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THE CADET.

VOL. III.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1888.

No. 7.

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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Contributions from the Alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates can be obtained on application to C. G. Cushman, the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

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

EDITORIAL.

LITERARY.

CAMPUS.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

PERSONALS.

EXCHANGES.

OTHER COLLEGES.

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

HASH.



THIS is an age of improvement and reform. We do not believe in following constantly in the same path that those before us have travelled, but in making new roads for ourselves. This does not mean that we have no respect for the ways and manners of our fathers, for we are always ready, and willing, to acknowledge the wisdom of those older than ourselves. But we are not, as formerly, obliged to start with nothing but our own ability, and obtain knowledge by tireless research and investigation, for we have the advantage of all the facts obtained by those who have lived before us. In this way one generation starts where another leaves off. It almost seems as if Pythagoras' doctrine of metempsychosis was true; as though the soul of man, at death, was born again in the child. And, as the teacher of this doctrine professed to have a distinct remembrance of several states of existence, through which his soul had passed, so we can trace many facts in our own store of knowledge, through the lives of different men, in such a manner, as to lead us to believe that the only mistake in this doctrine is, that the transmigration of souls, should be the transmigration of ideas. To what attainment the world will reach, if the present rate of improvement continues, can only be

conjectured, but we can take a lesson from the age in which we live, and by improving ourselves, help the world to grow wise, and better.

THERE seems to be an unusual interest manifested at present, among the students in the military department and it seems to us to be a good opportunity to suggest an improvement that would do much toward keeping up the interest. Those who have, or have had, the drilling of the "CADETS" in hand are well aware that it is almost impossible for the men to make as good a showing, for the time spent as they should, unless they have a good parade ground, and anyone who ever attended the Maine State College knows this is *one* of the advantages that we are sadly in need of. The want is felt all the more since the Battalion has grown to its present size. The base ball diamond, and a few feet on each side of it, is the only suitable place for drilling, at all, and for want of sufficient room all movements executed there must necessarily be cramped and unsatisfactory to both officers and privates. What we would ask for is this. That the ground on each side of the diamond, for a distance of about three hundred feet, be ploughed, graded and rolled; thus affording an excellent parade ground, and at the same time making an addition to the base ball ground that would be felt and appreciated by our visiting ball teams, as well as our own. The expense would be small in comparison to the benefit secured. The military department is a necessary adjunct to the college and means ought to be furnished by which it could be carried on so as to do credit to the students as well as the college.

JUST a word to the students, in regard to being a little more careful and thoughtful. We know that you take pride in keeping the buildings and campus in good condition, yet thoughtlessness at times leads one to do things he would be ashamed of afterwards. Remember that it is for our own interest to keep the halls neat and clean, so do not throw all the waste material from the rooms into the halls, as soon as they are swept. Do not throw old boots,

boxes and paper out of the windows, to lay around the lawn. Do not foolishly break glass from the windows, as it is there for our own special benefit. A man who would destroy his own house, must be either foolish or crazy. The dormitories are for us. Let us consider them so, and care for, and defend them as our own property.

QUITE a while ago some one, we have forgotten who, proposed that the students of the two upper classes give lectures in the different towns of the State, concerning the college. They could do this during vacation in the vicinity of their homes without any expense, to speak of, and in this way get practice which would help themselves, and at the same time greatly benefit the college. This would bring the college before the public more than any amount of advertising, and thus increase the number of students. There are persons in the State, who are ignorant of the workings of the college, and some are prejudiced against it on this account. A lecture explaining all points in regard to it, might induce some to send their sons here, who would not otherwise do so. Some boys intend to go to college but hardly know to what particular one, and showing them the advantages of the college, might enable them to make up their minds at once. Others are thinking of college, but look more to the money side of the question and are afraid it will not pay. They dare not venture time and money, and so give it up. A talk to these, citing many of the graduates, as examples, would often persuade them to enter college, and thus one would be doing them a favor, as well as the institution. Of course a lecture, with different students, would take different forms, but the principal points would be the same, as the history of the college and experiment station, the different courses and an explanation of each; advantages of the college, the officers and alumni and success of the graduates, and many other points, refuting some wrong ideas in regard to the institution, and correcting some mistakes. If this plan is feasible, why not give it a trial, and thus help the college, as we know every student is willing to do?

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A number of the graduates of this college, have lately been elected to the State legislature, both as representatives and senators, and it is not too much to expect that many in time to come, will hold similar, or higher offices. Therefore it is perhaps not out of place here, to discuss questions of political importance. Although the CADET is not a political journal, we claim the right to notice such political questions as are of interest to all, and may do so from time to time, without further apology. Some few States have adopted certain qualifications for voters, either in regard to property or education. The first of these, looks like depressing the poor, and giving more power to the rich; like furnishing a greater chance for fraud and corruption, and tending to create a wealthy aristocracy on the one side, and a poor class on the other. The idea is a good one, as it is natural to suppose that those holding property would be more interested in having good laws, than those having nothing to lose. But the fact that the poor could apparently be furnished with property, for their vote, renders it necessary that the question should receive careful consideration, before being adopted. Another point against it, is that young men (for instance, those just graduated from college) who are beginning life and have not had time to acquire property, would be debarred from voting. On the other hand, if education was made the requirement, it would be striking a blow to ignorance instead of poverty. There might be a difference in opinion as to the amount of education a man should have, before being allowed the right of suffrage, but he should at least be able to read and write. Anyone could learn these in a short time, and they would not stop here. Teach a man to read and he will then teach himself. If this system could be adopted throughout the entire United States, we believe it would do away with more of the illiteracy of this country than any education bill that congress could pass, even if it appropriated all the surplus in the treasury.

