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THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, APRIL, 1893.

No. 2.

The Cadet.

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

EDITORS.

C. P. KITTREDGE, '93. <i>Editor-in-Chief.</i>	H. P. GOULD, '93. <i>Business Manager.</i>
A. T. JORDAN, '93. <i>Associate Editor.</i>	
G. A. WHITNEY, '93. <i>Literary.</i>	C. H. GANNETT, '93. <i>Exchanges.</i>
J. M. KIMBALL, '94, <i>Campus.</i>	E. H. COWAN, '94. <i>Personals.</i>
F. G. GOULD, '94. <i>Assistant Manager.</i>	
L. R. FOLSOM, '95. <i>Gleanings.</i>	

TERMS:

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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 H. P. Gould 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.

See notices of recent advertisements, and read carefully the advertisements themselves. Boys, help those who patronize your paper.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS:

The Associate Editor.....	19
Base Ball Matters.....	20
New Boarding System.....	20
Roadmaking Pamphlet.....	20
The Road Question.....	21

LITERARY:

Benefit of Military Drill.....	22
A Ramble of Thought.....	23
The University of Chicago.....	24
The Pipe of Peace.....	24
The Signal Corps.....	25
M. S. C. Alumni in New York.....	27
World's Fair Exhibit.....	27
Campus.....	28
Personals.....	30
Exchanges.....	30
Gleanings.....	31

EDITORIALS.

When this number of THE CADET is printed, the present board of editors will have lost one of their principal members, Mr. Jordan, our Associate Editor. He left college for his home in Lewiston Saturday, March 25th, and April 1st he left there for Lexington, Kentucky, where he takes a position as assistant horticulturalist to the State Experiment Station. His training here has fitted him for that position. THE CADET is not the only loser; his class will miss him at their graduating exercises in June, in which he was to take a prominent part, and the College in general has lost a valuable man, a close student and one who has filled many places of honor.

The position offered him is according to his taste, and although we regret to lose him so early, we are glad he found his liking so soon.

A gymnasium, to be run by the college Y. M. C. A., has long been a question with us. Last year the aforesaid society voted to give the use of the gymnasium to the base ball club. After it was decided that we were shut out of the league the interest died out and the "gym" was no practical use to anybody. It is not, nor was never a handsome building, but it has been the only "gym" we ever had, and it has been allowed to remain upon its spot, hoping the trustees and friends of the College could induce the members of our legislature to vote money for a new and better looking building; but not this year. The old one must answer at least two years longer. Prof. Munson has long been considering where it could be placed to be the least conspicuous and finally he decided; and to prevent any misunderstanding anywhere, the Y. M. C. A. voted to give the gymnasium back to the College.

It is now being moved north of its present position and will be placed east of the grandstand. The College is to give two hundred dollars toward enlarging it for a base ball cage. Thus a threefold object is the result, viz.: Its old site will be ploughed and smoothed off, an unsightly object will be removed and the base ball nine will be given a practice room.

"Are we in it?", "It looks like it from the road." "Yes, last Saturday the 18th of March, Mr. Hayes our representative went to Lewiston where he conferred with the managers of Bates, Bowdoin and Colby upon base ball matters. The objecting sister finally consented to our entrance upon the condition that all our games with them should be played in Bangor. Those who have been interested in base ball matters of this state know that there has been trouble between the sister Colleges in these matters, and for two years we have been practically out of it. Prior to this trouble, M. S. C. stood well among their rivals, took the honors once and stood well at other times. It is the earnest wish of THE CADET that all troubles of this kind are now at an end, and that the four-team league will once more be established on friendly terms. There is no doubt but we have good material here and if the proper amount of practice is given we ought to stand at least second and make a strong bid for first place.

Many of our Alumni and those at College, have been heard to speak evil of our boarding principal. They have thought that much more might be accomplished, better board obtained, and less dissatisfaction to all parties, if instead of being compelled to board at the College, students could go where they chose for their food supply. There has always been good arguments both for and against this proposition. None of these we need to repeat, only to say that until lately the trustees have thought it best to follow the old plan. But since our last publication the trustees voted to allow the students the choice of the matter; that is, the bars are let down so students can board at any respectable place in town, providing they choose to do so. Now that the liberty is granted but few take the opportunity. Perhaps because no chance is open to them on the campus.

This privilege will raise the question: Why cannot all the College fraternities board by themselves and in their own chapter houses? This must be decided later.

The pamphlet "A Memorial to Congress on the Subject of a Road Department at Washington, D. C.," has been received in which Albert A. Pope very ably shows the need of a department of this kind and gives a long list of signers to the petition which was circulated last fall. In his own words we learn the result of the petition: "It should be stated that the great petition which had been signed by thousands of citizens of the United States, requesting Congress to establish a Road Department similar to the Agricultural Department, was not presented to congress, because it was thought that its presentation previous to the passage of the bill making appropriation for the Agricultural Department might result in causing it to be stricken out of the clause in that bill on the subject of roads."

The photographic craze has been revived at M. S. C. Several students have cameras and others are planning to obtain them as soon as possible. The teaching of photography in the Senior year probably served as an impetus to this.

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THE ROAD QUESTION.

Among the most interesting questions, which are taking the attention of our legislators of to-day, is the subject of the building and maintenance of better roads.

Undoubtedly the poorest systems of public roads, to be found in any civilized country, are located within the borders of the United States. Many of them, especially those leading into the larger cities, are among the most potent factors in determining the price of country produce. Those built of earth, or gravel, are almost entirely subject to the weather, thus making good weather necessary to a steadiness in market quotations. This is more noticeable in the spring than at any other time, when for a week at a time the farmers are kept at home and the prices are up in proportion.

