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THE CADET.

VOL. VI.

ORONO, MAINE, DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 9.

The Cadet.

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

EDITORS.

M. L. BRISTOL, '92.
Editor-in-Chief.

W. H. ATKINSON, '92.
Associate Editor.

W. C. HOLDEN, '92,
Literary.

J. A. TYLER, '92,
Exchanges.

C. H. GANNETT, '93,
Campus.

A. T. JORDAN, '93.
Personals.

R. H. FERNALD, '92.
Business Manager.

H. P. GOULD, '93.
Assistant.

E. H. COWAN, '94.
Gleanings.

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 R. H. Fernald 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

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EDITORIALS.

The College and THE CADET owe to R. K. Jones, '86, their hearty thanks for what he has accomplished and is accomplishing for them. As many of our readers know, he has sent letters to the Alumni which were intended to arouse an enthusiasm in those reading them. We have seen an effect of his efforts in a number of subscribers for THE CADET. May we see as a further effect a general arousing of interest in things pertaining to the college.

Should not the Hose Company be more deserving of its title? The frame work to support the tank seems completed, and waiting the putting on of the tank. This done, a sufficient amount of water can be kept in reserve and water with sufficient force to hinder the spread

of fire in any part of our college building until the engine at the pumping station can be fired up. These provisions are highly commendable. But fire extinguishing machinery is not entirely automatic. It seems wise that the Hose Company be thorough enough in its organization to let students know who the members of it are, whose duty it is to run for the hose carriage in case of fire, and to whom all should look for orders. These things seem necessary to the prompt application of water to a burning building, as also to its effectual application, and it is desirable that a certain amount of dexterity be gained by members of the Hose Company.

Students who go from the Maine State College to teach may well pause and consider what their responsibilities as teachers are. The duties of keeping order and teaching the branches of study ordinarily taught are not all that a teacher should do, though they may be enough to earn the wages and bring general commendation. If there is any one that can excel in the strength of his influence for good over youth, parents excluded, it is the teacher who has the respect and confidence of his pupils. If it is true that when we may do good we should do good, a truth which no one will question, the responsibility of creating in boys and girls a desire to become acquainted with existing things and of causing them to set high standards of manhood and womanhood lies quite largely with teachers. Many boys and girls through timidity or ignorance of their own ability have contented themselves with a small amount of education and a very narrow sphere of activity, and they thus have failed to attain that degree of development and usefulness possible to them. Let teachers from our ranks seek for hidden talents and finding, put them into trade if possible, and while you are advising where to make preparation for usefulness remember to state that the advantages at your college for moral development and for education in her various departments are not excelled in the State. It is your duty, student-teacher from the Maine State College, to set forth the advantages of education in the various departments here, before those who may be better and more useful with a college education.

It is a pleasure to old and young to see people magnifying the pleasant things of life, and letting the unpleasant things have as little effect in depressing spirits as possible. It is a pleasure to fellow students and to any instructor of any college, who is a reasonable man, to see a lively interest taken by students in sports and in practical jokes of proper character and within proper limits. It is natural and desirable that students should have very active brains and bodies, and that their activities should be manifested, but in some cases students find pleasure in sports whose practice injures fellow students or college property. All agree that such should not be practiced as they are injurious in many ways to the offenders and to all associated with them. It is very easy for each reader to assort from the terms that they attended school, one in which pupils were orderly, trying to do the will of the teacher without bidding, and one in which it was a continuous fight for the teacher to keep the pupils orderly enough to make reciting possible. By comparing these the discovery is made that the former was the more profitable term. The interest was better and the mind of the teacher less divided. The same reasoning can be applied to a college. What professor can make as clear an explanation or give as profitable a lecture to a disorderly class as to an orderly, attentive one? What student can do as well when his fellow is in mischief? What president can conduct the affairs of a college in the best manner when much of his attention is required to enforce rules? But these are not the only losses by misconduct. We are deprived of many conveniences because of the misconduct of a few. Let us ask again, What father will buy his child a thing that if well cared for will cause him much pleasure, if the child's record indicates that he will soon destroy the present? What board of trustees will provide an institution with conveniences that they have reason to believe will soon be wantonly destroyed? It is probable that if our conduct gave assurance of the proper use of many improvements, the improvements would be made. When men have complied with all the reasonable requirements of prosperity they may complain if prosperity does not come. We may rejoice that these remarks apply to us only as a warning.

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With his consent reluctantly given, we introduce James S. Stevens, Professor of the Department of Physics, to speak of his own experiences and attainments; deeming it no more disagreeable to him than to furnish information for another to write, one of which things is necessary to acquaint our readers with his career.

PROF. JAMES S. STEVENS.

It is hard to picture to one who was not on the spot, the overpowering modesty which seizes upon (or rather crops out from) the new professors at the college when the reporter asks for an autobiographical sketch. The feeling immediately gives place to one of great mental perplexity, for the problem now confronts us: How shall we get all our scholastic and literary achievements before the public, and yet have it appear that we did not write it?

Realizing, however, the eagerness with which alumni and friends are awaiting these articles, the undersigned has agreed to be interviewed on the express condition that it shall not appear in print.

I do not recall any striking illustrations of juvenile precocity, beyond that which fond parents discover in offspring as a genius. In fact when at the tender age of five I was taken by the hand and led over a mile and a half of country roads to school I remember distinctly to have bolted and remained in the seclusion of the front door yard for one whole year. From that time up to the present, with the exception of occasional sickness, my life has been connected with school work.

My preparation for college was made at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, where I spent six years and graduated in June, 1881. During that commencement season I had a part in a public debate and was class historian. The next four years were spent at the University of Rochester, where I was graduated (B. S.) in June, 1885. While there I joined the A. K. E. fraternity, received appointments, on the ground of scholarship, on the sophomore and the senior exhibitions, and was prophet of the class. During the last two years of my course I had a position in the office

of a dry goods store, which enabled me to defray my expenses in large measure.

