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THE CADET.

VOL. IV.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1889.

No. 7.

The Cadet.

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

EDITORS.

E. H. KELLEY, '90,
Editor-in-Chief.

G. M. PILLSBURY, '90,
Associate Editor.

N. C. GROVER, '90,
Literary.

HUGO CLARK, '90,
Exchanges.

H. G. MENGES, '91,
Campus.

EDMUND CLARK, '91,
Personals.

M. L. BRISTOL, '92,
Gleanings.

C. C. HARVEY, '90,
Managing Editor.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, '91,
Assistant.

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Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once.

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

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

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

The attention of subscribers is called to our many advertisers. They are all reliable and deserve your patronage. It is only justice for students, as well as others, to help those who help them.



READERS of THE CADET, please accept our apologies for the late appearance of our last issue. We will not weary you with a long explanation, but it is sufficient to say that the fault lies almost wholly with the printers. We have now made such arrangements that the same thing will not happen again provided we keep our part of the agreement. This we intend to do and in the future you may reasonably expect to receive THE CADET in due season from its mailing time, on the first Friday of each month during the college year.

WE are all wondering as to what was the matter with Payson Tucker this year in his refusal of free transportation to the Corps of Cadets to their intended encampment at the State Fair grounds at Lewiston. He has been here-to-fore, or seemed to be very ready to pass the Cadets over the road whenever they desired, and the refusal this year has caused much speculation as to what has transpired, to so change his disposition toward the Cadets.

WE must again through the editorial columns call the attention of those of our readers who are in arrears for their subscription to THE CADET, of our great need of money at the present time. There is a large amount of

unpaid subscriptions upon our books, enough to place us in excellent circumstances if even a part was forthcoming. But little of this amount appears to be forthcoming in spite of continued efforts on our part and as a result the affairs are fast approaching a low ebb. We wish you would be a little less negligent of these requests, for in the most part we can believe it is only negligence, and send the amount the Business Manager finds against your name.

NOTICING in the papers recently, the item noting the preparation being made by Hon. Clarence Pullen, now of Boston, (formerly a student in the class of '73) for the delivery of a series of lectures on New Mexico, Historic and Picturesque, Apache Land and the Apache Indians, and the City of Mexico, we would suggest that the editorial upon lectures in our last issue be acted upon and an effort be made to secure Mr. Pullen to deliver a lecture before our students. The lectures themselves cannot fail to be of interest and being delivered as they are by a former member of the college, both lecture and lecturer would be heartily welcomed by the students.

THE Coburn Cadets did not attend the State Fair at Lewiston this year, owing to the reason that free transportation was not allowed by the Maine Central authorities. An invitation had been received from President Prince, of the Association, and the faculty had decided that the Cadets could accept the invitation. It was therefore practically settled and all arrangements were being made to spend the customary week in camp, when President Fernald informed us that a pass for the Cadets had been refused by Manager Tucker, and the Cadets must content themselves with two days at the Eastern State Fair at Bangor and go on with the regular duties at college. To say that disappointment was pictured on every face as he received the intelligence, expresses it but mildly. Everyone had been looking forward to a week of thorough enjoyment and change from the arduous duties of the term and to see this deprived them, was a disappointment hardly looked for from this source.

ARE the Coburn Cadets still champions of the State? This is a question in a few minds; the same company exists that won the championship in drilling last fall, yet it has been greatly changed. New officers are in charge, new privates have been added and many of the privates of last year's squad have been promoted to other positions. Yet to clear any doubt and to create some new excitement and interest in military affairs we believe that an effort should be made to meet some company who have aspiration toward the championship and test their relative merits in this direction. The Cadets are in as good condition as last year and we hope an opportunity may be had for another competitive drill with some of the "crack" companies of the State.

IS the usual Military Drill and Ball to occur this fall? We see no reasons why it should not, though an effort should be made to make a more financial success of the affair than has been done in former attempts. Outside of a very small loss upon those who entered into the arrangements, the events have been considered most successful and we see no reason why if properly managed the pecuniary affairs might turn out differently. We would suggest that it be taken hold of by a small number and managed in the way of "take all and pay all." If it is to be made a very large time, and we hope that it will aim at nothing that will not surpass former efforts, we would suggest that Bangor be the place where the affair be held and that an earnest attempt be made to secure the attendance of Governor Burleigh and Staff and all the other prominent officers of the State. Probably more interest would be taken if the drill consist of a competitive drill between companies "A" and "B" for the championship of the college or for some trophy that might be offered. We are in hopes that some of those interested will commence arrangements at once and decide upon getting up an affair that will favorably compare with any similar attempt in the State.

