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THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, MARCH, 1889.

No. 1.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF EDITORS.

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Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Business 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 can be obtained on application to C. G. Cushman, the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business communications 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.

This issue of the Cadet will be sent to all of the alumni and old students. We hope you will find it of interest and subscribe at once.



WITH this number we begin Vol. IV. For three years the CADET has struggled on through adversity and prosperity; a large amount of the former, and just enough of the latter to leaven the mass. But the CADET has come to stay. As was said in a former issue, it is now on firm footing, and we see no reason why it may not increase in usefulness, and improve in appearance and quality, in the years to come. We acknowledge it is not our ideal, but hope it will approach to that standard of excellence. In a college like this, where more attention is given to science than to literature, we often feel the lack of a classical training, and our inability to make the CADET what we would wish. When our minds are filled with engineering, agriculture, physics, or chemistry, it is sufficient to turn the hard dry facts into poetry or any kind of literature, other than that of a scientific character. But as long as we are assured that the CADET is appreciated by its readers, we will fulfill our duties to the best of our ability.

WE notice that one institution in the Middle States advertises, among other advantages for students to attend, that the town is free from liquor saloons. This fact is considered worthy of mention, as a matter of business, and without doubt it is a benefit to the institution.

Parents who are intending to send their sons away to obtain an education, would most surely decide in favor of a place where liquor could not be obtained, rather than one in which there were open bars. The saloons in this town are enemies to the college, not only in a social way, but financially, and it is the duty of all connected with the institution to use their utmost power to suppress them. It can be done, and it seems as if the citizens of Orono would have the law enforced. We feel sure in saying that they would have the sympathy and approval of the students, in such an undertaking.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on "Economy in College Work," after claiming that students take up too many studies at the same time, to enable them to do good work on any one, says, "My theory in short, is this: A student should study two subjects for at least three months, and two subjects alone. One of these should be a hard subject, giving plenty of opportunity for application,—like Greek or German, or mathematics,—while the other may be a comparatively light subject, which can serve as a mental rest through the change which it affords. At the end of three months another hard subject may be taken up, and the first one relinquished for a time." By following this plan the writer thinks we can obtain more lasting impressions, than by turning our mental camera in a number of directions, thus receiving many impressions, all of them blurred. Perhaps our method of taking four studies, and sometimes all of them hard ones, is faulty. Some students seem to have a way of conforming to the plan already mentioned—of applying themselves particularly to one line of study and slighting the rest. It is needless to say that this practice has a bad effect not only upon themselves, but upon the rest of the class. "Anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and it seems better to drop a study altogether, than to half learn it. Although we are hardly ready to claim that this method would be better than the one commonly used, it certainly has some advantages which are worthy of consideration.

THE last report of the Secretary of War has the following in regard to college military instruction:

"The reports from colleges where army officers are serving as instructors show that effort is made to instruct the students in practical rifle firing, but that the annual allowance of ammunition for this purpose is entirely inadequate. By a generous supply of ammunition to these colleges for target practice it is possible that competitive contests in rifle shooting might, in time, become as popular with these inland colleges as boat racing now is at the universities of our seaboard."

We hope the generous supply of ammunition will be forthcoming. What rifle practice we have had, and it has been but little, has been a source of interest and recreation, as well as instruction. If each class in college would select a rifle team of ten or twelve to compete for the championship of the college it would give an impetus to rifle practice, and produce some good marksmen. From the several teams, one might then be selected, to compete with the rifle teams in the State. There are several students who are very good marksmen, considering the amount of practice they have had, and we think they would be able to do as well in shooting as they have in drilling. We would very much like to see this brought about, as it easily can be.

THE students should find out at once, whether or not they are to make a trial of holding the championship in base ball for another year, so that the nine may get to work in the gymnasium. We hope the nine will be permitted to enter the league again, as we think a good team can be put into the field. The principal objection to base ball is that it takes the student's minds too much from their studies, but it seems to us that is just what we need to enable us to get through a term of twenty weeks without becoming fatigued. It is a fact that there have been students here, who by too close study and a lack of exercise, have broken down their constitution, and like Rufus Choate, are now "living on the by-laws." The three principal things in life taken in their right order are health, knowledge and wealth, and if one sacrifices the first of these to either

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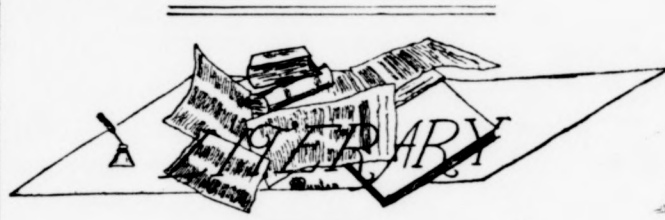
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of the others, he will make a great mistake. William Mathews, LL.D., of Chicago University, speaking on the subject of physical culture says, "Till within a recent period, bodiculture, if it may be so-called, has been neglected, and almost despised in this country. Our books for the young have been full of praises of the midnight oil; our oracles of education have urged unsparing study; and *Nocturna manu versate, versate diurna*, has been the favorite motto in all our colleges, but within a few years a revolution has taken place in the public sentiment on this subject. We are beginning to see that the body, as well as the mind, has rights that must be respected. We are discovering that though the pale, sickly student may win the most prizes in college, it is the tough sinewy one who will win the most prizes in life.