In reference to the relation of good roads to civilization most authors will agree that "the roads of a country are accurate and certain tests of the degree of its civilization." And so it is. There are few exceptions but they do not appear very often.

But what makes me feel the worst is that we, claiming to be among the best civilized people in the world, have in our country (what we call) roads, which in either England or France would not be tolerated.

A very good story is told of an old country parson who had to travel over poor roads. He was one of that class which do service for the whole country around. In one of his trips, he struck an unusually poor road, in which rocks were the principal constituents. After driving along perhaps a mile or so, he struck a little larger rock than usual and was thrown from the wagon. Striking on his head he lost consciousness and lay where he struck till revived by the neighbors. When he gained his senses enough to speak he said, "If I ever have to go to hell, I wish they would carry me over this road." Of course this astonished his hearers and they all wanted to know the reason. "Well, I will get so shook up going that I'll be glad when I get there." Perhaps he wouldn't say that of our Maine roads, but I have no doubt he would think it, if he had to ride over some of them.

They say "It is always darkest just before morning," so let us hope that the dawn of an era

of better roads is not far distant. Indeed we have good material on which to ground this hope. For, thanks to the League of American Wheelmen, the attention of some of our most prominent statesmen have been brought to the subject. The League has even gone so far as to print a monthly magazine in the interests of the cause, and have named it "Good Roads." And a good magazine it is, not only patronized by Wheelmen, but by Engineers and Law makers. One interesting feature of it is the illustrations. It is filled with pictures of good and bad roads in the old and new world, and they all, with but very few exceptions are taken from photographs sent them by different persons.

This periodical cannot but awaken interest on this subject in all of its readers. Perhaps one may think from this question being agitated by bicyclists that they will be the ones that are most benefitted. A greater mistake cannot be committed. A man can go on a bicycle in many places that a horse drawing a moderate load could not. Then again the cyclist goes out for a pastime and he only rides when the roads are in such a condition that it will be a pastime. But not so the teamster, he must go when business calls him; and that is likely to be when the roads are at their worst. The wheelmen go when they want to, the teamster goes when he has to.

A good road will bring more returns for the money than any other public improvement. Then why is the league of American Wheelmen so anxious that we have good roads?

This is the question many may ask, and justly. First let us see what this League is. It is an association of men who have gotten together to advance the interests of bicycling. And as one means to this end they have made it a part of their constitution that they will do what they can to advance the interests of good roads. This is not a club of boys, but a band of men. Indeed many of the most prominent business men are included in their number as well as scholars and professors.

Lately Mr. Albert Pope has circulated a petition over the country in order to bring the attention of Congress to the matter. There has now been published a book of about one hundred pages called "A Memorial to Congress." In this are the names of many prominent men; also the names of nineteen governors of whom His Excellency Henry B. Cleaves.

is one. Perhaps the best way to tell you the object of this publication is to quote from its introduction.

"To the Honorable Senate and house of Representatives in Congress assembled."

"I have the honor to present to you, in behalf of thousands of citizens of the United States, a petition for the following objects:

That there be founded in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a Road Department, similar to the Agricultural Department, for the purpose of promoting knowledge in the art of constructing and maintaining roads; and that in such Department provision be made for teaching students so that they may become skilled road engineers.

In connection with this Road Department, that there be established a permanent Exhibit in which shall be shown sections of roads illustrating various methods of construction and also the best road materials and machinery.

That Congress appropriate funds sufficient to erect a building at the World's Columbian Exposition for the purpose of a comprehensive road exhibit.

Such are some of the moves on foot to get a better system of roads in this country.

—94.

LITERARY.

BENEFITS OF MILITARY DRILL.

(A MILITARY ESSAY WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.)

The school of the company; its advantages and benefits may be viewed from a disciplinary standpoint and also from the more important requirements of it; its success when put into actual service. Looking upon "Company Drill" as a disciplinary exercise one could truly say that it is one of the best means of acquiring a good healthy physique. Educators have come to realize that the mind must not be developed at the expense of the body, but that the best development physically aids in the best development mentally.

As the growth of mental work increases the liability to neglect one's physical training also increases. This is where a great mistake is

made. It is greatly due to the fact that the student on entering school life is conditioned, which means that he is to spend all his spare time on his studies, unless he has a strong tendency to do some physical work.

In many of our schools gymnasium work is compulsory which becomes after a time monotonous. Although required, such is not the case with company drills, which I think may be properly classed with base ball, foot ball, racing, tennis etc., as each acquires the same end, "a healthy and vigorous constitution." In them is found a distinguishing element of man's character, "love of contest."

We find those students who are always ready to condemn such exercise, on the ground that it is unnecessary work, always ready to take part in them. They are always found training where ever it is possible. Thus they unconsciously secure a strong constitution.

It is usually admitted that there is nothing so capable of rounding and smoothing a man's social nature as college life, and our military discipline helps to this end. It is not the recitation room that develops this, for the recitation room occupies the student's mind, and social communication is prohibited. But it may come from out door sports, and drills and encampments may be of much advantage.

An encampment offers the best advantages for a company to carry out the more extended customs of army life.

Competitive drills are as helpful to a company as any since they require constant and earnest work on the part of every individual. They arouse an interest which may not otherwise be obtained. In a battalion such drills are also beneficial. They wake the enthusiasm of either company to determine to whom the honors shall be awarded. The battles which are formed between companies of different colleges for championship, are sometimes fierce and long, while the laurels lost or won give the opposing schools a prominence which would otherwise be impossible.

