicinity of the shop each afternoon during working hours. All the forges are occupied.

Of the students who have entered this term, S. M. Timberlake and F. A. Bourne are taking Civil Engineering, C. H. Neally, Mechanical Engineering, C. H. Kilbourne, a special course in Chemistry; while W. C. Holden and J. F. Alexander have not decided what course they will take.

At a meeting of the Reading-room Association, held Monday, February 25, G. S. Vickery, '89, was elected President; E. H. Kelly, '90, Vice President; C. C. Harvey, '90, Secretary; L. H. Jones, '90, Treasurer; Hugo Clark, '90, W. B. Pierce, '90, and E. R. Merrill, '91, Executive Committee.

Now that the weather has grown warm the water has been moved upstairs in Oak Hall; and it is amusing to note the expression of disgust on the countenance of a student who having forgotten himself wends his way into the basement and there finds no water. Such experiences quicken the memory.

General Shepherd, Senator Haynes, and William H. Strickland are the Committee of the Trustees to see that the contracts for the introduction of the steam pumping apparatus are properly made; and Mr. Alden, General Shepherd, and Senator Haynes are the Committee to make the purchase of the new herd of cattle for the farm.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* says that the State University of Minnesota asked for an appropriation of \$250,000; and the *Tribune* complains because the legislators saw fit to cut the amount down. It remarks, "other states that have not grown so fast as Minnesota, have been able to do more for their universities. Wisconsin has given about three times as much, Iowa fully twice the amount, and California has been the most liberal of any. There the State University has received \$300,000 in one lump for permanent improvement." In Maine the modest sum of \$31,700 for two years was cut down, and a few would not vote the State Institution any sum whatever.

The Board of Trustees were at the college Friday, March 22. A very harmonious meeting was held in Coburn Hall; and a large amount of routine business was transacted. They dined at the Boarding House, and spent some time in looking over the grounds and buildings, returning to their homes in the afternoon.

The silly attempts at artistic decoration that were made on the windows in number nine, Wingate Hall, have brought forth expressions of disgust and contempt from almost every student in college. The persons who executed this foolhardy deed evidently have no respect for themselves, and certainly have none for anyone else.

Lieutenant E. E. Hatch, our able instructor in Military Tactics, delivered a lecture on Marshal Ney in Mayo's Hall, Orono, Tuesday evening, March 12. Several members of the faculty and nearly all the students were in the large and appreciative audience which was in attendance. The students wish to extend their thanks to Lieutenant Hatch for the highly pleasing manner in which he entertained them with the story of the great French soldier and his exploits.

The *Bangor Commercial* says: "The Maine State College nine, needing more practice this spring, than for a number of years past, seems decidedly inactive. Last year's prosperity was probably too much for them." The *Commercial*, ever ready with a good word for the State College and its students, is rather hard on us this time. It must be remembered that the facilities for gymnasium work and indoor practice at this college are not of the best, by any means. The building that we call a gymnasium is some thirty feet long by fifteen wide, and is furnished with dumbbells, indian clubs and a horizontal bar. The pitchers are allowed the use of one of the large stables belonging to the college farm, there being no place whatever where batting can be practiced indoors. Nevertheless, the best advantage is taken of every facility which we do possess. The candidates for the nine are divided into two divisions, the capacity of the so-called gymnasium not being great enough to accommodate all at one time;

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and each division works daily under the instruction of V. J. Peirce, '90. The management is putting forth every possible effort for the success of the team.

"The New England Association of Beta Theta Pi held its eighth annual reunion and banquet last evening at the Parker House, at which nearly seventy-five members of the fraternity were present. The fraternity is one of the largest in the country, having 52 chapters and over 6,000 members. It has been pioneer in many college reforms, and has done much to put down hazing. Among the guests of the evening were John I. Covington, W. R. Baird, P. C. Royce, J. W. Blodgett, R. W. Foster, E. M. Stevens, W. A. Blodgett, W. M. McIness, E. P. Allen, Chas. Steere and O. P. Clarke. Representatives were present from Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Yale, Maine State, Ohio State, Miami, Iowa, Wesleyan, Denver, Stevens, Beloit and California.

