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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

No. 4.

The Cadet.

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

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

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TERMS:

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

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, 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.

EDITORIAL.

IMPORTANT changes are to be made in the library, and before the beginning of next term there will be a marked improvement in its condition. The shelves in the middle of the room are to be taken down, and many of the congressional reports are to be moved up stairs. A large table is to be put in the centre of the room, and the library will be open for the taking out of books, at least two, and probably three, days a week; and any afternoon between two and four any student can gain ac-

cess to the library for the purpose of consulting any of the books, by applying to one of the assistant librarians. The result of these changes will be to give the students a much better opportunity for reading and consultation than now exists.

THAT the Maine State College has a course (and a good one) in Agriculture is true, and the people of the State are well acquainted with this fact; but that there are independent courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, and Science and Literature, does not seem to be so generally understood. The University of Vermont is an institution of a somewhat similar nature, and a few years ago employed an agent to go about through Vermont lecturing on the college, its aims, and what it was accomplishing. The result was a large increase in the size of their next freshman class, and since then all of the entering classes have been large. It seems to us that it would be well for the authorities of this institution to pursue a similar course. It is a well known fact that as our people become better acquainted with our college, opposition lessens, and respect for the institution increases. The time has been when the only course the college could pursue was a passive one, but it seems as though the time has come for active measures to be adopted.

THE primary school system of college government has passed away in great part, but vestiges of it still remain. One feature still existing is compulsory attendance at church. For minors whose parents wish them to go it is well enough,

but those who do not wish their sons to be compelled to attend, and the students over twenty-one, should have some voice in the matter. Many of the leading institutions are making changes in this regard, and we hope our faculty will consider the matter.

ONE of the pleasant customs which obtains here is that of each class leaving as a remembrance a class tree. This is a plan which should be followed, and the class of eighty-seven in observing the occasion with suitable exercises has established a precedent which other classes will do well to observe. By the trees the appearance of the campus is improved, and a class leaves a monument which can truly be said to be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

*"Examinations now are done,
Our sweethearts bade adieu;"*

and the students have once more dispersed for the long winter vacation. The term just past has witnessed more than the usual number of changes and improvements. The appearance of *The Cadet*, the introduction into the college buildings of running water, the disappearance of hazing, and the numerous smaller advances that have been made, all indicate a spirit of progress among the students and faculty that is to be commended, and which will, we trust, continue.

AN important question frequently spoken of by the students is in regard to the studies of the freshman year, and the nearly universal opinion is that the requirements for admissions should be raised so as to save about one term's work. As the courses are now the Junior year is really harder than should be required of any student, and the freshman year is altogether too easy. If Physical Geography, Algebra to logarithms, and Book-keeping were dropped from the courses here, and the changes made in the requirements for admission and the arrangement of studies which this would necessitate, it would be a step in the right direction. The standing of the college would be raised, and although there might be a slight decrease, in consequence, in the number of those entering, yet we believe it would not be noticeable, and that the college would gain by it in the end, particularly if labor by the freshmen were made optional instead of compulsory.

THE following item from the *Fairfield Journal* has recently been called to our attention: "The next Republican convention is to be held in Portland. Hon. W. W. Thomas, ex-minister to Sweden, is to have the nomination, this arrangement having been made by the political bosses. Four twenty-ton guns will be mounted on the Western Promenade to repel the Confederate forces, while the Coburn Cadets, from the Agricultural college, and the Piscataquis battalion, will be posted on Munjoy Hill to repel any attack from the State steal crowd."

The only motive which we can conceive for the reference which is made to the Coburn Cadets is that a slur is intended to be cast upon the college.

An open enemy who uses honorable means in his antagonism can be respected, but such articles as this are entirely unjustifiable and uncalled for. It is just such petty little things as this that injure the college and we have commented on this, although in itself undeserving of notice, as a type of the covert sneers which we have to endure. Sometimes it is only thoughtlessness, but thoughtlessness is almost inexcusable. Care should be exercised, and we trust all friends of the institution will endeavor to suppress all of that class of articles of which the above quotation is a type.

WE publish in another column the Valedictory delivered at the Commencement of 1884, by Will Hall Burleigh. The favor with which it was received at that time, and the interest added to it by Mr. Burleigh's sad and untimely death, warrant the belief that it should be committed to print. We feel under obligations to those who have so kindly granted permission to insert it in *The Cadet*.

THE *Hanover (Ind.) Monthly*, in a notice of THE CADET quoted in our exchange department, makes the criticism that the editorials of THE CADET, although "terse and pointed," are in their opinion too brief. Such questions as this are, it seems to us, purely matters of opinion, and concerning which different theories can and do exist. Our idea is that half a dozen short and pointed editorial notes are to the majority of readers more interesting and more apt to be read and considered carefully than is

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one long one; which, unless its writer be a man of more than average ability, is apt to be dull, and the average reader will only glance carelessly through it. This fact is realized and acted upon by the most successful and influential newspapers, so that while we respect the views of the *Monthly* we still retain our former opinion.

LITERARY.

ANDREAS HOFER.

FEBRUARY 20, 1810.

To Mantua in fetters
The patriot Hofer came,
In Mantua they led him forth
To suffer death and shame,
While every heart with pain grew numb,
And eyes were wet though lips were dumb
Through all the Tyrol land.

With hands fast bound behind him
He calmly walked the street,
No blanching of the cheek was there,
No faltering of the feet;
For death and he had met before,
No terrors had it now in store
For him of Tyrol land.

And as from all the windows
Of the fortress grim and high,
He saw his faithful comrades
As they looked to see him die,
"God guard and keep you all!" he cried,
"Whatever dangers may betide
My own, my Tyrol land."