A school with a military record must greatly outrank the one which has none. Nor are the honors won for the school the least of the benefits the contest brings, for experience has proven again and again the man who would study hard must, in order that the mind may endure the strain, take the vigorous exercise

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which military drills can furnish. Thus we see that such organizations may be a benefit to any institution.

We have the material in our own College, if developed, to win and should leave no stone unturned in our effort to bring the championship to our own school.

It is interesting to nearly everybody to witness the alignment, formations in close and extended order, and especially the manual of arms of a well drilled company. When these are well executed it shows the earnest work which has been done, and the thorough training the company has received. To accomplish this it not only depends largely upon the skill of the officers, but each individual has his own responsibility, which is to know his place and duty and give close attention to commands to obey them.

For a company to make a good appearance it should have short and frequent drills in the setting up exercises. The most important and essential element to proper training lies in beginning gradually. Then short and frequent drills are requisite to a well drilled company. The drill regulations furnish the means by which an officer can handle his men with ease. The commands are short, the object being to change from one formation to another as quickly and easily as possible. If we were to be put into actual service, I think we would find things very different. Our conception of the management of an army corps is somewhat vague when we contrast it with that of a battalion. To move such a multitude, to bring order out of confusion, there must be a system a definite order of things. Regiments are therefore formed into brigades; three or four brigades compose a division and three or four divisions make an army corps. When such an army moves, the general commanding issues his orders to the generals commanding the corps. They issue their orders to the division commanders, the division commanders to those of the brigades, they to the colonels, the colonels to the captains and the captains to the companies. As the great wheel in the factory turns all the machinery, so one man moves the whole army.

Winfield Scott, says: I give it as my fixed opinion that, but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico

might, and probably would have lasted some four or five years, with in the first half more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and made peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.

A RAMBLE OF THOUGHT.

Life is a burden ; so 'tis said
By those who know not what they mean,
And care not how their words may fall
Upon the ears of listeners,
Who greet such things as true, and weigh them not,
But from a quick conclusion that 'tis thus
Because they see, in life, only the dark and dreary,
Heeding not the deep and constant springs of restful joy,
Nor yet the mighty tides that ebb and flow,
Bringing upon the soul a calm sweet peace ;
Or, on their mightier waves, bearing their thoughts away
With inspiration deep, until it seems
That they have reached a realm beyond oblivion,
And the grave, and caught faint gleams
Of hidden joys that mortals cannot know.
And yet, like tides upon the sea,
They flow not beyond a certain limit
Where they pause, and if a sandy shore,
Leave all along a faint impression of their highest waves ;
But if on barren rocks they leave no work,
Save that which disappears beneath the sun,
Their quick recede, perhaps below their former level,
Not to rise again until some distant
Yet some mighty power, shall overcome
That force which binds them to the earth
And once more bear them to the realms
Where fancy reigns supreme.
And those who to these feelings deep are strange
Know not, or do not stay themselves to think,
That "life is what we make it."
And if it be a burden who's at fault,
Since we may shape our destiny for good or ill.
And thus it is, the one sees nothing
Save the dark and gloomy forms
With which imagination peoples
Every shadow, falling by the way,
And heeding not the times when clouds disperse
And let the glorious sunlight in, to cheer the soul
They say that "life's a burden,"
But he who knows what inspiration is
And sees in everything a providential plan,
Thinks not of saying that he lives
But to drag through the weary length of his existence,
But brings, to all around him, peace and joy
And looks upon the clouds that come and go,
And sees within the darkest, something
Which, though casting deepest shadows round
Gives rest unto his soul, and strengthens him
For trials which surely come upon him
'Ere the glorious sun shines forth again,
To show his way more clearly than before.
As deep and deeper yet our thoughts shall grow,
Let us not turn them to the dark and dreary path,

And as we still continue on our way,
 Having already tasted of life's minor joys,
 Say not that all we do or think or feel
 Tends merely to the dragging down, and wearying
 of the soul ;
 Nor let the joys of life be hid by sorrows,
 Though they be so great
 Despair seems pictured by our every thought,
 For e'en the saddest heart must have a hope
 That sheds a light, though faint, upon the soul
 And says though life be drear and dark and lone,
 Still 'tis well worth the living if we strive,
 To build our hopes beyond the grave,
 Nor mark the tomb the place where all things end.
 Then let fond hope each heart with rapture fill,
 And say to troubled sorrow "peace be still,"
 And looking upward, see the morning light
 Made glorious from our contact with the night ;
 For only as we know what darkness means
 Can we enjoy the light of fairer scenes,
 And thus however deep despair may be
 There's hope beyond it, though no hope we see.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

This great university is at the present time but six months old, yet it has already assumed proportions greater than many of our best known institutions.

Backed by nearly seven millions of dollars she opened her doors on the first day of last October with a faculty of one hundred professors and instructors and six hundred students.

Of its endowment three million, six hundred thousand dollars were given by John D. Rockefeller; seven hundred and fifty thousand by William B. Ogden; one million by the city of Chicago; five hundred thousand by Mr. Yerkes; and two hundred and fifty thousand from the Reynolds estate. The five hundred thousand from Mr. Yerkes is to be used in purchasing the finest telescope in the world and in providing the necessary building therefor. The telescope will have lenses forty inches in diameter and will be constructed by the Clarks, of Cambridge. Three buildings have already been erected upon the campus at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The buildings already in process of construction are the Kent Chemical Hall costing two hundred thousand dollars; the Snell Dormitory fifty thousand; the Walker Museum one hundred thousand; four dormitories to cost seventy-five thousand each and the Rust Commons, Field Biological Laboratory and Ryerson

Physical Laboratory costing four hundred thousand.

