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THE CADET.

VOL. V.

ORONO, MAINE, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 8.

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.

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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 W. R. Farrington, 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.



WE are pleased to be able to say that the boarding house seems to be giving general satisfaction. We thank you Mr. Steward for your efforts in that direction and assure you of the hearty co-operation and support of all students.

WHATEVER comments or corrections may appear in the CADET are merely made for the good of the largest numbers concerned. If the deficiency is with the students it is the policy of their organ to make it known and so far as possible to remedy it, whatever the alumni or others may think of its methods.

AGAIN the Montgomery Guards have virtually refused to accept our challenge by insisting upon conditions which they well know would be impossible for us to fulfill. They claim that the gate receipts from a competitive drill would not be sufficient to recompense them for the amount of time they would have to devote to getting into shape, yet they seem anxious to do very nearly the same amount of work for the smaller gate receipts of an exhibition drill given in Bangor. The gate money from a competitive drill in Bangor, under even ordinary favorable circumstances, would be sufficient to make them whole, yet they want the

citizens of Bangor place to raise a purse of five hundred dollars for the winners. They certainly have considerable self-esteem to even make such a proposition. The matter of a stake seemed to be the only one at which there could be a disagreement, and yet that was the very thing they laid the most force upon. If they cannot afford to drill for a reasonable sum they had better call in their forces and give somebody else a chance.

ONE hardly find terms suitable to describe the littleness of any man who will willingly act as informant on his fellow-students; one who will barter his self respect and esteem for the reward of a hypocritical smile or word of commendation. Such a man is a blot and stain upon the fair fame of any institution. If you must be an informer, be one before all the world and in the strength of your first stand uphold your position manfully, thus at least claiming the consideration of honesty; and do not Judas-like kiss the cheek you are willing to betray.

IGNORANCE of existing facts is oftentimes more responsible for errors of judgment than intentional misrepresentation. Whatever was the motive—hateful or otherwise—which prompted Pres. Small's abuse of the Maine State College, he certainly displayed very little discretion or forethought in making such absurd and untrue statements. It is difficult to believe that one in his high position of influence in educational circles would intentionally strive to mislead the people of Maine in regard to the facts of the case. Colby, from her high position of wealth and growing importance, may perhaps feel justified in casting a slur upon the name of her less fortunate but none the less worthy sister institution. We appeal to an impartial people to decide if our record has not been as pure and unsullied as that of any college in the State. If the disgraceful proceedings of hazing young lady students or a free fight upon the college campus are indicative of progression and advancement in American colleges we are well contented to be described as "fifty years behind modern civilization and progress." Our alumni will stand sponsor to

our record in the past, and we will trust in good management for a continuation of the good work.

ONE of the principal causes of the annual troubles with the sophomore class is the lack of trust in the ability of the students to govern themselves. The council should be the tribunal to regulate the students in all small breaches of college rules and if composed of the right men with sufficient power would be adequate to all the executive power necessary. Appeal to a man's sense of honor without continually watching him and in the great majority of cases you will be able to rule him much more easily than by harsh and stern methods. If the council is not strong enough, abolish it and organize some other body of the students who will have sufficient power. At council meetings all members should be present and all misdemeanors should be punished in a suitable manner, thus making it an active body and not a passive one, as at present.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION.

IF we look at the character of the legislation of the United States government, or indeed of any nation, we see at least two forms of legislative acts, either one of which carried to extremes, passes the bounds of the legitimate, rightful acts of the governing power. One of these forms is that which has to do with the material prosperity of the nation, such as the establishing of a firm money system, the enactment of just tariff laws, the aiding or establishing of avenues of commerce, and of postal communications and the encouragement of the several trades and avocations of men.

The other characteristic form of legislation has to do with the mental and moral improvement of the people at large. Among these are found the legislation upon the slavery evil, the movement against the mormon polygamy and in later years the temperance agitation, and the question of popular education. When legislation which looks to material advancement, interferes with a citizen's private business, or

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when that which aims to improve his moral standing, in reality influence his private judgment or his religious conviction, then they both overstep their bounds. But it is difficult to draw the line beyond which it is inexpedient to go, even though the constitutionality of a proposed act may not be questioned. Indeed almost any measure which has to do with the moral uplifting of men, is sure to be opposed on the ground that it encroaches upon their private rights. But is not all government a placing of men's natural rights in the hands of a few for the general good? The question whether or not the United States government has a right to aid or establish common schools and colleges, and whether having the right, it is wise to use it, is one which has long been before the educators and statesmen of the nations. We know that the government system of education in Germany has raised that nation to the foremost rank of learning. By this system all the schools are under national control, education is compulsory, a rigid examination in scholarship by government officials is necessary in order for an applicant to obtain government office, and all professors and instructors in the schools and colleges are appointed and paid by the nation. As a result, no other people in the world are as well educated as the Germans. Still a government system of education has its evil consequences, and it is said that Germany is beginning to suffer from them. Such a system must inevitably tend to destroy personal individuality by making all men alike. Education is simply the development of the mind. In all forms of development, advancement is always from the simple to the complex, from the like to the unlike,* from the homologous to the heterogeneous. In animal forms, the most advanced type is not that in which all the functions of the body are performed by a single organ, but one in which each function is performed by a special organ. Man, the brightest animal type, has the most differentiated body, the most specialized organs. Then education must differentiate the mind, and also society. The time was, but is fast passing away, when the man who knew something of all forms of knowledge, who had what was termed a liberal education, was considered the most useful, and was most honored and respected. The time is coming,

and now is, when the man who is the best versed upon any special subject, is the most useful. The broadly learned man is emphatically not the most useful man. Life is too short, and human knowledge is too much advanced for one man to know much of many things. In order that a person may be useful, he must be able to do or to teach that which others are not able to do or teach. A compulsory government system of education is an effort to mould all minds into the same form, and thus to destroy individuality. If all men could be made alike, usefulness would be destroyed.