As a matter of interest the following statistical information regarding the present residence of four hundred and twenty-four of the graduates and former students of the college has been collected. That they are widely scat-

tered is shown by the figures given below. There are resident in Maine, 205; Massachusetts, 44; Minnesota, 27; California, 15; New York, 12; Pennsylvania, 10; Wisconsin, 10; Colorado, 8; Montana, 8; Rhode Island, 7; District of Columbia, 7; Illinois, 7; Arizona, 6; New Hampshire, 4; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 4; Dakota, 4; New Brunswick, 3; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 3; Kansas, 3; Nebraska, 3; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 3; Argentine Republic, 3; North Carolina, 2; Texas, 2; Arkansas, 2; Nevada, 2; Washington, 2; Maryland, New Mexico, Wyoming, Oregon, Quebec, Mexico, Sandwich Island and Germany, one each. Including the class of 1888, 270 students have graduated and 275 others have attended the college for a period averaging a year and a half. Could the tabulation include all of these the figures given would be enlarged somewhat.



WEAVING THE WEB.

"This morn I will weave my web," she said,
As she stood by her loom in the rosy light,
And her young eyes, hopefully glad and clear,
Followed after the swallow's flight.

"As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
While yet I'm fresh and strong," she said,
"I will hasten to weave the beautiful web
Whose pattern is known to none but me!"

"I will weave it fine, I will weave it fair,
And ah! how the colors will glow!" she said,
"So fadeless and strong, I will weave my web
That perhaps it will live after I am dead."
But the morning hours sped on apace;
The air grew sweet with the breath of June;
And young Love hid by the waiting loom,
Tangling the threads as he hummed a tune.

"Ah! life is so rich and full," she cried,
"And morn is short, though the days are long!
This noon I will weave my beautiful web,
I will weave it carefully, fine and strong."
But the sun rode high in the cloudless sky!

The burden and heat of the day she bore ;
 And hither and thither she came and went,
 While the loom stood still as it stood before.
 "Ah! life is too busy at noon," she said ;
 "My web must wait till eventide ;
 Till the common work of the day is done,
 And my heart grows calm in the silence wide !"
 So one by one the hours passed on,
 Till the creeping shadows had longer grown ;
 Till the house was still and the breezes slept,
 And the singing birds to their nests had flown.
 "And now I will weave my web," she said,
 As she turned to her loom ere set of sun,
 And laid her hand on the shining threads,
 To set them in order one by one.
 But hand was tired, and heart was weak ;
 "I am not so strong as I was," sighed she,
 "And the pattern is blurred, and the colors rare
 Are not so bright, or so fair to see !"
 "I must wait, I think, till another morn ;
 I must go to my rest with my work undone ;
 It is growing to dark to weave !" she cried,
 As lower and lower sank the sun.
 She dropped the shuttle ; the loom stood still ;
 The weaver slept in the twilight gray.
 Dear heart ! Will she weave her beautiful web
 In the golden light of a longer day ?

—Selected.

CHARLES DICKENS.

CHARLES DICKENS, the most noted of all English novelists, was born at Portsmouth, England in 1812. He was what might be called a self-educated man, but his true education was obtained simply by means of the circumstances under which he was placed. His father at that time a clerk in the Navy Pay Department, was a conscientious, and yet an easy tempered, and impractical man, especially in the expenditure of the small income which came to his hands, so that his family were constantly reduced to a state of poverty. His mother was a woman possessed of more energy than her husband but even her vigor was not sufficient to maintain the family free from debt. His parents early removed to London, and here Charles when but ten years of age was put at work in a boot-blackening manufactory where he remained for the two years which formed the bitterest and most degraded portion of his life and to which even in after life he could not bear to look back.

This work was very uncongenial to him, for even at this early period, he had formed an earnest desire to become a "learned and distinguished man". But no one seemed to take the slightest notice of the small, weak boy who pasted labels, ran on errands, and performed such menial offices as he was able, for but a mere pittance. Even in the height of his fame, he wrote, in reference to this period of his life ; "it is wonderful to me how I could have been so easily cast away at such an age".

"It is wonderful to me that, even after my descent into the poor little drudge I had been since we came to London, no one had compassion enough on me, a child of singular abilities, quick, eager, delicate, and soon hurt, bodily or mentally, to suggest that something might have been spared, as certainly it might have been, to place me at any common school. Our friends, I take it, were tired out. No one made any sign. My father and mother were quite satisfied. They could hardly have been more so if I had been twenty years of age, distinguished at a grammar school, and going to Cambridge." And in fact if they could have looked but for a moment into the future, they would have had cause to have been more satisfied, for if such a course had been pursued, the probability is that the noted works which he has left us would be as yet unwritten ; but Providence willed it otherwise.

The great desire of his childhood was still uppermost in his mind. He read the entire contents of his father's bookshelves, which only consisted of a few such works as Roderick Random, Peregrine Pickle, the Arabian Nights, and Tales of the Genii, and these found a fertile soil in his mind as we have proof of in his own words : "I have been Tom Jones (a child's Tom Jones, a harmless creature) for a week together. I have sustained my own idea of Roderick Random for a month at a stretch, I verily believe had a greedy relish for a few volumes of voyages and travels—I forget what, now—that were on those shelves ; and for days and days I can remember to have gone about my region of our house, armed with the center-piece out of an old set of boot-trees, the perfect realization of of Captain Somebody of the Royal British Navy, in danger of being beset by savages, and resolved to sell his life at a great price. * * *

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Every barn in the neighborhood, every stone in the church, and every foot of the churchyard had some association of its own in my mind connected with these books, and stood for some locality made famous in them. I have seen Tom Piper go climbing up the church steeple; I have watched Strap with the knapsack on his back stopping to rest himself upon the wicket gate; and I know that Commodore Tumnion held that club with Mr. Pickle in the parlour of our little village ale house."

After leaving the blacking warehouse Dickens entered a school at Moorington Place, where he remained for three years, at the end of which he became a lawyer's office boy at the petty salary of 15s per week. His father had now become a parliamentary reporter which led Dickens to desire the same employment. He accordingly mastered the art of short-hand and, in 1828, engaged as a reporter in Doctor's Commons where he remained for two years, when, at the age of 19 he became, like his father, a parliamentary reporter and continued for five years a stenographic reporter of political speeches, during which time he saw, in his excursions to and from the country, the last of the old coaching days.

