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THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, MARCH, 1893.

No. 1.

The Cadet.

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

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Editor-in-Chief. *Business Manager.*

A. T. JORDAN, '93.
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Gleanings.

TERMS:

Per annum, in advance..... \$1.00
Single Copy..... .15

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once.
Contributions from the alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

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

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

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

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EDITORIALS.

Our Editor-in-Chief has been called away from college at just the time (we think) when he ought not to have been. We who are left, acting under necessity, grasp our pens and cast about us for subjects upon which to write editorials, etc., for the present issue of THE CADET.

Probably all have heard the old saying, "necessity is the mother of invention." We feel that this is indeed a case of necessity and hope the above saying will still prove true in our case, in that we shall be able to invent or write interesting and instructive articles for the present number.

With the present number THE CADET begins a new volume. During the seven years of its life many oppositions and discouragements have

been encountered, some of which have been overcome, while others still remain as unsolved problems.

At the commencement of this new CADET year and as the term of office of the present editorial board is drawing to a close, the financial question presents itself as of importance. We are sure that all interested are as desirous of a successful year financially as we ourselves, yet that success depends largely upon the readiness with which our subscribers respond to the subscription bills to be sent early in March.

Thus far THE CADET has been mailed to each one of our subscribers irrespective of how the accounts stand on the treasurer's books, but we feel that it is time for a change in this respect. Accordingly, if those who are in arrears do not receive the paper, they may know that their apparent indifference to an honest debt has given us to understand that THE CADET is no longer desired and that their names have been removed from the subscription list.

We do not wish to strike off any names from our mailing list for it is far too small as it is, but the financial standing of THE CADET will not permit us to do otherwise if the bills for subscriptions do not receive reasonably prompt attention. We hope for and have reason to expect the hearty financial support of all of our subscribers.

It has seemed to us that the editorial columns of the first CADET of each term have been used as a place in which to give unasked advice to its readers and especially to the college boys, pointing out to them the advantages that we here enjoy and exhorting them to make the most of the term's work.

The question arises, Shall we write such an editorial for this number? Unasked advice is seldom accepted, hence we refrain, and we do so particularly because we realize our own need of advice and help and also because of our own inability to properly counsel our fellow students.

A spirit of co-operation seems always to exist among those who are, or who have been, connected with the M. S. C. Several of our alumni have united in forming the well known

Cushman Iron Co. of Roanoke, Va., and are doing a prosperous business. They recently established a branch office in Richmond, Va., placing A. J. Coffin, '90, in charge. Last month a new company, whose members except one are all M. S. C. men, commenced business in Bangor, Me. This new company, known as the Penobscot Machine Co., is prepared to do all kinds of machine work and will make a specialty of the manufacture of yacht engines. May it prosper is the wish of THE CADET.

A circular containing the second annual offer of premiums by The Engineering News Publishing Co. has been received, stating that three premiums of seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars will be given for the best three graduating theses and honorable mention accompanied by two years' paid up subscription to Engineering News for such other theses as may deserve recognition.

Last year students in Ohio State University took first, Purdue second and Cornell third prizes, while those from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Western University of Pennsylvania received honorable mention. The competition is open to all 1893 graduates from any engineering course of any American college. Why should not a few of the M. S. C. theses be sent in?

Many of the State Colleges of the various states have established short winter courses in agriculture to meet the wants of practical farmers and young men expecting to become farmers. A goodly number have everywhere taken advantage of these courses.

This spring such a course was established in the agricultural department of the M. S. C. and is certainly meeting the wants of young men of this State. Seven are taking the course, and considering that it has just been established this is a very good number.

The ten weeks will be devoted to lectures on the following subjects: Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Industry, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Engineering, Entomology, Business Law. An effort is made to have these lectures intensely practical and of great benefit to the young men taking them.

The value of the museum has lately been increased by a collection of birds' nests and eggs, sixty-five in number, representing all the more common birds of the State. The collection is very interesting. One tray displays twenty-four eggs taken from the nest of a flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). As fast as laid the eggs were removed but the mother bird continued laying until there were twenty-four altogether.

A knotted stick looks uninteresting but examination shows that the knot is a humming bird's nest. The nest is made of lichens of the same color as those that are found on the tree, and built on a crooked limb exactly resembling a knot. It is a fine illustration of the natural instinct by which birds protect themselves. This collection was presented to the college by R. H. Fernald, '92.

Cooper, '93, has presented the college museum a fine specimen of gos hawk. Rogers, '96, has given a fine specimen of sable, or pine martin, that he got in the woods near Mt. Katahdin during the winter.

The biennial visit to the College of the committee from the Maine Legislature was made Tuesday, January 24, a fortnight before the beginning of the term. The visitors were the members of the committees on Agriculture and the State College, and also Senator Grindle of Washington County, Mr. Pettengill of the Governor's Council, and Representative Philbrook of Bethel.

The forenoon was spent in looking over the various buildings on the campus, giving the legislators a chance to judge for themselves of our condition and needs. A bountiful dinner was provided at the college boarding house, after which the company repaired to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association where the needs and wants of the college were spoken upon by Pres. Lord of the Trustees, Pres. Fernald, Prof. Rogers and Lieut. Hersey of the college. Speeches were made by several of the visitors. Mr. Pettengill's remarks were particularly interesting. He is concerned in the building up of Rumford Falls and has had the chance of comparing M. S. C. men with those of other similar institutions. The comparison is

so favorable for M. S. C. that he is now employing only her men.

Later in the afternoon a reception was tendered the Committee by the members of the Faculty and their wives with other friends, thus ending the day very pleasantly we trust for our visitors.

We suppose all our readers, particularly the alumni of the college, are interested to know how the Legislature treats us this winter. Thus far no appropriations have been made for the college, but the committee have reported favorably upon the appropriation of \$12,000 and it has passed the first and second readings without opposition.