After graduation I became principal of a village high school in Jasper, N. Y., where I remained one year, and then accepted the position of instructor in Natural Science in Cook Academy, a Baptist institution located at Havana, N. Y. While there a well-equipped physical and chemical laboratory permitted me to pursue my studies along lines which were most desirable and fascinating.

In 1888, Rochester gave me the degree M. S., and in 1889, Syracuse University gave me a like degree for an examination upon a year's work in physical science. In 1890, the latter institution gave me the degree Ph. D. for the completion of the course, and a thesis on the "scientific use of the argument from Analogy." In 1887, I was elected a member of the Rochester chapter of Phi Beta Kappa which fraternity had at that time just been established in Rochester University. In 1888, I received a New York State teachers' certificate from the University of the State of New York.

I have succeeded with some difficulty in getting an occasional scientific article in the papers but have never won that degree of eminence in the literary world that seems to open up so temptingly through the columns of *THE CADET*.

My marriage on Aug. 21, 1890, to one of my students constitutes the last episode of importance in my pedagogical career.

JAMES S. STEVENS.

PROF. HORACE M. ESTABROOKE.

Horace M. Estabrooke was born in Linneus, Aroostook County, in 1849, and obtained his early education in the district schools of that town. He prepared for college at the Houlton Academy under Prof. Chas. H. Fernald, who later occupied the chair of Natural History at the Maine State College, and who now fills a similar position at Amherst, Mass. While in the Academy he paid special attention to Rhetoric and English Literature, taking the first prize for excellence in composition. He contributed frequently to the local papers, and occasionally to the *Portland Transcript* and the *People's Literary Companion*.

He entered the Maine State College in 1872, taking the course in "Science and Literature," then called the Elective Course because certain studies were elective. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1876, and received the degree of Master of Science in 1884. In 1886, he was matriculated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and nearly completed its non-resident course leading to the degree of M. A. Bowdoin College honored him with the degree of M. A. in 1891.

While in college he gave much time to the literary studies, working on Latin in his spare moments and also reviewing Greek. He took the Coburn prize for excellence in declamation in his Sophomore year, and he received the first prize in his Junior year for the best theme.

While in college he wrote for a Boston House several songs, both words and music, which have been well received. He is also the author of several pieces of church music. One of his songs was extensively used in popular concerts in England and several have been republished in Canada. There have also been a number of his most popular songs transcribed for the piano.

Since his graduation, Mr. Estabrooke has devoted himself to the profession of teaching. He was principal of the Dennysville High School one year, and of the Pembroke High School five years. For eight years he was connected with the State Normal School at Gorham, and presided over the department of Physics and Chemistry. During this period he gave considerable attention to the study of Latin, French, German and Anglo-Saxon, and published many sketches, novelettes, and poems translated from the German and French languages. In 1886, he delivered the poem at the reunion of the alumni, and in 1890, he read another on the presentation to the college of the portrait of Rev. Dr. Allen, its first president. He has a place in Griffiths' "Poets of Maine." He has delivered many Memorial Day addresses, and also many on educational subjects. He is also the author of several educational papers, reports and pamphlets.

Mr. Estabrooke has been an active member of the Maine Pedagogical Society since 1883, its Secretary and Treasurer for the last four years, and chairman of the committee on

Science. He is a member of the New England Normal Council, Vice President of the American Institute of Instruction, and an honorary member of the American College and Education Society.

In 1891, a chair of Rhetoric and Modern Languages was established at the Maine State College, and the trustees made a wise choice in electing one so well qualified as Prof. Estabrooke to fill the position. He left his position at Gorham and took his place at the Maine State College at the beginning of the fall term, 1891.

ADVANTAGES TO MAINE BOYS OF A TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUCH AS THEY RECEIVE AT THE MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

BY PRESIDENT FERNALD.

The value of an education is coming to be so fully appreciated by the Maine boys, and girls as well, that it is scarcely necessary for me to write a line upon the general subject, except by way of cautioning them against leaving school too soon, and regarding their education complete, when they have really but entered upon that part of it which might be of the highest service and value to them.

The technical training afforded by the Maine State College is along definite lines, and, with the facilities which the institution now offers, must be regarded as reasonably complete along those lines or, in other words, in all its departments.

The courses provided are in Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Science and Literature.

The advantages of the training which the College gives are clearly demonstrated by an examination of the record of vocations of those who have enjoyed its privileges. Since such a record cannot appropriately be furnished in full within the limits of this article, we will content ourselves with an examination of it by grouped employments.

The whole number of past students of the College is 680. Of these 630 are now living. Of those living 330 are graduates, and 300 are non-graduates.

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While the non-graduates have shown the value of the partial training received and many of them have attained to excellent and lucrative positions, we will limit our present examination to the vocations of the 380 living graduates. Grouped under a few general divisions, they furnish, in tabular form, the following results:

	Number.	Percentages.
Agriculture and allied industries,	40	or 12 per cent.
Civil Engineering and allied industries,	71	" 21 "
Mechanical Engineering and allied industries,	56	" 17 "
Business,	22	" 7 "
Educational work,	43	" 13 "
Professions,	26	" 8 "
Miscellaneous employments,	72	" 22 "
	330	" 100 "

Those grouped under "Miscellaneous employments" include recent graduates who will in a short time be distributed among the other groups. Regarding, however, the numbers as given, it will be noticed that fully fifty per cent. of the whole number are engaged in Agriculture and Civil and Mechanical Engineering, while but 8 per cent. are in the nominal professions. Almost without exception, all are usefully and profitably employed.

One marked advantage of their technical training appears in the fact that, mainly, they are engaged in higher forms of work and those that are more remunerative than would have been possible for them without such training.

The correctness of this statement will be more clearly evident from a farther examination of some of the divisions under which the vocations have been presented.