The success of the English people, their victories on the field, in the mart, and in the study has been largely owing to physical training. That the splendid empires which England has founded in every quarter of the globe have had their origin largely in the football contests at Eton, the boat-races on the Thames, and the cricket-matches on her downs and heaths, who can doubt? Horace Mann in a letter of advice to a law student, justly remarks that a spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts. 'I am certain,' continues he, 'I could have performed twice the labor, both better and with greater ease to myself, had I known as much of the laws of health and life at twenty-one as I do now. In college I was taught all about the motions of the planets, as carefully as if they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization, and the conditions indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profound ignorance. Nothing could be more preposterous. I ought to have begun at home, and taken the stars when it should come their turn. The consequence was, I broke down at the beginning of my second college year, and have never had a well day since. Whatever labor I have since been able to do, I have done it all on credit instead of capital, a most ruinous way, either in regard to health or money. For the last twenty-five years, so far as it re-

gards health, I have been put, from day to day, on my good behavior, and during the whole of this period, as a Hibernian would say, If I had lived as other folks do for a month, I should have died in a fortnight.'

It should be remembered that while in many colleges there is a boat crew, an "eleven," tennis, and other games beside base ball, here the last mentioned is almost our only recreation, and the one that we can the easiest sustain. If we are to enter into any athletic contest with the other colleges it must be base ball. The association with students of other institutions, can but result in good, and we hope to have the pleasure of meeting them in the year to come as in the one that is past.



THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fall and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transported into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Make glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And when he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise!

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same.
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is Life—there are no dead!

OUR COUNTRY

“WE live in a new and exceptional age. America is another home for Opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of the Divine Providence in behalf of the human race.” There are certain great local points of history towards which the lines of past progress have converged, and which have been and are, the moulding influences of the near future. Yet but few people suppose that these present peaceful years are the pivot on which, is turning the Nations future. It must be taken into account that the mind has quickened during the Nineteenth century.

Not many can appreciate how much progress has been made since steam, machinery for manufacturing, printing, and improved methods of carrying on commerce have come into use.

At the beginning of this century, there was not much traveling. During the eighteenth century, eight months were required for a person to travel from Maine to Oregon, while at the present time one can make the journey in about six days.

At the close of the eighteenth century, slavery existed in Russia, Hungary, Scotland, in the British, French, and Spanish colonies, and in North and South America.

During the first seven years of this century, English ships conveyed across the Atlantic 280,000 African slaves for service in this country.

A person born at the beginning of the nineteenth century has seen a rapid advance in civilization. At the age of seven, he might have seen Fulton's steamboat on her first trial trip up the Hudson; at twenty, he might have seen the first iron plow in the world, at thirty, he might have traveled on the first passenger train. Fifty years later the world had 222,000 miles of railways. In the thirty-eighth year of his life, began the first steam communication between Europe and America.

He had arrived at middle life when the first telegraphic message was sent. Thirty-five years later there were 604,000 miles of telegraph lines. With all probability, not over one in a hundred of our population has ever questioned the future safety of our nation. During the year from 1790 to 1880, ten million foreigners sought homes in the United States, three-quarters of whom came between the years 1850 and 1880. These immigrants are not only coming in great numbers, but they are increasing every year. There are three great causes for their coming. First, the attracting influences of the United States; second, the expellent influences of the Old World; and third, the facilities for travel.

Let us consider briefly these causes. First, the attracting influences of the United States. Upon investigation it will be seen that for every one inhabitant, the land is capable of supporting twenty, and this uncrowded condition offers great inducements to the crowded people of Europe and other countries. Second, the expellent influences of the Old World. To people surrounded by political strifes and ground down by despotic oppression, as are the people of many European countries, the American spirit of liberty extends a welcome hand. Thus are large numbers of emigrants attracted to our shores. In some parts of foreign countries, it takes thirty-one per cent. of the people's earnings to support the government.

In Europe, generally, the best years of all able-bodied men are demanded for military duty. “The German people have but one want—money enough to get to America.” Third, facilities for travel. During the years from 1870 to 1880, a number of thousand miles of railways have been built into the interior of foreign countries, which, together with the improvement of steam navigation, makes travel easier, quicker, and cheaper. We find by consulting statistics, that, of the large number of convicted criminals, and persons engaged in the liquor traffic and other nefarious occupations, about sixty per cent. are foreign born. To-day, in some parts of the West, are colonies of foreigners, who have bought small tracts of land, settled, preserved their race, their language, their worship, and their customs; thus building up a state within a state. “The city is the nerve

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and storm centre of our civilization." As a rule, our largest cities are the worst governed. It is natural therefore, that as cities grow larger, the government will be dangerous, and corrupt.

In a certain western city, the administration of the mayor convinced good citizens that he gave constant aid and comfort to gamblers, thieves, saloon-keepers, and all the worst sort of society. He became a candidate for a second term. The prominent men of both parties united in a Citizen's League to defeat him; but he was returned to office by the "fellows of the baser sort," and after a desperate struggle on the part of the better people to defeat him, he has been re-elected to a third term of office. Corporations find many ways to control votes. The liquor power controls thousands of votes in every city. The president of the Mormon church controls sixty thousand votes. The Jesuits are under the command of one man in Washington. We must remember that if this continues it will increase in the future. These several dangers come together and help strengthen each other. Those citizens who framed our constitution, never dreamed that thousands of our people would go to the polls led by a "boss."

It is not necessary to prove that any one of these dangers is likely to destroy our national life, in order to show that it is imperiled. "A man may die of wounds none of which is fatal." Yet, we can see that these perils are concentrating in the West, where our country is the weakest. The influences of early settlers have a great deal to do with the character of the future. It is easier to form than to reform. For an illustration, "On the Western Reserve are two adjoining townships which were settled by men of radically different character. The southern township was founded by a far-seeing and devoted home missionary. He had become convinced that he could better support the cause for which he was laboring, by establishing Christian institutions on the Reserve. The settlers were carefully selected. None but professed Christians were to become landholders.