The first published piece of Dickens original composition appeared in 1834 in the Monthly Magazine and was entitled "A Dinner at Poplar." which afterwards appeared in the "Sketches by Bos," the first series of which appeared in 1836. The first edition was soon exhausted and another was published. Stimulated by the success of this effort he now began to publish *Pickwick Papers*, the first four numbers of which sold very slowly but upon the appearance of Sam Weller in the fifth number their sale became more rapid. The success of this publication was wonderful and at once brought him into public notice and this newly acquired fame stimulated within him an untiring desire for work. He now made arrangements with Chapman & Hall for the publication of "a new work, the title whereof should be determined by him, of similar character and of the same extent as the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*," and this resulted in the publication of *Nicholas Nickleby*, a severe satire upon the hardships of the Yorkshire schools.

Thinking to make more favorable the conditions under which he wrote he now began to edit "*Master Humphreys' clock*" in which "*Old Curiosity Shop*" was the first serial to appear.

As yet no connected plot has been discovered in any of Dickens' works, and many theories have been assigned as the cause of this, but without doubt, the true cause of this may be found in the circumstances under which he labored.

"All that has been said about the want of plot in his novels finds its true explanation in those conditions. We need not search for deeper causes. His stories being published in installments, it was indispensable to success that each separate part should have an independent interest; and as each installment was published before the next was written, it was necessary that he should have a plot leaving him with the utmost possible freedom of action."

Now appeared a work in which he made use of more of a plot than is to be found in any of his other novels. This was *Barnaby Rudge*, which, together with one of his later works "*The Tale of Two Cities*," is said to have been his only attempt, as a novelist, at describing the past.

Dickens now determined to make a trip to America and in 1842 he started for that country, where he travelled for some little time and as a result of his visit, on his return to England he published the "*American notes for General Circulation*".

Martin Chuzzlewit now appeared but had a very small sale, which caused Dickens considerable dissapointment, and he began "to revolve other plans for making a living by his pen", the result of which was his "*Christmas Carol*".

He now, partly to lessen his expenses and partly to stow his mind with fresh material, resolved to live abroad for a time, so he settled at Genoa and wrote the "*Chimes*." He returned in 1845 and formed a project, which, however, he did not carry through, for a new weekly, to be called the "*Cricket*," "price three half pence, if possible, partly original, partly select, notices of books, notices of theaters, notices of all good things, notices of all bad ones; carol philosophy, cheerful views, sharp anatomization of humbug, jolly good temper, papers always in season, put to the time of year; and

a view of glowing, hearty, generous, mirthful, beaming reference in everything to home and friends."

He now went abroad again and this time wrote "Dombey and Son" and "Pictures from Italy" which appeared in the Daily News, a London paper with which he had become connected. David Copperfield, considered the best of all of his novels, and which is possibly his autobiography, was published in 1849 to 1850 and was soon followed by "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," and "Our Mutual Friend."

"Household Works," a weekly, was now started, in which appeared "Hard Times," one of the shortest of his works, and a satire upon the manufacturing population of Great Britain. This paper soon merged into "All the Year Round" which contained "A Tale of Two Cities," "Uncommercial Traveler," and "Great Expectations." In these his later works Dickens does not seem to possess so much of that vigor and lively wit which so characterizes his earlier works, but we may fairly say that "Dickens was not run out but he was growing old, and the animal spirits which fed the flame of his marvelous humour began to show symptoms of exhaustion. The quality of his humour was unimpaired, but the quantity had suffered diminution." For some time Dickens had strongly desired to read selections from his works, in public, and have the exquisite pleasure of seeing manifested before him the enthusiasm which his works had aroused in so many hearts and in 1858 he began the gratification of his desire by the commencement of a series of public readings which lasted for over ten years and in which he appeared in nearly every town in the United Kingdom and in many of the prominent cities of the United States.

The first number of "Edwin Drood" appeared in 1870 but Dickens did not live to complete this work. For some time past he had experienced severe pains in his body and limbs but no notice was taken of them until it was too late and on the ninth of June 1870 he died from effusion of the brain and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The last eleven years of his life had been passed at Gadshill Place, where "he worked, walked and saw his friends, and was loved and almost worshiped by his poorer neighbors for miles around." He was a man of very

exact habits, "always methodical and regular, and passed his life from day to day, divided for the most part between working and walking, the same wherever he was."

J. S. F., '89.

THE HISTORY OF COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON.

THE history of coffee planting on the Island of Ceylon during the past thirty-five years has met with as many vicissitudes, and assumed as many phases as coffee planting in any country in the world. Down to the year 1869, when the leaf fungus first appeared, coffee was the speculative crop, that filled every planter with visions of affluence. To be a coffee planter was next to being a king. The Oriental Bank of Ceylon advanced money in the most reckless manner, seeming as much infatuated with imaginary growing crops, which adventurers promised on their paper as the speculators themselves.

From the year 1861 to 1879, the coffee estates flourished luxuriantly; during these years hundreds of acres of beautiful jungle land were soon converted into healthy coffee properties, and the spot on which once grew the gigantic Teak and many a climbing forest vine is now occupied by the green tree with its clusters of red berries; but in the year 1879 the coffee trees began to fail rapidly, and not till the year 1881, was the people's faith in the permanency of this industry appreciably shaken. In the meantime the bank having advanced large sums of money to the planters, could neither get back the money, nor in many cases the interest on the same; but believing that the unfavorableness of season had a great deal to do with these embarrassments, and short crops, and that in the succeeding years everything would change for the better, the bank felt constrained to increase its advances. "This was only throwing good money after the bad," in the hope that eventually a "handsome crop," say a million hundred weight or more would be the result, and thus lead to the recovery of at least a greater part of their arrears. But the hope, and effort were in vain, and the bank collapsed with a multitude of poor assets consisting mostly of

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To state the fact many of the so called coffee estates were deceptions, imitation properties, only fit to delude the unwary money lender, or the verdant buyer. These coffee properties as they were termed, were prepared at the expense of sacrificing many thousand acres of valuable forest land. The result of this spoilation was truly pitiable for it occurred in one of the most delightful regions of the world. At this period therefore, strenuous efforts were made for dressing coffee land, "but the substances used for the purpose were so inferior, that they only poisoned the land." Moreover when the coffee trees began to die there fastened upon them a fungus, which was dignified with the name "Hemelia Vertutrin," and to this misnomer was given the credit of all the evils from which coffee suffered.