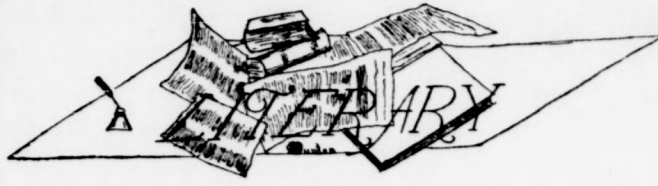
THE assertion of greed and hoggishness, for these terms, we consider most applicable to the principles in question, that has recently presented itself in usurpation of all places of

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honor and position that are left to the choice of the student body, is such that we feel ourselves called upon to denounce and condemn as most thoroughly and strongly as can the principle which predominates in some class of very inferior forms of animal life be condemned and re-proved when exhibited in what are supposed to be more elevated and refined types of the animal kingdom. The existence of a domineering principle when used to the assertion of power and authority is properly a relic of by-gone days and presents itself now in contradiction to the idea that the condition of mankind has become a more moral, intellectual, and improved condition, than when usurpers of power and authority held their sway in the barbarous days of the past.

And to think that such principles should be exhibited where the highest development and the largest advancement should be looked for, is such as to dishearten those who are working for the upbuilding of the human character and the improvement of the human race. Such principles are strongly predominant in our college. Since the formation of the first society within its halls, has the principle been manifested, and in itself it has done not a little to hold back the forward growth and advancement of the college in many ways. The body which acting as one, but being many combined, is the power acting to the assertion of control and management, placing its members to the front, keeping from these positions, those more thoroughly and better fitted and deserving of the positions, and utterly disregarding the rights of those outside. These are the powers at work, and continually being manifested on every possible occasion. So strongly has this asserted itself in recent elections, that we feel it time to call halt to this method of procedure. When this method is used, and this policy adopted in choosing those to represent their class at the final exercises of the course, when, if ever, ability and fitness should be the qualities upon which the ones are chosen, then if this principle of greed and hoggishness manifest itself, then soon will the chances for the assertion of this principle be reduced until nothing in common will exist among students where such principles are found.



COLLEGE SONG.

ROAMING THE M. S. C.

AIR—"Marching Through Georgia."

We're not much on classics, and we don't come here for show,
But we know a thing or two, we think you'll find it so,
And no dudes can tread on us, they can't do that, *you know*,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO. Hurrah! hurrah! for jolly M. S. C!
Hurrah! hurrah! with tops we can't agree!
But each intends to use his friends about as they should be,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

Fashions not our object, nor is killing time our aim,
(Some say poverty's the cause; if so, we're not to blame,)
Yet it sometimes happens that we "get there just the same,"
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO.
For we *have* some fellows that know how to mow or plow,
Sophomores that well instruct the new ones why and how,
Freshmen good to lug the wood and milk the Jersey cow,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO.
Playing ball is frequent here, and folks perhaps will find
Betting on some other team is not the paying kind;
For, though often not ahead, we're sometimes not behind,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO.
"Boys in Blue" are plenty here—just come and watch us drill;
Folks who got the wrong idea, we couldn't shoot to kill,
Later change their minds about our military skill,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO.
Sister institutions think us "farmerish" no doubt:
If we're not so *fine* as they, at us they needn't flout;
Give us half their age and cash and see how we'll turn out,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO.
True, we've no alumni that last century were great
(Lacking better subjects now) upon which to dilate;
We are young and growing—haven't reached the fossil state,
While we are roaming the M. S. C.

CHO. —C. C. H., '90.

THE EDUCATION OF THE ILLITERATE MASSES.

To bring to light and expose to public view our national defects or social deformities is an unpleasant and generally a thankless task; but so long as we shirk that task, just so long will the defects or deformities remain, to our national detriment and disgrace. To be conscious of disease, to locate and properly diagnose it, is to be half way on the road to good health.

It is unnecessary, in this enlightened age, to dwell upon the manifest and manifold advan-

tages of education, to a people and to a nation; they are conceded by all men. Illiteracy then must plainly be a disadvantage to a nation, a hindrance to the welfare and advancement of its people, and an evil which should be eradicated. We Americans boast, and boast rightfully, of the high position in the scale of intelligence we occupy as a people; but pride in that fact should not blind our eyes to our existing imperfections. We are proud of the attainments of our men of letters; we rejoice in the achievements of our scientists and inventors; we glory in our advance among the nations, to wealth and power; but we fail to give serious heed to the hundreds of thousands of our people who are growing up every year in ignorance, without even the *rudiments* of an education.