The drums a dirge were beating
As they slowly marched before,
Their threnody repeating
Till he passed the dungeon door
And reached the spot where he must die,
A bastion wall 'neath foreign sky,
Far from the Tyrol land.

Here, 'neath the foeman's banner,
They sought to make him kneel;
The patriot proudly raised his head—
"Not while this heart can feel
Will I to tyrant bend the knee,
'Gainst whom I vainly fought to free
My dear loved Tyrol land."

The guards then bound a sable band
Around his eyes and hair,

And Andreas a moment stood
With head bent low in prayer;
Then loudly cried, "Make sure your aim!"—
A cloud of smoke, a sheet of flame—
"Farewell, my Tyrol land!"

From the German, Oct. 26, 1885.

By H. M. E., '76.

VALEDICTORY,

1884.

BY WILL HALL BURLEIGH.

Sixteen years ago a goodly ship was launched in the old Pine Tree State, in whose keeping the pride and hope of many a happy home has since been placed, and nobly has she fulfilled her trust. It is true that at times the future has looked dark and unpromising. Three years ago it seemed as if she must sink to rise no more. The storm which for some time had been gathering burst upon her with all the fury of a hurricane, the waves ran mountains high, the winds roared and whistled through her bare rigging, the lightning flashed incessantly and lit up the angry foam-capped waves with a lurid glare as it flashed from zenith to horizon, while the rattling and clashing of the thunder was such that it seemed as if the very fiends of hell were loose and clamoring for destruction, and in the distance could be heard, even above the tempest, the roaring of the breakers on a lee shore.

What wonder that her friends looked on with blanched cheeks and sinking hearts, for it seemed that she must inevitably be cast on cruel rocks; but no! there still remains one anchor of hope, and although at first it seemed that even this would fail, yet thanks to Him who rules the tempest our most sanguine hopes were realized, and the dear old ship is once more safe, for soon the thunder is heard only as a distant muttering, the flashes of lightning are few and faint, the sea becomes smooth and tranquil, the gale sinks to a gentle breeze, the clouds roll away and permit the glorious sun to look down once more on her storm beaten hull, and again she plows the ocean wave, on her course, as proudly as before.

It is to this grand old ship in all her pride and stateliness, our Alma Mater, the Maine State College, that we are to bid farewell to-day, and our wish is, as we go out from her

keeping, that, with her flag nailed to the mast, she may sail on until her noble work is fully appreciated, and her sons and daughters are known in every clime.

Citizens of Orono: Before we separate let us express to you our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for to you we owe much of the pleasure of our college life.

When we have been weary and sick at heart with troubles and disappointments, longing for kind words and encouragements which can only be obtained at the family fireside, your "latch-string has always been out" and you have ever been ready to welcome us to your family circles. You have encouraged us by your presence at the Commencement exercises, and by your appreciation of our efforts; and you have generally aided us in any project for the advancement of our welfare. Surely you have "cast your bread upon the waters," and we sincerely hope that it may be returned to you an hundred fold.

Gentlemen of the faculty: Words fail us when we would express our gratitude to you who have so faithfully guided our steps, and so kindly sustained us when our burdens seemed heavy, and by your wisdom and experience, illumined our path when clouds lowered, and the way seemed obscure. Not only are we indebted to you for whatever scholarly advancement we have made, but in our intimate association with you, we have received into our minds seeds of thought, dropped perhaps all unconsciously by you, but which we trust will strike their roots firmly and yield finally a bountiful harvest to your honor. Now that the ties that have bound us together are about to be severed, we would assure you that you will always hold an honored place in our affections, and your names will be durably imprinted upon the tablets of our memory.

Classmates of '84, we have met here today for the last time as a class. We who have been united by the closest ties of friendship for the past four years, today, with sadness bid adieu to college life, and with moistened eye and trembling lip take leave of our Alma Mater, and of one another. Surely, a feeling of sadness must come over us, as we, who have been so long and so pleasantly associated, must say farewell, a farewell that to some of our number may last

until the final meeting on the other shore. It is fitting that the tear should start, and the voice should tremble, and, who can say that the memory of such a parting will not last as long as life itself, and aid us in our upward struggle.

On this, our last meeting, the memories of our college course crowd upon us with redoubled vividness. We are carried back in our thoughts to the first day in Orono; to the many trials through which we have since passed; to the many times when it seemed as though we could not press on, but must give up the good fight, and then to the encouraging words and acts of our instructors, after which came the victory which gave us greater strength for the next conflict.

It is with pain that "amid the fairest scenes to memory dear," we remember that some who were once with us have gone now to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," who are at rest in that land where parting never comes. We who remain have completed our college course, but the great work of life lies before us. We must rear for ourselves a temple whose foundation alone has been laid. The superstructure is to show whether our hand be that of the master.

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where God may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time;
Broken stairways where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build today then strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky."

THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.

Professor Morse now returned to his native land from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors

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to procure the passage of the bill granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Toward the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this body, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Professor Morse.

There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found, on examination of the calendar, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence to it. Professor Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse; his hard-earned savings were almost spent; and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at if he felt disheartened now. On the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, and counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not without hope for the future for through all his difficulties and trials that never forsook him.

The next morning as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the commissioner of patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come," said she, "to congratulate you."

"For what?" said Professor Morse.

"On the passage of your bill," she replied.

"O, no; you must be mistaken," said he. "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of it being reached."

"Am I the first, then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes, if it is really so."

"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might not run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore shall be sent from you."

"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word."

While the line was in progress of completion, Professor Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge, telling them not to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfil his promise, and asking her what message he should send. To this he received the following reply: "What has God wrought?" Words that ought to be written in characters of living light. This was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success.

