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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

No. 10.

The Cadet.

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

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

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TERMS:

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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 the Business Editor, to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

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

NOW.

"The present needs us. Every age
Bequeaths the next for heritage,
No lazy luxury or delight—
But strenuous labor for the right;
For *Now*, the child and sire of Time,
Demands the deeds of earnest men
To make it better than the past,
And stretch the circle of its ken."

—Mackay.

EDITORIAL.

WE would respectfully call the attention of our subscribers and readers to the business cards of the various firms in this issue of THE CADET. They are all the advertisements of reliable firms and have always shown a willingness to accommodate the students. We would recommend that as far as possible, you give them the preference when in want of any article with which they can supply you.

HOW often we hear the remark, "I can't find time to write a theme," and many more, similar to this. Now the want of "time" is, in many cases, the inability of the student to set himself to work; and results from the habit of "putting off" all such work until the last moment. But granting that there are some students who are pressed for time, we would respectfully suggest that they, as well as those who think that their time is fully occupied, take advantage of this vacation and have their themes all prepared before next term opens. Such a course would reduce the quantity of work to be done during term time; and the quality of the themes might be raised somewhat, as ample time could be bestowed upon them. This is good advice for all; but more especially for the Juniors, who are to compete for the prize next Commencement.

OUR gymnasium association seems to be dead or completely paralyzed. There have been no officers elected or meetings held for any purpose this term. Although we have not

the best accommodation for a gymnasium and our apparatus is rather limited, yet with a moderate amount of care taken of what we have, and a small expenditure for clubs, dumb-bells, chest-weights, etc., it might be made a much more desirable place for working off superfluous energy and the development of "muscle." During the fall term with its opportunities for out door sports, the need of a gymnasium is not felt but we hope that next term some interest will be taken and something be done in this direction.

FOR a few terms past, we have noticed a tendency, on the part of a large number of students, to continue their vacation two or three weeks after the term has commenced. We regret that such is the case, and feel that the attention of the students should be called to this practice, that they may fully see their loss, by so doing, and correct themselves in the future. It is true, that some of the "tardy ones" are engaged in work which compels them to absent themselves for a few weeks. But the greater number stay away, thinking that two or three weeks absence can be "made up" before the close of the term; and, that they will have accomplished as much as though they were present from the opening of the term to its close.

This is an erroneous idea, and should not be tolerated for a moment. The work laid down to be performed in a term, is *all* that can be thoroughly performed in the time allowed for its completion. He who thinks that it does not need the whole of the allotted time to complete the prescribed studies, and practices what he thinks, will find that he lacks many of the essentials that go to make up the success of life. Let every student make an effort to realize their opportunities, by a determination to be present when the term opens next February.

WE hope to be able, in the next number, to give our readers full information concerning the proposed changes in the college curriculum. From what we have been able to learn, it appears that the standard of admission is to be raised, by dropping out some of the studies of the Freshman year, re-arranging

those that remain, and making new substitutions. We feel certain that this is a good move; and that the result will be beneficial to the college. Heretofore the work of the Freshman year has not been enough to make it worth while for a great many entering that class to be present more than one-third or one-half of the time. While others, who would have taken a four years course, have done the work in three years. This re-arrangement should be made in all the courses, and the dropping of some of the present studies of the Freshman year, and the addition of new studies to each course would give a wider field for all. The progress of the college demands this change. The students desire that the change should be made; and the alumni will be glad to learn that their Alma Mater has taken another step forward.

THE following article fits our own case so well that we feel that we can do nothing better than, with the kind permission of our friends of the *Orient*, publish it, hoping that in so doing we may not be considered as trespassing on their good nature:

"There is always to be found in any student community an element, whose chief enjoyment seems to come from a senseless and wanton destruction of things about them. As an infant is pleased with something that it can pick to pieces, so these older infants apparently enter with quite as much zest into enjoyments (?) about as intellectual, and far more expensive. The spirit of destructiveness appears in many forms, but it is very seldom that it extends to a person's own possessions. It usually satisfies itself with demolishing the property of others. We believe that the greater part of this destructiveness is due to thoughtlessness and lack of ordinary care. It is well to bear in mind that the expense of repairing such mischief falls directly upon the students themselves, so that every time we destroy or damage college property, either carelessly, or for amusement (?), we are simply adding so much to the term bill of every student. With this fact in view, the wanton destruction of college property, at all times reprehensible, becomes both cowardly and mean. It may seem at first thought, unjust to

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hold the mass of the students responsible for the brainlessness of a destructive few, but a moment's candid reflection will convince any one that in no other way can the college protect itself.

It is neither possible, nor in keeping with the open methods of dealing between the students and college authorities, to maintain a system of spies, whose duty it should be to fix upon each student the expense of his own folly, however just it may be that he should pay for it. Such a thing is of course not to be thought of, and the college authorities have been compelled, most unwillingly, to adopt the only protection left to them. The preservation of college property thus becomes directly the interest of every student in college, and it seems as if the general sentiment ought to be strong enough to restrain those who have no consideration either for themselves or others. Occasional accidents will, of course, be unavoidable, but any man who would deliberately, by his own idiotic and wanton destructiveness, add an extra burden of expense to all his fellow-students,—many of whom are working their way through college,—is certainly lacking in the elements of common decency and manhood.

Every student ought to feel pride enough in his college to desire to see things in repair, and manhood enough to assist in keeping them so. * * * * *

We have occasionally seen boys who were old enough to have arrived at the years of discretion, stand out before the windows, at their ends, and amuse themselves by throwing tennis or base-balls to some companion in the hallway, and apparently filled with the same exuberant satisfaction upon breaking a pane of glass that an infant experiences in a new tin rattle. * * * * *

It is high time that a manly sentiment among the students should have something to say on these matters, and that those whose participation in them is due—as we trust is generally the case—to thoughtlessness, should give the subject a little candid consideration. We sincerely hope for the benefit, both of the students and the college, to soon see a change for the better in this respect."