The bill as reported appropriates the \$12,000 to be expended as follows:

Furnishings for Wingate Hall including cases, desks, chairs, drawing tables, etc.....	\$2,500 00
Embankment for target practice, Military Department	600 00
Improvements of campus.....	2,500 00
Potting and storage room for Forcing House.	500 00
For Agricultural Department, painting of buildings, a silo, new floors in stable, etc.....	600 00
Apparatus for Dairy House.....	150 00
Apparatus for Department of Mechanical Engineering, lathes, etc.....	1,750 00
Apparatus for Department of Civil Engineering testing machine and hydraulic apparatus.	1,300 00
Apparatus for Department of Natural History	1,500 00
Apparatus for Department of Chemistry.....	600 00
Total.....	\$12,000 00

As yet no bill has been reported appropriating money for our much needed drill hall and gymnasium, but it is quite confidently expected that such a bill will be favorably reported by the committee.

A little idea of the exhibit the College will make at Chicago was given in the last issue, but a full statement may not be uninteresting:

The Civil and Mechanical Departments will send drawings that will practically represent the work of the whole of each course. For the Civil Department the exhibit will include Elementary Problems, Tinting, Plan of Campus, Railroad Plans and Profiles, Isometric and Cabinet Projection and Perspective, Stereotomy and Bridge Designs.

The drawings of the Mechanical Department

will be Problems in Kinematics, in Link and Valve motion, Detailed Drawings of Machinery, (part on tracing cloth and part as blue prints), Designs of Engines and Boilers, Design of a Steam Plant to heat all the College Buildings, and the Design of a new Shop Building when the present one is out-grown. The practical work of this department will be shown by samples of students' work from the carpenter and machine shops, at the forge and in wood turning. This will be accompanied by drawings not as an exhibit of drawings but to show the plans from which the work was made.

The Agricultural Department will exhibit samples of cheese and condensed milk, also it will endeavor to show some articles in its line that are peculiar to the State.

The Department of Chemistry will send a bound volume of cyclostyle laboratory notes, appended to which sample analyses will be written out to show the work done. The Department will also send a set of thirty-two photographs of interior and exterior views of the various buildings, also the work of the class in photography will be shown.

The following will be the exhibit of the Natural History Department: Drawings in Cryptogamic Botany, and in Zoology, Dissections by students in Zoology, students' collections of Cryptogams and Phenogams and of Insects, Plant Records, Colored Plates of Plants and Working Microscopical Slides by students in Biology.

EDITOR CADET:

In your editorial on the formation of the Maine State College Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, you state that it is the second organization of the kind, giving the New York Association the credit of being the first, it having been formed in April.

Allow me to correct your record. The pioneer organization belongs to the Pine Tree State, and Boston has the third. The Western Maine Alumni Association of the Maine State College was formed at Portland, Me., March 10, 1892, with Solomon W. Bates, '76, president, and Edward H. Elwell, Jr., '90, secretary. It has already had two dinners and is soon to have another.

Of course we have not as large a membership as the New York and Boston associations—our men are more scattered—but we do not propose to give up the honor of being the first local organization of the alumni. At our first dinner we had an even dozen and at the second eighteen were present, so it would seem that the association is entitled to be deemed alive.

CHAS. S. BICKFORD, '82.

BRUNSWICK, 14 January, '93.

Since receiving the above communication we have learned that the Western Maine Alumni Association held the dinner mentioned, February 17, at Portland.—[As. Ed.]

FIRE AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

EDITOR CADET:

An account of the recent fire, which so suddenly excluded myself and family from our home, will be read by so many readers of THE CADET with an interest almost personal that I am prompted to give the particulars of it somewhat more fully than they have elsewhere appeared.

M. C. FERNALD.

The fire occurred on January 21st, 1893, at about 3 o'clock P. M. It had probably been smoldering about the north chimney of the building for many hours. In fact, we now think it started the evening before. About 7 o'clock in the evening while several members of the family were seated in my study, we heard a sudden rumbling in the chimney like that produced by soot catching fire. The drafts of the stove were instantly closed and no further sound was heard at that time. The next morning, two of the inmates of the house reported hearing, several times in the night, a tremulous, rumbling noise for which they could not account. From these circumstances and the charring of the woodwork, which was built in close contact with the bricks, we are now led to believe that the chimney was slowly burning out during the night and that the fire which started in the wood-work by the heated bricks was held in check for want of air until the middle of the next afternoon, when it suddenly burst forth.

Five minutes before the house was discovered to be on fire, I was in my study and perceived no indications of it.

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minutes later, I was prevented from entering by the density of the smoke, the fire burning and crackling at that time with great intensity.

An alarm was immediately given, and ten minutes later hose was attached to one of the hydrants near the building and water was playing upon the flames at accessible points.

It was a hard fire to suppress as it spread rapidly in the ceilings. Very promptly indeed, the fire companies from the village of Orono appeared and rendered most valuable service.

From the density of the smoke and the intensity of the heat, it was impossible to enter the rooms of the main house at once, but at the earliest possible moment at which they could be entered, they were promptly cleared of their contents. So intelligently and carefully was this work performed that but few valuables were broken or lost.

But for the efficient water system on the College grounds, the house undoubtedly would have burned down. It was completely drenched with water from attic to cellar. When the fire was extinguished, there were in the cellar seven inches of water that had not drained off.

The exterior of the house was but little damaged. The interior will require thorough repairs. The insurance was \$3000. At the time of this writing, the insurance has not been adjusted. The damage to the building is thought to be approximately \$2000.

The destruction or injury to clothing, furniture, books, and other household effects was by both fire and water. A large part of my own clothing and that of my wife was burned. The most of the carpets were nearly ruined. Books suffered by water and by smoke, the latter leaving its impress on almost everything that was in the building. The insurance on my personal property in the house was \$1500. The insurance adjuster, after examination, regarded the loss as above \$2000 and recommended the Company to allow the full claim.