In the first group are twenty-two farmers and eighteen others whose work is chiefly in the interests of farmers or is directed along agricultural lines. In this latter list are found two professors of agriculture, two directors of agricultural experiment stations, four chemists to such stations, three veterinary surgeons, two nurserymen, one florist, one assistant in the U. S. bureau of animal industry, and one editor of an agricultural or perhaps more strictly of a horticultural paper. No one will deny that these men are rendering to the cause of agriculture a service quite as important as though they were cultivating the soil as practical farmers. Indeed, I think it will generally be conceded that many of them are performing a much more useful service and that this higher utility comes of their technical training. It would be easy to name one man in the list presented above,

whose publications on the fungoid diseases of plants and the means of overcoming them, are regarded of more value to the country than would be the full amount of money which has been expended on the State College in the twenty-three years of its existence. It would be easy to name several in the list whose services in special lines of agriculture research are scarcely less valuable.

In like manner, an examination of the list of Civil and Mechanical Engineers discloses the fact that these men are also holding much more advanced and much more remunerative positions than would have been possible for them without the special training which they have received.

The chief engineer of the Maine Central Railroad is a graduate of this College. In fact, several of the civil engineers employed by this road received their technical training in this institution. It is evident that these men could not obtain and hold the positions they now occupy without such training as a technical institution is prepared to give.

A like examination of the remaining groups of vocations would show like advantages for the training received, although the value of its technical character might not in all cases, so plainly appear.

So far as I have information on the point, it would go to show that the compensation for services in the case of those graduates who are established in their respective pursuits, ranges from eight hundred to two thousand dollars a year. In exceptional cases, the last named figures may be increased two or three-fold, and in one case, of which I have recent and I believe reliable information, the salary is ten thousand dollars. This large salary is paid as the reward of technical skill and faithful service.

From such data as I have been able to command, I am convinced that these graduates whose vocations are under notice receive on an average, at least, five hundred dollars a year more than they would have received without their special training. In other words, their technical education is worth to them from the date of graduation, at least five hundred dollars a year for the remaining years of life.

In briefly discussing the advantages of a technical education for Maine boys, the pecuniary consideration has very properly been made

somewhat prominent. I would not, however, have the idea obtain that this consideration, however valuable, is the most important. Transcending it by much, in worthiness as a motive, is the higher and more useful service which, by virtue of such education our Maine boys are fitted to render to their State, their country or to the world. Moreover, it may well be urged that the greater satisfaction to the individual from the enlarged sphere of his activities, resulting from such training as we have been considering, is in itself no insignificant reward; and finally, that the larger life and the larger manhood thus open to him are in themselves advantages which defy computation since they do not admit of expression in terms of any ordinary standards of value.

LITERARY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CADET:—Since I heard from you I have utilized a few of my leisure moments by writing a brief sketch of Roanoke, the Magic City of the South, and in answer to your inquiry regarding the dormant condition of the South. I beg to say that aside from the collapse of a few real estate booms, the Sunny South has not in the least suffered in its tremendous development.

Roanoke Valley, the portal of the West, is at the upper end of that section of the State regarded as the Valley of Virginia. In the west, plateau like the valley rises a thousand feet. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad connects it with the lower valley and the northern cities. The Roanoke & Southern Railroad opens a portion of the Piedmont section of Virginia and makes easily accessible the rich iron ore of that section; while the Norfolk & Western Railroad is the main artery which connects Ironton, Ohio, with Norfolk.

The statement that in a few years Roanoke will be a formidable rival of Pittsburg or any other great manufacturing city seems like idle dreaming; yet its past growth and the present industrial development almost verify the above saying, and reveal to all observant individuals that its wondrous future is practicable and is no mere theory.

The dormant hamlet of Big Lick with only five hundred inhabitants, chiefly farmers, being situated at the junction of the principal railroads of Virginia, began to feel the pulsations of industry and enterprise in the summer of 1883. Ever since then continued discoveries have brought before the speculative and manufacturing public vast tracts of mineral lands and have been great factors in developing and increasing this little village which now is known as the city of Roanoke. This city is a broad avenue to the mineral wealth of Virginia and a gateway to the South, through whose portals will pour like a river the cohorts of industry, who in their untrammelled march for development, in the near future must present to view a formidable empire—The Southern Empire.

To obtain a more satisfying view of the city let us visit Mill Mountain Top. Standing upon the top of this mountain we gaze upon a beautiful picture. Lying before us clothed in a verdant garment is a picturesque valley of many square miles extent, girded on the north and east by massive, rolling, guardian-like foot hills of the Blue Ridge, which dip and disappear into each other like the waves of the sea. To the northwest is visible a narrow and striking ridge at the extreme north end of which stands grim old Dead Man's Mountain. The centre of attraction is the city of Roanoke whose many bridges, edifices, factories, boulevards and avenues and the myraids of smoking mill stacks tell of its rapid growth, while the gushing, crystal spring at the foot of the hill quenches the thirst of the many thousand citizens and holds itself ready to quench the thirst of the millions to come. We can trace Roanoke river many miles as in its snake-like course it travels the bottom lands, then in all its transcendent beauty while leaving Mill Mountain's projected feet it disappears in its onward course due eastward.

Three miles to the right of us surrounded by a hundred or more active manufacturing plants are the bridge and machine shops of the American Bridge and Iron Co. On an elevated spot overlooking the shops stand the offices wherein are the counting rooms and the designing department. To understand clearly the worth and capacity of this enterprise let us observe that it was established on the 19th of March,

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1889, with a capital stock of \$150,000 and placed under the control of two able men of genius and push. These men through their combined energies have manipulated the facilities at their command very successfully and because of their energies the company has in the past year been able to declare a dividend of 20 per cent., pay out in salaries \$100,000, and complete over eight hundred good and paying contracts, and at the last meeting of the stockholders held only a few months since the working capital was increased to \$300,000.