THE alumni of the Maine State College have it in their power to help THE CADET on to success, or let it go to failure. Our subscription list is not one eighth as large as it should be, and, with the exception of a few, we never hear from our alumni directly. The editors and students can only do a limited amount of work, and thus far they have endeavored to do it. At best, we labor under disadvantages which make our work hard. From the nature of the Institution we can have no special drill in those studies which are most useful to literary work, nor do we have any particularly thorough work in composition itself. For these reasons we feel we are entitled to a little help from our alumni. No one seems to doubt that the establishment of a college organ was a good move, and with the co-operation of our alumni, we could make it creditable to all concerned. But when it comes to practical help, either in the way of contributions or subscriptions they are strangely backward. What we would suggest to them is this:—Save us any little items about yourselves or your business that may be of interest, and make it a point to drop the editor a line when you change your address or work. Personal items are always interesting to us at the college and much more so to your fellow graduates. And don't forget to send your subscription dues. Surely one dollar won't break any of the alumni and it counts up at this end of the line. The situation is simply this: We are doing our best but it is up-hill work, and we ask each alumnus who has any interest in his college, to lend us a helping hand.

WE notice in the late issues of our exchanges, *The Bowdoin Orient* and *Colby Echo*, some interesting editorials on foot ball, and the advisability of forming a league among our Maine colleges. We heartily second the motion, and agree that it would be a movement which is much needed, as the fall terms of the different colleges offer no very tempting opportunity to play ball, while they offer fine advantages for foot ball. The lateness of the season when the colleges open, makes it too cold for very much work to be done playing base ball, while it is especially adapted to the more vigorous games of foot ball. Then why not have a league formed next fall, or rather

next season, and while there are some men among our students who do not play ball, yet they may be good foot ball players, and thus, while our ball players are contesting the championship, our foot ball representatives may be doing the same; or if thought best the league may begin its games in the fall, as the spring offers fine opportunities for training those who can not play ball, yet would make good men at foot ball. These men taken in the fall and strengthened by the hardened muscle of some of the men who have been playing ball, ought at least to make a fair foot ball team. The season is now so far advanced that the movement can not be made this fall, yet the winter vacation affords a good opportunity for the students to thoroughly investigate this matter, and next spring when the season opens to elect managers for the foot ball as well as the base ball teams.

We hope to hear more of this matter at no very distant day, and with the assurance that the movement if pressed shall have our hearty support, we await the co-operation of our friends and rivals.

—Senior.

L I T E R A R Y .

[Continued from the October number.]

PRESIDENT FERNALD'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

In Colonel Carrington's "Battles of the American Revolution," notable instances are given of the providence of God in his dealings with him whom we are wont to regard and to call the "Father of his country." From these, two examples are quoted: "August 28th and 29th, 1776, after the battle of Long Island were days of fog and mist; the operations of Washington were completely obscured; he was able to gather a quantity of sloops, scows and gunboats, by means of which he executed his masterly retreat. Meanwhile the wind had been sweeping down the bay and held the British fleet at the Narrows. When all was ready, the wind suddenly changed, carried Washington's fleet up the river, enabled him to complete the retreat, and at the same time brought the British fleet into the harbor, but too late to prevent

the execution of Washington's plans." And again, "The sudden change of weather in January, 1777, hardened the roads in New Jersey, made them passable for artillery and enabled Washington to conduct the military operations in connection with the crossing of the Delaware and the battle of Princeton, which may be regarded as the turning point in the American Revolution." But why seek in earlier times the mysterious ways of God in history, when within the remembrance of men and women now in middle life, we have one of the most striking examples on record of God's method of accomplishing his purposes in the affairs of men? Human slavery, introduced in colonial times, had become firmly entrenched on American soil and was the blight of American civilization. How was this blight to be removed, this barbarism to be overcome? From a work on Moral Philosophy written in 1859, with more than ordinary wisdom and with a full share of human foresight, we read the following, relative to the doing away of slavery in the United States; "Whatever measures are adopted looking to this end, must necessarily be gradual in their operation, in order wisely and well to accomplish their purpose. The social fabric is not to be rudely shaken, nor its whole structure radically changed in a day. Time is requisite and the slow growth of principle. Much is to be hoped from the progress of society, and the gradual prevalence of more enlightened views, and of a loftier and purer morality. In proportion as society advances and Christianity obtains a firmer hold on the mind and heart of the race, this system, so utterly at variance with all just notions of right and duty, and so repugnant to the feelings of common humanity, must, and will gradually disappear, as the shadows from the mountain side and the mists from the bosom of the lake, when the sun mounts the heavens in his strength."

So far as human prescience could divine, the extinction of slavery would be accomplished by a gradual process with the social fabric not rudely shaken, nor its whole structure radically changed in a day. That was man's prophetic method of emancipation. What was God's method? When the time was ripe for it, by the stroke of a pen. Was the process gradual? In a day, four millions of human beings from

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the darkness of their long night of bondage walked forth into the sunlight of a glorious liberty, which God, through Abraham Lincoln, had proclaimed for them. Was the social fabric shaken? By the shock of a million men in arms. How insignificant was that roll of parchment on which emancipation was proclaimed, and yet what a power was represented by it! To make its pledge valid, millions of men, if need be, were willing to lay down their lives. The manifest power to enforce its decrees was in marshaled armies and in uncounted hearts loyal to human rights, but the hidden power was of God.

"How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!" Verily, "the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men." "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty. And base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are. That no flesh should glory in his presence."

In all the stupendous movements of the Almighty which have to do with the concerns of men, the conviction is well-nigh irresistible that the hidden power is vastly greater than that which is disclosed. We are dazzled by the new discoveries which are constantly coming to light—discoveries which indicate not only his reserve of power, but his foresight for the races of men, and his providential care.