It should be mentioned that while the fire was in progress, volumes of dense, black smoke was pouring out of the north chimney, evidencing its burning out which was then rapidly going on.

That the building was partially saved was due not only to the good water service to which I have referred, but also to the prompt and energetic assistance of many kind friends in the neighborhood and from the village, for which most grateful acknowledgment is made. That my personal papers were rescued, that many articles belonging to different members of the family, valued on account of their associations were saved, and that injury to goods removed was slight, were due not only to the general carefulness exercised by all who aided, but especially to the thoughtfulness and supervision

exercised by members of the faculty present and by officers of the Experiment Station.

It chanced at the time of the fire, Mrs. Fernald was in Bangor, our youngest son at the village of Orono and that but one member of the family besides myself was present.

While we can only recall the sudden shock, the intensity of effort, and the consequences of the fire of that afternoon, with a shudder of pain that such things could be, we are moved to profound thankfulness that the fire did not occur in the night as we remember the rapidity with which the house was filled with suffocating smoke, and reflect upon the possible and I may say probable consequences to those who were inmates of it had it occurred in the night instead of in the day.

It may be of interest to our friends who are readers of the CADET to know how the family is now situated. The home, for the time being, is necessarily broken up. Until the ell of the house, which was the part least damaged, can be repaired, our daughter and the two youngest boys board at the village of Orono, while Mrs. Fernald and myself room and board at the College Boarding House. We have a room in Coburn Hall, known as the agricultural recitation room in which our books are stored and which, fitted up with the best of our furniture rescued from the fire, we regard as a sitting room and an office. To this room, we gladly welcome students, faculty, alumni, and all our personal and college friends.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The following statement has been prepared by the press committee appointed by the recent National Convention in New Orleans which unanimously demanded the prompt construction and Government control of the Nicaragua canal:

It is conceded on all sides that the Nicaragua canal is a commercial necessity to the people of the United States, and that its construction and operation will do more to enhance the commercial importance and increase the collective wealth of the States of the Union than any measure now thought of. The newspapers of the United States, to whose effort more than to that of any other agency is due the wide-spread discussion of, and interest in, the project, are agreed, on these propositions. If the canal is not constructed by public or private energy in the United States, it will be done with the help of private or public capital in other financial markets of the world. It does not need an appeal to American patriotism to make manifest

the desirability of its construction by the people of the United States.

Upon the question whether the United States Government should have any direct relation to its construction, there is not entire unanimity. When, however, all the facts are known, objection to such participation is, we think, unfounded. These facts show that before the New Orleans convention the sentiment favorable to some sort of Government intervention had taken but imperfect form, and that this convention, composed of representative men from the various States, formulated the suggestion which has since been expressed in the amended bill recently reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The terms of this new measure envelope the Government's relation with such protection and safeguards that whatever objection existed to its participation in the project have now been fully met.

The new bill strips the present owners of the canal of all but less than one-eighth of the ownership and gives over the control to the Federal Government. The men to whose efforts was due the inception of the undertaking are thus rendered powerless and well-nigh voiceless. In return for a guarantee only of \$100,000,000 or less of bonds, the United States takes \$80,500,000 or 80 1-2 per cent. of the Canal Company stock, fully paid, and the Government appoints ten of the fifteen directors. These ten directors are to be non-partial. As a consequence this arrangement gives to the Government four-fifths of the Canal Company's entire assets. Unlike the guarantee of the Pacific Railroad bonds, in which the Government neglected to provide for its own appointment of a majority of the directors, it at all times controls the canal while it is not, for State reasons, the legal owner. It is in effect, if not technically, therefore, the owner of the canal, since the latter's destinies are within its entire keeping. If the interest which it guarantees is not paid, it will be the fault of its directors, and hence its own neglect, since, being the majority of two-thirds of the Canal Company, their duty is to vote the company's money to meet the interest and for such other purposes as may be necessary. The delicate matter of a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the Nicaragua Treaty and the terms of the Nicaragua and Costa Rica Concessions, are by this virtual control, without ownership in legal form, avoided. The Government cannot own the canal in a legal sense. The treaties between this country and Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the concessions made by those republics, require among other things that the concessions be the property of a corporation. In this corporation Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be represented on the directory by one director each. Any foreign Government may

hold a majority of the stock of the corporation or be otherwise represented, but the concession cannot pass from the corporation to a foreign Government. This seems to us to dispose of several points which we see raised in our exchanges.

It is not properly understood that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of the South and the West whose proximity makes them specially interested, and not the Canal Company, are pressing the matter of Government control. The latter occupies, so far as we are able to judge, an independent position. It has at no time directly or indirectly asked Government aid. It is doubtful indeed whether the terms of the amended bill are of any advantage to it, since if it were inclined to do so it could doubtless find in the money markets of Europe capital ready and willing to invest in an undertaking which is surer of substantial returns than was the Suez canal at its inception. The people of the United States, however, would regard as little less than a crime any movement looking to a denial to this country of the opportunity to construct and take the tremendous advantages of an enterprise whose geographical position seems to entitle the United States to its acquirement as of natural right. We think the first promptings of patriotism should restrain recourse to foreign money centers, until it is at least found impossible to awake the people of this country to a realization of the full importance of securing to itself a highway of such commercial and strategic value.