Those who oppose a system like that of Germany do so wisely, for a nation of individualized men is something grander than an individualized nation. But shall the general government have nothing to do with the education of its people? The interference of the government in educational matters in any form has received opposition because it was considered to be both unconstitutional and also inexpedient. Are these considerations valid? It is true that no special provision is made in the constitution by which power to regulate or aid schools is conferred upon Congress, neither is the power denied. That short phrase, "*and provide for the general welfare of the United States*" is a prop which has upheld many measures of doubtful constitutionality. In a strict sense this is all the authority which the government has to enable it to aid education. If the strictest construction of the actual words of the constitution, and not the meaning of its authors is to be a guide, then the right of Congress to give money for the cause of education may be questioned. But there are other arguments to be considered. We boast that we are under a Republican government, and we have a right to boast. Now what is a republic? A republic is a nation in which the people are the real rulers, and the officers are the servants of the people. This is our boast and our just pride. When our fathers founded this new nation, this was their grand idea, that a nation should be formed differing from the other nations of the world, in that the people were to be the sole sovereigns. The constitution

was drawn up as a guide and a guard to the fulfillment of this grand conception.

In order that an individual or a set of individuals be qualified to rule, it is necessary that they have a knowledge of the needs of their subjects, that they have a well balanced judgment, that they be fully developed men. How can this be without education? Then the people of a Republic must be educated, and is it logical to say that a nation has no right to educate its own rulers even though that power be not granted by a specific clause in its constitution? The people must be educated, or the republic is no longer a republic save in name, for when a nation's rulers become incompetent, the power which is theirs in name must in reality be held by others, and when this takes place in a republic like our own, we become as truly a monarchy, or a nation ruled by the few, as are the old nations of Europe. Even though these few be patriotic, still our underlying national principle is violated, and our sacred pride becomes our shame. If the national degradation allows ambitions and unpatriotic men to usurp the power, the national farce becomes doubly farcical. The very fact that a republic was founded by the constitution implies the power to supply that which is necessary for its life, which is an enlightened people.

As we have seen that a government system of education is a thing not to be desired, and yet that it is the natural duty of our government to educate its citizens, the problem of how this is to be done confronts us. The money given to further the educational interests of the people should be placed, as far as possible, in the hands of the people themselves, or at least in the hands of the States. Thus the evils of a national school system will be avoided, for the differing characters of the various sections will dictate the forms which the education shall take. It is just this which has been done when government aid has been given for popular education, for this giving of aid is no new thing, although, in the popular mind it is often so considered, and many have made the statement that such a bill as the Blair Educational Bill would furnish a dangerous precedent. Let us see. It has for many years been a law that when a new State was admitted into the Union, a cer-

tain part of the land of the State should be set aside for educational purposes. From 1787 to 1848 this amount was one-thirty-sixth of the entire State. Since 1848, the amount has been increased to one-eighteenth, or double the former amount. In 1862, the act which founded our State Colleges was passed. By this act those states which would found a college under its provisions were given thirty thousand acres of land for each congressman to which the State was entitled. The only control which the nation held over these colleges was in the provision that agriculture, the mechanic arts and military tactics should be taught. Thus no national educational system was established, but aid was simply given to the States, and each State gives character to its own college. By this act nine million six hundred thousand acres of public land were given to the States, and some of our leading colleges were established.

Again a certain per cent. of the money received from the sale of public lands within a State is given to the State, and much of this, amounting to at least two million dollars has been used by them for educational purposes. A large part of the twenty-five million dollars which was in 1835 divided among the States, was used by them as a school fund. Thus the federal government has given one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles of land, amounting to nearly one-twenty-fourth of the entire United States, excluding Alaska, and more than twenty-five million dollars to the States, and used by them for educational purposes. Does it seem as if the Blair Bill, and those like it were dangerous precedents? It is true that public money has never been directly given for education, but national property, which was worth money, has been given, and given as it should be, no gift being forced upon the States, and no undue government control being exercised.