To-day it is a cluster of islands that slowly rises above the surface of the ocean for the habitation of man, islands upon which coral animals have been toiling unperceived beneath the sea for unnumbered ages; or it is a group of coal-fields that is disclosed to view, in which God stored through long geological periods, the fuel which he saw would be needed by his children.

To-day, he allows the races of men to utilize in a limited way, some of the subtle agencies which he has stored in earth and sea and air and to send them on busy errands with the speed of light.

What new agencies and powers for man's need, or advantage, he may allow to be disclosed

to-morrow we cannot tell. Basing judgment upon what has been and upon what God has already revealed, invention and discovery may go on and on throughout countless cycles of years without exhausting in any degree his treasured resources, for with God the reserve of power is infinite.

The omnipotence of God of which in our highest endeavor we can gain only a faint conception, is, however, but one of the elements of his greatness. Time would fail, to more than name some of the other attributes which belong to him in illimitable fullness.

Wisdom is his, wisdom in action, wisdom in reserve. Faithfulness and Justice and Mercy and Truth belong to him.

"O Lord God of hosts, who is a strong Lord like unto thee? or to thy faithfulness round about thee?"

"Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before thy face."

Love is also an attribute of his, for "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life." The manifested love of God so great, what wealth of tenderness must be treasured in its reserved power!

In the little that is disclosed to mortals we catch but gleams of the Divine brightness and glory. What revelations not only of infinite power but of infinite wisdom and compassion and love must be in reserve for the children of God, when redeemed by the blood of the Lamb "out of every kindred and tribe and nation; they shall stand before him in whose presence is fulness of joy, and at whose right hand are pleasures forevermore!"

Members of the Senior class: The subject which has engaged our thought has for you especial significance.

The years of life which you have passed hitherto have been devoted largely to the storing of power for future use. Even in its lowest forms it is not to be disregarded or to be undervalued.

If you go forth from the college halls with robust health and strong physical powers, you will find that even you have not a reserve of

strength above what will be required for the stern demands which life devoted to useful ends will make upon it.

In the mental acquisitions it has been your privilege to make, you have been storing force which is almost certain to give you some degree of influence and of power.

If growth in moral worth has kept pace with, or has been in advance of intellectual progress, the influence you will exert, whether conscious or unconscious, cannot fail to be helpful to others and an honor to yourselves.

The responsibility of this influence whether it be for good or for evil, rests with you. To an extent hitherto, it has been shared by others, by parents, by teachers, but henceforth it will rest upon you alone. That you will accept in a manful spirit whatever of responsibility life imposes, and will endeavor to use wisely and well whatever of power God entrusts to you, I cannot allow myself for a moment to doubt.

My desire for you is, that as the years go by, new and larger acquisitions of knowledge, of skill, of wisdom, and hence of power, may be yours, and that in their exercise both designed and unconscious, you may prove worthy of yourselves, of your friends who will follow you with interest and affection, of the grand opportunities and possibilities which are before you, and in no uncertain manner, worthy of Him through whom you have your strength, and who is the source and fountain of all knowledge and wisdom and power.

Adopting such courses in life as shall secure and maintain your own self respect, you shall win and retain the respect of others. Manifesting that spirit of progress which will make you receptive of truth from whatever source, your example shall be an incitement and inspiration to all seekers of truth.

Exercising a firm control over the turbulent elements of human nature requiring restraint, you will gain that mastery over self, which shall make your influence potent for good over all around you. Truer words and worthier of acceptance were never penned, than this brief couplet by the poet, Tennyson :

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

Would you wield this power? Cultivate the

virtues and the graces which are its hidden sources. Would you acquire the highest sovereignty, that over self in which is the hiding of all sovereignty? Your chief reliance must be on Him, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

There is no argument against the beauty and the grace that were in the Lord Jesus Christ. There is no argument against the reproduction of like beauty and like grace in human character. May you know its comfort, and in the cares and joys, in the labors and triumphs, in all the bitter and in all the sweet experiences of life, may you know the peace that comes only to the followers of the Prince of Peace, and the sustaining strength that comes only to the lives which are hid with Christ in God, and all whose aspirations are centered in the throne of the Eternal!

Hast thou not known, hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding.

He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might, He increaseth strength.

Even the youths shall faint and be weary and the young men shall utterly fall; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

When the people of New England speak of "the good old times," they in general mean the time that has elapsed since the Pilgrims first landed on our coast to the time when they or their fathers were boys. It is a fact we can not deny, that those who have reached the golden age of life, hold the transactions of their youth more strongly in their minds, than acts which were performed but yesterday. To prove this, we will take for example, some old men or women upon whom the cold winds of winter and the balmy breezes of summer has played for four score years.

Ask them about their youth. Ask them how they used to play. What their fathers and mothers did and you are answered in a manner

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that is surprising. For hours and hours they will talk on, each remembrance bringing back others, until they seem to live their life over again. Even the minutest details are described, things that it would seem almost impossible for any person to remember over twenty-four hours, and yet here it is, handed down to us after almost a century, fresh as on the day on which it happened. Ask them about something that come to pass in the later years of their life, or even some event that happened only a few weeks ago, or yesterday, and almost invariably is the answer. "I have forgotten. Ask some one who has a better memory than I. I am terribly forgetful." This goes to show that persons take up the events of their youth more readily than in after life, and store them in their memory while things of more recent occurrence are forgotten. The question may be asked, "Why is it that children can store so readily in their minds events and transaction, which older people are liable to forget?"

The mind of a child is pliable, capable of being molded into any form, and ideas and memories are impressed upon that mind as firmly as the *most masterly* hand could chisel his name upon the "Rock of Ages," only to be obliterated by death and eternity. It is natural for children to look to their parents for guidance and example. Their common fault is to be inquisitive. Nothing escapes them. They ask their father or mother what they did when they were young, what plays they played, and if they have grand-parents, they go to them with the same request. What is the result? The answer to this is needless, for we all *know* the *result*. We have traveled that road ourselves and generation after generation follows in the footsteps of its predecessor.