The condition of Government aid being the virtual ownership of the canal, it is therefore not a subsidy. It is not probable that one dollar will ever be spent on the project by the United States. The chance of loss by the Government is reduced to a most unlikely possibility. To cause Government any financial loss the enterprise must fail. No one appreciating the full significance of the unanimous and imperative demand throughout the world for the canal can seriously believe it will fail to pay when completed. Any accomplishment of engineering science within a not excessive cost, which will bring New York and New Orleans 10,000 miles closer to San Francisco and the South American Pacific Ports, would seem to justify almost any reasonable Government aid. The passage of the bill now before Congress to secure Federal control of the canal would give the United States the advantage over its European competitors both in time and distance where it is now at a disadvantage. (The United States, suffering as it does by palpable disadvantages of time and distance over its European competitors, no measure can be devised which will bring to it the benefits of this canal.) The coast wise trade of the United State passing through the canal is estimated at not less than 9,000,000 tons

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annually. At \$1 per ton, which is about half the toll of the Suez canal, the revenue of the Nicaragua canal would be \$9,000,000 from this source alone. The interest on the bonds is \$3,000,000, and the cost of maintenance and operation is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually. This leaves \$5,000,000 annually for a sinking fund with which to pay off the bonds before they become due. It is not likely that there will be necessity for the issue of all of the \$100,000,000 of bonds. The progress in applied mechanics has so cheapened the cost of borings, dredging, and excavations of late years, that while engineers unsuspected of bias have definitely fixed the cost of the canal at not to exceed \$87,000,000, there is very good ground for believing that under economical management, coupled with the low rates of interest secured by Federal endorsement, the cost would be nearer \$50,000,000.

If the committee were asked from what source the greatest opposition to the construction of the Nicaragua canal proceeds, it would be obliged in truth to say the railroad interests, which seem to see in it a competition which will decrease the cost of trans-continental shipments and impair the size of their dividends. No stronger illustration of the urgent necessity for the canal can be found than in the fact that the charges of the trans-continental railroads are so excessive that a Council Bluffs, Iowa, shipper found it cheaper to ship goods destined for San Francisco, to New York and thence by clipper around Cape Horn, 17,000 miles to the Golden Gate, rather than directly from Council Bluffs to San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad.

The fact that the railroads are said to have a well organized lobby at Washington, to fight the Canal bill, gains added significance from this state of things, which ought to arouse the dormant energies of the commercial spirit of the United States.

The failure of the Panama canal and its effects on the Nicaragua project are viewed variously, but in our belief the most reasonable view is that which sees in the collapse an opportunity it were wisdom to embrace. To draw comparison between the French scandal and the Nicaragua undertaking is to lose sight of the difference between the French and American National character, if it does not insult the integrity of the press of the country, as members of which we would be among the first to resent. The French Government gave no aid to the Panama canal except that it authorized lotteries, and it is alleged to have suppressed an unfavorable report upon the work made by one of its engineers. Had it taken the precautions which the United States Congress outline in the case of the Nicaragua canal, France would have been saved its present disgrace. From the first the Panama scheme was corrupt and its principal

victims being peasants of very moderate means, have raised the not unreasonable presumption that some, if not all, of its promoters knew of its fraudulent character. Certainly they were aware that skilled engineers of America, England and Germany pronounced the project utterly impracticable for a less expenditure than a thousand million dollars. That French engineers were alone in their assertions to the contrary is not surprising, in the light of the use of enormous sums for bribery and corruption. If it had no other result than to incite the United States Government to extreme caution in dealing with the Nicaragua canal, the Panama lesson would not be lost on us.

The Panama route being now out of the question, the Nicaragua canal, several hundred miles north of it, and hence more desirable from this Nation's view, is demanded with an earnestness that cannot be ignored. It is the only feasible way of obviating the long and expensive journey around Cape Horn. It will remove the great obstacle now in the way of domination by the United States of the trade of this hemisphere. It will open the ports of India, China and Japan to commercial interchange with this country, which must result in immense pecuniary advantage to the citizens of the United States. It will stimulate inter-State exchange of products between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast States, and will in every way tend to put this country on an equal footing with England, which nobody doubts would like nothing better than to herself own and control the Nicaragua canal, if that were possible.

[Signed]

PRESS COMMITTEE,
New Orleans Nicaragua Canal Convention.

J. M. EDDY, Chairman,
Eureka, California.

I. W. FAULKES, Secretary,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

MAINE COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Very possibly the undergraduates at Brunswick, Lewiston, Waterville and Orono, fail to realize the interest which all College-bred men in Maine feel in their field sports. If they did it seems that a more courteous and gentlemanly spirit would govern in these contests, or if that be impossible, that we should at least find among them the wanted "squareness" of the so-called sporting man.

It is but a short time since all M. S. C. men were highly elated by the victories of their ball team, and a still shorter time since their elation was turned to disgust at the exclusion of that team from inter-collegiate contests, at the command of Bowdoin. The grateful feeling inspired by Bates' friendly championship of our

cause, in that struggle, has not yet died out, nor has the very opposite feeling aroused by Colby's ungenerous defections.

From Bowdoin we had no reason to expect any better treatment. Always arrogant toward others, whether in educational or athletic matters, she has been extremely so toward the Maine State College. It has been a sad trial to her patrician sons to be compelled to meet the "farmers" of Orono on the ball field, and when it came to being defeated by them, that was indeed, too much.

Now, having by the aid of Colby and the final, though honorably reluctant accession of Bates, established a three-club league in Maine, Bowdoin, yet ambitious, is sighing for new worlds to conquer, and in a serious editorial in the *Orient*, of February first wonders if it is worth while to fool around with the small local colleges another year. Ye Gods! How much "fooling around", oh! Sons of Bowdoin, had you time for in last year's ball games or tennis tournament? During the years that have elapsed since first a College Base Ball League was formed in Maine, how many times have you "fooled around" a pennant? Has your advance in base ball, tennis and kindred sports been so rapid since last summer that you have not only outstripped your former rivals, but so completely outclassed them that they are beneath your attention? Or, have your late successes in foot ball so turned your heads that you have not only forgotten your defeats on diamond, court and track, but also your maiden efforts with the pigskin, when on Jarvis' field Harvard made playthings of your hardy eleven. Verily, you make us weary oh! Bowdoin. You would be funny if you were not in danger of becoming nauseating.

Why not try one more season with us? Admit the Maine State ball team to the league; arrange some intercollegiate foot ball games; try one more tennis tournament; amuse yourselves with us for one brief summer more, and then, if all the prizes fall to you, go into a higher class, but first reach the head of this one. —'84.