Take the "Bulletin of Illiteracy in the United States," as returned at the tenth census, and its first line reveals the deplorable fact, that of the thirty-six million persons of ten years of age and upward, nearly five million, (about one seventh,) are unable to read, and six million, (one sixth,) are unable to write. It appears moreover, that of the fifty million persons constituting our population in 1880, there were equally proportioned among the white and colored races, four million persons of both sexes, over twenty-one years of age, unable to write; or, about two million "illiterates" out of the ten million persons at that time entitled to vote; or in other words, one voter in every five in the United States is unable to write his name. From other statistics it appears also that one and a half million voters were unable to read; thus we have the astounding assurance, that one voter in every five cannot write the ballot he wishes to deposit, and one in every six cannot even read the ballot he places in the box. It is this one illiterate voter in every five or six voters, who holds the balance of power at our elections.

To the lover of republican institutions, and the advocates of unrestricted individual suffrage, this fact is appalling; but it is none the less a fact that should be known. Nor may the advocate of monarchical systems of government and of restricted suffrage take comfort from that fact; the deciding ballot in our political contests may be cast ignorantly, but that does not prove the folly or evil of unrestricted suffrage. As in

a case of sickness we endeavor to find some remedy by which the body may be recuperated, so with him who ignorantly exercises the right of suffrage. We must take counsel from the past and present, and providently guard against the future, by educating him who casts the deciding ballot.

From the very nature of the case as it exists, it is no difficult matter to carry on a far-reaching system of fraud in this country. It is high time to arouse ourselves to the condition of things around us; to realize the magnitude of the frauds carried on in almost every voting precinct in our land; and the knowledge that one in every five of our voters exercises ignorantly such a prodigious power, must nerve a free and enlightened people to make immediate provisions both to aid and make obligatory the elementary education of those who in due time will inherit the right of suffrage; it cannot be too often or too strongly urged, that an ignorant ballot is a dangerous ballot, because it may be at once heedless, and easily deceived; that an educated ballot is, to the degree of education, an enlightened ballot,—possibly wrongheaded or mistaken at times, but as a rule careful, brave and pure; and that, as the ballot is placed in the hands of all Americans, education—the means by which they may discriminately cast that ballot—should be open and free to all. The very existence of the republic depends upon the proper use of the potential ballot. Education alone can teach that proper use. Hence it is, that "education to all" is the chief corner stone to the republic: and to make that secure, no effort, however great, no expense, however large, should be withheld. In considering this subject we must bear in mind that our nation is one of the few in which the sovereignty is in the people. An ignorant sovereignty is tyrannical whether held by the many or the few. Its capabilities for good can only be bought out by *education*.

That liberty sits enthroned in this land is due solely to education, and that proper spirit of freedom in thought and action which is begotten of education. Every child born in this great republic has an absolute right to such an education as will enable him to properly meet the responsibility which shall rest upon him from the time of leaving his cradle. His parents

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who brought him into the world, weighted with such responsibilities, did it with the implied obligation on their part to give him that education without which his birth would be a crime. If the parents fail to meet this obligation, it becomes binding upon the state-local, and if the state-local fails, the obligation devolves upon the nation. From the reports of the Commissioner of Education, we find the amount expended for common school purposes in 1880 was ninety-one million dollars. A careful estimate, founded on all attainable data, will show that not less than one hundred and sixty million dollars must annually be provided to educate all the children of our country of lawful age. Our revenue exceeds our expenditures per annum about fifty million dollars. It follows that if Congress should make an appropriation for school purposes of this fifty million dollars, derived from the internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands, opposition to such a measure on the pretext that it would impose additional burdens on the people, would be flimsy and without force, and would only veil an opposition to increased facilities for the education of the children.

Let us now glance at the case of "our colored brother." Bulwer, in his fanciful creation "The Coming Race," peopled the interior of the earth with intelligent beings—"creatures that borrowed the outlines of man yet of another race." Their faces inspired awe and terror; yet they were human faces, though of a type of man distinct from any known race. Their faces approached in expression the passionless face of the sculptured sphinx; there were gleams of intellect, lines of a mysterious beauty; but there was a nameless "something" in the aspect, "something," beneath the calm and regular features, which roused that instinct of danger, which the sight of a tiger or serpent arouses; the beholder felt that this man-like image was endowed with forces inimical to man. This subterranean population finds an analogy in the freed-man of the United States.