A few years ago, I worked for a young man in haying, who had recently lost his father. The working of the farm had always gone on under the direction of the old man until now his son was called upon to assume the responsibility. Sometimes it used to be really amusing to see the way in which he conducted matters. Get up in the morning and ask him where he would mow that day. "Well," he would say, "I guess we will mow (such and such) a place," and then he would add, "Father used to mow there about this time." And thus it was all

summer. The fields were mown in the same way in which they had been for years. The different mows in the barn were filled with hay cut from the same part of the field as formerly, and everything was done as "father used to do it." And so we see children and children's children following along in the footsteps of their parents.

But our ancestors had faults as well as we, and even more grave. We can excuse them for this, for we all know they did not have the advantages which belong to those of this, the latter part of the nineteenth century. We have received all the benefit of the experience of our ancestors and are now working out an experience of our own, which *should* add to our advancement. When we look back through the history of the world and see what now seems to us foolish and uncalled for, we ought to remember, that were we placed in the same circumstances as persons of that period, we might do even worse than they. And yet there are those persons, who do not hold as tenaciously to the teachings of their parents as I have represented. They even forget them thinking only of this age of advancement and willing to jump at any conclusion, no matter how absurd.

Again there are those who hold to the past with a death-like grip, resisting every cause which would prove a blessing to their fellow men and continually "sigh for the days that are gone." These two ideas, one the opposite of the other, we should all try to shun. As a christian people, we should strive to keep ourselves within bounds; neither joining with that section which go "helter skelter," at the first idea advanced and not weighing the consequences, nor that which is opposed to any advancement whatever. Only that should be chosen which is promoted by cool, steady calculation, weighing every idea, assigning to it its true value and profiting by our own experience and the experience of others.

LIFE'S BATTLE-FIELDS.

WHEN we begin this earth-life, it stretches away like a dream: the days glide by in childish sport and life seems to be made up of one grand holiday. We sometimes have

bright visions of the future in which not one of the trials and difficulties with which we shall have to contend presents itself, but as we reach manhood we find that life, instead of being made up of bright happy hours full of idle sport, is a scene of constant warfare, and that the battle-fields upon which we are to meet the foe are many, and we know that we can conquer only by persistent effort and determined will. Can we afford to sit idly by and let others fight the battles of life alone? No, our places must be filled, our individual difficulties overcome. No one can fight our battles for us, and we must be ready at all times for the enemy is powerful and always ready to attack the weakest point. Across the water we see countries noted in history but which are now in a state of desolation, and we are led to ask, what have been their history? The answer comes back to us, one of strife and war.—Look at the career of Alexander, of Caesar, of Napoleon, before whom all men trembled, and whose lives were lives of war and battle. Think of the desolation of the countries over which they ruled, of the dead and dying, and of the suffering in those terrible fields of battle.

They conquered and triumphed because they fought with a determination to conquer. Thus it has always been through the past—Nation has risen against Nation—wars, social and civil, conflicts, long and bloody, and the names of earth's conquerors have been assigned to history to live on through coming ages.

In looking back we see many heroes who have raised the temples of education, of religion, and of civilization; but as we see so few crowned as heroes, should it not be an incentive to us to press forward with a greater zeal, lest we be numbered with those who have given up the struggle. Each life is a constant struggle; we are often surrounded by difficulties; the solution of the problems of life seem impossible; the way appears dark and difficult. But shall we give up the struggle? No, let us press on with strong determination, meet boldly every opposition, break down every barrier and triumph over every foe.

Soon all of life's battles will have been fought; the star of life will be sinking below the horizon; the shadows will deepen over our pathway, and we shall take a last look back over

the path which we have travelled. What is the view that will meet our eyes? Will ours have been a life in the cause of right, devoted to blessing and elevating the human race? Will there be deeds of kindness strewn along our pathway? Shall we have trod rough paths in the accomplishment of some good purpose? As we bid adieu to these scenes of earth, may we feel that our lives have been a blessing to mankind, and that the world is better for our having lived in it.

May we each have so fought the individual battle of life,

"That when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
We go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

—N. E. W.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE HONEY BEE.

THE most profound philosopher is filled with astonishment at the view of the interior of a bee hive. He beholds there a miniature city. He sees regular streets disposed in parallel directions, and consisting of houses constructed upon the most exact geometrical principles and of the most symmetrical forms. These buildings are appropriated to various purposes. Some are warehouses in which provisions are stored in enormous quantities, some are the dwellings of the citizens, and a few of the most spacious and magnificent, are royal palaces. He finds that the material of which this city is built is one which man with all his science and skill cannot fabricate, and that it is employed to form edifices such as the most consummate engineers could not reproduce, much less originate; and yet these wondrous productions are the results of the labor of a society of insects so small that four thousand of them will only fill a quart measure. Nor has the problem thus solved by the bee yet been satisfactorily expounded by the philosophers. Its mysteries have not yet been fathomed. In all ages the attention of naturalists and mathematicians has been engrossed by it. Nevertheless, the honeycomb is still a miracle.

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Besides the saving of wax effected by the form of cells, bees adopt another economical plan suited to the same end. They compose the bottoms and sides of wax of very great tenacity, not thicker than a sheet of paper; but as walls of this thickness at the entrance would be perpetually injured by the ingress and egress of the workers, they prudently make the margin at the opening of each cell three or four times thicker than the walls. I need not refer to the perfect and well-known geometrical construction of the cells of a hive as evidence of design and high instinct. These cells combine the greatest amount of strength with the least expenditure of material and room. The equilateral triangle, the square and the hexagon were the only three forms of tubular cells that would leave no interstices. In the first form however, there would be a lost space in each angle; a similar disadvantage would be found in the second, but not in the third. In the exercise of engineering powers demonstrative of mind or by an instinct surely Divine, the bees have adopted the last or hexagonal form. When left to act at will, bees show a remarkable intelligence in selecting and preparing the places in which to live and store their food. They never select a dead tree, seeming to know it is liable to fall at any time and thus destroy their home, but always select a live tree with a hollow center that has a crevice for an entrance. Lining the inner walls of such a tree is a pith, commonly called punk, which is a poor conductor of heat. Surrounded by this material they are protected against extremes of weather, both in summer and in winter.