CONTENTMENT.

A happy and cheerful disposition is one of the greatest of blessings.

To be able to gather and drink in all the pleasures that lie around us, to feel contented with our lot, and to look upon the bright side of everything is an accomplishment worth striving for. It is true that such a disposition seems to be born in some individuals but it is none the less true that it may be cultivated to

a great extent. Thoughtlessness is one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction and unhappiness.

For example, let a person be engaged in any scientific investigation; let him neglect some of the minor details and as a result his experiment fails, he can reach no reliable conclusion and finally curses the method the material or the theory which he uses, knowing all the time that the fault lies in his own negligence or indifference. This could and should be guarded against. No young man can afford to enter upon life with an idea that he is to attend to the important things alone and neglect the minor details.

There is no great or important thing that is not made up of smaller parts, and upon the perfection of these parts depends the perfection of the whole.

The attending to these minor details is a source of pleasure. They keep the mind active and the interest lively. It is the meeting with many difficulties and devising means for overcoming them that keeps one interested in his work, and there is a pleasant satisfaction in the overcoming of obstacles. It is well to strive for higher and better attainments but in so doing it is better to work steadily on, letting one's own merits bring about the result, than to gain even the topmost round by pulling others down.

There is more real pleasure and satisfaction in one achievement honestly attained than in a hundred dishonestly plucked from the hands of others. Contentment cannot be estimated in dollars and cents for those who strive the hardest for riches are the least contented.

Let young men become thoughtful, earnest, mindful of the privileges of others and they will be happy. They can do all this and yet not lose that boyishness that belongs to the nature of young men with bright hopes and prospects, and that adds a sort of spice to their school or college life. Such young men will be loved, admired and respected by all and when they become old men will not appear to be simply an encumbrance upon those around them but will gladden the hearts of all with whom they come in contact, and the very contentment that they enjoy will seem by their smiles to be diffused among those with whom they associate.

—93.

EFFECTS OF THE COLLEGE FOOD.

And the sunshine on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am to thin and sallow
To throw shadows on the floor.
Never shadow any more.

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runnin
work,
another
Pro
chemi
music.

CAMPUS.

O! O! O! O! O!

Ice!

Creepers!

Wind!

"Bolivar" has decided on his tables.

"Lazarus" has washed his floor.

The Senior Agriculturalists will probably begin Veterinary Science under Dr. Russell, and butter making under Mr. Gowell, the last of February.

Under the direction of Prof. Munson gravel has been placed upon different parts of the roads about the campus.

Prof. Munson has been visiting pomological meetings in New York state during the vacation.

Prof. Hamlin has been agitating the road question throughout the State. He has delivered several lectures on this subject before the farmers institutes of the State.

Five zeros is the penalty for singing in the dining room.

First student—Oh! you have not hatched yet.

Second student—No.

Anyone hearing the above remarks might think that these students referred to incubation, but such is not the case. They are students in mechanical drawing.

Mr. Shaw, Experiment Station farm superintendent, has moved into his new house on the college road.

D. W. Colby, assistant in Chemistry, is occupying the house formerly occupied by Mr. Shaw.

Wonderful!—"Bug" arrived the first day.

MORE WONDERFUL!!—"Simon" will be here in three weeks.

MOST WONDERFUL!!!—What will he find to keep him busy for so long a time?

Webb has assigned a certain number of hours for shop work this term. As the shop is now lighted by electricity the machinery will be running from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. Each student passes in the number of hours worked by him at the close of each day. As the machinery is running longer than what they are required to work, they can gain time to be credited on another day's work.

Prof. A— informs the Sophomores that the chemical laboratory is not a conservatory of music.

A few of the students spent the greater part of their vacations working about the campus. Some of the drawings and work done by them is to be sent to the World' Fair. A large number of drawing tables have also been made and placed in position by them.

The Juniors recite twice a week in Drill Regulations until the 29th of March. At every recitation a theme on some military subject is read by a member of the class.

We would advise persons who contemplate raising a moustache or full beard to consult with the designer of the new one and two cent stamps. On the one cent stamp he portrays Columbus as a smooth faced gentleman. On the two cent stamp, where the picture represents a scene only a few hours later than the one represented on the one cent, he portrays Columbus with a full beard. If such a growth could be secured in so short a time, it would save considerable time and trouble for some of our aspirants.

The faculty have decided, in view of the fact that the Junior mechanicals are not doing as much drawing as the previous classes, to remove German from the remainder of their course and substitute mechanical drawing in its place. A more happier class can not be found in the universe.

The drill for new men commenced Feb. 12. Randlette and Palmer are acting as drill masters. Owing to drafts in the corridors the regular corridor drill will probably not be as long as usual. The sergeants and corporals are not at all sorry. If we get our new gymnasium we shall probably have to drill all the year around.

Have you signed the latest petition which is headed by President Fernald.

C. P. Kittredge, '93, and J. S. Ferguson, '89, visited Burlington a short time since where they formed the Alpha Lambda chapter of Kappa Sigma. Alpha Tau Omega reports a new chapter at Tufts.

One of the Juniors desires to know what holds up the lathes and plastering in Oak Hall. He informs us that he has tried all parts of the walls of his room and has succeeded in finding one good stud.

The M. S. C., Y. M. C. A. have issued cards on which are printed the topics and leaders for the Spring term 1893. The Association has purchased new and comfortable chairs which have been placed in their rooms. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening and all are cordially invited to attend.

Some student or students, after all that has been said, still continues to appropriate certain of the reading room papers before others have had time to read them. Also, there are some students who either from want of exercise or some thing, scuffle frequently in the reading room with the result that many of the papers are torn. Gentlemen, if you desire exercise you should consult Lieut. Hersey on the subject and we will warrant that he will find you plenty to do. It behooves the Reading Room Association to use all means for stopping such practices.

Prof.—Mr. J—, you may give the indicative.
Mr. J—The indicative of the subjunctive?