Soon the whole island was crowded with a host of quacks, and enthusiasts, claiming their ability to cure this disease with its high sounding name, and during the few following years the coffee tree was so shamefully treated, that it was a wonder that there remained one single sound coffee tree standing outside of the Government Botanical Garden, where, luckily the fallacy of trying to restore the efficacy of a worn out plant, by ridding it of a natural symptom of decay was clearly understood by a capable director of that institution; but through the adoption of Dr. Trimens' wholesome modes of cultivation, nearly two hundred thousand acres of coffee land were saved; which at this date are capable of producing four hundred thousand hundred weights of the fragrant berry per annum.

E. L. M., '90.



Watermelons !!

"No fifty cents, no fight."

Coporal of the guard—post four !

"The girl I left behind me".

"I forgot ; that is, I did not remember".

Rainy days when the battalion does not drill, the Freshmen are given the setting up drill, in the corridors.

Elwell, Small and Rogers, '88, made an extended visit to "Camp Fernald," while the State Fair was in progress.

M. L. Bristol is teaching the fall term of the Hermon High school. He will return to college in his class the first of next term.

A number of the students, who reside in the western part of the State, made flying visits home, during the encampment at Lewiston.

We have been very much pleased to see Rogers and Hatch, '88, and Lewis, '90, on the Campus a few days. Their presence reminds us of old times ; and we hope they will come often.

The tippecanoe club went to Oldtown to take part in a Republican rally, Friday evening, September 7. The boys were an important feature, in the parade and made a very creditable appearance.

The Cadets left for Lewiston on the 6.19 train Tuesday morning, September 11. As Lieut. Hatch, Major Reed and Capt. Cushman, were all absent, the command devolved upon Captain Ferguson.

Never during our connection with the college, have the affairs of the reading room been in such a prosperous condition, as they were last term. Succeeding officers of this association will do well to follow their example.

G. G. Barker, of the class of '86, and C. L. Howes, '88, have recently made the college a visit. Mr. Howes was on his way to Andover, N. B., where he will be a witness in the case of Day, Trafton and Phillipine, who are charged with having murdered his mother.

The Cadet Band, the reorganization of which was mentioned in the last number, is now having excellent drill and there is great improvement in the quality of the music to which we are treated by them. Good authorities say that they acquitted themselves handsomely at Lewiston.

The Kappa Sigmas have added to their number, Bristol and Tolman, '92. The new members of the Q. T. V., are Jackliffe, '90, and Clark, '92. The additions to Maine State College Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi, are Miller, Stewart and Bailey, '91, Fernald and Prentiss, '92.

The Cadets have received many notices complimenting them on their fine appearance at Lewiston, from the daily papers. They wish to thank those connected with the fair and the press for the gentlemanly and considerate treatment which they received upon every occasion. It is the general wish that we may be permitted to go another year.

Prof. C. H. Fernald, formerly Professor of Natural History at this college, now of Amherst, has a remarkable collection of "leaf-rollers," small moths destructive to the leaves of plants and trees. Prof. Fernald has been several years in making the collection, and it is now regarded as a standard of the world. It is especially rich in foreign specimens.

For some terms past there has been too much delay in starting the fires in the different buildings, this has been especially true this term. The matter should be looked after at once for the general health and comfort of a hundred students is no small matter. Of course those who have the matter in charge do not premeditate any such inconvenience; but they should remember that the temperature in their comfortable homes is vastly different from that in Oak Hall with doors and windows open to the cold air.

It was one of those beautiful days in the "mild September." The party embraced of the Junior class who pretend to be *civil*. The "chief of party" after thorough deliberation, decided that the "probable income" from a road running to Old Town would be greater than one running to Stillwater. This statement is made out of consideration for that mechanical Junior who lives in Old Town and was asked by a prominent business man of that place, if there was a holiday down to the college the other day.

Arrangements are being made for a military drill and ball similar to that of last year.

Those who have the matter in charge intend that it shall occur in the early part of November. Captain Cushman, of Company "A," will command the squad. The committee of arrangements are Cadet Captain Ferguson, Cadet Sergeant Bird, Cadet Private Miller and Cadet Private Rich. The similar event of last year was a grand success, and filled the most sanguine hopes of its advocates. Naturally a very pleasurable occasion is expected this year.

Thursday, September twentieth, the Junior Mechanical challenged the remainder of the class to meet them on the diamond for a game of ball. The sport commenced soon after noon, and continued amid cheers and shouts, for favorites until the bell rung for afternoon work. Nearly five innings were played and the score was seven to one in favor of the Mechanicals. The feature of the game was a catch made in centre field by Sawyer team. It is thought by some that he was as surprised, as was Miller, '88, when he caught a certain fly, after which he was always called "The man with a record."

Miss Hattie C. Fernald, daughter of President Fernald, has been for some time engaged in cataloguing the books of the library. The work is now well under way. Tuesday morning, September, 18th, directly after morning exercises, Miss Fernald explained to us the method of using the catalogue which she has compiled. As the library has not been accessible to the students before this term, we are all eager to spend our leisure time in reading. Much satisfaction is expressed with the manner in which the books are arranged and the ease with which any desired book can be found. The new library is a great improvement over the old room, where one could hardly find space to rest a blank book in order to copy a reference. Now there is a large comfortable room with every facility for reading, where it is a pleasure for one to go.