After selecting their tree, which is always a good one and capable of standing for a long period, they prepare the inside by removing all loose particles that are not too large for them to handle, and those that are too large, they glue solid with propolis, which is a product of various resinous buds. They also stop all crevices except the main entrance with the same substance thus making the interior firm and warm. The tree now is in such condition that they can attach their comb to the interior and store it with honey. What seems to be intelligence is also shown in the way in which they ventilate their homes and at the same time reduce the temperature when it becomes too

warm for the wax of which the comb is made.

It has been determined that wax possesses the greatest tension at a temperature of 100 degrees Fah. and at this temperature with a range not exceeding two degrees, bees keep the interior of their hives by devices of their own. In a hot sultry day there may be seen successive hives of bees taking up their position at the mouth of a hive, joining the tips of their wings and working the fans thus formed for ten minutes or more and then returning in order that the second hive may come to the front and repeat the process and these are followed by the other hives in succession.

Observation has also established the fact that when a hive has been removed from a locality with which its inhabitants have become familiar, they upon the next day, before leaving for their usual labors, fly around the hive in every direction, as if to observe the surrounding objects, and obtain a general acquaintance with their new neighborhood. They then go to their work and after getting their load of sweets from the flowers, a similar circling and maneuvering are noticed, as if to get the right direction back to their home. This fact shows traces of intelligence rather than those of instinct, inasmuch as the recognition of their home depends not on any character merely connected with the hive itself, but from its relation to surrounding objects. In the hive each bee has his individual work to perform and (as such) it is always accomplished, and hence we must infer that a willingness of spirit accompanies the labor. No intrusion upon their rights or home is allowed, though bees never act except upon the defensive.

The close-observer is filled with wonder at the traits indicative of reason and intelligence seeming approach almost to the grade of human faculties. What lessons may be drawn from their study, lessons of patience, of industry, of forbearance, economy and care for the future. One has only to go to these apparently insignificant objects of nature, to find displayed (in them) a very high degree of perfection.

"Creatures that by a willing nature teach,
The art of order to a peopled kingdom."

With silent voices they speak to men and direct his thoughts to a higher plane of life.

—A. D. H.

CAMPUS.

Oldtown!

"Free ride."

"I'll wait for the next team."

Nigger Shooters!

What rank did you get?

Have you seen anything of my deer?

Wake up and stir your stumps.

Grin got there all the same, if it was nine o'clock.

Did you go into Tic toes?

November 13th. first snow made its appearance.

Have you subscribed for the CADET?

Going to church to-day?

The Juniors think there was fowl play used in making out their term bills.

Blackington had the good luck to capture a fine deer a few days since.

Heath and Clark of '90, were excused from taking examinations in every study this term, as they received over ninety per cent. in recitations.

We would call the attention of the freshman class to the fact that the CADET needs their support and we hope to see soon, that everyone have placed their names on the subscription list.

The Juniors will use Taylor's Calculus next term in place of Byerl's; also Grimm's Fairy Tales instead of a German novel as is usually read.

The Seniors are having lectures weekly in Military Science, leaving the companies to the mercy of the Sergeants, who in turn drill the underclass men.

A most interesting sight surely is a full grown boy around with a "Nigger shooter" and a pocket full of beans or buckshot trying to see how near he can come to hitting something and miss it.

The new M. S. C. Glee Club had an engagement at Bradley Friday evening, Nov. 12th. They were well received, and gave perfect satisfaction. They report a fine time at the sociable which they attended after the entertainment.

Quite a number of the boys attended the first of Mr. Doutney's meetings at Oldtown by special invitation. More would have attended but for some misunderstanding in regard to means of conveyance.

We clip the following from the *Cornell Daily Sun*:—Among the suspended Sophomores for hazing, of the Maine State College, are two young ladies.—*Ex.*

It appears that several of our exchanges have published this statement which is false as it is ridiculous.

Arrangements are in progress by the alumni of the Maine State College, relative to a reunion to be held on commencement week, which will be the fifteenth anniversary of the graduation of the first class in 1872, and correspondence is being held to that effect, with Prof. C. H. Benjamin, Treasurer, and Prof. Walter Balentine, Secretary. The intention is to have an address by some speaker of national reputation and a grand banquet in this city.—*Whig.*

November 10th a large number of the students availed themselves of the opportunity of attending "The Shadows of a great City." All seemed delighted with the play.

During the vacation the P. O. address of the Editor in Chief will be Eliot, Me. He hopes to receive the best wishes of the alumni, for the prosperity of THE CADET in the shape of literary contributions for that publication. Communications of a business nature should be sent to the Business Editor, Orono, Me.

At a recent meeting of the Senior class the resignation of Vose, historian, was accepted and McNally was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Lazell was also elected to fill the vacancy in the Ex. Com. caused by the resignation of McNally.

They do say that Prof. Aubert is very pleasant now-a-days. Perhaps the fact that the house formerly occupied by Prof. Fernald is nearly ready for his occupancy, may have something to do with it. Well, we hope this happiness may soon be assured.

The meetings of Mr. Doutney in the Town Hall, in behalf of the cause of temperance were very successful. Many of the boys, as well as towns people, signed the pledge. Surely Orono is a good field for temperance work, and

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we think Mr. Doutney's efforts were appreciated by a majority of the citizens.

The reading room papers were sold at auction, Wednesday, November 10th. C. H. Stevens, Esq., officiated as auctioneer. Quite a number of excellent and valuable papers such as *American Machinist*, *Scientific American* and supplements, etc., were sold but at a low price. The students ought to be more liberal in this regard, as many of the publications are valuable for reference.