The *Bowdoin Orient* says: "The latest addition to the college associations and clubs comes in the shape of a German club, meeting weekly. Only German is spoken and the few meetings which have been held have been full of interest. If such a club was formed at M. S. C. all the Junior mechanicals would probably join(?) it.

The faculty have decided to enforce the regulation on registration right up to the letter. Hereafter a student will have to be registered before he can attend recitations.

A dissecting microscope with camera lucida has been purchased for the Natural History laboratory.

Specimens of gar-pike, mud-puppy and big water lizard have been purchased to illustrate the work in Vertebrate Zoology.

An exciting foot race took place in the neighborhood of Mr. Shaw's house on the college road February 10. The contestants were an umbrella, assisted by the wind, and a Freshman. It seems that the Freshman slipped and fell at the above named point, parting company with his umbrella. Then followed a most exciting race. The umbrella with the wind for a motive force, was sailing along in the direction of the President's house. The Freshman, owing to the uncertain footing, was first on his head, then on his heels, but still he labored on, and had not his strength and courage failed would undoubtedly have overtaken the runaway. The umbrella was captured near the President's house and returned to its rightful owner.

The new catalogues have been received from the printers. There have been several changes in the general make-up of the catalogues. Old cuts have been replaced by new ones and some others added, the list of non-graduates has been replaced, and the entrance examinations of last year have been placed in the back part. These changes with others, make a more desirable catalogue than the former.

John W. Hatch, '88, paid us a short visit visit February 17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Persons desiring upholstering done at short notice should call at No. 5, Oak Hall.

The most difficult paper hanging done with skill and neatness by the occupants of 33.

Any desiring the services of a highly talented auctioneer should secure "Peep."

Chairs well bottomed by "Steady."

When we see the college man plugging for his exam's
We know he is working like a beaver by the number of his dams.

NEW MEN.

F. F. Black.....	Searsport Chemical.
L. H. Dunn.....	Thomaston Special Mechanical Engineering.
C. F. Dole.....	Orrington Chemical.
O. E. Eaton....	Searsport Special Mechanical Engineering.
F. B. Gooch.....	Yarmouth Chemical.
V. K. Gould.....	Milo Mechanical Engineering.
S. C. Hall.....	Shapleigh Special Agricultural.
C. K. Leadbetter.....	Wayne Special Agricultural.
O. J. Ledyard.....	Bath Special Mechanical Engineering.
L. B. Miller.....	Hermon Pond Special Mechanical Engineering.
F. B. Pike.....	Cornish Special Agricultural.
A. N. Smith.....	Winterport Special Mechanical Engineering.
G. Tolman.....	Milo Undecided.
A. B. Towle.....	Sherman Mills Special Agricultural.
J. C. Towle.....	Sherman Mills Special Agricultural.
S. J. Treat.....	Searsport Special Mechanical Engineering.
W. I. Bradbury.....	Casco Special Agricultural.

AN UNKIND CUT.

Ye Senior hath a chapel cut,
He hideth in his lair;
Ye Junior hath a razor cut
And much dishevelled hair;
Ye Sophie in his cutaway
Doth on the campus prance;
But ye Freshie hath the shortest cut
On the bottom of his pants.

QUESTION—"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

This is truly the age of the nicknames
And Orono takes the bun
By supplying the nickname market
With more than a thousand and one.

To cite the whole list of appellations
Would require a year and a day
So as a few samples only
I will note those which come in my way.

'Twould puzzle an ancient professor
Well versed in Latin and Greek
To give the correct derivation
Of these names so modest and meek.

We can boast of Jay Gould, Peter Cooper and Shake-
spere
We surely ought not to complain
Then too right here in our midst
Is "Mick the sweet singer of Maine."

There's Blossom Babe and Good Morning
Flap Jack who is second to none ;
The man with the mouth called Pneumatic
And the Kid, "Ye Sohn of a Ghun."

Then there's "Turkey," "By Hokey" and Woodchuck,
And Lazarus, Sage of Fourth Floor
Who is up in the tricks of the season
And teeming with stories by score.

Then "Wake Nicodemus" old fellow
And search for that long lost pie
Your labors may yet be rewarded
Some time in the "Sweet bye and bye."

Perhaps when we've all kicked the bucket
And Aaron and pies are no more
That pie may be seen in the distance
"When we meet on the Beautiful Shore."

Charlie Hoehandle, Rim, Shorty and Stubby
Are names short and sweet. Then there's Jug
And one chap who enjoys the distinction
Of being addressed as Bed bug.

The Profs. are in it a trifle
At least so it looks from the road
Some terms are so sweet and endearing
While all are in fact *a la mode*.

There's Prexy, Honey and Janie,
And Jimmie—all by name
And jolly Professor Johnnie
Of soft boiled microbe fame.

Allie, Boliver and Babbio
And one fashioned from Appolo's fair shape
Though always addressed as Lieutenant
Yet known to us students as Tape.

Question—"What's in a name." Solve if you can
And being successful and eager for fame
Send to the "CADET" your solution
For the Question—"What's in a name."

B. I. V.

"The professors are wrong," said the student at college,
"In giving me marks that are low,
For with Huxley, I think the height of all knowledge
Is in the three words, "I don't know."

PERSONALS.

'83—T. M. Patten, of Souix Falls, S. D., is
visiting his parents in Hermon.

'87—During the extreme cold weather which
has just ended at Roanoke, Va., Maine enter-
prise manifested itself through three M. S. C.
boys—James D. Lazell, '87, C. G. Cushman,
'89, and John Bird, '90, who took advan-
tage of the absence of heat and harvested five
hundred tons of as fine ice as was ever cut in
the state of Maine. Roanoke papers predict a
reduction in the price of ice during the coming
season as a result of the experiment.—Fenton
Merrill is expected home to Orono soon.—A.
R. Saunders has received the professorship of
Mechanical Engineering and Architecture at
the Washington State College.