For the last decade, bills have been almost constantly before congress having for an object the dealing with the alarming illiteracy of the people by giving money directly for their education. For various reasons these have all failed. Ten years ago, a bill to give the proceeds from the sale of public lands and the surplus from the patent office receipts to public

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schools was defeated in the House. From 1882 until the present time, bills known as the Blair Educational Bills have been before congress, and have been upheld by their champion with a faith which commands respect. The substance of the bill defeated in the last senate, by four votes was to give, during eight years, a sum of \$77,000,000 in amounts varying from year to year, to be divided among the states on a basis of illiteracy. The bill has many wise features. No money was to be given to any state which did not, by an act of its legislature, accept the provisions of the bill, and thus no states self-respect was lost to forced aid. It was intended to stimulate the states by requiring that they give as much, at least for schools as the government gave. It guarded against dishonesty by providing that no second donation should be given until a satisfactory statement of the use of the first bounty, be made to the Secretary of the Interior. While the bill has failed of a passage, the need of educating the illiterate still remains, and must in some way be provided for or the nation cannot endure. The illiteracy of the people is alarming. In 1880, when the last official census was taken, out of a population of fifty million, four million, nearly ten per cent. could not read. These were largely among the colored population. In New Mexico, nearly seventy per cent. of the colored race could not write. The illiteracy in the cities is especially noticable. In seventy cities North and South, there was in 1880, an average of nearly fifty per cent. of the school population who did not attend school, and in one city the per cent. reached eighty-two. And these are to be the rules of the nation!

The larger part of those who cannot read and write are negroes and foreigners, and it is for the citizenship of these that the government is largely responsible. It did indeed seem to be a necessary evil that the institution of slavery should be admitted into the national fabric, yet the admission was an act of the government, and the responsibility for the consequent evils must rest largely with the government. It was a national act which made the slaves citizens. These were given back as citizens to the states in which they had been but chattels, and shall we now say that the government has no right to aid these estates

in making this part of the population citizens in fact as well as in name, or that it is dangerous, or that it is inexpedient? Is it not a duty to the states, as well as to the negroes to do this. Also in relation to the foreigners. We say to the oppressed of all nations, "Come and enjoy the freedom and the blessings of a Republican government." If these blessings are the direct result of having able and enlightened citizens, shall we say that we have no right to make those whom we welcome to our doors form a part of this enlightened population.

If it is true that it is the inherent right and duty of a government like our own to educate *all* of its citizens, and especially the illiterate negroes and foreigners, and that bills having this end in view have been repeatedly before congress, and also that government aid to education is no new thing, but has often been given in the past, what can be the reason that nothing is now being done in this direction? Can it be that the majority of the men in power prefer to use their power in furthering selfish and party legislation, rather than in advancing the best interests of the country, or that they wish to keep the people in ignorance in order to usurp their power? Let us hope that there is still more virtue left in our legislative halls.

If the census of the present year does not show a great improvement in the educational standing of the country, it will be a shameful thing if measures are not taken to remedy this great evil, and help to make this nation what it is capable of being, what it has been, and what, if its institutions are jealously guarded, it must ever continue to be, the grandest nation on the face of the globe.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just finished reading in the October number of THE CADET, an article by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., which is directed against secret societies in general, and college fraternities in particular. In the opening sentence of his article he says: "The whole drift and tendency of secret societies, so far as I have observed, has been and is, thoroughly selfish." From this statement I think fraternity men will draw one or more of three

inferences. Either Dr. Goodwin's observation has been very limited; or it has ranged over "unweeded gardens," "weary, flat, stale, and unprofitable;" or he draws wrong conclusions from his observations.

Before proceeding to discuss this selfish tendency let us follow the outline of the remainder of his article. He argues from his first statement that these societies are "squarely in antagonism with the word of God," and in the premises he is right. Then he proceeds to relate his experience in getting into, or, rather in not getting into a college fraternity. He refused his first invitation because it came from the society which "stood lowest in respect of scholarship." The overtures of the second which visited him were refused because they stood but little higher than the first. And when the committee from the fraternity representing the best scholarship of his college came to him, he refused them also, on the ground that the invitation should have been extended to him because of his manhood, rather than by reason of his scholarship. Ridiculous! Ability was a condition of membership in that society and it could not consider the claims of a man on other grounds. We can scarcely believe that Dr. Goodwin would be in favor of admitting to membership in his church a man who could not give satisfactory evidence that he was a Christian rather than an infidel. The two cases are exactly parallel.

Well, what was the reverend gentlemen's next move? Did he hold aloof from all societies, and with his membership in the brotherhood of the human race? Certainly we have reason to anticipate such action on his part. But no, he "cast about and saw there was an anti-secret society and joined that." The inference is, that he extended a cordial invitation to himself.

The end, however, is not yet. In his new relations he found "that when we came to the elections society men were invariably put forward, and not only would that particular society of which they were members push them, but in order to beat us, the outside fellows, all societies would combine together." If we read between the lines which I have quoted from his article, we find that the anti-secret society had

its man up; that he was pushed; and that had there been more than one anti-secret society in that college, these would have combined just as the others did.

We must conclude then that Dr. Goodwin has no objection to fraternities provided they are not secret. That is the peg upon which he hangs his entire argument. Those who are members of secret fraternities will easily pull out this peg, or rather, they will see no peg at all. They know well enough that a secret fraternity is no different from any other—save that, for protection against imposture, and for symbolizing great truths, its members attach to a few signs, letters, and phrases, certain meanings with which the uninitiated are not conversant. They know that if college fraternities should hereafter have nothing secret about them, no one would be able to detect any essential difference in their methods; in their influences upon their members; or in their prosperity.