The Orono chapter of the Q. T. V. society held its annual reception, Friday evening, Nov. 19th, at Society Hall. A general good time is reported by all who attended.

Sunday afternoon November 7th, Mr. Matthews, the boy preacher, spoke before the students in the chapel. The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was well attended, and very interesting. After prayer by Pres. Fernald, Mr. Matthews gave a short address and held the close attention of the audience to the close.

As far as we can learn, the speakers appointed to represent the different courses on next commencement day are as follows: In Civil Engineering, Vose and Trask, in Mechanical Engineering, Webb, in Agriculture and Science and Literary no doubt all in each department will participate.

It is with a great deal of regret that we learn the decision of the Faculty that we shall not put a nine in the field next season, as the prospects are that our team would next spring be stronger than ever. To be sure our nine has never distinguished itself to a great extent, but we were considered as their strongest opponents by many of the other nines, and all acknowledged that we have one at least, of the best players in the Maine Colleges. But we at least should not be ashamed of our past record, inasmuch as we have always had a gentlemanly and straightforward set of men connected with the nine. We hope, at all events, that we have none but friends among those who have been our opponents in the manly sports.

Prof. Hamlin has required some assistance from the students of his department in the Hydraulic survey of the Penobscot and Stillwater branch, which he is making under author-

ity from the court. This has been of great value to the students and they have been thankful for the opportunity. The construction of the new R. R. bridge by the M. C. R. R. has also furnished another opportunity for observations which has been watched with interest.

Since our last issue quite noticeable improvements have been made in the reading room. A large table made expressly for the room, in the shop, and neatly covered, has been put in. This adds greatly to convenience and attractiveness of the room, but we think a little more improvement would be well appreciated by the boys.

The students were honored by an invitation from President and Mrs. Fernald to attend the church sociable and parlor entertainment, at their residence, on Tuesday evening, November 2d. Quite a number accepted the invitation and a very pleasant evening was the consequence. The entertainment consisted of recitations, select readings and music. A few of the features of the evening, were a recitation by Miss Ring, of Orono, which was well rendered, and a select reading by Prof. Benjamin in which he departed from the usual course of the selections which we usually hear from him. A chorus of students rendered a number of selections in an acceptable manner.

The delegates from the College Association to the Y. M. C. A. convention at Portland, report a very pleasant and profitable season at the Forest City. From a report of the convention made by one of the delegates, we learn that a large amount of work was done, quite a portion of one day being devoted to college work. A number of pleasant acquaintances were formed with delegates from other colleges. The delegates also say that they were well entertained and enjoyed their stay very much.

Shiner has become suddenly interested in an advanced study of botany, and it is hinted that he has found a rare specimen in an adjoining town.

We would advise the Soph. who harnessed the Co-ed's horse to be sure he is right before going ahead.

There are between thirty and forty students that are going to teach during vacation.

There has been a lodge of Good Templars organized at the village, with Prof. Harvey at its head.

Boarding house fare has been unusually good this term.

Howes is to take a special course in drafting, of Prof. Benjamin during a part of his vacation.

There is some talk of building a tank near the wind mill, so as to obtain a better supply of water in case of fire.

Quite a number of the boys went to a masquerade sociable and dance, at Bradley, Friday evening, Nov. 19, and had a very enjoyable time.

The following letter from a father to his Freshman son, was picked up, the other day, on the campus :

MY DEAR AND OBEDIENT SON :

I will hasten to answer your welcome letter. The folks are all well. Enclosed find the fifty cents for which you asked. That is right, my son, be liberal in all college matters. But by the way, don't you think you are a little extravagant with soda water?

We are delighted to hear of the high rank you are taking. My son, be reasonable with the seniors and Juniors as well as the Faculty. All send love.

Affectionately,

YOUR FATHER.

PERSONALS.

'75.

L. C. Southard, non-graduate, is pursuing his profession as a lawyer in North Easton, Mass. He has recently been elected to the Massachusetts legislature.

'76.

A. M. Farrington is at present situated at Garfield, N. J., where he holds the position of Superintendent of the United States Cattle Quarantine station.

H. J. Reynolds was one of the many sufferers in the Eastport fire, where he lost his entire stock of drugs and medicines. He will rebuild in a more substantial and convenient manner.

'79.

G. P. Merrill is assistant in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

'81.

E. H. Farrington occupies the position of Chemist at the Connecticut State Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven.

'82.

A. L. Hurd is now associated with a Western firm as travelling salesman, with headquarters at Aurora, Illinois.

'84.

W. R. Pattangall is at work in a shoe factory, at Athol, Mass.

'85.

H. T. Fernald is pursuing his studies on Biology at the Johns Hopkins University, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. N. Hart is teaching in Machias, and is meeting with fair success.

A. H. Keyes is teaching at Pembroke, Me. He is having excellent success and is very much liked.

'86.

E. D. Graves is Transit man on the preliminary survey on a contemplated branch of the Maine Central Railroad in New Brunswick with headquarters at Woodstock.

'87.

J. S. Williams has returned to college and will take his examinations with his class. He has been teaching school at Guilford, Me., and has given such good satisfaction that he will teach the same school during the winter term.

EXCHANGES.

We suppose that an Exchange editor is amenable to the same rules as others; it is therefore, that with due humility and respect we give the first place in our Exchange column to the production of our fair fellow editors.

We notice on our table the *Lazell Leaves*, with its pretty green cover and the fine engraving of Lazell Seminary on the back. It has some good literary articles, and its general good qualities serve to prove that, in one instance, at least, woman is capable of man's work.

We have received the *College Review* of Shurtleff College; it is a smart little magazine. Its editorials are long, sensible and interesting, differing from those of most college papers in

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that very little is said concerning educational institutions, but the subjects are various and chosen from the outside world.