Pictured against a back ground of ethereal blue are the smoking stacks of the Crosier Iron Company's furnace plant. Only three years have elapsed since a few Philadelphians with their usual pluck and forethought, invested in several acres of land bordering on the Norfolk & Western Railroad and erected thereon two furnaces each 18 by 80 feet with a capacity of three hundred tons of pig iron per day each, also a small electric light plant and a machine shop, both equipped with all modern facilities. The brown hematite ore used in iron production is obtained from their own mines a few miles up the mountain, and on analysis shows 68 per cent of metallic iron. The shipment of pig iron daily reaches the important figure of twenty car loads, which after leaving Norfolk, finds its way into some of the principal manufacturing cities of New England.

Twenty-two smoking mill stacks and the dull and incessant roar of heavy machinery call attention to the mills of the Roanoke Rolling Mill Company on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. An excellent quality of merchant bar iron is rolled there and one can purchase iron of any shape and description. The fifteen hundred men kept busy arresting from the jaws of the massive rolls, the fiery bars tell a tale of the capacity of the mill, while the statement that its capital stock is \$500,000 explains its financial status.

Last but not least, and one of the finest of Roanoke's manufacturing plants is the Roanoke Machine Works. This has a capacity of five first class locomotives and ten coal cars per week and is now making great strides in the manufacture of box cars which bid fair to rival the products of the best directed shops of the North.

We now gaze into the very heart of the city. In the centre and enveloped in luxuriant shade giving locusts and oaks, is the beautiful asphalt paved Church Street with its artistic edifices of which the Episcopalian church is foremost. Beyond and farther up the street rise the spires and towers of the first and second Presbyterian churches, the property of a leading company from Philadelphia, to whose energy and capital we can credit the great development of this city. On the corner of Commerce Street is now under construction the cathedral like Luthean church, which, though yet uncompleted, is inspiring to look upon as with its burden of Gothic architecture and artistic sculpture it is bathed in the rays of the morning sun. The colossal structures which span both railroad and river are iron and steel bridges, ten in all. They were designed and built by the American Bridge and Iron Co. at a cost of \$400,000, from merchant iron furnished by the Roanoke Rolling Mill Co., which in turn obtained their pig iron from the Crosier Iron Co.

The many enterprises yet unmentioned, such as wagon building establishments, canning factories, saw mills, lime and brick kilns, would fill a catalogue of many pages, which if read in the sunlight of truth would pay a glowing tribute to the city and explain its rapid growth.

Let me conclude by saying that owing to Roanoke's healthy financial condition there will be enormous sums of money sent in for investment. It will be more evenly distributed than in previous years and will be more carefully invested, and instead of starting new enterprises it will tend to develop those enterprises which have already demonstrated their financial solidity. Vast sums will go into building houses and business blocks, into establishing lines of trade, and into developing the fields of municipal improvement. The city and section will grow from its present proportions to a prosperous manufacturing city which will ever be a monument to industry and enterprise.

E. L. MOREY, '90.

An instrument invented at Georgetown College known as the photochronograph is said to record with accuracy the time occupied by a star in its transit across the meridian.

MORAL ASPECT OF COLLEGE LIFE.

There is a widespread impression that life in American colleges and universities is less favorable to the development of individual morality than is life in society at large or in the business world. We often hear it intimated that nothing but the restraining influence of stringent requirements will keep college and university students from falling into habits that are injurious, if not, indeed, fatal to the building up of a true and noble character. All this is founded on the belief that college and university students are too young to be left alone, and therefore must be kept under constant watch and care. There are not a few who suppose that upon student life moral obligations sit rather loosely, and that, if this life is compared with the life of young men in other occupations it will be found that the general habits of college students leave much to be desired.

The reasons for these impressions are not very difficult to imagine. In a collection of students, especially if the collection be large, it would be wonderful if we did not find some evil doers. Industry and steadiness attract but little attention, while idleness and deviltry have a marvelous knack of being known. If the greater part of work done at college is not industrious and steady, then, of course, the doors of the institution might as well be closed. But this attracts no attention. It blows no horn and rings no bell. Like all great forces it goes on quietly and silently. But if an indiscretion occurs it is noised through the whole community.

In this respect colleges and universities are not unlike a small village which may attend to its own business quietly and profitably for generations and attract no outside attention whatever; but let a scandalous event take place and the reporters of all the newspapers are on the spot immediately. A newspaper may tell nothing but the truth, but by telling only one side of the story may produce an effect as bad as the most dangerous falsehood. In regard to the conduct of students, these partial truths often reported in distorted and exaggerated form go to make up many of the popular impressions concerning college life.

It may also be said that a college or univer-

sity is a corporation which is constantly before the public eye. Vast numbers are interested in it, and its membership comes from a wide area, hence it attracts general attention. Any striking event occurring in college is, therefore, likely to attract more attention than it would if occurring elsewhere. It is generally certain that the hard, conscientious work attracts no attention, and consequently is in danger of being overlooked.

Morality in a single person may need nothing more than either religion, public opinion or example. Let us look at each of these very briefly.

There can be very little of good in religion which is forced upon one. If there is anything that is true, it is true that an act to be either good or bad must be an act of the free will. Those who hold that obligatory religious instructions should be made a part of a college course, act upon their belief, and favor the instruction which they recommend. Those who, on the other hand, are of the opinion that all religious worship at this age should be optional with the student, give at least as great opportunities as are afforded in society at large.

Now if we turn to the influence of public opinion, we shall find that a comparison will reveal college life at no disadvantage. It is no doubt true that the ideas of students are in a measure peculiar to themselves. One of these peculiarities shows itself in the refusal of students to testify against one another, and that has been vigorously denounced. But whatever is said of this attitude there can be no denial that it shows regard for public opinion.

In the matter of example, the student has the advantage over his brother in the street or shop. It is the pick of youth that comes to college. Every college man knows that the greater part of students devote most of their time to energetic work. Although the outside world may not know this, yet the college world knows it, and knows that it influences the tone of the whole college.