Now let us return to that charge with which Dr. Goodwin opened his article. We find him in a rather precarious position. If the tendency of secret fraternities is thoroughly selfish then the same is true of those which are non-secret, and he belongs to one of the latter class. But I deny that it is true of either class. The word fraternity always stands for more than the individual. When a man joins such an organization, be it secret or not, his first lesson is one of *giving*. His talents are no longer to be exerted for himself alone, but for the fair fame of his fraternity. He must let his heart go out to others; he must be ready to encourage, assist and honor all who worthily bear the name and wear the badge of his fraternity. His horizon is broadened, and the feeling deepened within him that he is his brother's keeper. Is the drift and tendency of all this thoroughly selfish?

Yours sincerely,

W. R. HOWARD, '82.

The Civil and most of the Mechanical Engineers in the Senior class, spent a week in Boston attending the Mechanic's Fair. They were accompanied by Prof. Flint and Prof. Hamlin. They report a good time.



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W. E. Healey, '92 has been initiated into the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

Gibbs and Prince, '92, are away at work. Young, '93, has left college to teach, and Gould, '93, will soon follow upon the same errand.

Keyes, '90 was upon the campus a few days. His school at Bar Harbor is closed on account of sickness among the students.

During the absence of Prof. Hamlin arrangements were made for the work of the Junior civils to continue under Mr. Hart.

The class in zoology has been having "its attention called" to the mounted specimen of bird and animal life in the museum.

Since last year a fine new balance and some other apparatus has been added to the equipments of the chemical laboratory.

During the absence of a part of the Senior class, Prof. Rogers took the remainder of the class in Political Economy into the library and gave them reading in connection with that subject.

Scott '91, has left college for the study of law at Old Town. We were pleased to see "Scottie" upon the campus a short time ago.

Bragden, '94, was initiated into the S. I. U. Society on Oct. 10. Some of the absent members were present.

Who would? Neither '94 Wood, Nor wood Calderwood. See? Oh!

The fact that "Steady" has got a new bell to replace the cracked gong is worthy of note.

The young ladies of Orono are drilling with the intention of giving an exhibition in a few weeks. Major Clark of the Coburn Cadets is instructing them.

"Make a minuet" of this:—Do not stir your coffee with a large spoon, and remember that two pieces of cream pie are out of the question.

Tennis still retains its hold upon the students although the season is so far advanced, and the sound of the racket is still heard in the land. There are certain other rackets the sound of which the faculty are anxious to suppress.

Bee's honey is good but it is better eaten in the boarding house with warm biscuit than it is in certain other places, and under certain other circumstances. The results are not so disastrous.

THE CADET extends its heartfelt sympathy to Prof. and Mrs. Ballentine upon the sad death of their little son.

Water from the water-works is being carried to Prof. Aubert's house, and to the Q. T. V. chapter house.

Up in the corridor

Hear that mournful sound,

All the students are a-groaning.

That individual whistling solo with the same individual producing a vocal accompaniment has got around.

Tampering with mail matter, even to the extent of the embellishment of the address upon the envelope should not be indulged in.

President Fernald and Prof. Harvey, will attend the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Experiment Stations, to be held in Champaign, Ill., beginning on Nov. 11. This association has had much to do with the obtaining of government appropriations for the state colleges and experiment stations.

Remarkable coincidence. Seven Juniors obtain fifteen zeros each, all in three days, "very pretty work." It is said that if they had "continued the good work" another day, quite "accurate results" would have followed.

According to the provisions of the Morrill Land Grant College bill, there are two years appropriation already due, as the bill provides that the first payment of \$15,000 shall be made for the year ending June 30, 1890, and that thereafter the payments shall be made in advance in the month of July, so there are \$31,000 due us, and another payment of \$17,000 will be due in July, 1891. Plans are being made by the faculty as to how this money shall be used.

Considerable new machinery has been added to the shop since last year. At the last legislature an appropriation of \$4,000 was made for the purchase of metal working machinery. About \$3,000 has already been expended. A new Universal Milling Machine from the Brainard Milling Machine Co. of Boston, and a drill sharpener from the shops of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute have lately arrived, and two more lathes and a planer have been ordered.

Several of the students are away from college teaching, and for *other reasons*. Bristol '92 is teaching near Bar Harbor; Grover '92 is teaching at East Orrington; Atkinson '92 has been upon a railway survey; Johnson '93 has been at work building a wharf at Hampden; Robinson '93 has entered the Freshman class at Tufts; Moulton '91 has not returned to college this term.

The Montgomery Guards refuse to accept the challenge which the Coburn Cadets offered them to drill for the championship of the state, unless a purse of \$500 is offered by the students or the citizens of Bangor. As the wealth of the students is not proverbial, and the citizens of Bangor will hardly want to see the fun for \$500 worth, the drill will not materialize.

The greenhouse which is to be used for the department of horticulture is well under way. It consists of a conservatory whose dimensions are about one hundred feet by twenty feet, and of a furnace house sixteen feet square. The cost of erecting and fitting this structure will be about \$2,000, and it will be a great acquisition to the resources for botanical study.