As soon as a few families had moved into the township, public worship was commenced, and has ever since been maintained. A church was

organized under the roof of the first log cabin. At the centre of the township, where eight roads meet, was located the church building, fitly representing the central place occupied by the service of God in the life of the colony. Soon after, a school house and a public library were erected; and there, eight years after the first white settlement, the people, mindful of higher education planted an academy.

The northern township was first settled by an infidel, who seems to have given to the community not only his name, but in a large measure, his character. He expressed the desire that there might never be a Christian church in the township; and, there has never been organized within its limits an evangelical church, though one of the best colleges in the West was founded within five miles of the town. It is stated that there were no young men from this township that had ever taken a college course. A few have entered professional life, none of whom have gained a wide reputation. On the other hand, the southern township is widely known to-day for its moral and religious character, its wealth, liberality, and for the exceptionally large number of men and women it sends to colleges and seminaries. It also has furnished many members of the state legislature." A large amount of work remains to be done especially in the South and North, a work which holds important relations to our national welfare, but it is the West, not the South or North, which holds the key to the nation's future. The centre of population, of manufactures, of wealth, and of political power is not moving South, but West. The Southern States will never have a majority of our population; the West will.

"When the commercial crisis has closed factories by the thousands, and wage-workers are thrown out of employment by the millions; when the public lands are exhausted; when our population has been increased several fold; when the corruption of city government is grown apace; when crops fail or the merchants double the price of bread; with starvation in the home; with the idle working class of people gathered in the saloon; then, with the opportunity, the motive, the means, the temptation to destroy, all brought into evil conjunction, then will appear whether we are capable

of self-government."

Our country's future, and much of the world's future, depends on the way in which men meet the crisis. There is no likelihood that the foreign emigration will cease until there is an equalization of population between the Old World and the New; yet

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling—
To be living is sublime."

—M. F. W.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

IT has been twenty-two years since a soldier of the United States has been ordered to fire upon any enemy excepting an Indian or disturbers of the peace, and it has been forty years since the United States has been engaged in war with a foreign country. From this time down to the present year, our navy has gradually been decreasing, until now we are almost entirely defenceless. In case of a war with any of the countries of Europe, even the small country of Portugal with an inhabitation of about four millions, could bring into the field a larger number of trained soldiers than the United States. There is not a harbor along our coast into which a single modern ship of war could not easily force its way, even if every vessel of the American navy were to oppose it. Nor is there a fort along the whole coast that could prevent such a ship from lying outside of any of our coast-wise cities and destroying it by shelling. One of our strongest forts of to-day is Fort Knox; situated on the Penobscot, about eighteen miles below the city of Bangor. At the time of construction, this fort was doubtless, a sufficient protection against war ships passing. But to-day an English iron clad man of war could lay six miles below and storm it to ruins, then have free access to all ports above. This is a good illustration of our navy. It is true we have a few newly constructed war ships that compare quite favorably with those of foreign nations; but two or three, even if quite superior, cannot defend themselves against hundreds of iron clads, armed with modern guns. And surely our standing army of about

twenty-five thousands of men, hardly equal to the standing army of one of Europe's smaller countries, would make a very poor defence against such a country as Germany, which is nothing but a vast military camp.

If we are sure that peace is to endure, this situation, so far from being unwise or a cause of anxiety, is most eagerly to be preserved. But who can guarantee that peace is to last even to the end of the the present year? The country is so large and rich that its policy is becoming a matter of vast consequence to other nations. There are questions pending which, if unskillfully handled, may lead to war. For illustration, the present trouble with Germany. No matter how desirous of peace Americans may be, the country may be dragged into war by acts of other governments, giving us but one choice, that is to fight. Therefore to be unprepared, as the United States now is, is not the part of wisdom, but the part of folly. There is not even the excuse of poverty, since it is one of the greatest political questions of the day, what to do with the surplus in the treasury. Nor surely can this be in any way a party question.

—E. R. H.

EDITORS CADET:—Allow me the space to call attention to a matter which has been too long overlooked, doubtless owing to the occupation with weightier matters of those who have this in charge.

There is a good old adage "Honor to whom honor is due" that seems to apply to the custom which I propose to criticise here openly, as has been done many times by many students among themselves.

The Commencement programs have hitherto given the names of the whole graduating class with the subjects of their themes, and a certain number have been starred as "excused from speaking." By those acquainted with the truth of the matter this was interpreted as meaning not appointed, but the public generally knows nothing of this. It is of course a special honor to be one of those appointed as the representative of one of the courses, but there has never been any public acknowledgment of such a position. The present system is unfair and unjust and should be discarded for one more in

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keeping with the dignity and integrity of the college authorities. The names of all the members of the graduating class with the subjects of their themes might be given as heretofore, but recognize the fact that certain ones have by ability and energy won a higher position than that occupied by their colleagues, and that of these some are more able if not more worthy than the others.

The world rewards men of pluck and perseverance by giving to them the positions for which they strive, provided they have the ability necessary for a groundwork upon which to build. How can the college, whose mission it is to fit men to win the battles of life, better do so than by itself recognizing the principle upon which success depends?

—* * *



“Has the bell rung?”

Do you belong to the Snow Shoe Club?

The students were allowed Washington's Birthday, but with the understanding that it was not a legal holiday. The *Whig* says it is.

Instructor in Mathematics.—When will the tangent and secant of ninety degrees meet?

Freshman.—“In the sweet bye and bye.”

The pleasant winter weather which we have had since the beginning of this term has made out-of-door exercise a pleasure. In recreation hours the campus is alive with the ringing shouts and merry laughter of the pleasure seekers, and skoeing and snow-shoeing is the order of the day.

C. G. Cushman, '89, will represent the CADET at the annual meeting of the New England Inter-collegiate Press Association to be held at the Young's Hotel, Boston, February 22. Mr. Cushman is thoroughly acquainted with all the details involved in the publishing of a college journal; and the CADET will be well represented.