A reception was held in one of the parlors from 8 to 9, after which the banquet was served. Mr. John I. Covington, treasurer of the fraternity was toastmaster. When the tables were cleared speechmaking was in order, interspersed with fraternity songs. Toasts were responded to as follows: 'Betas as Undergraduates,' C. G. Cushman, Maine State; 'Betas as Postgraduates,' W. H. Poole, Amherst; 'Betas at the Bar,' Chas. Steere, B. U. L. S.; 'Betas in Sciences,' W. R. Baird; 'Beta Girls,' F. B. Vrooman, Harvard; 'Betas in Politics,' W. M. Warren, Boston University; 'Betas on the Supreme Bench,' John T. Blodgett, of Rhode Island; 'Betas in New England,' W. H. Siebert, Harvard; 'Betas in Business,' P. C. Royce, of Hartford. A telegram of greeting was sent to the Betas of Ohio, holding their annual banquet at the same time at Springfield, Ohio."—*Boston Herald, Mar. 2nd, '89.*

Gladstone's library contains 15,000 volumes.
—*Ex.*

The students of Washburn college have decided that the college yell should be one old plainsman's cry: *Yip! Yip! YAHOO! WASHBURN!!!!*



'72.

The Haskell Silk Mill Co. at Saccarappa, Me., are doing a good business, and they have doubled their business within a year.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

'73.

John M. Oak ran as a candidate for Common Councilman in Ward one, Bangor, at the last municipal election. As Ward one is Democratic by a majority of about two hundred, it is needless to say that he was not elected.

'74.

William I. Wood, of Corinna, is one of the Penobscot County Commissioners.

'75.

Prof. Edson F. Hitchings has been engaged as professor of Natural Sciences at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, in place of Prof. A. F. Sweetzer, resigned. Prof. Hitchings has been for some time, Principal of the Warren (Mass.) High School, and during the summer vacation has been connected with a Summer School of Sciences at Worcester, Mass. He is a capable and successful instructor and THE CADET wishes him continued success in his new position.

Frank E. Southard, an enterprising young lawyer of Augusta, has been recently elected City Clerk of that city.

'76.

Chas. P. Allen, of Presque Isle, is nominated by Governor Burleigh as Trustee of the State College. This will make the third member of the Trustees chosen from the graduates of this institution, and is a good selection, for Col. Allen has always had the interests of the college at heart.

'77.

Miss Clara E. Webb has been elected third on the Superintending School Committee of Unity.

'78.

Edson Warriner, who for several years has been in the employ of the Elgin Watch Co., has been spending a vacation in Fryeburg, preparatory to going into business in the Northwest.

'79.

James W. Cousins has fitted up a store at Upper Stillwater and put in a stock of groceries.

'80.

Granville Austin, who is a salesman with Howard W. Spun & Co., wholesale grocers, Boston, was one of the aides at the Grocers Jubilee, held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, February 25.

Daniel Webster, American Express Agent at Augusta, is acting General Superintendent of the Company for Maine, during the temporary absence of Superintendent Weeks.

'81.

THE CADET extends its sympathy to Misses A. I. and M. L. Ring, of Orono, in the loss of a father, whose death occurred March 11.

Harold M. Plaisted, who is in the employ of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Co., Drayton, Ohio, is visiting at his home in Augusta.

'82.

Chas. S. Bickford has been elected to the Common Council, of the Belfast City Government from Ward 2. Mr. Bickford takes a prominent interest in politics and will make a good man in that position.

J. F. Gould has removed his law office to larger quarters, over the store of D. G. Sawyer & Co., Oldtown.

Alfred J. Keith has been elected Supervisor of Schools in Oldtown.

George R. Fuller was recently re-elected Supervisor of Schools in Tremont.

'83.

George R. Courrier has been elected first Selectman of the Town of East Livermore.

THE CADET extends its congratulations to Frank G. Webster, of Orono, upon the event of his marriage to Miss Annie J. L. McMillan, of Orono. The happy event occurring March 24.

'84.

Mr. J. A. Dunning, of this city, has gone to Virginia City, Nevada, where he will locate in future. Mr. Dunning was a member of the class of '84 at the Maine State College and will doubtless be successful as are all the State College boys in the west.—*Bangor Commercial*.

'85.

H. W. Davis is the junior member of the firm of Morgan and Davis, who carry on a general banking business under the name of the North Dakota Bank, at Church's Ferry, No. Dak. They make Farm and Chattel Loans and Collections as a specialty. They furnish good references and are doing a good business.

'86.

Bert J. Allen has obtained the position formerly held by Prof. E. F. Hitchings as principle of the Warren High School and commenced upon his duties there March 25.

I. B. Ray, of Harrington has signed to play with the Boston Base Ball team for this season, in the same position as last year. He reported for work at the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium, Mar. 25th.

The address of J. Fred Lockwood, class secretary of '86 is numbers 36 & 38 Park Row, New York City.

'87.

The Veazie correspondent of the *Up River News* says, "Miss Alice Hicks, of Hampden, a graduate of M. S. C. is one of the finest teachers in the State. She wins the esteem and confidence of her pupils and marks straight and steady the line of discipline so necessary in a model school." She has had charge of the Grammar School.

J. S. Williams has been elected Supervisor of Schools in the town of Guilford.

'88.