As soon as the result of the experiment was made known Governor Seymour, of Connecticut called upon Professor Morse, and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely add that his claim was admitted, and now, engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

GRAMMAR IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

—
PROF. A. E. ROGERS.
—

"The mischief begins when language forgets itself, and makes us mistake the Word for the Thing, the Quality for the Substance, the *Nomen* for the *Numen*.—MAX MULLER.

AT the recent teachers' convention held in Orono, during a discussion on the topic of Reading, there arose in my mind the question: "Are we not dealing too much with *words* in our schools, and too little with their meaning and use?"

The boy or girl entering the grammar school commences the study of Grammar; he learns the names of the parts of speech, the properties of the nouns, the adjectives, the verbs, etc., and after a year or two the misery that he has undergone in his effort to comprehend the "essentials" may be partially atoned for by a certain satisfaction derived from the breaking up of long and intricate sentences, and the accounting for each part of them by certain rules laid down in

the text-book—an operation similar to that of solving a rebus or putting together the parts of a “chopped up” picture, yielding a similar pleasure, and just about as valuable.

During all this time the pupil is studying the instrument, or means of expressing the thoughts, not as an instrument, or means, but as an ultimate fact, an end; much as if one should be set to studying the details of a piece of mechanism without reference to the nature of the entire structure, with a very slight conception of what it is designed to accomplish, and having neither knowledge of the motive power itself nor of the principles involved in the transference of force by mechanical means. He might be able to name very glibly the different parts of the engine, describe minutely the form, size and location of each lever, piston and bolt, and so on down to a file scratch or a dent on the hinge of the furnace door, but all this does not make him the skillful engineer. So the young man or the young woman may be able to analyze and parse, name the parts of speech, tell all the characteristics of the so-called particles even down to their philological dents and scratches, and even then have no adequate conception of that which he has come to regard as mastered.

Language is the means of expressing what is in our mind, and it is with this fact that the study of it should be commenced: first build a solid foundation by making clear to the pupil the relation of words or combinations of words to his ideas and thoughts, and then Grammar will have a force and meaning that will render it as bright and attractive as it is now dull and repulsive. In other words, I would introduce the study of Elementary Logic into our common schools.

But here the practical teacher exclaims: “Nonsense! The idea of teaching in our common schools, and to children who have never studied Grammar, a branch that is usually regarded as difficult and abstruse by students in college!”

In regard to the ability of a child to comprehend the elements of Logic, not only can he much more easily understand them than he can understand Grammar, but, as I have before indicated, he cannot really understand Grammar without a prior knowledge of them.

The main facts of logic, the principles of the science, are of so simple a nature that a child of twelve years, possessing an average mind, can easily grasp them.

There are, of course, questions connected with the science, that only the mature and disciplined mind can deal with successfully, and these questions it is fitting to discuss in the college class room, but there is no more need of considering them in elementary instruction, than of considering subtle philological theories in teaching the rudiments of Grammar: they pertain to the science, but they are not of it. Logic has its metaphysical side, as every science has, but in itself it is no more of a metaphysical nature than is Arithmetic.

There is nothing arbitrary in its whole domain: its principles are clear and obvious, and the knowledge gained by a study of them is not of the nature of an acquirement, but is a growth, which, becoming a part of the mental stock, remains so.

How different is it with Grammar! At nearly every examination for admission to our college, there are two or three who use expressions similar to this: “I haven’t studied Grammar for two or three years; I was good in it, but I am afraid that I have forgotten a great deal.” To be sure, the same thing may be said of Algebra or Arithmetic; of these, however, the young man forgets processes simply, not principles, if he has ever fully comprehended them; but in Grammar, processes are principles, or rather there are no principles, Grammar being the science of the *modes* of expressing our thoughts, these modes depending entirely on usage.

Now so far as the study of Grammar is concerned, I have nothing to urge against that, but what I do urge is, that it should be pursued in its proper place. Instead of commencing with the instrument, let us commence with the uses of the instrument, let us study it in such a manner that we may increase its efficiency and become its masters not its slaves, for as Max Miller well says: “He who would examine the influence which words, mere words, have exercised on the minds of men, might write a history of the world that would teach us more than any which we yet possess. Words without definite

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meanings are at the bottom of nearly all our philosophical and religious controversies, and even the so-called exact sciences have frequently been led astray by the same siren voice."

If we make language a study as an end, we are simply dealing with the child's imitative powers; if we commence with the reason and the relation of words to that, we are not only laying the foundation for a rational study of Grammar, but we are developing the noblest faculty bestowed by God on man.

*"In the world there is nothing great but man,
In man there is nothing great but mind."*

It almost seems that Hamilton's famous aphorism would be more in accordance with the present system of language study if it read: "In man there is nothing great but words."

MILTON.

In Milton's second defence of England may be found this passage, in allusion to his loss of sight:—

"Let me then be the most feeble creature alive, so long as that feebleness serves to invigorate the energies of my rational and immortal spirit; as long as in that obscurity in which I am enveloped, the Light of the Divine Presence more clearly shines. Then in proportion as I am weak, I shall be invincibly strong; and in proportion as I am blind, I shall more clearly see. O, that I may thus be perfected by feebleness, and irradiated by obscurity! And indeed in my blindness, I enjoy in no inconsiderable degree, the favor of the Deity, who regards me with more tenderness and compassion in proportion as I am able to behold nothing but himself. Alas! for him who insults me, who maligns, and merits public execration. For the Divine law not only shields me from injury, but almost renders me too sacred to attack, not indeed so much from the privation of my sight, as from the overshadowing of those heavenly wings, which seem to have occasioned this obscurity, and which when occasioned he is wont to illumine with an interior light, more precious and pure."

In an old English edition of Milton, published at Oxford, the following beautiful lines may be found, with the remark that they were among

the last effusions of that Master of English Song.