As was announced in the last CADET, the general plans for a building upon the site of Wingate Hall have been made by the architect Kidder, and are now being perfected by him. The building as designed is to be a tectangular structure without an ell. It will have a frontage of about eighty-five feet, and a depth of about sixty-feet. It will be of brick, three stories in height, and will be quite an imposing structure. There will be a bell tower in front, and this with a suitable bell placed within it will be welcomed by the students as a vast improvement over the old arrangement. On the first floor will be the civil engineering

department with recitation, instrument and drawing rooms upon the south side, and the mechanical engineering department will occupy the north side. Upon the second floor there will be one and perhaps two private rooms for members of the faculty. There will be a physical lecture room in the southwest corner, with a floor area of about eight hundred square feet. Back of this will be an apparatus room, and in the southeast corner will be a recitation room which may, in the future be used for some department of physics. On the north side front the Y. M. C. A. will be situated. This will be somewhat larger than the physical room and will be well fitted for the use of the Association. In the northeast corner will be another recitation room. The third floor will be used entirely for drawing rooms, both for the civil and mechanical engineers. These rooms will be lighted from above, and so will be excellent places for drawing. The removal of the class and drawing work of the mechanical department from the shop will leave that building entirely free for shop work. This new building will be finished on the inside much like Coburn Hall, and a rough estimate of the cost of building and it places it at about twenty-five thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that at the next session of its legislature, the state will supplement the national generosity and furnish the college with means for adding this much needed building to the resources of the institution.

The termination of a recitation,
For the individual we mean,
Calls fourth varieties of expression
From the learned Profs. I ween.
First from the honored lips of him
Whose face familiar's been for many years,
We hear the terminus:—"That is sufficient,"
In stately accents fall upon our ears.
Then with a wondrous range of meaning,
Be the recitation good or bad,
The quickly uttered "That is *very* well"
With praise or blame or neither falls upon the lad.
But a smile is oftentimes excited
When accents which the speaker's form express,
Bring forth the weighty words of:—"That will do,"
With the sometimes doubtful added words, "I
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ANNUAL DRILL AND BALL.

For many reasons it was deemed advisable to hold the annual exhibition drill and military ball of the Coburn Cadets at Bangor this year instead of Orono. Consequently Friday evening, October 24th, old Norombega Hall in that city was the scene of a most enjoyable entertainment. The drill by a picked squad of sixteen men was very well executed and highly appreciated by the audience. After a short concert by the orchestra dancing was commenced, Capt. L. S. Chilcott and lady leading the march. Among the invited guests who occupied seats upon the platform were Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Mrs. Hamlin, Gen. Chas. W. Roberts and ladies, Lieut. E. E. Hatch, U. S. A., Capt. L. S. Chilcott, Lieut. J. E. Mitchell, Lieut. F. E. Pottle and lady, Capt. Blanch L. Hellier and Lieut. Julia F. Dillingham of the Chilcothians, with ladies.



'75.

Mr. Louis C. Southard, of North Easton, Mass., was chosen President and also one of the Directors of the Royal Provincial Development Company recently incorporated at Portland. The company proposes to engage in mining gold, silver and other ores and minerals, and the capital stock is placed at \$200,000.

'76.

Mr. Geo. O. Foss, formerly of Dexter, has a position in the civil engineering department of the Northern Pacific R. R. and is located at Livingstone Castle, Montana. Mr. Foss writes home that on the 8th of September there occurred a snowfall of eight inches, breaking down their tent and causing a great deal of discomfort.

We notice that Col. Charles P. Allen, of Presque Isle, is the owner of a span of black colts so handsome as to be the admiration of Aroostook county. The colonel is a fine

looking man any way and behind such a pair as that ought to be a striking figure.

Hon. W. T. Haines, of Waterville, who has purchased a fine lot on Nudd street, in what has been known as Nudd's field in that city, will at once commence the erection of a residence there which he will occupy himself. It is said to be one of the most desirable residence neighborhoods in the city.

'80.

Miss Emma Ramsdell, who has been so long in the studio of Mr. Lansil, of Bangor, is now taking lessons in retouching from a German Professor in Te Rose's studio in Providence, R. I. She has long had a desire to perfect herself in this beautiful art and as this celebrated professor is regarded as being the most accomplished teacher in the United States, Miss Ramsdell is to be congratulated in being able to place herself under his instruction. At the close of her course, which we understand soon terminates, Miss Ramsdell takes her old position with Mr. Lansil.

Mr. Granville Austin has a fine position as salesman with the firm of Howard W. Spurr & Co., Boston. We understand that Mr. Austin has been married quite recently. THE CADET extends its congratulations.

'83.

Mr. George R. Currier of Livermore Falls, has received a government appointment as a clerk in the War Department. Mr. C. has been quite prominent in the public offices of his town for several years, being now first on the board of selectmen. He will move to Washington at once.

'84.

Mr. E. F. Ladd has accepted a call to the chair of Professor of Chemistry at the State College of North Dakota, at Fargo. He will also hold the position of chemist at the experiment station connected with the college.

'85.

The residence of Mr. G. W. Spratt, of Bangor, was the scene of a very pleasant wedding on Oct. 15, it being that of his daughter, Miss Harriet Watson Spratt, to Mr. Elmer O. Goodridge. The young couple, after a wedding tour

of a few weeks, during which time they will visit Moosehead Lake and Milo, the groom's former home, will reside at Hampton, Va., where Mr. Goodridge has a position in the Hampton Institute. Their many friends will unite with THE CADET in best wishes for their future happiness.