'88—The Penobscot Machine Company has
been organized at Bangor, with Geo. A. Sea-
bury, formerly draughtsman at the Hinckley &
Egery Iron Works, and Chas. A. Worth as
managers of the business. Professors Rogers
and Flint, and H. S. Webb, of the College, are
associated in the company. General machine
work will be done, but a specialty will be made
of boat engines.—Thomas G. Lord has been
united in matrimony to Miss Harris, of Skow-
hegan. The ceremony was performed by his
old classmate, John W. Hatch.—John R.
Boardman has severed his connection with the
Kennebec Journal.—F. S. Brick is principal of
the Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass.

'89—E. E. Greenwood is at Monarch, W.
Va., in the employ of the Kenewaba & Western
Railroad, assisting in locating some new lines
that will soon be built.

'90—Elmer L. Morey, who for the past year
has been located at Norfolk in the employ of
the Norfolk and Western Railroad, has just
recovered from quite a severe attack of illness
and is now with his brother, W. E. Morey, in
Washington, D. C.

It speaks well for the course of instruction
in military science at the Maine State College
to see the following comment by a Roanoke,
Va., paper on a military ball and drill given by
the Roanoke Light Infantry of which John
Bird has been captain for the last year: "During
an intermission in the dance there was a
company drill which was characterized by an
accuracy, proficiency, and precision that evi-
denced painstaking training by the officers
and zeal on the part of the members. The
boys are working hard in preparation for their

trip to Washington on the fourth of March, to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, and are drilling twice a week."

'91—Prescott Keyes was obliged to close his school at Bar Harbor for a few weeks this winter on account of scarlet fever. He improved the opportunity to make a fishing trip.

'92—M. E. Farrington has accepted an excellent position at the Great Works pulp mill.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

We hold that the time has arrived in the progress of this nation when the policy which prevailed for more than one hundred years, that this country should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, should be decidedly changed. While we had more land than people, the old song, "Come one, come all, come from every nation, come from every way, for 'Uncle Sam' is rich enough to give us all a farm," was expressive of public feeling, all were welcome, for with material furnished us by other nations we were enabled to become the most powerful nation on the globe.

Our government owned unnumbered acres of rich mineral and farming lands, waiting for the pioneer to occupy and build up great States. But near the close of the first one hundred years of our national existence a new era began to dawn. The "Heathen Chinese" had found us, and was swarming to our shores in such numbers as to endanger the peace and prosperity of whole States. Here was an element coming in by the tens of thousands that was un-American, did not assimilate with our people, strong and positive in their habits, they would remain foreigners however long they were here. Americans found them undesirable, and after strong opposition and much delay Congress was forced to put such restrictions upon their coming as would virtually prohibit immigration from China. By this act the whole policy of our government was changed. Instead of opening all the gates, and placing the word "welcome" upon all our banners where foreigners land, "Uncle Sam" now holds the key and says, "By my permission, sir, you may come." The right to regulate immigration is claimed by all governments, and has now been asserted by ours. But as time goes on we find other immigrants besides Chinese flocking to our shores that are equally objectionable.

The establishing and maintenance of any clan or community in our republic that rigidly

adheres to their foreign habits and language, is proving very dangerous to our interests. So long as we had free lands those tillers of the soil from Europe could find homes and employment in new settlements, and interspersed with our own people soon made good citizens, but when free lands became scarce the foreign laborer was obliged to find employment in our mining and manufacturing centers, thus forming large communities of foreigners, and when foreign labor usurps whole industries, as our coal and iron mining, and in many lines of manufacturing, there is not the chance to make them Americans. They are foreigners in our midst, and foreigners they will remain. Bringing with them as they do a spirit of contempt for all governments, they feel that in this, a free government, there is no restraint, and hence have proved dangerous classes. In most cases this foreign element is led and controlled by parties who were obliged to leave their own country in consequence of crimes or intrigues against their government. To these foreign nihilists we attribute all of those great strikes which have proved so disastrous not only to railroad and manufacturing interests, disastrous not only to the capitalist employing the laborer, but to the laborer himself.

The bare fact that such foreign clans can be formed and maintained in our country proves conclusively that our immigration laws are too lax. In addition to our present restrictions, some system of inspection of parties wishing to obtain the benefits of a home among us, by our foreign ministers or consuls, might be beneficial. We would require the candidate to have the benefit of some education in his own land; they should be able to read and understand the laws in their own country before imposing their presence upon us. And, above all, no criminal should be allowed to land on our shores. A per capita tax of \$100 might have a good effect. But it is evident that the present laws are not severe enough, and that Congress should at its next session thoroughly investigate this matter, and as far as possible remedy this great evil.

—*The Maine Farmer.*

WOMAN'S VIEW.

It takes a maid to help a man
To execute his glorious plan;
Columbus's dream had been in vain
But for one woman's aid from Spain.—*Ex.*

You may curse most anybody
For grasping after worth,
But you cannot blame the sea-sick man
E'en though he wants the earth.

EXCHANGES.

For some unknown reason the Exchange Department, has not received many exchanges so far this term. We hope to see some in a short time as it has always been a pleasure to look over the entertaining papers from other schools and colleges.

There are said to be more students in attendance at our agricultural colleges than ever before since their establishment. This speaks well not only for these institutions but also for the interest manifested in them by the farmers of the country.

Ex.

The University of Chicago founded by John D. Rockefeller has cost so far about ten million dollars, and President William R. Harper declares this to be only the beginning of what the University will need, and what it will expect. It has more than one hundred professors and instructors, and over six hundred students, and is in full operation, doing work of the highest character.

Ex.

REMINISCENCES OF BLAINE'S BOYHOOD.