A choir has been organized to lead the singing at morning exercises. This is a move in the right direction and supplies a long felt need.

Carroll D. Cargill, '90, is suffering with the mumps, and has not left his room for some days. We are glad to know that he is improving.

Charles A. Dillingham, formerly of '90, was on the campus at the beginning of this term. We were all glad to see Mr. Dillingham, as he was a general favorite. He spends his entire time with his father, who is a confirmed invalid.

Mr. G. B. Randlett, of Richmond, has been at the college for a few days attending his son Charles, who is a student here and is at this writing just becoming convalescent, after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.—Minn.

Much difficulty is found in having the bell ring. There is now much more on the campus to obstruct sound waves than there was when Wingate Hall stood solitary and alone; and beside the bell is, as you might say, boxed up in a little martin-house, on top of Wingate Hall. It would be a great convenience to the students if the bell were unboxed.

An alumnus makes the complaint that there is a lack of news from this college, in the various journals, saying that he can scarcely ever find an item concerning it. As students we do not notice this, for we read, more especially, the papers published in our immediate vicinity; but to one who has gone out from college and who is always pleased to hear from his *Alma Mater* it seems that he is able to find news from every college, but the one in which he is particularly interested. This lack of news from our college could be obviated, in a great measure, if each student would report for some paper. A few do this; and obtain papers which are generally donated to the Reading-room. If a larger number of the students would pursue this

course the alumni and friends of the institution would be informed of all matters of interest concerning it and an advertisement almost invaluable would also be furnished.

We clip the following from the *Bar Harbor Record*:—Centre school closed Thursday, taught by C. G. Cushman, of Maine State College, Orono. It has been a very pleasant and profitable term. Mr. Cushman is much esteemed by his scholars and those who made his acquaintance during his short stay with us. He has returned to college from which he will graduate next June. May success attend his future efforts, is the wish of his friends here.

An incident occurred on the campus not long since of which it might be better not to speak; but, as this is not the first demonstration of the kind which we have noticed since becoming connected with the institution, it is deemed wise and just to cry out. Let it be sufficient to say that soon after the above mentioned occurrence an upper classman was heard to say that, let others do as they please, he should not wish a lady friend to visit the college. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We say that Mr. Hart should have a recitation room well provided with black boards. The room in which mathematical recitations are held must, in order for students to do good work, be abundantly supplied with boards which will not fall over when the crayon is used with a firm hand. The room in Wingate Hall in which Mr. Hart's recitations were formerly held is now occupied by drawing tables. The increased demand for drawing tables is caused by the introduction of Mechanical Drawing into the work of the spring term, Freshman year.

In spite of the advice of "Jonas," the recitations in Military Tactics commenced the second week of the term. Lieutenant Hatch will deliver to the seniors a course of lectures on Military topics. As the manner in which the exercises are arranged is somewhat complicated, no little confusion was at first manifested, both as regards the time, and the place of recitation. The seniors recite on Tuesday; the Juniors, on Wednesday; and the Sophomores, on Friday; of each week, beginning with the second week of the term. The hour of recitation

changes weekly for the three classes; the first week (the second of the term) it is the first hour; the second week, the second hour; the third week, the third hour; the fourth week, the fourth hour; the fifth week, the first hour and so on. All first and fourth hour recitations are held in the Zoological room in Coburn Hall. All second and third hour recitations are held in the old chapel.

The report of the committee of the Governor's Council having supervision of the Reform School speaks in very commendatory terms of the Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Farrington. Mr. Farrington will be remembered as a former instructor at the college. He shows his faith in the institution by having sent six children to be educated here.

Professor Rogers has returned from Europe, where he went last June, and is at his old post in number nine, Wingate Hall. Professor Rogers is a very popular member of the faculty and it is with pleasure that we welcome him back. We doubt if we could pass the ordeal of the long spring terms, when sickness is so prevalent, without his kindly aid, for although he makes no pretensions, Professor Rogers possesses a high order of medical skill, and is ready at a moment's notice to visit a suffering student.

Probably the finest paper thus far issued as a bulletin from one of the new agricultural experiment stations is the January bulletin from the Experiment station at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. It is an exhaustive report on tuberculosis and was prepared at the special request of the directors in response to many demands for information from all parts of the State, by Prof. Charles H. Fernald, late of the Department of Natural History at the Maine State College. Massachusetts's farmers cannot fail to find it of the utmost value, and Prof. Fernald is entitled to much warm praise for giving them so desirable a paper, through such a channel. He has already won in Massachusetts the same high reputation as an authority on Natural History subjects, that he enjoyed in Maine.

His turn.—*Bangor student*.—Speaking about heavy rains and their results, why, the time of the great freshet on the Penobscot back in the

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"forties", they sailed the length of Main street in a boat.

Rockland student.—Oh! that is nothing. It is a common occurrence for them to pole a boat up from St. George to Rockland, thirteen miles, in the highway.

Bangor student.—Well, I will tell you; once the water was so high down home that it took a bridge which rested on two stone butments, and floated it gently over to the right-hand shore, whence it was hoisted without the slightest damage, and used for years.

Rockland student.—Down on the Knox and Lincoln Railroad there was a large wooden bridge, supported on three stone piers. By means of heavy rains the waters of the river became swollen, and finally turned the bridge end for end, the central pier acting as a pivot. Just as it swung into position, the fast express from Rockland dashed through. Your turn.

The *Republican Journal*, Belfast, of January, 24, contained the following in regard to the lecture delivered there by Lieutenant Hatch:—Those who attended the lecture by Lieut. E. E. Hatch, on Marshal Ney, in the Baptist church vestry, in this city, last Friday evening were well repaid.