Surely this institution has sprung up, as it were, in a single night. Who can foretell its future? Every one connected with it seems determined to make it the best and greatest in the world. Backed by the citizens of Chicago having as members of its faculty some of America's ablest men, its future looks bright and the eyes of the College world are turned upon this sturdy infant in wonder at the suddenness of its appearance on the scene of action.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Having my curiosity somewhat aroused as to the reasons for the smoking of the so called "pipe of peace" at our commencement exercises and failing to see the appropriateness of such a proceeding, I would like to hear from some one who, perchance, may see the matter from a different standpoint than my own. It is spoken of by all as a barbarous custom, a relic of savage antiquity, and wherein does the appropriateness of such a demonstration lie among men whose watchword is progress, and who spurn even the manners of their immediate ancestry to say nothing the customs of aboriginal connecting links.

With our present state of advancement the cobwebs of antiquity have no place except in the museum or masquerade. Would not a hearty shake of the hand inspire just as much peace and good will among the classmates as a whiff of tobacco smoke?

However I do not wish to criticise any custom that the public may deem good, but judging from the remarks made at every Commencement by the public, it would seem that they do not in the least approve of the custom though they tolerate it as they do the awkward and unmeaning grimaces of a monkey in a menagerie.

If any one can give any good sound reason why the custom should be kept up or can show its appropriateness, I should be glad to have them do so through THE CADET or any other publication.

—A. B.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The success of modern armies lies in a great measure with the facilities of communication. With the large number of men to be governed on the field of battle and on the march, and the same to be in direct communication with the commanding officer, is possible only with a thoroughly equipped Signal Corps.

In the beginning of the war for the Union was demonstrated the absolute necessity for this arm of the service. To Dr. Myer, assistant surgeon in the army, is due, in a great measure, the founding of the Signal Corps, when in 1860 Myer was commissioned Signal Officer of the army with the rank of Major.

Early in the following year on the outbreak of the rebellion, Major Myer promptly brought the matter before the army officials and in June, 1861, at Fort Monroe, a course of signal instruction was begun. This continued only a few weeks, when Major Myer was ordered to the Department of Northern Virginia, and being called upon to establish communication, without being allowed a single trained assistant. However, he succeeded in establishing a permanent Signal Camp of instruction at Georgetown, D. C., where signal corps were instructed and equipped to attend each army that took the field. From this time the success of the Signal Corps was assured and throughout the war played an important part in the management of the troops.

The Signal Corps is a distinct branch of the army, having its own officers and trained men, and acts independently of the army although under the general supervision of the commanding officer. A Chief Signal Officer is appointed by Congress, who has general command of all the Signal Corps throughout the country, and he is responsible for their instruction and equipment.

The first requirement of a Signal Corps, is a thorough means of interpretation of signals; as simple as possible, still at the same time of such a secret method that the enemy can make no use of them.

There are several methods of transmission of signals. The simplest and perhaps the best method, is the use of the torch or flag; in this system the materials are always at hand, as for

instance a flaming brand for night and a white cloth for day. These upon a staff can be seen for several miles by the use of field glasses. This method being the simplest to maintain is perhaps the best, as there are no intervening wires to be disturbed or even tapped by the enemy. By this method signals may be interchanged even though the enemy be between the signalling parties. Under this same condition of affairs the heliograph is used to great advantage, and by its use signals can be sent to a much greater distance than is possible with the previous method.

There is still the old primitive method of signalling by the use of the smoke columns; on the plains this method is sometimes used to good advantage. Still these methods all have their disadvantages as compared to the more modern telegraph or telephone.

The progress is necessarily slow and much valuable time is lost, and when each minute of delay means the loss of men and munitions of war, the need of rapid interchange of signals is absolutely necessary.

This condition of affairs is possible with an electric telegraph. The army having been mobilized and placed in the field, the commanding general must maintain communication with the home government and with his subordinate commanders, who may be at a distance.

In all these cases commercial telegraph lines are utilized to the fullest extent possible, as when under any circumstances such lines exist and can be made available.

Permanent telegraph lines are frequently erected for military purposes, to connect established posts, depots, or stations with each other and with headquarters, or to insure communication between other places, which in time of war are likely to become of strategic importance. Such military telegraph lines being constructed in time of peace are, of course, similar in all respects to commercial lines. But in active operations in the field in the presence of the enemy and perhaps in the enemy's country, entirely new conditions are met with. The commanding general may find himself in a region where none of the conveniences of civilization ever existed, or where all such conveniences that may have existed have been destroyed. His command may extend over a

large area, and some of the corps or divisions may be miles away, with dense forests, marshes, streams, mountains, or country occupied by the enemy intervening.

Communication must be established through the nearest point at which the permanent lines are still in operation with the home capital, and it is absolutely essential that the commander be provided with means for transmitting his orders to his subordinates, and of receiving intelligence of their positions and movements, and of those of the enemy, if he is to have any hope of successfully executing the plan of operations which it is his duty to carry out.

The Field Telegraph Corps now comes to his aid. This corps is provided with its trains of wagons or carts, drawn by horses, or mules, and carrying wire, poles, instruments etc., and the tools and material needed in erecting and maintaining the lines,

For such lines that are to be in a measure permanent, like those erected to maintain communication between the field operations and the home government, the wires are put up in the usual manner, making use of such available material for poles etc., as may be found in the vicinity.

In the case of temporary lines, which must be more hastily constructed and removed, the wagon carrying the wire is driven over the route and the wire reeled out along the ground, to be afterward raised and supported by insulators attached to trees, buildings, fences, etc., or, where such supports are not available, to light wooden poles carried for that purpose. The batteries, instruments etc., can be set up in the wagon, which is thus made to serve as an operating station.