The Negro was looked upon as belonging to another race, and years of servile toil had made him an inhabitant of the dust. Strond's "Laws of Slavery" says, "The cardinal principle of slavery is that the slave is not ranked among sentient beings, but among *things*—as an article

of property, a chattel personal." Yet these *things* have borrowed the outlines of man, and their faces, bearing the history of decades of suffering, have inspired the Statesman and the Citizen with awe and terror. They were hidden from us by thick strata of *indifference*, *party-interest* and *State-rights*; but He who hath made of one blood all nations of men smote the land with an awful rod. It cut through our indifference, it crushed party-interest, and forever killed the doctrine that State-rights are paramount to the right of the general government; and out of the horrible depths of war crawled the buried race. The nation struck off the Negro's chains, put the ballot in his hands, wrote upon each brow "man," and that was where they were left. The church saw in them gleams of intellect, hints of a mysterious beauty; and more, it saw "a nameless something" in their aspect which aroused "the instinct of danger;" for these man-like images were endowed with a force "inimical to man," inasmuch as the Government has given them the ballot without giving to them a knowledge of its power, and how that power can be abused. What the Government refused to do, the Church has undertaken to accomplish—educate and make self-sustaining the freed-man of the South. It has gone with its dusky wards through an age of envy and hate; of fierce passions; of strife between classes; through social persecutions and personal dangers, in its work of fitting the freed-man for liberty and citizenship. Its aim is to educate the whole man, Spirit, Soul, and body; to bring from the blight and curse of slavery, and present to God a human being, perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Schools of all grades have been founded through the South, and still the good work of educating the freed-man continues. The Church has done wonders for the Negro, and to her the Nation owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. Every year of education to the once despised race, brings an increased knowledge of the use and abuse of the ballot, and thus gradually provides for the safety of our republic; now let the Nation join hands with the Church, and aid it with substantial support, and the desired result will very soon be accomplished.

The advance of civilization and knowledge has its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

This is manifested very distinctly in one direction in our own country. The rapid invention and introduction of labor saving machinery has had a marked tendency to draw the laboring classes from the rural districts to the manufacturing centers. This has some disadvantages, and is perhaps the cause of serious contests we have seen between capital and labor. As it increases the population of the cities, and in like proportion decreases that of the rural districts, the consequence is, the cost of living becomes greater, and the price of property in the cities advances. Monopolies and corporations increase their power and influence. The effect of bringing together at these manufacturing centers large bodies of employees is, that for self-protection, combinations of labor against the encroachments of capital are formed. Irritation and contests follow. The only possible solution of this problem would seem to be in the education of the masses, thus elevating the laboring population as nearly as may be to the level of the capitalists—the rural districts to the level of the cities. Education increases our wants and demands; increase in demand brings increase in supply; and this of necessity increases the demand for labor.

Economy on the part of the nation as well as the individual is a correct principle, and holds good in all states and conditions of life; but we must not forget that it is a relative term. For the person who can neither read nor write, to spend money in books is useless; but would you count that an extravagance on the part of him who can do both, so long as he keeps within his wants and means? What constitutes the difference in the application of the principle to the two cases? Education. The pioneer farmer may have spent a life of patient toil on his farm, satisfied to live in his log cabin, with possibly a single room and a clapboard door, unable to read or write; an upright, honest man, and probably as nearly contented as it falls to the lot of mortal to be; but mark the change! His sons and daughters are growing toward manhood and womanhood; the free school has invaded his neighborhood and they attend it. How soon it affects the household arrangements, manners, dress and everything about the family. What has wrought this change? Education. Their wants, and now

their necessities, are greatly increased. What follows? The desire to meet and supply their wants brings increased effort and industry, and every family, thus advanced in its views of what is necessary to comfort and happiness, increases to the same extent, the demand upon the producer and the manufacturer, and thus widens the field of labor. Hence the solution of this great question is to be reached chiefly by the education of the masses—by raising them toward educational equality with the wealthy. There are many who delight in picturing the days of primitive simplicity, when wants were few and easily supplied; but is there one of them who would willingly go back to those days? "Strict economy as gauged by our means" is a correct maxim everywhere and at all times; but civilization and enlightenment are progressive, and no laws such as would trample under foot the inalienable rights of the people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" can check that progress. We must therefore either foster the comparatively few more fortunate and energetic of our people, or we must endeavor, by appropriate and adequate legislation, to link together and advance the entire mass. The noblest work of man is the education of his fellow-man, and the grandest work in which the Government can engage is the enlightenment of its people; but this can alone be accomplished by the aid of the great lever—education.