They were really the property of an American writer, Elizabeth Lloyd, a Quakeress, of Philadelphia. Their affinity with the above train of thought, will easily account for the error of the compiler, while it does not in any measure lessen the compliment paid the poet, in ranking her composition among the productions of Milton!

"I am old and blind!

Men point to me as smitten by God's frown;
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,—

Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong,—

I murmur not that I no longer see,—

Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong,

Father Supreme, to thee!

O merciful one!

When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;

When friends pass by—my weakness shun—

Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face

Is leaning toward me, and its holy light

Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,

And there is no more night.

On my bended knee

I recognize Thy purpose clearly shown;

My vision Thou hast dimmed that I may see

Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have nought to fear!

This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing—

Beneath it, I am almost sacred—here,

Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand

Trembling, where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,

Wrapped in the radiance of Thy sinless land,

Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—

Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng—

From angel lips I seem to hear the flow

Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,

When Heaven is opened on my sightless eyes,

When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,

That earth in darkness lies!"

In a purer clime
My being fill with rapture—waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine."

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS AND PRACTICE

"The technical school, if it would be successful in the graduation of engineers fairly well equipped to enter practical life and work, should have as much contact as possible with the outside world about it. In this it differs from all classical and purely scientific schools. Classics and pure science can be quite as well assimilated, and their best interests furthered as adequately and conspicuously, if the student and devotee remain within the college halls, as if he became acquainted with the busy doings without. Not so engineering or any other profession of applied science.

"The fundamental proposition here stated, relative to technical schools, seems so axiomatic, that it needs little exemplification, and will probably be accepted at sight. But the best means of enabling the student to gain this necessary contact with outside practice, while he is still in pursuit of his regular college curriculum, is a matter not quite so simple.

"Still, a few measures which will contribute to this end, seem worthy of suggestion or discussion. In the first place, it is essential that the incumbent of the chair of engineering, while being a thorough theorist, versed especially in the mechanics of engineering, so that he can teach the laws underlying the action and design of machinery, should fully realize the importance of verifying the class-room work by the best practice of the day. If he has an adequate sense of this need he will see that the students visit important works of construction, he will have them analyze the working designs of the best engineers, and note the differences between the practical designs and those which the science of theory of applied mechanics would dictate.

"Thus practical points which affect construction will be discovered, and the causes of deviation from theoretical designs defined and appre-

ciated. No amount of workshop exercise within the college—however complete the equipments of the shop—can take the place of this class of work. The work-shop is a necessity to acquaint the student with the possibilities of construction, and the methods of doing work; the mechanical laboratory enables him to test the efficiency and strength of machinery and its parts; but only a close inspection and analysis of actual engineering work, and a comparison with the theoretical, will enable him to become acquainted with the modifying influences of experience, finance and adaptation; and only after such knowledge is possessed by him and its importance impressed upon the student, will he take into account these modifying influences in new designs he himself may undertake.

"While pursuing the course of a technical school, especially where the school is in the neighborhood of large manufacturing centers, a great amount of this work, which will come in, in a measure, as a recreation from the book study and confinement within the college doors, can be done under the direction of the professor of engineering, so much in fact that the newly graduated engineers can have assimilated quite a mass of experience. We believe one afternoon each week in the junior and senior years should be devoted to this class of inspection work, which, in truth, amounts to much more than mere inspection when the designs are analyzed under the direction of the head of the department.

"Secondly, we favor fortnightly or monthly lectures by practicing engineers, well known specialists, who would detail elements of design and practice in which they excel. The topics of the lectures should be so selected as to fit in with the regular class-room work and supplement it. Not only would the students thus receive the best thought and experience in condensed form, of able men in the profession not directly connected with the school, but they would derive all the benefit and all the stimulating influence of a personal contact and acquaintance with leaders of the profession, whose names and works have for some time been known to them. On the other hand, the profession would become more interested in the students, and the furtherance of technical education.

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Prof. Institute

"In the drawing classes of most technical schools too much attention is still paid to fine finish at the expense often of leaving little time for practice in general plans and details. The engineer in practice merely finishes the drawings finely, spends little time in shading and stippling; while to the laying out, planning and arrangement of the parts he concentrates his best efforts. So we maintain, that while the engineering student should be taught something of the art of finish, the main instruction and practice should be in the direction of accuracy, and of quick arrangement of plans, parts and details. There should be much sketching and projecting work on paper, the details should be worked out, but the artistic part of the drawing should be a minor matter.

"We are aware that in our leading technical schools there is a strong tendency in the direction of practical points here detailed, but there is, on the whole, still considerable room for organization in these particulars; while secondary or minor technical schools have scarcely as yet begun to institute work of this description."

American Engineer.

CAMPUS.

The new administration
Is raising thunderation,
And we've got a new P. M. this fall;
So we never get our mail
Till the news gets somewhat stale,
And we're lucky if we get said mail at all.

Whoa!!!

Bye! Bye—!

Animated sunflowers—

The members of the Dutch table have been growing lean.

Boardman and Marsh, '88, returned to take examinations.

A. D. Page, '86, has a fine position in final survey.

The junior Mechanicals have completed the course in vise work, and some very good jobs have been done.

Prof. Hamlin will attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the coming vacation,

where he will investigate the latest methods of instruction in Civil Engineering.

The sophomore class has jumped the French book "*Le Conscriit de 1813*," which is something unusual. Perhaps, however, Prof. Rogers translated some of the book.

The seniors have set out a class tree directly in front of the chapel, across the drive way. The tree is a fine young oak, and has a good situation.

Examinations in Anylytic Geometry occurred Tuesday, the 13th, and for the remainder of the term the class took calculus.

Prof. Aubert didn't want his class in Chemistry to "try and use any of those little things that roll" in their examinations.