For still more rapid work, wire or cable having an insulating covering throughout is used, and this is reeled out along the ground; crossing marshes, streams etc., if necessary. It is then ready for immediate use without requiring insulating supports. In crossing roads, and also at other points where the wire would be otherwise exposed to injury, it is raised on polls or may be buried in the ground. In rough, mountainous, or thickly wooded regions, where wheeled vehicles cannot be used, the wire and other material are transported on pack animals, and in running short lines, which

must be hastily constructed in difficult situations, the material must be carried by men on foot.

For operating the line an instrument similar to the ordinary Morse apparatus, arranged in compact form, is generally used, but the telephone also has a limited application for the purpose and an improved instrument has recently been devised for the field telegraph services which will work for moderate distances through an ordinary bare wire laid along the ground or through the wire of fences.

In the use of captive balloons for observing the strength and position of the enemy, or of his works, or for obtaining information regarding his movements, the telegraph or telephone furnishes the best means of communication between the observers in the car and the persons on the ground. The instrument in the balloon is readily connected with that below by wires carried along or enclosed within the cable by which the balloon is secured, and the results of the observations, instructions, orders, etc., can be communicated almost as easily as between two stations on the ground.

The members of the Signal Corps must, of course, be thoroughly drilled in all the manœuvres connected with packing, transporting, erecting, operating and taking down the special apparatus of the field signal train, and they must be able to operate the apparatus in commercial use as well.

Besides having a thorough knowledge of the ordinary or Morse code, they must be familiar with various secret codes and ciphers adapted for use in the presence of the enemy, and they must be instructed in the method of destroying or interrupting the telegraph lines of the enemy and of intercepting his messages.

Recent improvements in synchronous telegraph apparatus, the action of which depends upon the continuous motion in perfect unison of two instruments in electrical connection, *at different stations*, have rendered it practical to make, at a distant station, an exact reproduction of any writing or drawing executed on suitably prepared paper and placed in the instrument at the sending station. By this method it is possible to transmit at great distances, in a very short time, exact drawings of the plans of the enemy's forts and other works of defense, maps of the country, etc., to the proper authorities.

—G. F. R., '93.

M. S. C. ALUMNI IN NEW YORK.

The third semi-annual reunion and banquet of the Maine State College Association of New York City and vicinity will be held on the evening of April 11th, at the same hotel that has been chosen as the scene of these pleasant occasions.

An extra effort will be made to make it the largest and most successful socially of any yet held. But all this will depend upon the attempt made by those alumni living within a short distance from the city to be present. Invitations and notifications have been sent to upwards of fifty alumni and non-graduates of the College as well as the President and professors of the Institution to join with us at this time.

The New York Association yields the palm to the alumni in the old Dirigo State for the organization of the first permanent local alumni association. It is, however, a matter of controversy which Association was the first to adopt a constitution. But all that matters little, as long as an active, energetic association exists, and they should exist wherever a half dozen of the former students of the Maine State College are situated within a radius of a few miles of each other.

Chicago is yet to be heard from in the organization of a local association. From a glance at the addresses of the alumni in the catalogue it would seem as if it were possible to bring together at any time a good number of the College men representative of the classes from almost the first Commencement to the present time. It is to be presumed that one will be formed there before the general meeting of the alumni to be held during the World's Fair.

The New York Association cannot yet boast of large numbers. It has been possible to bring together only eleven persons at each of the two reunions thus far held and some of these came many hundred miles to be present. The October meeting was, however, held at an exceedingly busy time for many of the graduates, especially the civil and mechanical engineers living in this vicinity. It is thought that the April meeting will come at a more opportune time. THE CADET will be furnished with

an account of the reunion for publication in the May number.

A general invitation is here extended to all the alumni to join with the New York Association in making the April meeting a large and successful event.

EDWARD H. KELLEY, '90, Secretary.

205 West 43rd Street,

New York City, Mar. 27, 1893.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The last two issues of the CADET have mentioned quite fully what our exhibit is to be at the World's Fair. In addition to this, it may be desirable to know the amount of space which we are to occupy in the Maine Educational Department. The State of Maine has in the building of Liberal Arts, a room forty-three feet long by twenty-four wide; and we are to occupy one end of this room. As we would enter we would see three tables extending across the end, with show cases, and in the first two at the left would see the exhibit of the Mechanical Engineering Department; the show cases to the right, would contain the Natural History exhibit. At our left on a wall six feet wide and ten feet high, is to be the picture presented by the Chemical Department and at our rear or opposite the show cases, on a partition which extends from the right, fourteen feet to the left and ten feet high will be the drawings and maps sent by the Department of Civil Engineering.

In all, we will occupy nearly one-fifth of the room.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Thou, poor leaf, so sear and frail,
Sport of every wanton gale,
Whence, and whither, dost thou fly,
Through the bleak autumnal sky?
On a noble oak I grew,
Green, and broad, and fair to view;
But the monarch of the shade,
By the tempest low was laid.
From that time, I wander o'er
Wood, and valley, hill, and moor.
Wheresoe'er the wind is blowing,
Nothing caring, nothing knowing,
Whither go I, whither goes
Glory's laurel, Beauty's rose.

CAMPUS.

Measles!

Pink-eye!

Turn out! Turn out!

Mud! MUD! MUD!!!

Capt. Mr. J.—What number are you.

Mr. J.—Five.

Professor.—Didn't I call the roll yesterday?
Student.—Who?

Among those who have visited the campus of late we have noticed the following: L. A. Boadway, Wallace R. Farrington, W. E. Keith, W. R. Page and C. Scott formerly of '91.