'86.

On Monday, Oct. 6, Miss May Belle Parlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Parlin, of North Anson, was married to Mr. Edwin Dwight Graves, of Berlin, Conn., at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is a very charming and beautiful lady. Mr. Graves was the civil engineer having charge of the construction of the railroad from North Anson to Bingham. He is one of the engineers of the Berlin Conn., Iron Bridge Company. The wedding party left North Anson for Moosehead Lake. Mr. Graves goes to North Carolina in a short time to take charge of the construction of a large railroad bridge. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Madison. The wedding gifts were many, valuable and beautiful.

Mr. Sidney S. Twombly, who will complete the course in Veterinary Science at McGill University, in Montreal, Canada this winter, took three prizes out of a possible four during the last sessions of the University.

'87.

Mr. Chas. T. Vose has accepted a position in the civil engineering department of the Maine Central R. R. at Portland.

James D. Lazell, formerly with D. Pettit & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is now in Roanoke, Va., as manager of the southern office of F. J. Amweg, C. E., a prominent engineer, builder, and contractor.

John S. Williams, of Guilford, was admitted to the bar of the Piscataquis County Courts, Sept. 29. Mr. Williams has studied law in the office of Henry Hudson, Esq., Guilford, and is a graduate of Boston University Law School. He passed a very creditable examination and enters upon his profession well informed on legal principles. Mr. Williams will not immediately enter upon the practice of his profession, being now engaged in keeping the High School at New Portland.

The classmates of C. H. Stevens, Grand Falls N. B., will be pleased to learn that he is the happy father of a girl baby, born the latter part of September.

'88.

One of the most brilliant weddings which has occurred in Augusta for many a day was that of Mr. John R. Boardman, of the *Kennebec Journal* editorial staff, and Miss Nettie Clark, both of that city, at the South Congregational church, Monday evening, Oct. 6. Rev. Amos Redlon, of Scarboro, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Rev. J. S. Williamson. After the wedding ceremony, which was very impressive, a reception of the immediate friends and relatives of the two families was held at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Clark. The young couple were the recipients of a large number of beautiful and costly gifts, which gave evidence of the high esteem of a large circle of friends. After enjoying a wedding tour of about two weeks in which they visited Boston, New York and other places, they returned to Augusta, where they will reside. The young couple has entered upon wedded life under most favorable auspices and they will have the best wishes of many friends that it may be a long and happy one. THE CADET extends its congratulations.

'89.

Says the *Bangor Commercial* of a recent date: Mr. Charles G. Cushman, who has been connected with the Trenton Iron Co. has left that concern and gone into business for himself in Roanoke, Va. as a contractor for every description of iron work. Mr. Cushman is one of the most brilliant young men who has recently graduated from the Mechanical Engineering course at the M. S. C.

Mr. J. Elmer Littlefield was united in marriage to Miss Sadie A. Bunker, Thursday evening, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding ceremony was performed in an impressive manner by Rev. G. B. Ilsley, pastor of the Columbia Street Baptist Church, Bangor. Only the near relatives of the contracting parties were present. Mr. Littlefield has been for several years book-keeper for F. T. Hall & Co., Bangor, but now, in company with his father, Mr. John Little-

field, is engaged in vessel timbering. Many elegant the young friends will They will Maine. T tions and

Mr. J. are employed Railroad. Virginia; same state obtaining growing r

The frie Rackliffe his marriage which occurred last of September position in Chicago, leave his so the plan to go to his Brumbaugh will reside THE CADET couple.

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A. J. C. he will be of Addison 49 South I

John B. his propos at Cornell and has re

field, is engaged in the business of getting out vessel timber in the woods of northern Maine. Many elegant and costly gifts were received by the young couple, who have a large number of friends whose best wishes will go with them. They will reside on Main street, Brewer, Maine. THE CADET extends its congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. John Reed and Mr. E. E. Greenwood are employed on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The former's address is Bangs, Virginia; and the latter, Big Springs, in the same state. They are to be congratulated on obtaining positions with such an influential and growing railroad.

'90.

The friends and classmates of Mr. Joseph R. Rackliffe have received the announcement of his marriage to Mrs. Minnie A. Kingsbury, which occurred in St. Joseph, Mo., near the last of September. The groom, who has a position in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., could not leave his business for a trip east for his bride, so the plucky young lady started from Hampden to go to him. They were married by Rev. Dr. Brumbaugh at the Methodist parsonage, and will reside in St. Joseph. The best wishes of THE CADET are extended to the happy young couple.

Geo. H. Babb has changed from the draughting room of the Thomson Electric Welding Co., to that of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

Wm. B. Pierce has accepted a position as draughtsman for the McCormick Harvester Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Hardison, who is at his home in Caribou, is prepared to do any work requiring the services of a competent civil engineer and surveyor.

A. J. Coffin has gone to Philadelphia, where he will be employed in the chemical laboratory of Addison Hamlin, formerly of Bangor, at No. 49 South Front Street.