Marshal Ney, one of the faithful lieutenants of Napoleon, who characterized him as the bravest of the brave, was the son of a cooper. He entered the French army as a private, and by his inherent worth rose to be a Field Marshal, the highest grade in the French army below the Commander-in-chief. The lecturer followed Ney, through his brilliant military career, closing with his tragic death. When the Bourbons gained control of the French empire, and Napoleon was banished to Elba, Ney remained faithful to the government. When Napoleon left Elba and again came to France, Ney was despatched to intercept Napoleon, but on meeting him, instead of making him a prisoner, joined forces with his old commander.

After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, the Bourbons again resumed power in France and Ney was court-martialed for his desertion to Napoleon. Ney's only defense was:—"I have fought one hundred battles for France and never one against her." He was condemned

and ordered to be shot. His only request was that he be allowed to give the order to fire, which was granted. He fell pierced with bullets. Lieutenant Hatch, the lecturer, is a son of Mr. Enos Hatch, of Liberty.

Mr. Hatch, Senior, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and lost an arm in the battle of the Wilderness. The son, Everard, was appointed a cadet to West Point by the Hon. Thompson H. Murch, then representative in Congress. Young Hatch won the appointment in a competitive examination. After graduation he was appointed to the 18th Infantry, and served three years in the west. He is now detached for three years, and has charge of the military department of the State College at Orono. He is a young man of ability, and his lecture gave general satisfaction. He is a rapid speaker, rather nervous before an audience, and makes no pretensions to oratory. He has a very retentive memory and is thoroughly familiar with his subject.

In the coming drill between the Nealey Rifles and the Portland Light Infantry which is to take place at Lewiston City Hall, March 5, each company will drill twenty-four men, two guides, and one officer. The articles of agreement have not been signed, but have been practically agreed upon. The program will include the school of the soldier and of the company, forming the set-up drill, the bayonet and platoon drills. The program will be made up by the judges, and first shown to the captains of the companies ten minutes before each goes upon the floor to drill his command, and the company to know nothing of the program.

During the examination of the program the captain is to be allowed consultation with "Upton's Tactics." The judges are to be either regular army officers, or officers of the militia, (Maine and Massachusetts officers barred.) One judge is to be selected by each company, and the third by Adjutant General, H. M. Sprague. Cadence of step and manual are to be mentioned in the score by the judges. After the decision of the judges, the score cards are to stand open for inspection. All of the men to be mustered into service for drill before Jan. 15th, 1889. The coming season promises to be a gay one in military circles.

The estimated wants of the college for the next two years is given in the annual report as follows :

For the farm, including indebtedness.....	\$9,000 00
Coburn Hall, including cases, chairs, lighting, &c.....	3,600 00
Experiment station.....	400 00
Library, including periodicals, binding, &c.....	1,200 00
Apparatus for the several departments....	4,100 00
Shop, including drawing tables, forges, sheathing, &c.....	520 00
Department civil engineering, drawing tables.....	200 00
Repairs and improvement of grounds....	2,500 00
Mineralogical room in laboratory.....	1,000 00
Travelling expenses of trustees.....	500 00
Insurance of buildings.....	750 00
Mechanical department, lathes, plainers, foundry....	5,000 00
Department of horticulture, greenhouse, &c.....	3,000 00
	\$31,770 00

The committee appointed from the House and Senate reported in favor of \$30,000.00. The bill appropriating the last named sum, has passed both houses.

It is understood that the Coburn Cadets will challenge the winner of the drill between the Portland Infantry and the Neally Rifles, at Lewiston.—*Portland Press*.

Last October the Coburn Cadets sent out a challenge to the military companies of the State to drill them. Only one company accepted, and they were defeated by the Coburn Cadets. The Coburn Cadets are just at present champions of this State, and will remain so until they are defeated by some challenging company. We quote the following from Captain Goss's letter to the Portland Infantry in relation to the drill :—"In reply to that challenge I would say that as we were beaten in the competitive drill in November by the Coburn Cadets we have no honors to compete for in that direction, and as the Coburns are champions of the State at the present time, would have no right to compete for that honor without first drilling them, or some company who have defeated them. We would like to drill Co. A., 1st Reg., for the championship of the Volunteer Militia, or for money, and are willing to give them a

try for what is honorable, but can't compete for the championship of the State, as neither Co. A. or ourselves have that honor at the present time." If the winners of the coming drill challenge the Coburn Cadets, that is one thing, but it would be the height of folly for the Cadets to issue a challenge, when they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain.

The Third Annual Convention of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Feb. 22. The 18 institutions comprising the Association were represented by 27 delegates, one for each paper. The president, Samuel Abbott, occupied the chair. An interesting discussion followed the serving of the dinner, on the following topics : An active and united stand by the several papers of the Association, upon certain matters of general college interest, in view of working shoulder to shoulder; the formation of a national intercollegiate press association; the remodelling of the constitution; the enhancing of membership and office-holding in the association, that an incentive to personal endeavor be furnished. It was voted to make *The Collegian* the official organ of the Association. Officers as follows, were chosen for the ensuing year : President, Samuel Abbott; Vice-Presidents, George H. Hammond, O. S. Warden, E. G. Penniman; Recording Secretary, J. W. Spencer; Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Davenport; Treasurer, V. P. Squires; Executive Committee, A. B. McNeill, J. L. Batchelder, H. A. Hathaway, C. G. Cushman, H. A. Smith, B. Colby, and the editors-in-chief of the *Harvard Advocate*, *Bowdoin Orient* and *University Cynic*.

Hon. Herbert M. Heath, of Kennebec, made an able speech in favor of the State College appropriation, in the Senate. We give a part of it that was printed in the *Kennebec Journal*. Mr. Heath called attention to the provision in the constitution which positively commands that if the circumstances of the people will authorize, we shall "suitably endow colleges, academies, and other institutions of learning." So much for duty under the organic law. As applied to this college was there any duty resting upon the consciences of this Legislature?