—E. F. HEATH.

COMPULSORY CHURCH AND CHAPEL ATTENDANCE.

DURING the last decade, there has been considerable discussion, in a few of our colleges, on the subject of compulsory church and chapel attendance. The investigations of the situation, to which these discussions led, have caused the system to be dropped in a few, and radically changed in other institutions of learning. The example of those who have seen fit to revise their rules in regard to this matter, is causing other colleges to make similar investigations.

Compulsory attendance at divine worship is as old as are our colleges, and, until recently,

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the propriety of the system has not been questioned; but the different position the college has, of late, assumed, with regard to the church, has changed the situation. In the early history of education in this country, we find that each school of any rank was, without exception, aided in many ways by some church, and the colleges themselves were known, not as Scientific or Classical, but as Methodist, Universalist, or Baptist as the case might be. Under these conditions, this system of compulsory worship sprung up, in its most Puritanic form; and it has come down to us with no essential changes. To-day the situation is different in important particulars. Many leading colleges and universities, instead of being directly connected with any church, owe their existence to the state or general government, and profess to be non-sectarian. It is with such as these that we are directly interested, and to such that we shall now direct our attention. Looking at the subject of chapel attendance, it seems probable that, were it made voluntary in such an institution as ours, bad results would follow. The small number that would attend must necessarily lead to the abandonment of the services, which is a thing not to be desired.

Coming at the hour they do, chapel services answer a number of purposes: they arouse the boys, insure their presence at the first recitation, fit them for the general work of the day, and give the President a chance to say a word concerning any subject which may be of interest to all of them. There certainly can be no reasonable objections to such a gathering in a convenient, well lighted chapel, if the exercises are made as interesting and instructive as possible. The majority of the students would, at first thought, probably prefer voluntary attendance, but I think that nearly all, on a careful consideration of the subject, would decide that it would not be for their good, nor for the good of the institution.

There are other considerations to be taken into account, however, in regard to compulsory church attendance here. Situated as the college is, over a mile from the village, the attendance at services there sometimes becomes exceedingly inconvenient for the students. When the weather and walking are suitable, a good portion of them would go that distance to church

without any rules forcing them to do so. If a person should go for no other purpose than to avoid getting a zero, the beneficial effects of the walk, on a pleasant Sunday morning, would doubly repay him for his exertion.

Orono is so situated, however, that there are many days during the year when the roads are very muddy, and the peculiar characteristics of the soil makes this mud many times worse than ordinary soil would produce; when to this is added the fact that there are very poor sidewalks, and, part of the way, none at all, the condition of things as they exist here is well represented. And yet the rules regarding church attendance are as strictly enforced when the mud is six inches deep as when the roads are dry.

Is this as it should be? I say that it is not. Granting the wisdom of the policy of compulsory church attendance under favorable conditions, it seems to me very unwise to compel students to walk such a distance under such unfavorable circumstances.

THE following is an excellent article taken from the Journal of Education for Sept. 12, upon the "Worth of a College Education," by Edward A. Rand, which we hope may be of interest to our readers:

Years ago, in a very profound freshman discussion, where several young men were looking at the subject of the advantages of college education, one of the disputants said No, the best worth was not knowledge, but the discipline it secured. Judging them by their record, some students take away from college very little discipline, and less knowledge. However, the above opinion has much weight. College students do acquire, or ought to acquire, habits of study, and learn how to study to the best advantage. Another result is the bringing of young men,—and we are glad to say, now-a-days young women also,—under the influence of the most largely gifted and most highly cultivated minds. Add character to culture, and who shall set boundaries to and fence in the influence thereof?

At the funeral of Professor Upham, of Bowdoin College, was present President Allen, of Girard College. Allen had been at Bowdoin, and had come under the influence of Upham, and always felt that to his college professor was due the inception of his religious life. Rev. Dr. Deems, of the "Church of the Strangers," New York, was also

present. He was asked if he knew President Allen. His ready answer was, "He made me." This comment has been written on these facts: "Professor Upham was in some measure the making of President Allen. President Allen, speaking after the manner of men, made Dr. Deems." This making of men, this bringing of character, moral and mental, into finer proportions, is one result of the intercourse of professor and student. I have sometimes queried whether it may not be the greatest of all college advantages.