Lincoln says "it's no use to lock the barn after the horse is gone." Try tying the animal next time, Chinny.

Adams, '87, has a situation with the Thompson Houston Electric Lighting Co., in Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Flint has utilized his odd hours this term by making a chess board. The board itself is of watered oak, and inlaid with curly walnut, ebony and mahogany. It is nearly finished, and is a workmanlike job.

The Junior Class Tree Hop of Tuesday, Nov. 6, was a grand success every way except financially. The evening was stormy, and many were unable to go. Supper was furnished at the Orono House. This is the first event of the kind, for the Maine State College, and ought not to be the last.

The good people of Orono, seem to think that the students have nothing to do the last week of the term. So they get up Pink T's, and Sunflower choruses, and band sociables, and operettas etc, etc, to occupy our leisure time.

Cassius says he thinks Prof. Rogers is a dude.

Ex President Allen recently visited the college.

The members of the junior German class have supplied themselves with German Bibles, and now strain their eyes trying to follow the chapel services in German. The other morning Mason

hunted ten minutes for the twenty-second chapter of Revelations, in the old testament.

G. F. Black, '86, made some of the best scores at target practice that were made this fall. Now he is teaching the young idea how to shoot in East Union.

The sophomores have taken a religious turn, and Prof. Rogers has ordered French Bibles for them.

Lieut. Philips will spend the winter in Harrington, where his wife is visiting.

The Stillwater "Co-eds" have abandoned their stylish turn-outs, and now walk from Stillwater to the college every day.

Prof. Aubert has gone to New York, where he will remain this winter.

The wood shop is to remain open all winter, and Mr. Flint and Mr. Houghton, '87, will stay here and work. They intend to build the tower for the wind mill, six new drawing tables, from designs by Prof. Benjamin, for the mechanical drawing room, also they will rearrange the shelves in the library, and do sundry other little jobs for the college.

It is rumored that Mc Nally will remain here a week or so after the term closes, but Mac. says it is a *Basinsinuation*.

Brick Hall will be a crowded place to live in next term, and particularly so if more than the usual number of students enter. Every room is occupied now, and the students object to sleeping in their studies.

Part of the faculty intend to do some gunning this winter. Prof. Rogers will take a week's shooting in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, and Prof. Balentine and Mr. Flint will do some shooting around here. Prof. Rogers will take Butler, '88, with him to carry the game, and Houghton, '87, will accompany the others to scare away the bears.

The long winter vacation offers a good chance for the students of the Maine State College to teach school, and many of them avail themselves of it. Schools, however, seem scarce this vacation and only about thirty-five of the boys, against nearly fifty last winter, will teach. But

that brings about twelve hundred scholars under the supervision of the M. S. C. teachers.

Among other fine jobs turned out from the wood shop this term is the Blue Print Apparatus. The Blue Print Process is used for copying drawings for draughtsman considerably now, and this apparatus renders the process quite easy. A room opening off the Mechanical drawing room will be fitted up for it, and the apparatus has already been set up there. It consists of a track out the southern window, on which a car, carrying a frame which holds the tracing and prepared paper. This frame is so pivoted that it can be faced up to the sun and the prepared paper exposed at any hour of a sunny day. It has been built entirely from designs by Mr. Flint, by Mr. A. D. Houghton, '87, and is a most workmanlike job.

On Friday evening, Nov. 20th 1885, occurred the Fourth Annual Reception of the Q. T. V. society, at their installation of officers. Invitations were extended to the members of the faculty, who, with their ladies, were present. The banquet was served by Mr. J. G. Johnson, the college steward, in a manner that brought many compliments for its completeness. The exercises comprised addresses and various toasts at the banquet, and passed off very pleasantly. Many familiar faces of by-gone years were there. After the banquet dancing with various other diversions occupied the remaining hours.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, was a gala day for '87. The faculty kindly granted them the day for their class three exercises, and in the evening occurred the junior "Class Tree Hop." At 2.30 P. M. the exercises occurred, and considering they were the first of the kind for this institution, passed off very well. F. E. Trask addressed the class briefly around the tree; they then adjourned to the chapel and after a few remarks by the class president, J. H. Burleigh, A. D. Adams delivered an oration, then followed the singing of the ode, written by Miss Alice A. Hicks, to the air of one of the old hymns. The feature of the exercises was Mr. Adam's oration, which was finely written and impressively delivered. In the evening was the hop, and every one enjoyed themselves. Mr. H. A. McNally served as floor director in an efficient manner. Four pieces of Andrew's Orchestra

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furnished the music, and it was up to the usual high standard of Mr. Andrews. A first class supper was furnished at the Orono House. The night was a rainy disagreeable one, or the dance would, in all probabilities have been a financial success. But even if they did come out behind, the juniors are to be congratulated for having courage enough to undertake such a thing and on the thorough manner in which it was carried through.

The following is an effusion of some of the "Glorious Sex" who stayed at the college a few days after the term closed. It seems that they went down town and "bummed" their way into a thirty-five cent entertainment for "seventy-seven cents." We don't give their names for fear they would be killed next term. "Six strapped students santered slowly southward Saturday, sighing sadly, since "scrip" seemed so scarce. So scarce seemed silver, said six students showed seat seller seventy-seven cents, saying, "six seats, sir." Seat-seller stares, short silence seat-seller softly says, "seventy-seven cents shall show six strapped students six seats * * *

* * * Six sedate students sat serenely seeing Sinderella sing sweetly."