In 1862 the United States gave to each State

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which would establish a college for the industrial classes a generous bounty in the form of land script, which they were at liberty to sell, the proceeds to be devoted, not to an agricultural or farmers' college, but to something new in the educational system of this country, something that should be a step onward in civilization—to the liberal education of the industrial classes. The State of Maine accepted that land script. Did she treat it wisely? The same amount of land script to New York founded Cornell University, the same amount to Michigan founded the University of Michigan. Where other States received millions we received the paltry sum of \$118,000.

In that terrible hour in the history of this country when men's affections and hearts and hopes were all centered upon the salvation of our Union, hovering round this State House was a gang festering with corruption that took advantage of the patriotism of the people to further their own selfish schemes, and it is a matter of common history which every member of the Senate knows to be God's living truth that the rights of the people of this State were plundered by that infamous ring, and this land script was practically stolen and sold for the mere pittance of \$118,000 when there should have been a million dollars invested for the young men and women of the State.

The people are responsible for allowing that to be done, and it ill becomes us 25 years afterwards when the question of justice to this college is the issue, to say that because we stabbed it in the back in the hour of its birth, because we chained and fettered the infant, because we placed weights upon its development in that hour of infancy when development should not be arrested, when, even as a child, it should have had the free and full opportunity for the growth that the laws of nature permit—it ill becomes us in this hour when we are responsible for treachery to the people, for thieving and rascality that almost ruined this institution in the hour of its birth, to say we will withhold what is necessary to repair the gross and terrible wrong that was committed. We accepted the trust and became the trustees of the United States, and we have no right to withhold whatever is necessary to the free and full benefits that were contemplated by the terms of

the trust. He denied the right or power of the legislature to refuse appropriations to the institution.

But if it were addressed to the discretion of the legislature to say whether the college might be closed, then would come the question is it a wise institution? He was aware that when he approached this question, being as he was a graduate of a classical college, he was standing on delicate ground. But whatever work our colleges may have done, or may do, he submitted that with the necessities of the hour, with the change in civilization, with the great problems that face the people of the future, their work pales into insignificance by the work that is to be done, and can be done by this great institution. They are chalked out upon different lines. Our colleges will ever stand as the great training and fitting schools for the clergy, the professional men, educators and teachers.

In the civilization of the world and of the United States we have passed beyond the reign of the clergy and the reign of the professional man. In the two hundred and fifty years that civilization has been planted and growing in the United States we lived out the first century under the reign of the clergy. We have lived out the second century under the reign in public life and in business of the professional man. But now that science has seized upon the great forces of nature making them the servant instead of the master, is it not true that the next century is to be ruled over by him that is master of the forces of the God of the Universe; that the problems of the next century are not the problems of theology, the problems of mentality and intellectual development, but the practical problems to be guided and controlled and solved by the artisan, by the engineer, and by the man of broad and liberal education who can go out and see in the masterly forces of God's work in nature the possible future of this the greatest country upon the face of the earth.

This is the college to which we must look for our trained men that are to go out and face these practical problems of the hour. He trusted that the Senate would do justice to its trust that it accepted 25 years ago at the hands of Abraham Lincoln.



'73.

Hon. Clarence Pullen, Ex-Surveyor General of New Mexico, has accepted a permanent position on the editorial force of the *Youths Companion*, Boston, for which paper he has been for some time a contributor to its excellent columns. Mr. Pullen opened the seventeenth annual course of Practical Talks before the Boston Y. M. C. Union with a lecture on New Mexico, illustrated by the stereopticon. From the *Boston Evening Record* of Feb. 11, we find that he has been for ten years, up to the time of Cleveland, Surveyor General of New Mexico, and brings from that region many valuable trophies as well as many valuable collections of the interesting features of the country. He takes a great interest in the *Companion* and out of his office he tries to persuade his friends to write some articles for some of its prizes, and stand their chance of having their production placed in the list of the three thousand and more articles that are rejected.

C. E. Reed, of the class of '73, Maine State College, died at his father's home in Clinton, Dec. 19th. After leaving college he was connected with the Detroit Free Press as assistant editor. His health failing him, he obtained a position as engineer on a western railroad, where he filled a responsible position until his health finally broke down altogether, and he was obliged to return east. He leaves a widow, the daughter of H. B. Stuart, of Orono, and a little daughter. Mr. Reed was the only child of the Rev. A. W. Reed, who has filled the pulpit in Stetson, Exeter and Garland.—*Lewis-ton Journal*.

The famous Legion of Honor was founded by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul of France, for merit both military and civil. To obtain the insignia of the Order is one of the highest ambitions of a Frenchman and is a mark of signal honor for a foreigner. The number of such decorations bestowed on the latter class,

in all parts of the world is small, hence the greater distinction for the fortunate few. On the first day of each year, the head of the nation, whether Emperor, King or President, confess the honor of Order on those natives or foreigners whose merits are considered most worthy of the favor. The only foreigners who were thus decorated by President Carnot on last New Year's day were two Americans, one of whom, F. Lamson Scribner, formerly Mycologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and now Professor of Botany in the University of Tennessee, is a native of Manchester, in this State and a graduate of the Maine State College.

'75

Louis C. Southard, of Boston, who has recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever was council in a case which attracted considerable attention in legal circles. It was the suit of Mrs. Sarah A. Preble against a firm of Boston stock brokers whom she claimed induced her minor son to take her property and speculate with the proceeds. She received a verdict of \$34,772.88. At the close of the trial Mr. Southard was warmly congratulated on his management of the case by the lawyers present. The defendants have applied for a new trial.

'76

Edward C. Shaw is in the employ of the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass.