CAMP FERNALD.

It has been the custom in years past for the Coburn Cadets to visit the late State Fair and to spend a week in camp, upon the grounds of the Fair Association, for the purpose of military instruction and drill. This has been a

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very pleasing break in the middle of a long and monotonous term which begins in the hot weather and when it is very hard for the student to confine himself to his books; we have always returned from our encampment very much refreshed and invigorated and prepared to go to our studies with a will. In '87, instead of going to the fair we spent a week very pleasantly at Fort Knox, on the Penobscot. But last year, contrary to our usual custom, we staid quietly at home and did not go into camp. At the beginning of this term, a majority of the students expressing a desire to go into camp, and an invitation having been received from President Prince, of the Maine State Fair Association, to visit their grounds during the progress of the fair, the Faculty decided to grant our request. Through the kindness of Payson Tucker, General Manager of the M. C. R. R., we received a free pass to and from Lewiston. On Tuesday morning, September 11, a little before cock-crow, the notes of the bugle was heard echoing and re-echoing through the halls of the M. S. C. summoning our brave and trusty warriors to breakfast. After a hasty meal we were formed on the parade ground and marched to the depot under the command of Capt. Ferguson, to take the early morning train for Lewiston. A special car had been provided by the railroad officials for our accommodation; into this we were marched, and were kept there by a guard until our arrival in Lewiston. The tedium of the way was beguiled by songs and stories, while at intervals the M. S. C. "Band" discoursed delightful music. Lieut. Hatch joined us at Burnham Junction and also many of the Cadet officers, who had been home to vote joined us at other points on the route. We arrived at the fair grounds about noon where we disembarked and marched to our camp ground, which was situated on a little rise, in the center of the field which is inclosed by the trotting track. Our tents were soon pitched and a guard posted and the regular routine of camp life began. Mr. Spencer, our genial steward, accompanied us and took charge of the commissary department and assisted by a number of able gentlemen belonging to the class of '92, he attended to the wants of the inner man in a highly satisfactory manner. The fol-

lowing is Wednesday's bill of fare :

BREAKFAST.

Baked Beans, Pork, Brown Bread,
Tea or Coffee.

DINNER.

Brown Bread, Baked Beans, Pork,
Tea and Coffee.

SUPPER.

Pork, Brown Bread, Baked Beans,
Coffee or Tea.

The order of exercises for each day was as follows :

A. M.

Reveille, 6 o'clock,
Breakfast, 7 o'clock,
Guard Mounting, 8.15 o'clock,
Drill from 10 to 11 o'clock,
Dinner, 12 o'clock.

P. M.

Everybody at liberty from 12 to 5 o'clock,
Supper, 5 o'clock,
Dress Parade, 6 o'clock,
Retreat, 9.30 o'clock,
Taps, 10 o'clock.

The drilling by the companies was particularly fine and attracted a great deal of attention, as also did the dress parades. We were treated very well indeed by the fair people, having free access to the grounds and to the exhibition halls. On account of the rain on Wednesday, the fair was continued until Saturday and a strong effort was made to induce Lieut. Hatch to remain over Saturday, but he had made his calculations to return Friday afternoon and could not be induced to stop longer. So Friday forenoon the tents were struck and "Johnny came marching home again" to the tune of "The girl I left behind me." We arrived on the Campus, Friday evening, footsore and weary but everybody voting the trip a most successful one. The band, ball team and a few others who had obtained special permission to stop over did not arrive until Saturday night.

BASE BALL NOTES.

FIRST GAME.

M. S. C. VS. NATIONALS.

On Saturday Sept. 8, we played our first game of the season with the Nationals of St. John, at St. John. The score at the end of the ninth inning stood Nationals 14, M. S. C. 10. The M. S. C. team was made up as follows: Keith c. and 3b., Blackington s. s., Bird 2b., Vickery 3b and c, Haggett r. f., Drew l. f., Maling c. f., Rich 1b, Merrill p. Merrill pitched a good steady game and with proper backing up would have won, nine hits with a total of thirteen were made off his delivery. This being the first game of the season and all the players new in their positions, not a great deal could be expected of them. But with the exception of the first three innings they played a good strong game. The feature of the game was Drew's running catch of a terrific drive to left field.

SECOND GAME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

In to-day's game, Wagg and Larribee occupied the points for the Nationals while Pierce and Vickery officiated in like manner for the M. S. C. The fact that our boys got but six safe hits off Wagg while the Nationals were getting thirteen off Pierce tells the story of the score which stood Nationals 14, M. S. C. 0. To-day Steward occupied center field in place of Maling, Haggett played 3b and Keith r. f. The fielding of the Nationals was almost perfect while that of our boys was not above the average. Monday night the M. S. C. nine left for home having had one of the pleasantest trips they ever made to St. John, which is saying a great deal. We clip the following from the *St. John Telegraph*:

A large crowd accompanied the M. S. College team to the western express, last evening. As the last gong sounded, three hearty cheers were given the collegians, and they returned the compliment with rousing cheers for their late opponents on the diamond and after the usual M.—S.—C. 'rah 'rah 'rahs they gave the N-a-t-i-o-n-a-l-s. The train moved out and carried from St. John a baker's dozen of the most gentlemanly fellows ever seen in the city.

FRIDAY SEPT. 14, M. S. C. VS. BATES.

Our boys played a game of ball with Bates, Friday Sept. 14, on the fair grounds in Lewiston and were defeated by a score of 22 to 14. The playing on both sides was wretched, neither side had the advantage of the other in this respect. Our team was weakened by the absence of Blackington, Bird, Haggett and Drew; their places being filled by Swan, Dow, Maling and Babb. Pierce and Vickery occupied the points, Pierce was very erratic in his delivery and was batted freely.