Circuit court—sneaking around the house to avoid the dogs

Scientists say that the orange was originally a berry, and its evolution has been going on for more than one thousand years.

CAMPUS.

How about that \$6 necktie!

The reciprocal of a number is ———

Buck, '93, left college about the first of November to take charge of a school at Masardis. Gilbert, '94, left at about the same time and is teaching at Mattawamkeag.

Where is that bell tongue?

A photograph of the battalion was taken on the 29th of October, by D. W. Colby, instructor in Chemistry. To all appearances it is a good one.

Small, '94, who has been sick with typhoid fever nearly all the term paid us a visit not long ago. All the boys were glad to see him, and it is hoped that he will be among us again next term.

The bell was placed in position in Wingate Hall, the first of the month. It showed what a good tone it had the first night after.

President Fernald attended the Teachers Convention held at Dover November 2nd.

The College Quartette rendered a few selections at Old Town during the church fair there from the 10th to the 13th.

Clark and Farrington, '92, are to assist instructor Webb during the winter vacation. Quite a change is to be made at the shop; the partitions up stairs to be removed, and all of the running gear is to be shifted. Work on the foundry will be pushed along also.

Murray, '94, is to spend the winter in this vicinity, probably stopping at Stillwater.

Butterfield has been appointed second Lieut., and assigned to Company "A" for duty.

Prof. Rogers lectured at Phillips the first of the month.

Kittridge, '93, has been stopping at the Dairy building the last few weeks, acting as janitor.

A manakin, costing about \$250, has been received from Paris. It is a needed addition to the Physiological Department. A large papier-maché fish and also a snake were received at the same time.

"The early bird gets the worm," may do very well as a motto for the feathered tribe, but it will never do for insects.

"BUG."

Timberlake went home about two weeks before the end of the term on account of sickness. We hope this will find him much better.

It is said that Bowler is to assist Prof. Munson during the winter.

Quite an improvement has been made by grading around the Experiment Station and Hot House; a new road has been built which leads to the Hot House, around the Station.

Wesley Webb, '75, who has been appointed recently as President of the college for colored people, at Dover, Del., was on the Campus not long since. The same day F. F. Phillips, '77, insurance agent at Portland, was seen, as also was seen E. E. Hatch, '84, of Montana.

Prof. Munson attended the farmers institute in Knox and Lincoln counties, recently.

At the last Faculty meeting of the term, the following appointments to represent the different departments were made: To represent the Civil Engineering Department, Atkinson and Doolittle; the Mechanical Department, Bristol and Fernald; the Chemical Department, Randlette.

In the rifle practice for this fall the best average was made by Lieut. Butterfield, with a score of 109 out of 150 possible points. The best single individual score at 200 yds., was made by Lieut. Grover, with 21 points out of 25. At 300 yds., the best single scores were made by Corp. Hayes and Private Hall each making 20 points, at 500 yds., Private Whitney made 23 points out of 25. The average score by companies was Company A 65.6 points Company B 65.3 points of 150.

Student.—How many are out on 90 per cent.

Prof.—Nein. (nine)

Student.—Will you name them.

The Department of Electricity, of the World's Fair is making an effort to secure a complete collection of historical electrical apparatus, in order to show the progress of the science from early times.

The Dairy Conference held here Friday and Saturday, Nov. 13th and 14th, was largely attended and proved a very successful affair. On Friday forenoon, Prof. Cheeseman gave a lecture on separators, followed by Mr. Cobb of the Sharpley Man'f'g Co., who spoke on the separator of Russian make. In the hall of the dairy building, J. W. Green of the Board of Agriculture called the meeting to order, and called on Secretary Gilbert for a few preparatory remarks, after which Mr. Gowell of the college was introduced, who spoke at some length on "What constitutes good butter," showing during his discourse different samples. At the close of the address the party adjourned to the dining hall where a big dinner was waiting. The afternoon session commenced shortly after two o'clock. The chief speaker was Prof. Roberts, instructor in practical agriculture at Cornell University. His subject was Milk Production. On Saturday the attendance was large and the interest unabated. The forenoon was devoted to the exhibition of the butter extractor and the Babcock milk test, also the display of samples of cheese made in this and other State, and some of the imported variety. An interesting letter on "Cheese for the Maine Market," was read by J. J. Dearbon of Newburg, after which Prof. Cheeseman lectured on points in good butter and how to secure them. At noon dinner was again served at the college boarding house. In the afternoon Prof. Roberts spoke upon "Foods for Milk Making." The lecture was heard with interest and a number of valuable points brought out. After a vote of thanks to the college the meeting was adjourned to meet again in Auburn next January.

The tool house for which \$500 was appropriated by the last Legislature, is about complete. It is a building about 60 ft. by 30 ft. and is attached to the old stable. The farm implements and tools which have been scattered about in two or three building will find a resting place at last.

The earliest traces of algebraic knowledge are found in Egypt. Ahmes, who lived in 1400 B. C., dealt with geometric and algebraic problems in a papyrus manuscript.

PERSONALS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one having the correct address of any of the Alumni given below is requested to notify Ralph K. Jones, Findlay, Ohio, Corresponding Secretary of the Alumni Association. The first address is that given in the last college catalogue and the second one is the place from which they registered while in college.