Mr. S. H. T. Hayes, '90, will take the place of A. T. Jordan at the Experiment Station. Mr. Jordan has left college as spoken of in an Editorial.

The Senior class has elected W. W. Crosby and C. P. Kittridge, orator and prophet respectively, vice J. A. Alexander A. T. Jordan who have left College.

The following sign: "Please keep off the seeding," posted on one of the chandeliers in the chapel, caused considerable merriment among the students.

Under the direction of Hobbs, '96, the corridors are thoroughly policed every Saturday.

Have you seen the new Lieutenant? His headquarters are at the shop; office hours from 2 to 4.30 P. M.

The little shed, known as the gym., has been moved across the base ball field and placed one pace to rear, and three to left of B. B. stand.

Prof. Aubert has delivered several lectures on Chemistry, in Bangor, during the past month.

A board sidewalk has been laid from Oak to Coburn Halls. It will be of great convenience to the students.

Every body is wondering if the Sophomores will observe Ivy Day.

The following men have left college: J. A. Alexander, E. B. Sprague, E. C. Weston, and T. J. Young.

Several students are home on account of sickness.

Pres. M. C. Fernald, has prepared an article on M. S. C. to be published in a monograph on Higher Education in Maine, by the Department of Education, at Washington, D. C. The article will be fully illustrated, eighteen handsome photographs having been forwarded with Dr. Fernald's manuscript. The whole will be published in book form, and will be a most interesting and valuable contribution to the educational history of the country.

Prof. (in logic)—Some quadrupeds are all horses.

Prof. on second thought says: "Some quadrupeds are all horses, except those which students use."

The snow is disappearing fast, and we will soon be able to enjoy out-door sports. The tennis and base ball players will need all the out-door practice they can get.

Oak Hall has been wired for electric lights and those students so desiring may have lights placed in their room at the cost of 1 cent per hour. Several students have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Several of the Senior privates have been "skipping" drill with the intention of doing so until the Signal Corps was organized. They have been informed that they have got a certain amount of drilling to do before they can go into the Signal Corps, and the sooner they do it the better. It was surprising to see how they turned out at the next drill.

Prof. Hamlin gave a party to the members of the Senior class at his house March 23d. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, giving conundrums, and listening to music by members of the company. All voted it a very pleasant occasion.

The \$12,000 appropriation has been granted, and "Chipmunk" will probably plow and harrow the campus to his heart's content, during the coming summer.

R. H. Fernald, '92, has presented the college with his collection of birds eggs, which amounts to about seventy different specimens.

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Recall

M. S. C. has been admitted into the Inter-collegiate Base Ball League, and will endeavor to make a good showing. As we were shut out last year, very little was done in the base ball line, and our team has not had the practice and experience of the others, but we have never had the advantages of the other colleges and are nothing daunted thereby.

The Base Ball Manager has received a letter from Mr. Toole, of Bangor, asking how much he will have to guarantee for the three League games to be played there. Mr. Toole intends to have horse races in connection with the games.

Durham, '94, has been appointed to act as manager of the ball team until Uran, '95, returns.

A large number of the students attended the play "1492," which was produced in Bangor March 20th and 21st. Those who went have whistled or sung nearly all the songs and acted out the most prominent parts in several different ways, so that those who remained at home are now able to talk intelligently on "1492."

The Frank G. Flagg Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Hampden, has engaged Prof. A. E. Rogers to deliver the memorial address before the Post and citizens of Hampden this year.

The following order shows what changes and promotions have been made in the "Coburn Corps of Cadets":

HEADQUARTERS "COBURN CORPS OF CADETS," }
March 7th, 1893.

Orders No. —

I. The organization of the "Coburn Corps of Cadets" is changed to a battalion of two companies.

II. By authority of the Faculty the appointments of Cadet 2nd Lieutenant held by Cadet John Jerrard and of Cadet Sergeant held by Cadet T. R. Atkinson are vacated on account of the indefinite absence of these Cadets from college.

III. By authority of the Faculty the following appointments in the "Coburn Corps of Cadets" are hereby announced:

To be Cadet Captain,	Cadet C. H. Gannett.
" " 1st Lieut.,	" C. P. Kittredge.
" " "	" J. M. Webster.
" " 2nd Lieut.,	" C. C. Murphy.
" " "	" G. W. Hutchinson.
" " 1st Sergt.,	" G. H. Hall.
" " Sergt.	" F. G. Gould.

These officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IV. Drills for all classes will be resumed to-day (Tuesday, March 7). First call 12.55; second call 1 P.M. Recall 1.50 P.M.

V. Officers and non-commissioned officers are assigned to duty as follows:

Co. A.	Co. B.
Capt. W. W. Crosby,	Capt. C. H. Gannett,
1st Lieut. C. P. Kittredge,	1st Lieut. J. M. Webster,
2d " G. W. Hutchinson,	2d " C. C. Murphy,
1st Sergt. W. H. Jose,	1st Sergt. G. H. Hall,
Sergt. F. C. Bowler,	Sergt. E. H. Cowan,
" J. M. Kimball.	" F. G. Gould,
Corpl. E. C. Merrill,	Corpl. A. Moulton,
" I. G. Calderwood,	" C. A. Frost,
" H. S. Boardman,	" L. R. Folsom,
" G. A. DeHaseth,	" M. F. Rollins.

VI. Cadet Color Sergt. A. G. Hayes is assigned for company duty as 2d Sergeant, Co. B.

Cadet Corporal J. W. Martin is assigned for company duty to Co. A.

By order of Lieut. Hersey.

C. H. GANNETT,
1st Lieut. and Acting Adj.

The Companies are drilling regularly and will probably have a competitive drill and ball some time in April.