M. S. C. VS. COLBY.

The next day the M. S. C. team went down to Waterville for the purpose of playing a game of ball with the Colbys. The honesty of the gentleman whom the Colbys presented for an umpire nobody will question, but his ability as an umpire is of the lowest that we ever had the misfortune to witness. At the end of the sixth inning with the score 6 to 2 in favor of Colby our captain took his men off the field, considering it no fun to play against ten men. Merrill and Vickery were battery for M. S. C.; Parsons and Foster for Colby.



'73.

Russell W. Eaton is Superintendent of Merchants Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, Que.

Chas. E. Reed is Agent for the Columbia Bridge Co., of Drayton, Ohio, with headquarters at Clinton, Me.

F. Lambson Scribner is Botanist and Horticulturalist of the Tennessee Experiment Station as well as Professor in the State University.

'76.

One of Minnesota's papers in speaking of Wm. R. Merriman, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, says he is supposed

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to be the youngest Bank president on record. The Maine State College boasts of having an alumnus in Chas. P. Allen, President of the Presque Isle National Bank, who can beat Mr. Merriam by two years, he being not quite thirty-six.

The Madawaska Training School, under the charge of Vetal Cyr seems to be in a flourishing condition. A new building has recently been dedicated and this will give facilities for an increase in the number of students to come under his management.

'78.

Winfield E. Tripp is a student in the Wisconsin State University, Madison, Wis.

'79.

John W. Meserve has the fine position of head draughtsman for the Yale & Towne Manuf'g Co., Stamford, Conn.

'81.

H. F. McIntire is the Representative to the next Legislature from the Waldoboro Class.

'82.

Chas. W. Brown holds a position as draughtsman with C. & E. W. Bradford, Solicitors of Patents, Nos. 16 and 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. L. Hurd is with the Hampden Watch Co., at Canton Ohio.

O. H. Dunton and Wife, of Providence, R. I., visited his former home in Hampden in September.

Thos. W. Hine, besides practising law in Phoenix, Arizona, finds time to attend to outside business. He is President of the Phoenix Electric Light Co., and also Director and Examiner of Titles in the Maricopa Loan and Trust Co.

'83.

The address of Ralph Starbird is 101 Market St., San Francisco, instead of 110 Market St. as stated in the last CADET.

'84.

Herbert L. Rich has been engaged as teacher

of Natural Sciences in Laselle Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Fred L. Stevens has returned from Sedalia, Mo., to his home in Temple and will commence the study of medicine.

'85.

Henry T. Fernald has had charge of the Department of Entomology at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, during the summer.

'86.

Geo. G. Barker, who has a position at draughting in Chicago, has recently been at his home in Rockland on his vacation. He also paid a short visit to his Alma Mater.

John D. Blagden is in the U. S. Signal Service and is located for the present at Hatteras, N. C.

Willis H. Merriman is studying law with Thomas Canty, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Sidney S. Twombly is chemist and Vice Director in the Ark. Exp. Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

'87.

H. A. McNally has been transferred from the Signal Service in Portland to Milwaukee, Wis.

J. S. Williams is principal of the High School at Guilford.

'88.

J. W. Hatch paid a short visit to the College recently. He was on his way to Harvard College, where he will take a full course in Horticulture.

R. H. Marsh is teaching the Tremont High School, Mt. Desert Island, and not upon Deer isle, as stated in our last issue.

A. F. Marsh is head clerk in Burnham's Drug Store, Oldtown.

S. F. Miller is employed at draughting in a Civil Engineering office, in Chelsea, Mass.

'89.

W. H. Sargent has entered the Institution of Technology at Boston, where he is taking a course in Chemistry.

'90.

Chas. A. Dillingham has entered the Sophomore Class at the Institute of Technology, Boston, in a course in Electrical Engineering.

J. W. Lewis, who has been on the Survey of the Northern Maine R. R., met with quite a serious accident while attending to his work. He was sharpening a stake and the axe slipped, striking him in the knee. He will be laid up for a number of weeks and may not escape less than a stiff knee.

'92.

Bristol has left College for the remainder of the term, to teach in Hermon.



The *Scientific American* of September 29, contain an illustration of a bridge with a movable floor which is soon to be erected over the Bilboa River at Bilboa, Spain. The height of the bridge at the center span is about 150 feet. The floor is supported by a skeleton frame and guy ropes and is carried by a truck overhead. The structure is on the suspension principle and was designed by M. Alberto Palacia. The estimated cost is about \$75,000.

The *Prairie Farmer* contains an account of one of the rare curiosities to be seen at Middletown, Conn. It is a boy who was born without arms, yet is able to play ball and peddle papers in the street, making change as rapidly as any one, picking up the pennies with his toes. In school he stands well in his classes and during vacation employs his leisure time in driving a horse attached to a cart loaded with sand or stone for his father, who is a builder.

Among our latest exchanges we are happy to mention the *U. S. Journal of Elocution and Oratory*. This paper is one which every student should possess as it contains useful information upon question of the utmost importance to the student of to-day. Along the line of the

work we find *Lessons in Grace*, also a good paper entitled *How to read Well*, by Edmund Shafterbury.

To our exchanges we welcome *The Washburn Argo*. It is gotten up in a neat manner, and this issue certainly bespeaks well for a successful future. The articles "Think like other people" and "Conversation" are well worth reading, but let us hope that our lot may be cast in a different sphere from that in which the author of "Superstition" would lead us to judge he, is enjoying.

Number one of the *College Transcript* appears in a neat and tasty form with the exception of one article, which the printer undoubtedly mixed slightly so that one has to mark well his advance, or he is liable to a mixture of ideas; aside from this arrangement the material gives evidence of careful preparation.

Number one of the *Dartmouth* comes to us filled with interesting matter, judging from the reading of this number we would say that it has before it a successful year.

The Bates Student is always a welcome visitor at our table, the present number contains much that is interesting to the thoughtful reader.

The Academician for September contains an interesting article entitled "Legal Nonsense" giving the historical descent of various laws and customs that have come down to us, and also the origin and signification of certain titles and various orders which have been, and some of which are in vogue in the countries of the East.

The *University Cynic* for September contains a large amount of Commencement work, though a little late in appearance is nevertheless an interesting number.