'76, Fred M. Bisbee, C. E.,	Livermore Center, Me.
Wichita, Kan.,	
'77, Chas. E. Towne, B. C. E.	East Dover, Me.
Helena, Mon.,	
'78, Andrew J. Caldwell, B. M. E.	Orono, Me.
New York, N. Y.,	
'78, Frank J. Oakes, B. C. E.	Old Town, Me.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	
'79, John D. Cutter, B. S., M. D.,	Brewer, Me.
Chicago, Ill.,	
'82, Jacob L. Boynton, B. S.	Ashland, Me.
Lynn, Mass.,	
'82, Alonzo L. Hurd, B. S.	Brownfield, Me.
Burlington, Vt.,	
'85, Wm. Marely, Jr., B. C. E.	Hampden, Me.
Washington, D. C.,	
'85, Elmer E. Pennell, B. M. E.	Saccarappa, Me.
Providence, R. I.,	
'90, Frank O. Andrews, B. M. E.	Rockland, Me.
Chelsea, Mass.,	
'90, Allen C. Hardison, B. C. E.	Camden, Me.
Ontario, Cal.,	
'90, John W. Owen, Jr., B. C. E.	Saco, Me.
Saco, Me.,	
Paul F. Reed, B. C. E., '90, Boothbay.	
Geo. E. Hammond, C. E., '72, Portsmouth, N. H.	
Dan'l C. Woodward, B. M. E., '82, Madison, Wis.	
Trueman M. Patten, B. C. E., '83, Bruce, Wis.	

'72.—Eber D. Thomas is at present a farmer and surveyor in Grand Rapids, Mich.

'75.—Minatt W. Sewell is Mechanical Engineer for the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Co., 30 Cartland St., New York City.—Wesley Webb is President of the Delaware State College for colored students, and editor of the *Delaware Farm and Home*, Dover, Del.—Alfred M. Goodale is agent of the Boston M'f'g Co., at Waltham, Mass.—Albert E. Mitchell is Mechanical Engineer of the Erie system of railroads with headquarters at Susquehanna, Pa.—Allen G. Mitchell is assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.

'76, Saul M. Jones, is a practical Mechanical Engineer, 35 Wilcox St., Springfield, Mass.—Chas. M. Brainard is a member of the firm of Weston & Brainard lumber manufacturers, Skowhegan, Me.—Arthur M. Farrington is a Chief of Division in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.—Hayward Pierce is a successful paving contractor at Frankfort, Me.—Chas. E. Oak is a member of the firm of S. W. Collins & Son, merchants and lumber manufacturers, Caribou.

'77.—Augustus J. Elkins is book-keeper for the Victoria Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.—Geo. D. Parks is a member of the firm of Spaulding & Parks, Attorneys, Fort Payne, Ala.

'78.—John C. Patterson has charge of the Grey's Harbor branch of the Northern Pacific R. R., with field headquarters at Montesano, Washington. His address is Tacoma, Wash.—John Locke, Jr., is chief clerk in the general freight office of the M. C. R. R., Portland.—Chas. E. Elwell is engineer of maintenance of way, Pittsburgh Division B. & O. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

'79.—Wilber F. Decker is now a dealer in Investment Securities, Minneapolis, Minn.—Alton J. Shaw is President and Superintendent of the Shaw Electric Crane Co., Muskegan, Mich.

'81.—H. M. Plaisted is a successful Patent Solicitor and Engineer in Springfield, Ohio. After graduating at the Maine State he took the degree of M. E. from Stevens Institution in 1883. He received the degree of M. E. from his Alma Mater in 1890.—Edwin W. Osburne is Chief Clerk in the General Superintendent's department of the N. P. R. R. in St. Paul, Minn.—Henry W. Brown is Professor of Metaphysics in the Literary Institute at New Hampton, N. H.—Geo. W. Sturtevant, Jr. Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, formerly of St. Cloud and Minneapolis, has moved to Chicago. His address is 3435 Michigan Ave.

'82.—Thos. W. Hine is General Manager of the Mancopa Loan and Trust Co., Phoenix, Ariz.—S. J. Buzzell is among the Maine State civil engineers who reside in Oldtown.—Oscar H. Dunton is a student in the Elective Medical

Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.—T. H. Todd is at present a civil engineer in the employ of the Northern Pacific R. R., located at West Duluth, Minn.

'83.—Lewis Robinson, Jr., (M. D., Bellevue, 1886,) is practicing medicine in South Brewer, Me.—Jas. H. Cain is a member of the firm of A. L. Chapman & Co., Montague, Me.

We wish to express our pleasure at receiving a letter from Levi M. Taylor, of Prescott, Arizona, telling of his success and of his appreciation of the climate and country. Mr. Taylor, in his office, Superintendent of Schools, has succeeded in building for the city a new and commodious High school building.

'84.—E. F. Ladd is Professor of Chemistry in the North Dakota Agricultural College, and chemist to the Experiment Station, at Fargo, N. D.

'85.—Orion J. Dutton is a member of the firm of J. H. Rich & Co., Bankers, 181 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.—Geo. W. Chamberlain is Master of the Church street school of Calis, Me., and President of the Washington County Teachers' Association. At the meeting of the Association Oct. 6th and 7th, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the objects of teachers' associations.

'86.—Elmer E. Merritt is now in the pump and lightning rod business, 618 West 1st St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—J. M. Ayer is an Assistant Engineer on the Boston & Maine R. R., residing at 21 Howe Street, Somerville, Mass.—Edwin D. Graves is a Civil Engineer with the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., East Berlin, Conn., and is located for the winter in New Britain, Conn.—Elmer Lenfest is County Surveyor of Snohomish county, residing in Snohomish, Wash.—S. S. Twombly is Professor of Chemistry and Veterinary Science in the Agricultural College of Utah, at Logan.

'87.—Chas. S. Sturtevant is a civil engineer located at Bushnell, Ill.

'88.—Seymour Rogers is draughting for the Swan Pump Co., Greely, Cal.—Fred L. Eastman is draughting for the Thomson, Van Depoeli Electric Mining Co., Lynn, Mass.—Wm. J. Hancock is Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.—Segnore F. Miller is assistant engineer on the P. S. and G. H. S. R. at Kamilache, Wash.

'89.—Nellie S. Leavitt is teaching in Odell, Cottonwood Co., Minn.