Francis H. Bacon who is with A. H. Davenport & Co., 91 Washington St., Boston, had charge of the furnishing of the rooms of the Architects Home in Boston. His work was highly praised.

James E. Dike, City Engineer and Surveyor of Devil's Lake, Dak., is visiting this winter at his wife's home in Orono. The CADET is always pleased to receive a call from any of our Alumni.

Horace M. Estabrook was re-elected as Sect. and Treas., and also on the Executive Committee of the Maine Pedagogical Society at its meeting held in Auburn, Jan. 28 and 29. He opened the discussion upon Science Teaching by an ably written article.

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Through the kindness of the *Kennebec Journal*, we are enabled to print the following cut and sketch of C. P. Allen, Aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Burleigh.



Col. Charles P. Allen was born in Presque Isle, Oct. 21, 1852, and lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He was educated in the town schools, Presque Isle Academy and Maine State College, from which he graduated in the class of '76. He then entered the law office of Col. Jasper Hutchins, where he remained a time and then entered the office of H. R. Downes, of Presque Isle, from which he was admitted to the Aroostook bar in September, 1877. He was County Attorney four years, and has been town treasurer during the past nine years. He is President of the Presque Isle National Bank and the Aroostook member of the Republican State Committee.

Edward B. Pillsbury, Boston, manager of the United Lines Telegraph Co., was recently elected to membership in the Boston Athletic Association. Mr. Pillsbury is also an enthusiastic member of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club, having found time during the last three seasons to ride over 8000 miles. He uses a Rudge Safety Tricycle at present.

John H. Williams is located at Elk River, Minn., where he is health Officer and President of the Board of Education in addition to his business as contractor. He is also Superintendent of Schools and Surveyor of Sherbourne County, where he has held the latter office for seven years prior to his election last year.

77

Augustus J. Elkins is one of the directors of the Otter Tail Mill (Flour), and is acting as Assistant Manager.

Mr. Fred F. Phillips, who for the past three years has been the Eastern Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Bangor, has resigned that position to accept the General Agency for the Equatable, of New York, with head quarters at 93 Exchange St., Portland, and entered upon his duties Jan. 1st.

Mr. Phillips is as the Commercial expresses it, a "hustler," and we congratulate Mr. Phillips upon his fine position, and also the company in securing so good a man for that position. Mr. Phillips was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Underwriters Association of Me. held in Portland Feb. 8th, '89.

Miss Clara E. Webb is an enthusiastic and enterprising teacher in Unity, and at the annual meeting of the Waldo Teachers Association held at Unity Dec. 14 and 15, 1888, was placed upon the Executive committee of the Association.

'79.

Mark D. Libby is junior member of the law firm of Gillett Bros. & Co., at Kingman, Kan.

Harry P. Bean is chief engineer of the Grafton & Upton Railway with head-quarters at Grafton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Morse, who have been visiting the past winter in Caribou and Bangor have left for their home in Topeka, Kan.

William N. Titus is director in the recently organized North-western Land and Coal Co., of Boston, which owns large tracts of land in Dakota, west of the Missouri. These lands are said to be among the best in the North-west.

'80.

Albert H. Brown has recovered from his recent severe illness and is attending to business again. He has recently been elected Secretary of the Bodwell Water Power Co., and Secretary and Treasurer of the Oldtown Woolen Co.

Fred B. Elliot and James F. Purrington, both of Bowdoin are understood to be applicants in the Railway Mail Service under the incoming administration.

We are sorry to chronicle the death of one of our non-graduates, Mortier C. Randall, formerly of Upper Stillwater, who died at Tocoma, W. T., January 9th, of pneumonia at the age of 26 years.

Henry W. Murry is running a farm, seven miles from Napa City, Cal.

'82.

Mr. Charles S. Bickford, of this city, lectured on Chemistry, Tuesday evening, before the Belfast Scientific Association. He confined himself to inorganic chemistry and handled the subject in a very interesting manner. Mr. Bickford is a graduate from the Maine State College, and a talented young man. The lecture will be given later in Peirce's Parlor Theatre, and also before Farmer's Pride Grange, in Lincolnville.—*Rep. Journal*.

The CADET extends congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Keith, on the birth of a daughter. The happy event occurred February 11.

Avery P. Starrett was recently elected vice-president of the Knox County Teachers Association.

We clip the following from a recent Trinidad, (Col.) paper "Willard A. Wright, superintendent of the Electric light and gas works is a quiet fellow citizen, who touches no body's business but his own. In his line however he is thorough. If you doubt this try him with questions at any time during a walk among the light plants of the city. To master one idea at a time thoroughly is one road to success."

'83.

As we announced soon after election, Ralph R. Ulmer was elected Clerk of Courts of Knox County by three majority. His defeated candidate, L. F. Starrett, who had held the office a number of years brought suit to set aside the election of Ulmer on account of fraud. The Court held Ulmer was elected by a majority of two and dismissed the suit with costs. Ulmer fought against large odds and the CADET congratulates him on his well deserved success.

'84.

Major Clarence Lunt sustained his reputation as the handsomest man on General Mitchell's staff.—*Lewiston Journal*.

'85.

Frederick H. Butler was married Oct. 29, 1888 to Miss Blanch D. Atwood, at LaFayette, Ind. They will reside at Charleston, Ill.,

where he is employed as Engineer on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.

Mr. E. O. Goodridge, a graduate of the Maine State College, class of '85, who for three years has been connected with the civil engineering department of the Montana Central Railroad has by recommendation of President Fernald, of the Maine State College, obtained a position in the engineering department of the Hampton Agricultural College, Hampton, Va.—*Bangor Whig*.

'86.

Chas. L. Libby has been promoted to the General Superintendency of the Bridgeport Machine Tool Works at Bridgeport, Conn.