FRAGMENTS.

He was a little Freshman
As fresh as they make them—quite,
He got a dose of H² O
And drifted out of sight.

Alas! poor little fellow,
He was gay to an excess;
But a simple mixture laid him low
A bottle of H² S.

A bit of Boarding house cake
How fair and innocent it lies
Apparently fit for the gods
Ye hungry student eyeth it,
And in raptious pleasure nods.

* * * * *

He took the cake and ate it two,
But it went against the grain;
"Slowly and sadly they laid him down,
And he never smiled again."

During the brief period in which Edgar Allen Poe was engaged to be married he was discovered by her, whom, despite his frailty, he held in such sacred tenderness, lying intoxicated in the street. Lest others should recognize him, so runs the story, she threw her handkerchief over his face. Futile efforts to hide one of the multitude of sins which Charity's cloak alone can cover! When he was capable of realizing his situation he recognized the handkerchief and became a prey to that torture and despair during which he wrote:

And my soul, from out the shadow
That lies floating on the floor shall be lifted
Never more!
—N. Y. World.

PERSONALS.

'78—C. C. Elwell, who has been engineering the maintenance of way of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has resigned that position to accept a similar one on the New York division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. His headquarters will be at Stamford, thirty-three miles from New York. The Pittsburg *Post* says: "Mr. Elwell has made an enviable record on the Pittsburg division, and his administration has been an energetic and intelligent one."

'83—T. M. Patten, of Sioux Falls, S. D., has recently been united in marriage with Miss May F. Whitney, of Newport, Me.

'87—Charles F. Sturtevant is in the engineering business in Monett, Mo.—Fenton Merrill, in company with his brother, True S. Merrill, '91, has bought a tract of land in Washington and gone into the lumbering business.—H. A. McNally, of the United States Weather Bureau, is now on duty at the University of Missouri; in fact, has been for the past year. His duty consists of the collection, compilation and systemization of meteorological data to be used in establishing temperature and precipitation normals for the State of Missouri. "Mac" is an active member of the Athletic Association of the University, coach and third baseman of last year's ball team, and coach and third or second baseman of this year's team. Those who remember him in connection with the M. S. C. teams of 1885 to 1887 will have no cause to doubt that his part will be well done, since men who field better, bat surer and run faster are scarce among college amateurs.—We are pleased to announce the marriage of Asher Dole, which took place a few weeks since.

'90—Samuel H. T. Hayes, has a position at the Maine Experiment Station.—Elmer L. Morey, who for the last year has been in Norfolk, Va., connected with the Norfolk Western R. R., and who has been sick, is stopping at his brother's, William Morey, '85 of Washington, D. C.—A. J. Coffin has accepted a position as business manager of a Roanoke, Va., paper.

'91—Wallace R. Farrington is with the Phelps Publishing Company, Springfield, Mass.—W. M. Bailey is working for the city of Malden, Mass.

'92—It is rumored that Harry O. Robinson and Chas. I. Haynes are going to Europe on a tour with the Tufts College Glee Club.

EXCHANGES.

Among the exchanges received this month there are several new ones that we gladly welcome. These are the *Rockland Collegian*, published at Rockland, Ill.; *The Grove City Collegian*, from Grove City, Pa.; *The University Courier*, from the University of Penn.; *The Berkeleyan*, published at Berkeley, Cal.; *The Midland*, Atchison, Kansas; *The I. A. C. Student*, Ames, Iowa; *The Pioneer*, from Reading, Mass.; and *The Argo Reporter*, published at Topeka, Kansas.

The *Atheneum* has been enlarged, and has adopted the magazine form.

Four additional pages have been added to the *Berkeleyan*, making it one of the largest of college weeklies.

A fund of ten thousand has been given to Beloit College for an art department in memory of Rev. Dr. Azariah Eldridge. This department will be under the superintendence of Lawton S. Gray Parker. In commemoration of the adding of this course, the Round Table issues an Eldridge Memorial and Art Department number.

A great commotion has been created at Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, owing to Yale's proposal to limit college athletics—especially college foot-ball—to undergraduates. The New Haven men desire the adoption of the following rule: "No member of a graduate department or a special department shall be eligible, or any undergraduate who has registered or attended lectures or recitations at any other university or college, or any undergraduate who is not pursuing a course for a degree requiring attendance for at least three years." As yet nothing final has been done, but interesting developments may be expected.—*Berkleyan*.

President Tucker of Dartmouth College, who has recently been called to that position, in his first chapel talk to the students, spoke in these words: "Do not go out of college as fragmentary men, when it is your privilege to go out strong, solid, candid men. Do not go out a physical wreck or a spiritual bit of pulp." That's a splendid ideal to hold up before college men and women: "Be strong, solid, candid—physically and spiritually." It is also a grand recognition of what should be the aim of modern higher education, viz.: The making of men and women, rather than hollow-chested pedants. Still another suggestion it gives: As we go out of college, so are we for life; mental grasp and acumen, integrity, physique, temperament, all are qualities and powers upon whose cultivation during the susceptible period of youth depends the after life, its happiness, its achievements.—[*Midland*.

GLEANINGS.

There is not much difference between a young man's first love affair and the way he feels when he first sits in a barber's chair.

—*Atchinson Globe*.

The mother who starts to get a sleepy boy out of bed these mornings may be said to have a rousing time of it.—*Philadelphia Times*.

It is astonishing what tremendous questions are brought up for the people to decide: Hawaii and hoop-skirts.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

He—If I should kiss you unawares, would you resent it?

She—Certainly I should. I hate a one-sided arrangement.—*Truth*.