'90.—G. E. Keyes is teaching in Westerly, R. I., having three assistants.—E. H. Kelley has severed his connection with the *Bangor Daily News* and is at present enjoying a vacation at his home in Belfast. Mr. Kelley will continue in journalistic work in some of the larger cities.

'91.—Robert Lord is in the employ of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.—Wm. M. Bailey of Malden, Mass., is one of the civil engineers in the employ of the Newton Sewerage Commission.—Edmund Clark is taking a post graduated course in the Columbia School of Mines, New York City.—Wm. A. Valentine is teaching in Bethel.—Wm. R. Farrington of Portland, is at present civil engineering at Rumford Falls, in the employ of E. A. Buss of Boston.

EXCHANGES.

Again comes the time and just what to say and how to say it is the most perplexing question we have to deal with. If we could only know just what to say, it would relieve us of a great burden. There are some very valuable articles in the exchanges this issue. *The Polytechnic* comes with its goodly quantity of reading matter, this number containing an article by R. A. Cairns, '85, "The City Engineer." The idea advanced is to specialize more extensively than before. He seems to think that a city engineer should fit himself for that one department of engineering, that he could do more effective work for the improvement of the city by making a study of its needs, and seeing that the money raised for improvement is well spent in good durable work. He must also keep up with the times of improvement by reading and studying the results of the latest experiments for improvement and beauty of the city. The city engineer should be a good draughtsman, he should be able to put his ideas on paper neatly and quickly that others may more fully see and understand his plans. The head of the office should be able to set a good example in these respects as well as in accuracy in all measurements where land is so valuable as to be measured to hundredths. He then says, "Let me urge upon the engineer who meditates devoting his life to the service

of a municipality, these two fundamental points, *surveying* and *draughting*. They lie at the beginning of our technical courses. Give them time and thought. They will pay you in time to come a thousand fold."

Among our exchanges we find the *Phi-Rhoman* one of the best High schools papers. It is surely worthy of commendation. It has some excellent things which we shall copy.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

"Of all the lights that you carry in your face, joy is the one that will reach farthest out to sea."

"The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken."

"The perfection of moral character consists in this—in passing every day as if it were the last."

Let us then, be what we are, and speak what we think, and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth and the sacred professions of friendship—Long.

"In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best."

"There is no way of making a permanent success in this world without giving an honest equivalent for it."

"A few books, well studied and thoroughly digested, nourish the understanding more than hundreds but gargled in the mouth."

"Without hard work and honest purpose all that is best in this world perishes. We cannot even have a proper game without earnestness."

"With all the duplicity of this wicked world, few of us succeed in deceiving others so completely, as we succeed, without effort, in deceiving ourselves."

"Happiness is to the heart what sunlight is to the body, and he who shuts out either is an enemy to society."

The Dartmouth, comes every two weeks to our table with its never failing editorials and generally of the best kind; also quite a story to tell in the athletic world.

The University Monthly, has a very interesting description of a canoeing trip on the Miramichi river. We can almost see and realize the aching muscles from paddling and weary

carries which must of necessity follow such a trip, but these trifles are nothing as compared with the beautiful scenery and the appetite which one has when out on such a trip. Such a trip is made more interesting by having a plenty of quaint stories to be rehearsed to one as he goes from place to place, of interest along the river.

In looking over some of the old exchanges we find an editorial on the reading of light and trashy literature by college students. We think that it will be of interest to all, so we give a brief sketch here.

The monotonous tone of college work has had the usual effect this term on the students in leading them to the persual of light, not to say trashy literature. We have no objections to raise against any proper recreation for the mind, as we fully understand that frequently it is absolutely necessary to divert the intellect, as it retires from its endless struggles with complex equations and undefinable French verbs, into the more pleasant channels of fiction. There it may drink in the beauties of woodland scenery, grottoes and rippling lakes which possibly live only in the imagination of the author, or better yet be imbued with the nobleness and purity of the author's ideal—the soul being elevated by every page.

No other intellectual pastime can be compared with this. Nothing can so effectually distract one from the cares and annoyances of every day life as the scenes and characters of a worthy novel. But here note the emphasis of our adjective. To read the monthly novel is to lower both the intellect and taste for the higher class of literature. J. A. plays a most dangerous game with the passions of love which we hold to be the purest and dearest thing on earth and that which gives the most happiness and inspires men to the noblest and bravest deeds and it is the worthiest when it furnishes a moral standard up to which the lover must live in order to be loved with the true and ennobling love.

But this is not the love which is idealized in the dime novel. Every one in his senses must acknowledge that there is nothing ennobling or instructive in much of the cheap literature which is written by the uneducated and is only the idle ramblings of an uncultured mind. The ideas of love as these writers seem to think them

are something which will more often lead persons to destruction and ruin than elevate to a nobler and truer life. Now in order for us to make the most of life we must not devote our time and attention to those things which tend to lower our ideal but should read that which will have a tendency, to encourage us in a work which will finally lead to a position in life where we can truly say: I have done all that I could while in college that I might become a worthy member of society. There is really not so much harm in the reading of one book but it is the habit formed which makes light literature so objectionable, after the habit of reading light literature has been formed it is almost impossible to read with a proper amount of interest any thing of a scientific nature.

If on leaving college we have formed this habit rather than the habit of thought, we surely have not accomplished that which our college course was intended to do for each of us.—*Ex.*

GLEANNINGS.

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

"They dwell apart, that radiant pair,
In different garbs appear,
And while the voice of man they share,
Have separate altars here."

"A golden lamp the one displays,
A light still clear and keen;
The other walks 'neath starry rays,
With sometimes clouds between."

"The voice of one enjoins the wise
To pause and wait and prove;
The other lifts expectant eyes,
And only murmurs—Love."

"Both teachers of celestial birth,
To each be credence given.
To Science that interprets earth,
To Faith the seer of heaven."

The Imperial university of Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 scholars enrolled.