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the college the Tuesday after the term closed. The only member absent was Gen. R. B. Shepherd of Skowhegan. The Trustees elected the following officers: President, Hon. Lyndon Oak, Garland; Secretary, Wm. T. Haines, Waterville; Treasurer, J. Fred Webster, Orono; Executive Committee, Hon. Lyndon Oak, Hon. A. M. Robinson, and Wm. T. Haines Esq. The Trustees found everything connected with the college in excellent condition. They were especially pleased with the improvements made in the department of Mechanical Engineering. The resignation of Mr. J. G. Johnson, the efficient steward of the college, was accepted with regret. Mr. Johnson was very popular with the students, and they deeply regret a change. It will be hard to find a successor who will do as well. During the meeting the annual reports of the President and members of the Faculty were made.

14,000 degrees were conferred last year in the United States.

PERSONALS.

'72.

G. E. Hammond has received an important position in the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

'73.

Clarence Pullen recently Surveyor General of New Mexico, had an article in the *Boston Sunday Globe* of Nov. 22nd, on the "Apache Indian Question."

'76.

L. R. Lothrop is at St. Paul Minn. where he is engaged in draughting in the employ of the government.

G. O. Foss has a position as draughtman with Warner and Foote, map publishers, Minneapolis.

Oliver Crosby is Treasurer and Manager of the American Manufacturing Co. whose iron works are situated on 459 Robert St., St. Paul Minn. In a recent letter to the editors he sent a very cordial invitation to students of the M. S. C. to visit the works.

'77.

S. M. Gould is a popular lawyer in Skowhegan.

Fred S. Bunker, non-graduate, stood first in a class of over one hundred in the Harvard Medical School last year. He has an article in Science for Nov. 15, '75 on Anti Cholera Inoculation.

'79.

A. J. Shaw, is in the draughting department of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

S. P. Crosby is practicing law with very flattering success at St. Paul Minn.

'81.

C. H. Fogg is division Sup't of the Penn. R. R. with headquarters at Greensburg, Penn.

O. C. Farrington has a position as assistant in the Bridgton Academy.

F. S. Wade is practicing medicines at New Richmond, Wis.

Walter A. White graduated last year from the Michigan University Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich.

'82.

O. H. Dunton is with Wm. B. Harris,

builder of the Harris Corliss engine, at Providence, R. I.

F. M. Reed and D. C. Woodard are with the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing company.

Stephen J. Buzzell was, on Oct. 24th, united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Copeland of Upper Stillwater. Mr. Buzzell was in Minneapolis, for two years after his graduation, but at present is a Civil Engineer in Argyle.

'83.

Lewis Robinson, Jr., is studying medicine in the New York Medical college.

J. H. Cain, of Lewiston, has returned home from Swampscot, Mass., where he had been engaged for the season as night clerk in the Ocean House.

'84.

Miss Hattie C. Fernald is visiting in New York, and will remain there all winter.

F. H. Butler has a position at Chicago in the office of the chief engineer of the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroad Co. Mr. Butler took a special course in Civil Engineering while at college.

Miss Mary F. Conroy is assistant in the Orono Post Office.

William Webber has a position as draughtsman in an agricultural implement establishment in Chicago.

EXCHANGES.

In the absence of the Exchange Editor, in place of the usual notices of other papers, we print comments of some of our exchanges upon the *Cadet*. We would express our thanks for the kindly sentiments expressed in many of them.

The *Cadet*, a new journal, has a very neat appearance and is a very interesting paper, and we are glad to have it on our exchange list.—*College Review*.

We have received Vol 1, No. 1 of *The Cadet*, and we take great pleasure in placing it on our exchange list. The outward appearance of the paper is very neat, and the arrangement and character of the reading matter is excellent.—*Troy Polytechnic*.

We have received the first number of the

Cadet, a paper published at Orono, by the students of the State College. It is a bright and pleasing paper, and bids fair to take a good stand among college publications.—*Bowdoin Orient*.

Among the new exchanges we welcome the prim looking *Cadet* all the way from the State of Maine. It bristles with accounts of base ball matches, followed by a few original puns and preceded by an able article on a "New Civilization." In this article the writer speaks of Electricity as a revolutionary force in society which will in due time establish a civilization much superior to that ushered in by the discovery and application of steam. So much so good.—*Indiana Student*.

The *Cadet*, published by the students of the Maine State College, is the latest venture in college journalism. The different departments are well edited, and altogether the *Cadet* is "no slouch."—*Alleghany Campus*.

Maine State College is progressing wonderfully as will be seen by Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Cadet*, a 16 page paper, to be published monthly by the students of that college. It does credit both to the students and college, as it contains some very fine articles. It bids fair to become one of the leading college papers.—*Delaware College Review*.

We are pleased to welcome the *Cadet* among our exchanges this year, from the Maine State College, Orono. We were especially interested in an article on electricity as connected with the civilization of the future, in the issue of August 28.—*The Phi-Rhonian*.

We are in receipt of a new exchange, *The Cadet*, published monthly by the students of the Maine State College, at Orono, Me. We are very much pleased with its appearance and especially so with its contents. All departments seem to be well balanced, and indicative of thought, study and work on the part of the students. We notice that *The Cadet* offers a first and second prize for the two best prose articles handed in during the year and judged by men appointed by the board of editors. This we believe to be a good plan and worthy of imitation by other college papers. *The Cadet* is a good paper and we welcome it to our table.—*College Rambler*.

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The Cadet presents an admirable appearance, both in arrangement and typography, but we were somewhat disappointed in the editorials. They were terse and pointed, but, we think, too brief. Many of the topics introduced in them merit a more extended discussion, which would be interesting. The table of contents given on the cover presents a splendid collection of subjects, and one would anticipate a rich feast, but when he notes that no less than six editorials are put upon one page, he immediately concludes that the meal is a stinted one, and not a sumptuous banquet. We would kindly suggest Bro. *Cadet*, a more elaborate discussion of some of your most important topics, for they are of interest elsewhere, whereas a mere mention is not sufficient. The article on "State Education," is worthy of careful consideration. The department on "Other Colleges," is very full and interesting.—*Hanover Monthly*.