John Bird, Jr. has been obliged to give up his proposed course of electrical engineering at Cornell on account of trouble with his eyes, and has returned to his home in Rockland,

where he will be employed in the North National Bank.



At this writing we have more than the usual variety of exchanges from which to quote and upon which to pass criticism. The hardest criticism which can be accorded a publication is that it is of too uninteresting a nature to be examined, and, consequently, to be thrown aside. We are glad to say that all our exchanges merit and get attention from the Exchange Editor. All criticism is made in a spirit of friendliness and with no other thought than that others will criticise us as freely as we do them.

Among the Exchanges on our table we welcome a new one, *The Illini*. This Exchange differs from others in maintaining, besides the usual literary, editorial, exchange, local and personal departments, separate columns devoted to science, engineering and agriculture. From the nature of the University of Illinois this feature is a taking one, and we would like to see it copied by Exchanges of other scientific institutions.

The *Bowdoin Orient*, *Bates Student* and *Antiochian* continue the barbarous custom of wrapping their publications for mailing purposes so extremely tight that in breaking the wrapper the would-be reader has either to exercise remarkable patience and due care, thereby wasting what in this life is so invaluable—time—or else mutilating his fingers or the covers of the paper with the sharp edged instrument with which it is always necessary to be prepared to meet such emergencies. With this exception the above publications constitute the epitome of all that is necessary to make a college journal readable, interesting and withal welcome to one's table.

The exchange editor of the *Antiochian* was evidently taken "funny" while preparing his material for the last issue of that paper. However, we accept his criticism with as much equanimity as possible, and hope whatever we

lack in the literary department we may be able to see in the columns of the *Antiochian*.

The *College Transcript* comes to us as a breezy representative of a western college. Its change of garb is an improvement upon the old style of cover.

The *Stranger* is a publication which would do credit to a much larger institution than the one it represents, and is always a welcome visitor at our table.

Every life has its peculiar temptations, and college life is no exception to the rule. Many a student comes to our school with high aspirations, and an earnest purpose to make every moment tell. But he often finds it much easier to make than to keep such resolutions. Many outside attractions, especially during the opening weeks, crowd upon his attention. Many things perfectly right in themselves, become, by consuming time intended for study, a positive harm. Something beside the mere work of the class room is needful for a systematic development. But each student must decide for himself just how much time he can conscientiously afford to spend in diversion and perhaps needless recreation. He who strives for several ends, may gain none. But he who, setting bravely aside the many pleasant, but time-consuming amusements, studies in accordance with the motto, "This one thing I do," will make his work a success. Nothing of any value can be gained without earnest labor? Every day the choice must be made between duty and pleasure. Student life means self-denial and self-sacrifice, but it also means grand development, and the privilege of thinking some of God's thoughts. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but opposite this set these words: "Work, work, work is the *alpha* and *omega* of success.—*College Review*."

Why is it that students look upon their Professors as their natural born enemies we don't know. But such is the case as a rule. It is necessary to the dignity of an institution that the students should hold its Faculty in a certain kind of awe, but we see no reason why it should be of a fearful nature or a suspicious regard. There should be between the students and their instructors mutual faith and trust.

Students should look upon their Professors not only as their teachers, but as their personal friends, while the Faculty should regard young men and young women capable of at least common sense judgment. If such a state of harmony could be realized, there could be avoided many petty spites and vexations that now arise all on account of a lack of mutual confidence.

We were led to write the above rambling remarks for the benefit of that certain class of students who are always finding fault with some professor, and who are continually pouring their scorn and wrath into the ears of their associates, instead of honorably expressing their true sentiments to the instructor himself.

—*Ex.*

A farmer of this State is said to have the following warning posted conspicuously on his premises: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits into this here oats his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."—*Ex.*

Advice to Freshmen: Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayst be solid before thy Senior year.—*N. C. University Magazine*.

The American Protective Tariff League offers to the Undergraduate Students of Senior Classes of Colleges and Universities in the United States, a series of prizes for approved essays on "Effect of Protection on the Purchasing Power of Wages in the United States."

Competing essays not to exceed eight thousand words signed by some other than the writer's name, to be sent to the office of *The League*, No. 23 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on or before March 1, 1891, accompanied by the name and address of the writer and certificate of standing, signed by some officer of the college to which he belongs, in a separate sealed envelope (not to be opened until the successful Essays have been determined) marked by a word or symbol corresponding with the signature to the essay.

It is desired, but not required, that manuscripts be type-written. Awards will be made June 1st, 1891 as follows: For the best essay, one hundred and fifty dollars; for the second best, one hundred dollars; for the third best, fifty dollars. And for other essays, deemed especially meritorious, the Silver Medal of the League will be awarded, with honorable mention of the authors in a public notice of the awards.

The league reserves the right to publish, at its own expense, any of the essays for which prizes may be awarded.

The names of judges will be announced hereafter.

Respectfully, etc.,

EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN,

President.

HENRY M. HOYT,

General Secretary.

Twenty-Magazine Life," or written eit American than 9,000 at the Mag The awar The Edit return all b Writers s or word, an the story.

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Twenty-five dollars will be given by the University Magazine to the writer of the best "Story of College Life," or "Reminiscences of — College," to be written either by an undergraduate or Alumnus of any American University. The article to contain not more than 9,000 nor less than 1,000 words and to be received at the Magazine office on or before December 1st, 1890. The award will be made December 20th, 1890.