The Earlhamite, published by the Iowan Society of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., is bright and readable. The literary department of the last number would embellish any college periodical.

The College Transcript for October, has an article entitled "A Needed Change." This sets forth very clearly and concisely the reckless and unstudious character of the average college student, and how if more stringent restrictions are not put upon him, and that soon too, the civilization of these our United States, will considerably deteriorate in years to come. The author refers us to the high state of civilization in ancient Greece, when every school boy in his teens was supposed to have sowed his wild oats and to have settled down to hard study of politics and philosophy. Is it well to cram a youth's head with the knowledge pertaining to a man? We think not. Many a boy (and what more is the average college student) dull at his studies but smart at physical sports, has become the able man whose matured brain has swayed millions. On consideration of the fact that the American students are much less addicted to youthful indiscretions than those of England or Germany, and that they vastly exceed them in numbers, we think it safe to look into the future a little and to predict that the rising generation of American young men will be quite capable of ruling this grand country of ours as wisely and as well as did their fathers before them.

From the *Industrialist* we insert the following as a matter of interest to everybody:

"The man who thinks he was born too late should read Dr. Charles L. Dana's article in the *Forum* for September, in which he shows that during the past two centuries, medical, surgical and sanitary science, coupled with the latter methods of living, have enormously reduced mortality and acute sickness. In London the death rate fell from 80 per 1,000 in 1680 to 31 in 1750, and to 23 in 1880. The mortality in Paris has decreased from 50 to 26 per 1,000. The average duration of life in the sixteenth century was only eighteen years; now, in England is it forty-one years. Compared with a

century ago, although no particular individual reaches any greater age, the average duration of life has doubled.

The November number of our friend the *Orient*, comes to us as full of interest as ever. This issue has four or five very good poems, and a report of the Y. M. C. A. convention, held at Portland, Oct. 28-31. We hope our esteemed contemporary won't take it amiss if we advise her to pay a little more attention to her exchanges, which subject surely deserves more than a quarter of a column; the exchange department is, one might say, the connecting link between American Institutions of learning.

The *Haverfordian* has come to us for the first time; it has a fine outward appearance, which is well backed up by the contents of the interior. We heartily commend our friend from Pennsylvania for its long and ably conducted Exchange Column. We will be glad to exchange.

One of the most regular to arrive of our exchanges, is the journal of the far distant University of California. There is a long sketch of the life of the new president, Edward S. Holden, in the *Occident* for November. We observe that there is the same wrangling and back-biting between the Universities of California and of the Pacific, that, we are sorry to say, is much too noticeable here among our sister colleges. We hope the time may come, and soon too, when this foolishness will be a thing of the past. The national game of base ball is as popular in the land of gold as on the Atlantic coast; and there is no reason why it shouldn't be; while here the north-east wind is raging, and the snow is beginning to come, there the weather is most pleasant for playing.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Bowdoin's gymnasium is not yet open.

Harvard has two hundred and eighty-five Freshmen.

The co-eds of Colby's Ladies Hall number eleven this term.

Yale defeated Wesleyan at foot ball with a score of 75 to 0.

Peddie Institute has a blind student; algebra and music are among his studies.

Six hundred season tickets have been sold for the lecture course at Thiel College.

Cambridge University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Oliver Wendell Holmes, June 17th.

'88 won a game of base ball from '89 at the University of California.

Johns Hopkins University is to have a physical library and observatory, at a cost of \$100,000.00.

The Freshman class of the High School at St. Paul, Minn., numbers one hundred and sixty. Quite a High School that.

The publishers of the Texas University have offered, as a prize for the best piece of prose or verse, the proceeds of the magazine for the year.

The tug of war between the Sophomore and Freshman classes at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., resulted in a victory for the latter.

This is but one of the many colleges at which '90 has taken the lead; truly the Freshman of the present year, is "some pumpkins."

Yale opened its doors this fall with about six hundred students enrolled. The present Freshman class numbers over one hundred and seventy. It is probable that '87, will graduate the largest class on record, numbering one hundred and fifty-six.—*Ex.*

General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," the greatest religious novel of any language, and Lieut. Frederic Schwatka, the daring, intrepid leader of the famous Greely Expedition, will lecture at Denison University the coming winter.

Of six Yale Seniors who this year received the highest literary honors, the Townsend prize for oratory, one is captain of the base ball team, two rowed in their class crew, one played on the class nine and the sixth is a good general athlete.—*Ex.*

The University of the South, at Lewanee, Kentucky, has its vacation in the winter, in order to save the expense of fuel.—*Ex.*

Four colleges in the United States support daily papers; Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale.

Bowdoin's gymnasium is at last finished; it is lighted with incandescent electric lights.

For fifty-three years, Oberlin College has been blessed with the presence of the gentler sex.

Every member of the faculty at Amherst College is an alumnus of that institution.

Phillips' Academy won a game of foot ball from Boston University, with a score of 60 to 0.

Hamlin, one of Yale's best rushers, broke his leg in a practice game lately.

MELANGE.

Once there was a maid whose beauty
Put to shame the choicest art;
Yet she'd shirk no household duty,
And she even had a heart.

She was fair of form and feature,
Diamonds paled beneath her glance—
Yet this handsome, dazzling creature
Used to mend her brother's pants.

BY THE SEA.

I.

Last year we paced the yellow sands
Beside the restless sea;
I held in mine your tiny hands
And drew you close to me.
I marked your blushes come and go,
The sigh, the smile, the tear;
The words you whispered soft and low
Were music in mine ear.

II.

We two were dreaming Love's young dream
Beside the murmuring sea;
Your presence made the whole earth seem
A paradise to me;
We said our love would never change,
Would no abatement know
While life should last—it seems so strange
'Twas just a year ago.

III.

Once more we pace the yellow sands
Beside the summer sea;
I do not hold your tiny hands,
You do not cling to me.
I do not press you to my heart
And kiss your snowy brow—
We're strolling twenty yards apart,
For we are married now.—*Ex.*

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CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Gladstone refuses to accept a pension.