The class of '92 were winners in the cane rush at the R. P. I.

In the *Polytechnic* for September is an interesting article on the manufacture of the Springfield rifle, giving a full account of the successive advances that have been made in the manufacture of the gun since the establishment of the Armory by Congress, in 1794, down to

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Students at Ann Arbor, have petitioned the Legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, within five miles of the University.

OTHER COLLEGES,

At Ann Arbor University, there is to be a base ball nine of deaf mutes.

The largest University in the world is Rudolf Allreits, at Vienna, having 5,222 students and 285 professors.

The Kent Laboratory at Yale, when completed, will be the finest building of the kind, in the country. It will cost \$80,000.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has completed its twenty-fourth year. It has more than eight hundred students and graduated seventy-seven.

Dr. Asa Gray, of Howard, and Thomas Irving Boswell, of England, the two most noted botanists of recent times, died on the same day.

Andrews D. White, formerly Professor of Cornell University has been elected to succeed the late Professor Asa Gray, as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Charles E. Sprague, Professor of the Academy of Volapuk says, that already 1,500,000 persons have studied the new universal language, and 300,000 have acquired proficiency.—*Ex.*

The State Agriculture and Mechanical College at Auburn, Alabama, was burned with all the building and apparatus connected. The natural history, geological and botanical cabinets, were exceedingly valuable, many specimens being very rare. The total loss was over \$100,000.

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCRAPS.

The greater part of the asbestos used in this county comes from Canada. It is mined in the

United States, but the quality is not so good as the Canadian, the fiber being shorter.

A method used in Russia, for solidifying petroleum, consists simply in adding to the heated oil, from one to three per cent. of soap, which dissolves and on cooling the mixture becomes a cement-like mass, having the hardness of compact tallow. This forms a convenient and economical fuel, which is hard to light, burns slowly and without smoke, but develops much heat and leaves about two per cent. of hard black residuum.

Ice was first produced by means of chemical mixtures by Mr. Walker, in 1783.

What is said to be the best and promptest acting remedy for burns and scalds that is known, is made by mixing equal parts of sweet oil and lime water, which must be shaken thoroughly each time before applying to the burned or scalded place.

Prof. Ormond Stone, states that only four cases have been found in which the known motions of the principle bodies of the solar system cannot be explained by Newton's law of gravity. The unexplained discordances are the motion of the perihelion of Mercury, and the accelerations of the mean motions of the moon and of Eucke's and Winneke's comets.

A project is under consideration by Congress, through a provision of the sundry civil bill, to establish a zoological garden in Washington, that shall properly represent the animal life of our country.

Dr. Renk, of Munich, has been experimenting on the utility of the electric light, from a sanitary standpoint. He found that the electric light had hardly any influence on the deterioration of the air, whereas the gas light raised the temperature of the room, deprived the air of its oxygen, and rendered it injurious by increasing the carbonic acid gas especially in the higher regions.

A scheme is under consideration in Mexico, for tunnelling the volcano of Popocatepetl through the wall of the crater, in order to reach the immense sulphur deposits inside the mountain. A narrow gage railroad will connect the

tunnel with the town of Amecameca, which in turn will connect with the Morelas road leading to the capital.

An Austrian has patented a process for getting a thread that can be spun and bleached, from wool which is cut in long lengths and boiled till it will cleave apart in fibrous bunches, by shaking in water. It is then shredded by hand or machinery, and spun like hemp. This gives a very fine thread.

A new use for wire has been discovered. In various military districts of North and South Germany, as well as Holland, trials have been made of wire soles, covered with a substance resembling India rubber. These soles are said to be more durable than those made of leather, and to cost only about half the price of leather soles.

M. Jovis, a French aeronaut, is said to be building an air ship in which he proposes to attempt to cross the Atlantic to New York this Fall. It is to be called the Atlantic, and will be 200 feet high, with a cubic measurement of nearly 100,000 feet. It will weigh 4,500 pounds, and will carry the same weight of passengers and freight. M. Jovis thinks he can make seventy miles an hour in it, and expects to land in Norway or Sweden, or else in Ireland, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days after starting. The cost of the enterprise is fixed at about \$40,000.

The new Argentine Pacific Railroad from Buneos Ayres to the foot of the Andes, has on it, what is probably the longest tangent in the world. This is three hundred and forty kilometers (two hundred and eleven miles,) without a curve. In this distance there is not a single bridge, and no opening larger than an ordinary culvert, no cut greater than one meter in depth, and no fill of a height exceeding one meter.

The record in rapid machine work has again been lowered. Heretofore the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have held the first place, with the record of an engine built in twenty-four hours; but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has now taken the palm by constructing a full sized (110,000 pounds) anthracite, burning locomotive at the Altoona shops

in sixteen hours fifty-five minutes.

A New Insulating Compound.—The following from the *Electrical World* is taken from the *Chronique Industrille*: "The compound is composed of one part of Greek pitch and two parts of burnt plaster by weight, the latter being pure gypsum raised to a high temperature and plunged into water. This mixture, when hot is a homogenous viscous paste, and can be applied with a brush or cast in moulds. It is amber colored, and possesses the insulating properties of ebonite, and can be turned and polished. Its advantage is its endurance of great heat and moisture without injuring its insulating properties."

Warm air at night.—Dr Shepherd expresses in the *Lancet* that consumption is due to a constant irritation of the air passage, and that cold air breathed all night is one of the greatest irritants. Those who live most of the time in the open air are the least to suffer from phthisis, because their lungs are so accustomed to cold air as not to be irritated by it at night

Celluloid has recently been experimented with as a substitute for copper in sheathing vessels, and is said to answer the purpose well.