Geo. E. Seabury is draughting in the office of the Master Mechanic of the M. C. R. R., at Waterville.

Seymour F. Miller has been elected Truant Officer at his home in Burlington.

F. S. Brick has just closed a very successful term of the New Portland High School. Mr. Brick is a man who shows his energy in all his doings; and will commence a term of High School in Searsport, April 15th.



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Another revolution of the wheel has brought us once more in contract with our duty of reviewing the numerous exchanges which adorn our table. We are pleased to say that for the past month the exchanges have been remarkably prompt in their appearance.

The First we examine is *The Bates Student*, in which we find a well filled editorial department, both as to quality as well as quantity. Under Literary we notice several articles worthy of mention, particularly "A Debt of Gratitude to Washington, Under the Snow," also "The First of the Nineteenth Century Poets." The Locals like most college publications occupy quite an extensive space.

As we are always on the alert for comments upon our *Alma Mater*, it is with a source of pleasure we call attention to the position taken by *The Courier Gazette* during the late heated debate in the Legislature of this State in regard to the college, by the following extract from its columns:

"Senator Walton of Skowhegan has been making fierce onslaughts upon the State College at Orono. His statement that the college is not an agricultural institution may be true as far as the number of farmers it graduates may be concerned, but that the college does a good work in certain lines none can doubt. We can name several practical, progressive farmers in this vicinity who are graduates of the M. S. C., while in the ranks of civil and mechanical engineers, Rockland can point to a brilliant array of talented and successful young men, who call the institution at Orono their *alma mater*. Rockland at the present time has a goodly delegation of her best young men there who are being finely equipped for various professions of life. The state will never suffer by appropriating money for educational purposes. It's poor economy that halts at educational advertisement."

With the March number of *The Polytechnic* the old board of editors retire and its farewell remarks in regard to the efforts put forth in the past may well be repeated by all who leave this field of work. It expressed itself as fol-

lows: "No praise for the degree of success attained can bring the pleasure engendered by a consciousness of our honest endeavor to fulfill the trust committed to our care." The editorial on the selection of a new board contains an earnest solicitation for contributions from the students outside of the board. We heartily unite with them in saying that this is the only method of judging the real merits of the men and at the same time securing to the college journal that loyalty due from every student.

Have you a few hours or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

The March *Athenaeum* contains two well written articles. "Co-Education" is dealt with in an impartial manner, and "The Ideal Education for the West Virginian" gives much that may be applied by all with profit. We also find several receipts by which it is asserted certain compounds of a questionable character can be obtained. The value of each result to be regulated according to individual tastes.

The *Tuftonian* for February contains an editorial in which it discusses the methods of assigning commencement parts. Speaking of the new rule soon to be in vogue at Tufts by which the "honored ones" are to be taken from the first half of the class, the choice being determined by the merit of the thesis presented.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled *The Gentleman's Road Horse for the Future*, in which the qualifications so much desired in this class of horses are set forth in a clear, reasonable manner and giving at the same time information as to obtaining these qualities. The book is gotten out by Mr. James S. Sanborn; Proprietor of *Elmwood Farm*, Poland, Me., where may be found the ideal of this sketch. The work contains a fine cut of *Gemare* one of the pure bloods of this class of horses.

It is with pleasure we call attention to the advertisement which appears in another part of this issue, of Mr. F. F. Phillips, who represents *The Equitable Assurance Society*, Mr.

Phillips is a graduate of M. S. C., of the class of '77, and has always maintained a high standing as a successful energetic business man. His place of business is at 93 Exchange St., Portland. In Bangor, Mr. W. H. Phillips and Mr. H. H. Johnson serve him as agents.

OTHER COLLEGES.

President Harrison is an alumnus of Miami University at Oxford.—*Ex.*

Harvard has organized a fencing club with large attendance.

The Japanese government has ordered that English be taught in all the schools.—*The W. P. I.*

The University of Leyden has real estate to the value of \$6,000,000. It is said to be the richest University in the world.

The libraries of Yale University number 190,000 pamphlets, and the yearly addition is about 7,000 volumes.—*Ex.*

The Freshman class of Cornell University number four hundred and fourteen. This is the largest Freshman class that ever entered an American College.—*Ex.*

Volapuk, printed in Boston, is the first periodical of this universal language.—*Ex.*

St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B., has been provided with a gymnasium costing \$1,000.