The Editor reserves the right to publish any, or to return all but the winning composition.

Writers should not sign their names, but use a symbol or word, and enclose the name in sealed envelope with the story.

A prize of \$25.00 will also be paid for the design for a cover 6x9½, to the University Magazine's future numbers, which are to be of the same size mentioned, approximately the same as the older monthly magazines. Conditions to be the same as for the story referred to above.

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Boys, patronize our advertisers.

When in want of clothing, hats, caps, etc., call upon Oak & Clark. Mr. Oak of this firm, having graduated from the M. S. C., knows how to furnish the boys with what they want at the lowest of prices.

Adams & Strickland can show a fine assortment of crockery, china, etc. Call and examine their stock of student lamps.

If it did not pay Mr. A. K. Dole, would he keep advertining in our columns? Do not fail to test his work. You will find it first-class in every respect.

A. H. Roberts & Sons, ask for no better advertisement than for you to examine the rooms which they have furnished at the M. S. C.

When your teeth trouble you, go to Dr. Morey.

For neatness, cheapness, and rapidity of work, Mooney & Hurley take the lead. Their work is of the best quality. Examine 92's class printing.

Adams Bros. have everything in the line of silk, stiff and felt hats, gloves, umbrellas, uniform caps, etc.; in fact everything needed in this line. Call and see his line of military caps; they are something new.

Should you need spurs or any part of a harness for your "ponies," go to D. C. Gould, who

makes the best of harnesses and the best of bargains.

F. J. Taney & Co. keeps a full line of drugs and medicines.

John Connors says he believes in advertising in THE CADET because the boys get their boots and shoes of him.

For furniture or other articles for your rooms call at Mr. A. J. Durgin's new store on Main street.

Again the "Cunning Fox" is seen running across the column of our CADET. He says you can get the best ice cream and confectionery of Fox & Co. Who doubts his word?

B. E. Donigan always uses the boys in the best possible manner. He appreciates the trade the boys give him, and the good of advertising

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Notice W. H. Heald's advertisement. He gives the best of bargains.

The boys of the M. S. C. have always patronized Andrew's Orchestra. Now patronize his new music store and he will give you a fine trade. Notice his "ad." on the back of the cover.

OTHER COLLEGES.

A bill has been introduced into the Vermont Legislature providing for the establishment of a State agricultural college.

It is expected that a summer school, including English literature, geology and botany and other branches of learning, will be held by college professors at Colebrook, N. H., next season.

The most important event in the history of Colgate for the last two weeks is the gift by the heirs of the late J. J. Joslin, of Troy, N. Y., of \$20,000 for the endowment of a chair in the theological seminary. The chair endowed is that of Christian theology, formerly occupied by Dr. Dodge, now by Dr. W. N. Clarke. It will hereafter be known as the J. J. Joslin professorship.

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.....R. W. Lord.
V. G. M.....H. V. Starrett.
Cor. Sec'y.....Prescott Keyes, Jr.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres.....W. M. Bailey.
V. Pres.....H. M. Prentiss.
Cor. Sec.....R. H. Fernald.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the }W. N. Patten.
Twelfth Gate. }T. S. Tolman.
 }J. C. Gibbs.
 }H. O. Robinson.

S. I. U. Society.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Pres.....C. H. Kilbourne.
V. Pres.....S. M. Timberlake.
Sec.....C. M. Johnson.

Reading Room Association.

Pres.....H. G. Menges.
V. Pres.....W. C. Holden.
Sec.....H. O. Robinson.

Coburn Cadets.

Second Lieutenant, E. E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Cadet Edmund Clark, Major and Commandant.
Cadet J. W. Steward, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Cadet H. V. Starrett, First Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Co. A.

Captain, W. R. Farrington,
First Lieut. W. N. Patten,
Second Lieut. T. L. Merrill,
Third Lieut. C. Hamlin,

Co. B.

E. R. Merrill,
H. G. Menges,
R. W. Lord,
Wm. R. Farrington.

Geo. H. Hamlin Hose Company.

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

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

Pres.....B. A. Hall.
V. Pres.....M. J. Bristol.
Cor. Sec.....H. M. Prentiss.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres.....T. S. Merrill.
V. Pres.....G. P. Maguire.
Sec.....W. M. Bailey.

Base Ball Association.

Pres. and Manager.....C. Hamlin.
V. Pres.....Geo. F. Rich.
Sec.....P. R. Wilson.

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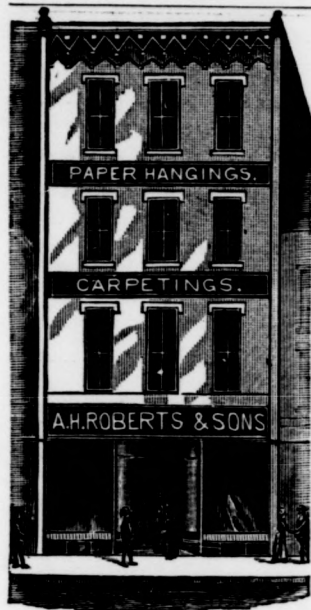
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