"I'm onto you," chuckled the fly as he settled down on the man's head. "Yes," remarked the man, as he knocked the life out of the fly. "I see you are dead onto me."

A MISTAKE.

She stooped to pluck a rosebud :
 Bewitching curls of hair
 Netted a blush that wandered
 Where beauty has its lair.
 I had spoken low of loving ;
 My heart was full of hope,
 When I saw her pluck the rosebud
 And her blush with shyness cope.

I stood with joy awaiting ;
 I saw her eyelids droop
 As she placed it in her bosom—
 Her blush came from the stoop.

AN ODE TO A COLLEGE STUDENT.

One summer day not long ago,
 From where "tar-heels" are said to grow,
 Came one : a youth with aspect bland
 To give his mind a helping hand.

Now this mild youth in times remote
 Had heard something about "ye goat ;"
 His heart with ardent zeal did burn
 Upon "ye goat" to take his turn.

In vain his zeal, for sad to tell,
 This youth the "frats" loved none too well.
 And day by day his hopes decline,
 Though *never* banished from his mind.

Now pity seized upon his mates,
 He was the cause of long debates,
 At length among them t'was decided
 To fix "a goat" and let him "ride it."

'T was done. He bit ; was "taken in,"
 And this is what was done to him.
 First by red light t'is said he swore
 To maintain silence ever more.

Then to a building he was taken,
 And by "the goat" was sadly shaken.
 On "cat-meat" next this youth was fed
 And then was "branded" on his head.

Next from the blankets soared he high,
 Till both "socked" feet clove the sky ;
 Then lightning like he climed a pole
 To slide down in a water hole.

The "Wizard" gave the secret grip,
 The "Furies" shook him up a bit ;
 The "Mogul" stretched him on the floor,
 Then all hands bolted for the door.

'T is said he lingered there awhile,
 With saddened heart and sickly smile ;
 Then slowly took him to his nest
 To use some soap and scrub his best.

He now repeats the saying old
 That "all that glitters is not gold."
 Now from this tale I'd have you learn,
 Let "frats" alone till asked to join.

—Ex.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of John,
 Who did nothing but blow his horn,
 Till one day the red broke
 And flew down his throat,
 And this was the end of poor John and his horn.

—Ex.

A SOLILOQUY.

I promised Gertrude not to smoke
 In Lent, and meant it when I spoke,
 But she can't know—girls never do—
 How one enjoys to puff a few
 Blue clouds of smoke. By Jove ! I will
 Have just one pipe ; then quit until
 Lent's over. Hang it ! Where's my pipe ?
 Oh, yes ! Jack borrowed it last night
 And never'll think to bring it back.
 That's always just the way with Jack.
 And now when I really meant
 To smoke my pipe, I can't ; its lent.—Ex.

I'm carried away with the music, as the monkey said as he rode away on the top of the hand organ.

"Do you know," she said as they leaned over the vessel's rail, "the shape of a ship always reminds me of so many remantic acquaintances." "How can a ship's shape remind you of such things?" he asked puzzled. "Because," she answered, "it begins with a forward bow and has, alas, a stern ending."

It is stated that Mr. Edison owns between 400 and 500 patents.

A new use for Aluminum has been suggested by the shipment of ten tons of the metal from Pittsburg for use in the German army. The trappings of the Hussar regiment will be made of it and so will the ornaments on helmets, canteens, swords, scabbards and the like. Its non corrosibility will be a vast lightening of labor to the soldier and its lightness will afford him relief from much of the burden that he has to carry.

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..... W. H. Atkinson.
V. G. M..... R. C. Clark.
Cor. Sec'y..... A. T. Jordan.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres..... W. C. Holden.
V. Pres..... W. W. Crosby.
Cor. Sec..... H. P. Gould.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

G. M..... F. S. Tolman.
G. M. C..... C. M. Randlette.
G. S..... G. H. Hall.

Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

W. M..... J. A. Tyler.
W. C..... E. W. Danforth.
W. K. E..... S. M. Timberlake.

Reading Room Association.

Pres..... J. C. Gibbs.
V. Pres..... J. W. Martin.
Sec..... G. W. Harvey.

Coburn Cadets.

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

Cadet R. H. Fernald, Major and Commandant.
Cadet W. C. Holden, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Cadet F. S. Tolman, First Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Co. A.

Captain, W. E. Keith,
First Lieut. W. E. Healey,
Second Lieut. G. F. Rich,
Third Lieut. G. F. Atherton,

Co. B.

M. L. Bristol,
C. M. Randlette,
A. C. Grover,
G. P. Maguire.

Geo. H. Hamlin Hose Company.

Foreman..... C. M. Randlette.
Sec. and Treas..... G. P. Maguire.
Steward..... W. C. Holden.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

Pres..... M. L. Bristol.
V. Pres..... A. F. Jordan.
Cor. Sec..... W. C. Holden.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

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

Base Ball Association.

G. M. Freeman..... Pres. and Manager.
S. M. Timberlake..... V. Pres.
J. C. Gibbs..... Sec.
M. E. Farrington..... Treas.

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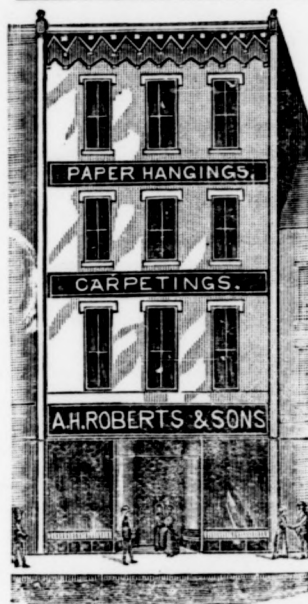
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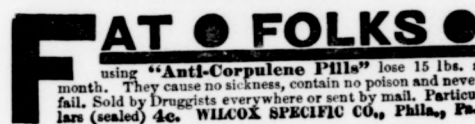
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