HASH

AMELIE RIVES—DION BOUCICAULT

No. 23 of *COLLIER'S ONCE A WEEK*, published 29th of September, is a literary and artistic marvel. Never have so many stars appeared in the same firmament. Never have so many living authors of highest celebrity been gathered together in one number of one journal, while the magnificent illustrations are on a par with the fascinating literature. AMELIE RIVES (Chanler) contributes a weird, thrilling and enchanting poem, entitled *Asmodeus*. DION BOUCICAULT commences an Irish-American

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serial that is bound to cause a tremendous sensation. The list of contents speaks for itself.

AMELIE RIVES, Poem "Asmodeus." Illustrated by Sterner.

MARION HARLAND, Story "Dodder." Illustrated by Steeple Davis.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Story "Sally Kirk's Easy Chair." Illustrated by Hal Hurst.

BENSON J. LOOSING, "Pioneers of Painting in America." Portrait.

BILL NYE, Story "Cronohotonthologas." Illustrated by Zimmerman.

DION BOUCICAULT, Novel "Hy-Bras-Ayl; or the Nine Lives of Con O'Neil." Illustrated by McIlvain.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOK, Poem "Couleur de Rose."

EDGAR FAWCETT, "The Pathos of Growing Fat."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK, Novelette "Diary of a Giddy Girl." Illustrated by Coultaus.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, Poem "Down Around the River."

JOSEPH HOWARD, JR., "Reminiscences."

MARY KYLE DALLAS, "Woman's World."

MAURICE THOMPSON, Poem "America."

PATIENCE STAPLETON, Story "True to the Heart's Core." Illustrated by Peloze.

CHARLES BARNARD, "How to Make a Man of a Boy."

MINNIE IRVING, Poem "Heliotrope."

Continuation of serials "A Masked Marriage." and "A Woman's Mistake."

This wondrous number can be had for seven cents, and we would urge our readers to apply to their newsdealers without delay. COLLIER'S ONCE A WEEK has taken a lead that from all accounts it means to keep. Such enterprise is a credit to the country, and thoroughly American.

Clerk—"Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have picked up lately." Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing employment, here is their name and address."

OUR ADVERTISERS.

The attention of the students is called to the

advertisement of Frank D. Pullen & Co., on the last page of the cover. Their stock of custom and ready made clothing is the best of any in the City.

Anyone in want of a *first class cigar* can have that want filled by investing a dime on M. J. F., they are the best in the market, for the money.

Fox & Co., will furnish your ice cream and confectionery at bottom prices, and you can depend on the quality as being first-class.

Go to Donigan's for "Cadet Uniforms" and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Joseph Gillotts Steel Pens, are acknowledged as being the best.

Students who patronize E. F. Atwell, patronize the CADET. His goods are all first-class and prices low.

Loring Short & Hamon, carry a large stock of fashionable stationery, visiting cards, dance orders, etc. Their stock of text books is the most complete this side of Boston. 474 Congress St., Portland.

P. H. Vose & Co.'s, store is one of the establishments that Main St. can well be proud of. No other place in Bangor can display so complete a stock of lamps and all kinds of crockery and glass ware.

Smoke "Richmond Straight Cut, No. 1 Cigarettes" and be happy. That they are made by Allen & Ginter is sufficient guarantee of their purity.

D. Bugbee & Co., carry a full stock of books, stationary and students' supplies. Their stock is complete and they will use you square.

In chemical laboratory.—Professor, what has become of Appleton? Wasn't he studying with the class last year?" "Ah, yes; Appleton, poor fellow! A fine student, but absent minded in the use of chemicals, very. That discoloration on the ceiling, notice it?" "Yes." "That's him."—*Tid-Bits.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY APPLIED.

Jumping over the wall on the sly,
I stole a few kisses, you know,
'Twas a case of Demand and Supply,
And I frankly informed her so.
My doctrine was Free Trade, I said,
As I took half-a-dozen more,
But she cried for Protection and fled
To her home, and bolted the door,
Now papa, with the bull dog, stands guard,

Monopoly's creature and spy,
And I do not dare venture at large,
The Tariff's too fierce and too high.

—*Ex.*

First class in history stand up.—Johnny, why did Napoleon return to France after his exile?" "Because he didn't have enough Elbo room." "Correct, Johnny; go up foot."—*Ex.*

"No, Bobby," said his mother; "one piece of cake is quite enough for you!" It's funny," responded Bobby, with an injured air. "You say that you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice."—*Ex.*

Shaw, on visiting an oculist.—"My dear sir, can you tell me what will prevent water coming into my eyes when I sing tenor?" "Perhaps," said the doctor, "if you could steel your heart against the sufferings of the people; you would be benefited."

"Why do you go on the stage?" said a young lady to a fashionable young man, who was going to try his luck as a professional. "Why, I hope," was the reply, "that I may be able to do something to elevate the stage." "Then you'll stand a better chance, if you get under it than if you're on it," returned the lady.—*Ex.*

A Sophomore, stuffing for examinations, has developed the ethics of Sunday work in a way to render the future elucidation of the subject unnecessary. He reasons that if a man is justified for trying to help the ass from the pit on the Sabbath day, much more would the ass be justified in trying to get out himself.—*Ex.*

"I don't believe in feeding tramps at the door," said Mrs. Cumsonbeak. "You feed them once and they are sure to come back."

"Well, I don't know," replied Mrs. Yeast, "I always give them bread when they come to my door, and I can't say that I ever knew a tramp to come the second time." "Oh, well Mrs. Yeast, you make your own bread, do you not?" That was all that was said, and yet Mrs. Yeast went down the street like a straw hat on a windy day.—*Ex.*

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. F. P. Briggs

V. G. M. G. G. Freeman.

Cor. Sec'y G. M. Pillsbury.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres. J. W. Edgerly, Jr.

V. Pres. John Bird, 2d.

Cor. Sec. Geo. H. Babb.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the } G. S. Vickery,
Twelfth Gate. } R. H. Blackington,
} F. O. Andrews,
} W. N. Patten.

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room No. 10, Wingate Hall.

Pres. J. W. Edgerly, Jr.

V. Pres. J. W. Owen.

Cor. Sec. A. H. Keyes.

Reading Room Association.

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