The Cadet gives good return for cutting its leaves. It assumes to do a little in literary way, and does a great deal more than little. The article on "The Acadians" in the September number, is a piece of excellent and careful writing.—*The Tuftonian*.

The *Cadet* is a new exchange from the Maine State College. Its editors may well be satisfied with their production, which is deserving of praise. Without the new features, promised for the future, the paper would be an able representative of the college. Adverse criticism is certainly not called for in the September issue. We shall be glad to count it among our exchanges.—*The Dartmouth*.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Amherst and Dartmouth are thinking of starting daily papers.

At Girard College there are a thousand orphans educated annually.

At Illinois University, a co-ed. is senior president.

Ohio's Governor elect, Judge Foraker, is a graduate of Cornell.

At present 190 papers of various kinds are published by Colleges in the United States.

The Mormons are about to erect a college at Salt Lake City.

Yale has thirty-one colored students in the Freshman class.

There are five lady law students at Michigan University this year.

The buildings of a colored female seminary were burned near Quitman, Ga., Wednesday November 15.

Professor Asa Gray, the botanist, celebrated his 75th birthday at Cambridge, Wednesday, November 18.

Three new students will enter the freshman class at Colby University next winter, two of whom are ladies.

The first American college paper was published in 1880, at Dartmouth College; name *Dartmouth Gazette*.

It is stated that over 18,000 young women in this country are pursuing collegiate course of study.

Dr. Geo. Wm. Smith, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., has been elected successor to Bishop Lay.

Dr. Geo. C. Lorimer has declined the presidency of the Chicago University, but has been made temporary chairman of the executive board.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, delivered a sermon before the Colby Y. M. C. A., Sunday evening, Nov. 22d.

Dartmouth has received a \$4,000 scholarship on condition that no student who uses tobacco shall receive any benefit from it.

The entire Junior class in Geneva College at Beaver Falls, Pa., was lately suspended two weeks for refusing to recite on a certain day.

A fire occurred at McMicken University Cincinnati, on Saturday, causing a loss of \$30,000, including a valuable library owned by Professor Eddy.

The report is current that James Russell Lowell is to be Vice-President of Harvard College next year, and that he will be in full charge during President Elliott's absence.

DePauw University is to have eight more buildings, one for the department of law, medicine and theology, two dormitories and other structures.

The most remunerative professorship in the

world is that of Professor Turner, the distinguished anatomist of Edinburgh, which yields \$20,000 per year.

Dr. Nicholson, rector of St. Mark's Church Philadelphia, has been offered the Presidency of the Nashota, Wis., College. It is believed that he will accept.

The new observatory at the University of Virginia was dedicated about the middle of May. The building cost about \$30,000, while the telescope itself cost \$46,000.

Dartmouth College has been presented with the valuable Road estate on College Church street, Hanover. It is understood Levi P. Morton, of New York is the donor.

At the University of Virginia there is said to be no regular prescribed course of study, no entrance examinations, no vacations, except the summer one, and but six holidays.

The Japanese government has lately sent a pair of bronze vases with nice inlaid decorations in gold and silver, to Vassar College in appreciation to the education furnished to two female students.

Union College, New York, has graduated many distinguished men; among them is Ex-President Arthur. The whole number of graduates since 1797 is 4,547. Ex-President Arthur is mentioned in connection with the presidency.

The police at Ann Arbor, Mich., had a fight with about 200 students on Monday evening. The mayor was loudly hooted when he called upon the rioters to disperse. A few arrests were made.

The expenses of Yale College the past year exceeded the income by \$11,534. The theological, law and art schools were little more than self-supporting, while the academic, scientific and medical departments show deficits.

Hon. Henry W. Sage, founder of Sage Female College, Cornell University, has given \$60,000 to endow a professorship of ethics and moral philosophy in Cornell University in memory of his late wife.

A woman writer says that when a girl cries "Let me alone!" she does not mean it. No well regulated young lady wants to be let alone.

Ex.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of Cadet:—I have been well pleased with the *Cadet* and trust it may receive from the students and alumni the support it merits.

It has been suggested that the annuals be discontinued and the entire energy and money necessary for their support be united to build well the *Cadet*, I trust this may meet with the approval of those having the publishing of the annuals in charge.

Two annuals cannot be maintained except at a heavy expense to a few students, and are at best but the representation of a faction. Circumstances, that I need not mention, brought out the two, and now let them *both* withdraw until the success of the *Cadet* is assured. If then an annual is desired let it be published by a class, or the student body, and not by *any* secret society. No one was more interested in the success of the annuals than myself, but now that we have something better, unite the forces and make it the one organ of the M. S. C.

E. F. LADD.

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Dr. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, is delivering a course of Lectures on Assyrian, Hebrew and Arabic.

Prof. Bernhard Studer the ninety-two year old Swiss geologist has received from the council of the Confederation, a splendid silver cup, presented to him in recognition of his renowned service to science.

The Rev. J. E. Mulholland, the popular pastor of St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Church, Philadelphia, recently set out for a tour around the world.

Mr. Howells has taken his family to Woodland Park, at Auburndale, one of the western suburbs of Boston, for the winter, the climate being especially good for certain throat and other troubles to which his daughter is subject.

Brander Matthews, whose claims to literary distinction rest chiefly upon his clever short stories, in which he is perhaps unexcelled, is a native of New Orleans, in which city he was born thirty-three years ago.

Jefferson Davis has promised to contribute

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to the Creole department of the New Orleans Exposition a life portrait of his youngest daughter, Winifred, as a companion piece to the portrait of Julia, the daughter of Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. George W. Cable has permanently settled himself at Northampton, Mass., where he zealously devotes his time meeting the different engagements of literary work which he is constantly under.