It is claimed that monkeys can talk, but whether this be true or not it is certain that they can a tail unfold.—*Rochester Democrat*.

If it be true that the farmers are not in a cord (accord) with the twine trust, it is not likely that any of them will be roped in.—*Siftings*.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"Mrs. Jenks," began the man of the house, "do you know you spent over \$2.95 for candy last month?"

"Yes, I do," replied she.

"Do you also know that that dinner party cost \$25?"

"Yes."

"You have got to stop such extravagance right off."

Mrs. Jenks looked across the table with a determined gleam in her eye.

"James Jenks while I was spending \$2.95 for candy you spent \$7.00 for cigars and about the time I had the party you went to Boston with \$40 in your pocket and came home dead broke; now you can't come any game on me saying *I must economize*."

"Do you understand?"

He did.

MORAL PROPORTION.

The old habit of "compounding for sins that one's inclined to by damming those he has no mind to" is perhaps always as prevalent as in the day when Hudibras thus characterized the natural human estimate of moral proportion.

In 1861 a simple-minded clergyman was shocked by the profanity of a very distinguished looking gentleman who stood haranguing a group in the antechamber of the War Secretary at Washington. In his simplicity he drew near and asked the blasphemer his name, and was told in reply that the speaker was an influential Senator. To the further question if he were a Christian man, the response was quick and affirmative, with the added information that the profane statesman was a member of a particular religious denomination. And finally, when he asked what evidence a man can have that his religious faith was a genuine and vital power when he thus blasphemed God and hated his neighbor, the statesman responded with an emphasis indicative of full satisfaction, "*I don't dance*."

Our fellow-citizens of African descent are notably imitators of their former masters, and in this particular appreciation of the law of moral proportion we will not expect them to be at all behind their white neighbors.

Not long ago a gentleman in Christian County, Kentucky was standing at his "big gate," which opened upon the great county road leading southward. He was saluted with the respectful "Sarvant marster," which still survives among the negroes of that rural district. Looking up, he recognized an old acquaintance.

"Where are you going, Jim?" he inquired.

"I jist gwine down to Gareysville, suh."

"Why, what is going on in Gareysville, Jim?"

"Dar gwine be a big chu'ch meeting dar dis evenin', suh; dey gwine try me, and say dey gwine tu'n me out de chu'ch."

"Turn you out of the church, Jim? Why what have you been doing?"

"Wal, suh, I danced a little at de frolic we hed up de road here t'other night. And dey gwine tu'n me out, dey say, 'cos I dance."

"Well, good-by, Jim," said the gentleman, turning back toward his home. "Good luck to you. I hope you'll come out all right."

"Good-by, Mars' Bud. Don't you b'lieve but I gwine come out all right." And so the negro went his way.

Two days thereafter the gentleman reports that he was just passing out of his gate into the road when up came Jim, all radiant and jubilant.

"Well, Jim," he said, "did you come out all right? I suppose so from your looks."

"Yas, suh; dat I did. It's all right; dey nuvver tu'ned me out."

"Why, Jim, how did you manage it? You told me you did dance at the frolic."

"Yas, suh, I did; and I nuvver denied 'fore de cote dat I did dance; but I jist *proved* to 'em dat I was so drunk I nuvver knowed what I was doin', and so of co'se dey couldn't tu'n me out."—From the Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE STUDENT.

The spirit and atmosphere of the college have a positive influence, elevating, inspiring, and wisely guiding. The traditions of culture are maintained, but there is also new culture—

the latest interpretation of an older life, and the fresh unfoldings of a living science. The student is in touch with the life of the time, but he need not be distracted by it, or so drawn into its swift currents as to lose the poise and calm of seclusion. If his college happens to be in the city, he may secure the many benefits of such a situation without its many evils. If there is among his comrades an undue interest in athletic exercises, he may avoid the excess. The quiet hour is at his command, and if he fails of its large uses the fault is his own. And he has failed of them if he goes from the college into the world having gained only that sharpness of his faculties which will enable him to distance his competitors in the race for wealth and political favor.

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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..... C. H. Gannett.
V. G. M..... O. J. Shaw.
Cor. Sec'y..... A. T. Jordan.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres..... G. A. Whitney.
V. Pres..... F. G. Gould.
Cor. Sec..... T. R. Atkinson.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

G. M..... C. P. Kittredge.
G. M. C..... J. M. Kimball.
G. S..... Albion Moulton.

Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

W. M..... J. A. Alexander.
W. K. E..... G. W. Rumball.
W. Ser..... F. A. Hobbs.

Reading Room Association.

Pres..... G. F. Rowe.
V. Pres..... C. F. French.
Sec..... L. O. Norwood.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres..... H. E. Doolittle.
V. Pres..... G. W. Hutchinson.
Sec..... J. A. Alexander.

Coburn Cadets.

Second Lieutenant, Mark L. Hersey, 9th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

FIELD AND STAFF.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, H. M. Smith.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, G. A. Whitney.

COMPANY A.

COMPANY B.

Captain W. W. Crosby. Captain C. H. Gannett.

First Lieut. C. P. Kittredge. First Lieut. J. M. Webster.

2d Lieut. G. W. Hutchinson. 2d Lieut. C. C. Murphy.

Geo. H. Hamlin Hose Company.

Foreman..... W. W. Crosby.

Assistant Foreman..... M. L. Urann.

Sec. and Treas..... A. D. Hayes.

Steward..... J. W. Martin.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

Pres..... A. T. Jordan.

V. Pres..... G. H. Hall.

Cor. Sec..... H. P. Gould.

Athletic Association.

Pres..... W. W. Crosby.

V. Pres..... A. D. Hayes.

Sec. and Treas..... L. R. Folsom.

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