Elmer Lenfest is employed by Blackman Bros., manufacturers of lumber, at Snohomish, W. T.

Edward D. Graves, Maine State College, '86, chief-engineer of the Somerset railroad has completed a preliminary survey of the route on the east side of the river from Solon to Bingham. He followed the bank of the river all the way.—*Kennebec Journal*.

'88.

John R. Boardman is on the editorial force of the *Kennebec Journal*, Augusta.

C. Lorraine Howes has a position as draughtsman for the B. & M. R. R., at their office in Cambridge, Mass.

John W. Hatch was elected president of the Boston Alumni Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, organized November 23d, 1888.

The congratulations of all are now to be extended to Mr. George S. Batchelder, of Exeter, upon his marriage to Miss Bernice M. Prescott, of Corinth. The CADET wishes them a pleasant future.

Edwin B. Lord, of Upper Stillwater was united in marriage with Miss Mable Gilmore, of Brewer, in Orono, Jan. 28th. The CADET extends congratulations.

In 1885 the United States spent \$100,000,000 for the education of her people, a sum almost equal to the amount spent for the same cause in England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia.



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With the opening of the second term in our college year, we find ourselves confronted with the same and yet different duties of former terms. The same as regards our studies and the work of the sanctum; and different because of the new phases of the work which present themselves for our consideration; of our studies we need not speak farther, but of the exchanges which we find before us, we wish to say a word. Trusting that we may by their co-operation make this column one of the most interest to the readers of our respective Journals, the duty of sizing up as it were our worthy contemporaries through the medium of their publication, has become to us one of interest and profit in most cases. Should we by mistake, or otherwise, not place you as high as you feel that you deserve, please let us know wherein we fail, and we will endeavor to bring you within the field of our vision and view you in a different light.

Although we are away *down east* we are not so far down but that there is a feeling of common interest and sympathy for our contemporaries in this world where many changes are taking place and new enterprises are daily coming into being. Among the latter we find *The Collegian*, the circle about which will revolve in the future, the vast array of college periodicals. With *The Collegian* to head our ranks, we feel assured that college publications will be enabled to take a long slide upward and be viewed by the secular press in a vastly different light than formerly and that, as the editor has so fully expressed, *The Collegian* "holds the key to a bettering of affairs," but in order for it to retain this key its work must be pushed, as the editor claims, "into two fields, the college, and the world," and the college deserves the larger share of its attention. However, if the future numbers are filled with as much interesting material as appear in the January number, we have little fear but that its avowed purpose will be fulfilled.

The January Argosy being on the top of our pile, we find "The Qualities Which Constitute a True Man;—What are they?" laid before us in a clear concise manner. "Longfellow" added not a little interest to the paper; taken all in all, this is an interesting number.

The *Univerty Cynic* though not very attractive externally, contains much that is of interest. First comes a comparison of the schools *regime* in the "good old days" with the present system, showing a marked change in methods of government. Then it lights on the legislators of the State, giving them some wholesome advice, the summary of which is as follows: "If you wish to send out from the educational institutions of the State students of whom the State may well be proud, do not appropriate the means of maintenance grudgingly, but show your interest by liberal support." Under literary we find "Lord Nelson" and "The Rubaiyat," we are also given a glimpse of "Bologna" in the sunny land of Italy. "Transformation of Energy" shows careful study, "Choice of a Rifle" contains extraordinary advice. The other departments are devoted more to local than general interest.

In looking over our exchanges, we find they have the same difficulty in securing support from their alumni which we ourselves experience. Although other portions of this paper have often been devoted to setting forth the needs of the "CADET" in this direction, we feel that we cannot do better than by quoting from the *Colby Echo* the following editorial, in which however we wish to substitute "Cadet" for "Echo" and "Maine State College" for "Colby."

"We were looking over our "mailing list" a short time ago and were surprised to find how few of our alumni subscribe to the CADET. It seems that the least thing a college graduate can do for his *Alma Mater* is to subscribe for the college publication. We *must* have this publication and as its success depends largely upon the support it receives from the alumni, each man on leaving college ought to feel some degree of responsibility to maintain this one of the college institutions. Every one understands the nature of the journal. It has been discussed often in our columns. We try to show up the life and development of our college as the year,

go by and all alumni of Maine State College ought to take a patriotic interest in the college and in the CADET as its exponent.

The *Texas University* complains of the typographical errors in our last number. We would with all respect say to the *Lone Star State* representative, "look before you leap" for in the criticism we find two typographical errors. Two others also appear in a clipping from the CADET. We did not look farther for mistakes but noticed that it mentioned "*John*" Hopkins. Who is he, please?

The *Antiochian* consider the question "Is marriage a failure?" as an absurdity. In looking over the editorial board we would say the *Antiochian* has sufficient grounds for maintaining this position.

We are pleased to add the following to our exchange list. The *Academy Bell*, *Arcadia*, *Athenæum*, *The Academe*, *The Jabberwork*, *The Owl*, *The Target*, *The Starkey Seminary Monthly*, *The Critic*, *Emery and Henry Exponent*, *The Censor*, *The Hamilton Review*, *Ogontz Mosaic*, *The St. John's University Record*.

In the parlor they were sitting—
Sitting by the firelight's glow,
Quickly were the minutes flitting,
Till at last he rose to go.

With his overcoat she puttered,
From her eyes escaped a tear—
"Must you go so soon?" she muttered.
"Won't you stay to breakfast dear?"

—Ex.

The donation that has been made from time to time to the academy at Northwood, N. H., by Hon. E. S. Coe, of Bangor, Maine, amounts to about \$10,000. He also contributed generously to the current expenses of the institution which now bears his name.—*The Hebron Semester*.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the }J. S. Ferguson,
Twelfth Gate. }F. W. Sawyer,
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