The one act in his very early life that all of his biographers note is this: "When he was three years old laborers, were digging a well on his father's place. He was caught one morning dangerously near the edge and peering down into the excavation. One of the laborers, thinking to frighten him and to keep him out of danger in the future, thrust his shovel toward him and made faces at him. The youngster ran off. The next day he peered into the well again. Seeing that the man who had made faces at him was down in the hole he seized a clod of earth and hurled it down on the workman's head. He followed it with more clods and with stones. The man cried out in terror. Mrs. Blaine heard him and came running out. Young Blaine was stooping with his back to the hole and was scraping up the earth and stones with his hands and throwing it between his legs. Mrs. Blaine carried him into the house. For that escapade young Blaine was soundly thashed.

From the time young Blaine was old enough to think he had to study. He had tutors at his own house until he was eleven years old. Then he was sent to the home of his uncle, Thomas Ewing, at Lancaster, O. Mr. Ewing was at that time secretary of the treasury. For one term after his arrival at Lancaster he attended the public school there in company with his cousin, Thomas Ewing, Jr., afterward representative in Congress. The two boys were

prepared for college under the care of William Lyons, a brother of the then Lord Lyons, who was afterward British minister at Washington.

Young Blaine was thirteen years old when he passed the necessary examinations and entered Washington College in his native county. It was an institution of considerable prominence at that time. He excelled in literature and especially in mathematics. There were two literary societies in the college—the Washington and the Union. Young Blaine allied himself to the Washington and got his first experience in politics there. H. H. M. Pussey, one of Blaine's classmates, says:

James Blaine as I remember him at that time, was a pretty well built boy and a hard student. He had an impediment in his speech, however, which prevented him from joining in our debates and declamations, but he could distance all his classmates in the matter of studies, and his memory was remarkable. I was president of the Washington Literary Society about the time Blaine was sixteen years old. One day he came to me and said, "B-b-bill, I should like to be president of the literary. Can you f-f-fix it for me?" I answered, "Why what do you know about the literary society? You have never taken any part in the debates and have always preferred to pay your fine to taking active part. Do you know anything about parliamentary practice?" "No," he replied, "but I can c-c-commit Cushing's Manual to memory in one night."

"Well, he did it, and the result was that at the next meeting I fixed it for him and he was elected president *vice* Pussey, term expired. He proved the best president this literary society of the college ever had. Moreover, he became a debator, and he overcame by force of will the impediment in his speech."

TO ACCUMULATE A LIBRARY.

1. Set apart a regular weekly or monthly sum for books, and spend that for that only.
2. Devote a portion of your money to books of reference.
3. Never purchase a worthless book, nor an infidel book, nor a poor edition.
4. Buy the best. Plutarch said, "We ought to regard books as we do sweetmeats, not wholly to aim at the pleasantest, but chiefly to respect the wholesomest."
5. Where there is a choice buy small books rather than large ones. "Books that you can carry to the fire and hold readily in the hand are the most useful, after all," was the conclusion of Samuel Johnson.
6. Do not buy too many books of one class.

7. Do not buy sets of an author until you have a fair library and plenty of money.

8. Take one monthly magazine and one or two weekly religious papers.

9. Make a catalogue of your books.

10. In each book write your name, the date of the purchase, and the price paid.

11. Have a blank book in which to put all particulars in reference to loans.

12. "Read what you buy, and buy only what you read."—*Selected.*

When Senator Lamar, who had just married a young wife, was appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Cleveland, his bride spent a week house-hunting, and finally found what seemed to be a suitable residence for a cabinet officer. She drove to the senate, of which Mr. Lamar was still a member, to tell her husband the news of her discovery. His first question was:

"What is the rent, dear?"

"Seventy-five hundred a year."

The senator lapsed into deep thought and the young wife said rather nervously:

"Do you think it extravagant?"

"It is not that," returned Lamar, slowly.

"I was wondering what I should do with the other \$500 of my salary."

INFIRMITY.

Old Silas, barefoot, walked the floor;
Stepped on a tack. It grieved him sore.
"Why vex me so?" he loudly swore,
"I am infirm and old."
Then to old Silas's surprise
The tack speaks out; and in this wise,
As would an echo, soft replies,
"I am in firm and hold."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

She looked so young, so pretty, so coy,
Sweet lips, just the place to steal kisses.
Vain delusion, false hope, transient joy,
Her traveling bag bore the word "Mrs."

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire why it wasn't done the other way.—*Holmes.*

The first step toward greatness is to be honest, says the proverb; but the proverb fails to state the case strongly enough. Honesty is not only the first step toward greatness; it is greatness itself.—*Leslie's Monthly.*

There is some hope that the fashion mangles will stave off the hoop-skirts.—*Lowell Courier.*

Mark Twain says the way to confound and astonish one of those many all-knowing guides which one finds in nearly all European countries is to calmly adjust one's eye glass, and, after staring for fully five minutes at a mummy, to stammer: "Is—is he dead?"

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Applications have been received at the college for the young men trained in this school, to work in creameries.

For particulars in regard to the course, apply to Prof. Walter Balentine, or M. C. Fernald, President Orono Me.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

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

Me Beta Upsilon of Alpha Tau Omega.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

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

Reading Room Association.

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

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

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

Coburn Cadets.

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

Cadet W. W. Crosby, Captain.

Cadet H. M. Smith, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Cadet G. A. Whitney, First Lieut. and Quartermaster.

First Lieut. C. H. Gannett.

Second Lieut. C. P. Kittredge.

Third Lieut. J. F. Jerrard.

Geo. H. Hamlin Hose Company.

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

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

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

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

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

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

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

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

Athletic Association.

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

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

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

Our Object

In advertising in The Cadet is to obtain a share of the College boys' trade. We feel that we are better suited to give you just what you need than any concern in Maine, being a branch of the largest manufacturers and retailers of

FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING

in the world. Our goods are entirely different from the ordinary ready made clothing, being equal in fit, style and make to the best grade of custom work and are sold at about one-half custom prices.

Our Spring Stock is by long odds the handsomest we have ever shown. We carry a complete line of FULL DRESS SUITS for sale or to let, also a large line of SWEATERS for athletic use.

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