Wade Hampton's health grows better as he grows older, and his old wounds now cause him little pain.

Senor Terry, probably the richest man in Cuba, who died recently, leaving \$30,000,000, began his business life as a peddler, became rich, married a wealthy lady, and kept on adding to his fortune.

General Burnside's memory is to be honored with a fine equestrian statue.

Kate Field, at a recent banquet given by women, thrilled her hearers by an eloquent speech when proposing the toast—"The men, God bless them."

Matthew Arnold's eldest daughter, Mrs. Whitridge, is to grace New York society during the coming winter.

Nihilist Jegadef, who murdered Colonel Soudeikin three years ago, has escaped from Siberia, and the Czar has offered a reward of \$5,000 for his head.

TETLOW'S "GOSSAMER."

Tetlow's "Lily White."

Tetlow's "Swan Down."

Shand's "Fancy Lily White."

Shand's "Perfumed Chalk."

TAPPAN'S "ROSE BUD."

French Creams & Cream of Roses.

All the Choice Toilet Soaps.

Also Fine Line Combs & Brushes.

CHOATE'S CELEBRATED "ODONTO,"

(FOR THE TEETH.)

All Pure Tooth Powders.

And every other Standard Preparation for the Toilet can be found at the Drug Store on Warren's Corner.

ARA WARREN, Proprietor,
CENTRAL & HAMMOND STS.

[ESTABLISHED 1833.]

THOS. JENNESS & SON,

12 West Market Square, - - - Bangor, Maine.

Are the oldest established Hardware House in Eastern Maine, and still maintain their reputation for carrying the most approved modern patterns and excellent grades of Builders' Hardware, Machinists' and Carpenters' Tools, etc., Sportsmen's Outfits for both Fishing and Hunting. Leather Coats a specialty. They also carry a fine line of House Painters', Carriage Painters' and Artists' Paints and Brushes.

A full line of Dutch Silk Bolting Cloths are always carried in stock.



JUMBOLENE

(TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.)

Awarded Silver Medal by New Eng. Agr'l Soc. '85.

Will CURE and PREVENT the bites of Mosquitos, Black-flies, Sand-flies, Fleas and other insects.

IT WILL CURE AND PREVENT

Sunburn, Chapped Face and Hands, Cold Sores.



It is the best Liniment in use for bruises, burns, scalds, chilblains, frost bites, soreness of limbs and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. It prevents blood poisoning in cuts and other wounds, reduces inflammation, allays pain and promotes rapid healing in all cases. It is beneficial to the skin at all times; has rather an agreeable odor, is practically colorless and can be washed off easily by the application of soap and water.

THOS. JENNESS & SON, Prop's,
BANGOR, MAINE.

SAMUEL E. NEILER, Treasurer, Pres. Union Nat. Bank.
CHAS. H. KNAPP, Secretary.

ALONZO R. SHATTUCK, Pres., Pres. Minnesota Mut. Life Ins. Co.
A. C. AUSTIN, Vice President, Commissioner for Hennepin Co.

— THE —

Single Men's Endowment Association, OF MINNESOTA,

Has Paid over \$120,000 to its Members at Marriage,

Paying \$1,000 to \$2,000 to members who marry after being in the Association a limited time. At this time it has secured many a young man a home, or set him up in business. This Association elevates young men morally, socially and financially. Every thoughtful young man in this free and enlightened age should take advantage of this sure way to save small sums; become a member and secure one or two thousand at marriage, and make life a happy and successful one. This Association is legally incorporated [March 22, 1881] under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and has been examined by the State Commissioner.

What it Costs.

MEMBERSHIP FEE \$10 FOR ALL AGES.

SEMI-ANNUAL DUES \$2.00, payable in January and July of each year.
\$1.25 for each marriage of a member while in good standing, payable in thirty days from first notice.

Not more than two certificates shall be issued at any time to one person, and in the event of two certificates being issued to one person, said person shall pay admission fee, dues and assessments on each certificate.

When there is sufficient money in the Treasury to pay an Endowment, no assessment will be made upon the certificate holders.

The average cost since organization (March 12th, 1881) to Sept. 1st, 1886, only \$3.68 per month. \$44.12 per year.

CONSIDER THESE FACTS!!!

This is the largest Marriage Endowment Association in the United States. It has written over 3000 certificates in three States.

Circulars sent Free, and your Correspondence is Solicited. Address

**A. H. TOWLE, State Agent,
21 MAIN STREET, - - BANGOR, MAINE.**

Remember you do not die to win. The member receives the benefit while living, instead of relatives after death.

This Association is Patronized by some of the Leading Men, and the following is a List of some of our New Members.

Jacob Thompson, Bank Cashier, Lennox, Dak.
August M. Mayo, Clerk of Court, Lake Charles, La.
J. L. Ingram, Physician, St. Louis, Mo.
S. P. Crosby, Attorney at Law, St. Paul, Minn.
Geo. H. Lunsbury, Bookkeeper, Boston, Mass.
A. A. Robinson, Printer and Soda Manufacturer, Bangor, Me.
Frank B. Noyes, Editor *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.
C. Crosby, book-keeper, Bugbee & Co., Bangor, Me.
W. L. Patch, Stenographer, Worcester, Mass.
Geo. Derby, International Express, Bangor, Me.
W. A. Krouse, Editor, New London, Minn.
G. D. LaBarr, Bank Cashier, Brainerd, Minn.
J. C. McCormick, Stenographer, Pittsburg, Pa.
R. P. Morton, General Store, Shingle Creek, Minn.
H. J. Semmer, Plate Glass, New York, N. Y.
S. W. Bridgman, Grocer, Bangor, Me.
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E. Hubbell, Physician, Clearwater, Minn.
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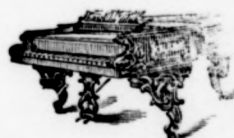
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