The late Adam Gifford has bequeathed £25,000 to Edinburgh University, £20,000 each to Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities, and £15,000 to St. Andrew's University.—*Ex.*

A University in honor of the late President Garfield, is to be established in Wichita, Kansas, and Mrs. Garfield has given \$10,000 towards the enterprise.—*The Acadia Athenaeum.*

In 1885, Germany spent for the education of her people \$10,900,000; England, \$36,000,000; France, \$15,000,000; Austria, \$9,000,000; Russia, \$5,000,000. The United States in that year, spent \$100,000,000 for education, or as much practically as the five nations combined.—*Ex.*

At Cambridge University, England, a debate was recently held by the undergraduates on the subject: "Who wrote Shakespeare's plays?" At the close a vote was taken. Many students refrained from voting, showing that their minds were not made up either way, but of the 281 who voted, 101 were for Bacon, 130 in favor of Shakespeare.—*Ex.*

GLEANINGS.

REST.

In a quiet fern-clad valley:
Where the weeping willows bend,
And the thriving, dew-kissed creepers
Up the mossy cliffside wend:
There I love to lie, and, dreaming,
Wander back to by-gone days:
Back to home, to friends, to mother;
Back to all my youthful ways:
And, while memory paints her pictures,
Touching chords that make me weep:
Nature with her dulcet music
Lulls my weary soul to sleep.—*Ex.*

SOFT IS THY REST.

Soft is thy rest, O silent sea,
To thy farthest moonlit rim.
There comes no sigh nor sound to me
Save that eternal hymn
Which in the dim age of thy birth
God taught thee how to sing
O'er watching night and the sleeping earth,
As through their course they swing.
Sweet is thy light, O silver sea.
Under the cold cloud bars
The moon's broad glory seems to me
The pathway to the stars.—*Ex.*

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THE LAWS OF MOTION ILLUSTRATED.

He'd just returned from college,
 In Physics learned and wise ;
 When, in the yard a-washing clothes,
 The laundry maid he spies.

"My dear," he said quite lovingly,
 "Your cheeks are far too pale ;
 To redden them I know a way,
 'Twas never known to fail.

"And now by Physics we are taught
 We never can expect,
 Without some good, sufficient force,
 To cause the least effect.

"Of Motion's laws this is, my dear,
 The hardest and the worst ;
 Permit me, then, to illustrate
 This law, that's called the first."

He stooped and kissed her on the cheek ;
 The red flush quickly mounted,—
 Thus showing, too, the second law,
 On which he had not counted.

She waited for a moment then,
 Far too surprised to speak ;
 Then turned, and quick imprinted hard
 Her fingers on his cheek.

And now his face grew red in turn,
 While she heard him slowly sigh,
 "I *am* a fool ; I quite forgot
 That the third law might apply."

—The Tech.

WE MET.

SHE.
 We met at the brook,
 She and I ;
 And Love's toll-fee we took,
 She and I ;
 Then in spite of Time's flight,
 Through the soft summer night,
 We roamed till 'twas light,
 She and I.

HER FATHER.
 We met at the door,
 He and I ;
 May we never meet more,
 He and I ;
 For his boot gave the start
 To the hopes of my heart,
 And—we keep far apart—
 He and I.

—Ex.

Directory of the Secret Societies and Associations Connected with the Maine State College.

Q. T. V. Fraternity, Orono Chapter, No. 2.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

W. G. M. G. G. Freeman.
 V. G. M. E. R. Haggett.
 Cor. Sec'y G. M. Pillsbury.

Maine State Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres. C. G. Cushman.
 V. Pres. N. C. Grover.
 Cor. Sec. E. H. Kelley.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the } J. S. Ferguson,
 Twelfth Gate. } F. W. Sawyer,
 W. A. Morris,
 G. F. Rich.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room No. 10, Wingate Hall.

Pres. J. W. Edgerly, Jr.
 V. Pres. J. W. Owen.
 Cor. Sec. C. E. Keyes.



RICHMOND STRAIGHT-CUT NO. 1 CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.

THE RICHMOND STRAIGHT-CUT NO. 1 CIGARETTES

are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost GOLD LEAF grown in Virginia. This is the OLD AND ORIGINAL BRAND OF STRAIGHT-CUT Cigarettes, and was bought out by us in the year 1835.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the FIRM NAME, AS BELOW, is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Richmond, Va.

Also manufacturers of VIRGINIA BRIGHTS and OPERA PUFFS Cigarettes.
 Vol. 3, No. 6, 1 y.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable

BENJ. WEEKS,

MILL STREET, - ORONO, ME.

Good Teams Always on Hand at Reasonable Prices.

Vol. 4 No. 2, 1y

FREE Sewing-Machine **FREE**

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out: before patents run out it sold for \$93, with the attachments, and now sells for \$50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.**

R. C. WHITE,

Blank Books, Stationery,

*Fishing Tackle, Etc.***BANK BUILDING,**

ORONO, - - - - - MAINE.

Vol. 4, No. 2, 3m.

E. F. ATWELL,

ORONO, MAINE,

DEALER IN

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