Mr. James Russel Lowell in his hours of ease smokes a common clay pipe, although he offers to his guests the finest Havana cigars. The practice is quite common in England and Scotland, where, however, the clay is much softer and more porous than usually found in pipes sold in this country.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale proposes to start the publication of a magazine in January next, a portion of which will be devoted to the interests of the National Indian Association.

William H. Hayne, considered by many the most graceful of the younger school of American poets, writes his productions with comparative ease and quickness, composing very speedily and making but few corrections.

Walt Whitman lives in an unpretentious, dwelling at Camden, N. J., but no stranger of a literary turn of mind whose travels bring him within reach of Philadelphia's quiet suburb ever fails to visit the poet's house. He always endeavors to avoid these callers, however, and seems happiest when left entirely to himself.

The friends of Professor Tyndall were much surprised to read in the newspapers that he intended to run for Parliament. He is far from vigorous health, and expects soon to retire from the more active duties of his professorship at the Royal Institution. The science fellowships founded by him in three American colleges are already beginning to bear fruit, and will redound to his lasting honor. The Professor's more intimate friends do not feel that a candidacy for member of Parliament will add lustre to his record.

Miss Hastings, the President's niece, who is a student at Smith College, has been betrothed to a Yale senior. Her distinguished uncle has invited her to visit the White House immediately after the wedding ceremony next June.

At the recent reception given her by Sorosis, Miss Mary Anderson was a radiant figure. Her speech, like her presence, was full of charm, and an extremely distinguished company of ladies met to do her honor. She impressed them with the same success that she does her male admirers.

Mme. Durand-Greville, the famous French novelist, known as Henry Greville, has arrived in New York. She will lecture in America and write a book about her impressions of the country.

The poet Whittier still continues to reside during the winter at the old home owned by his cousin at Danvers, Mass. The house is a large one and is beautifully situated, commanding a landscape panorama of meadows, hills and fields. For some time past the old Quaker poet has not enjoyed good health, and his present continued indisposition is a source of considerable worry to his friends.

M E L A N G E .

ADA.

[From Acta Columbiana.]

Ada, you are witty,
And your eyes are blue,
Ada you are pretty,
Would your heart were true!
Ada you are winsome,
Well sustained and healthy;
Ada I would pop the?
But, Ada, you're not wealthy.

She had all of her dresses by Worth,
Being wealthy by marriage and borth,
But by overmuch morth she extended her gorth,
And soon she became the fleshiest woman on eorth.

"My dear," asked Mrs. Wiggs of Mrs. Briggs,
"can you tell me why they call them tournures?"
"Yes," was the reply "It is because you have
to turn your head around to see how it hangs."

Fond mother—"Are you better, my dear?"
Little Elfie—"Is the jelly all gone?" "Yes."
"Well, I'm well enough to get up, then."

"What are you singing my child?" "Flee as
a bird, pa."

"Bosh! Ornithological absurdity. Entomological incongruity. Flea is an insect. I'll discharge that music teacher."—*Puck*.

NO CASE.

"Prisoner," said the prosecution, "you are charged with gambling."

"Gambling, what is gambling?"

"Playing cards for money."

"But I did not play cards for money. I played cards for chips."

"Well, you got money for your chips at the end of the game, didn't you?"

"No; I didn't have any chips at the end of the game."—*Detroit Free Press*.

A girl with three hands has been discovered in Louisiana.—*N. Y. Journal*.

Well, if the girls have got to carrying cards up their sleeves, it is getting pretty rough down there.—*Post*.

"Charles," said an Austin parent, "you must not allow the other boys to lead you into trouble. When anybody asks you to do anything you do not think is right, learn to say, 'No.'"

"Yes, I'll try, father."

"Now go out, my son, and chop up some fire wood."

"No."—*Texas Siftings*.

Freshman professor holding up a written exercise—"I perceive that this one was copied from outside helps. The man who handed it in will remain."

Half a dozen remained.—*Yale Record*.

Now is the time when the total abstainer will have to look out sharp for mince pies, or the artful housewife will get the drop on him.—*Burlington Times*.

OUR LITERARY MAN ONCE MORE.—Beggar: "Couldn't you spare me a copper," etc. O. L. M.—"Give you money? Good gracious, man, you are better off than I am, you can beg, and I—well, I can scarcely even borrow."—*Montreal Star*.

CORRECT.

Teacher: So you can't do a simple example in arithmetic. Let me explain it to you. Suppose eight of you together have forty-eight apples, thirty-two peaches and sixteen melons. What will each of you get?

"Cholera Morbus," replied little Johnny Fizzletop, who was addicted to that melody.
Texas Siftings.

STRICTLY SPIRITUAL.

Mr. Goodman—"There is nothing like charity, my poor man,"

Mr. Poorman—"No more there is, sir."

Mr. Goodman—"We should always help one another."

Mr. Poorman—"Very true sir. Will you kindly lend me a dollar?"

Mr. Goodman—(hastily) "You misunderstand me. I mean in a strictly spiritual purpose."—*Philadelphia Call*.

A Sunday-school teacher asked a little girl of her class if she had ever been baptized.

"Yes, said the little girl, 'two times'"

"Two times! why how could that be" exclaimed the teacher. "It didn't take the first time," said the little girl.

Western girls keep clear of the baggage car when travelling, since one had her boots pasted all over with hotel cards by the porter, who thought they were a couple of trunks, about to be sent away.—*Boston Journal*.

TETLOW'S "GOSSAMER."

Tetlow's "Lily White."

Tetlow's "Swan Down."

Shand's "Fancy Lily White."

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