The same thing, though, may be asserted of all grades of schools. The boy in a grammar school, under a teacher of exact scholarship, of large intellectual ambition, and of decided and manly character, will take from him something more than so much grammar, so much geography, so much arithmetic. Much of these gains may get away from the pupil, but he will never get away from the influence of that teacher. Looking back, he will see his form rising up, standing out against the past, clear and sharp as a mountain peak against the bright western sky. He will be aroused and cheered on to earnest study and more thoughtful living. When weary, he will be refreshed by the contemplation of that old-time instructor's persistence in all high aims. He will ask of himself faithfulness, and he will inevitably commend it to others. It is not light from any setting of the sun in this case; it is a light that lives, burns, sharpens forever, and against it are projected evermore the achievements of the past, character standing out statuesque, monumental.



Peanuts.

Turn out!!

Oh! my mama.

We failed to connect.

There! run along now.

L. O. B. Lewiston or bust.

Foot ball is the coming sport.

Better luck next time, we hope.

Have you been before the council yet?

Cider comes high, but we have to have it.

How did you enjoy your trip to Lewiston?

Latest physical phenomenon at the M. S. C., hat rain.

Miss Smith has taken Miss H. Fernald's place as Librarian.

Wait till the clouds roll by, "Janey." Song of the seniors in nautical astronomy.

Dress parade is very good for a warm day, but please excuse us on cold weather.

Atkinson, '92, is at his home in Brunswick on account of the illness of his father.

Hastings, '90, has been compelled to leave college on account of trouble with his eyes.

Cobb and Davis, '91, have left college and are engaged on the Northern Maine R.R. survey.

'Tis said that "Jobey" had become involved and was therefore illegible to serve in the capacity of councilman.

The following men have joined the Q. T. V. fraternity this term: Hardison, '90, Clark and Atherton, '92, Jack, Buck and Webster, '93.

The working on the trenches for the water pipes is progressing, and by the time snow flies if not sooner, they will be ready for the pipes.

The council has organized as follows: Pres. Hugo Clark; Vice Pres. E. Merrill; Sec. H. D. Dunton, and W. E. Keith will serve in the capacity of High Sheriff.

Student (in navigation.) Please may I be excused?

Prof. For what, sir?

Prof. red in face, class looking preoccupied.

It was a sophomore and one of the most progressive at that, that mistook the morning for the chapel bell. Come '92 "take a brace" or the freshmen will be laughing at you.

Impromptu experiments in the chemistry class do not meet with the approval of Prof. Aubert. Johnny likes to do all the experiments himself.

The Junior Civils have commenced the survey of a railroad to extend from the line of the M. C. R. R. at Webster to the old Veazie road-bed north of the college grounds.

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"My cake is gone!"

"We'll pause a moment."

Who stole "Butty's" nuts?

C. T. Vose '87, passed through Orono Sept. 9, en route to his home in Milltown.

Randlette, Alexander, and Jack are enjoying a short vacation at their home in Richmond.

Dow, '90 has gone to East Eddington to teach a term of twelve weeks.

Jones and Andrews, '90 have returned to college after a short vacation at Rockland.

Kelley, '90, is engaged in teaching at North Monroe, Maine.

Freshman (taking exams.) "Can you tell me where the Professor of Geography is?"

The Bangor Daily News has been added to the list of papers kept on file in the reading room.

R. K. Jones, '86 was at the M. S. C., Sept. 20 to attend the initiation of Beta Theta Pi society.

J. R. Boardman '88, Local Editor of the *Kennebec Journal*, was at Orono Sept. 20 for a short visit.

It is reported that lack of sleep interferes very much with the instruction in the Mechanical Engineering department.

E. H. Elwell, '88, who is at present connected with the *Portland Transcript*, was at Orono September 7th for a few days.

Target practice commenced on Sept. 20, and considering the high wind which prevailed at the time some very credible scores were made.

A delegation of the Y. M. C. A. went to Bangor September 15th to hold a reunion with the Bangor branch, and report a pleasant time.

Ninety's class elections resulted in the election of the following officers: Babb, Pres.; Webb, V. Pres.; Wallace, Sec.; Croxford, Tres.; Drew, Bird and Pierce, V. J. executive committee.

The Deane Duplex Steam Pump for the pumping station has arrived and will be placed in position as soon as possible, nearly all of the piping is laid and the remainder will be ready in a short time.

The Waldo County Teachers Convention to be held at Searsport, Me., October 11th and 12th, will call together a large number of the alumni and students of the M. S. C. who are interested in teaching. E. H. Kelley is Secretary of the Association.

E. H. Kelley, '90, Editor-in-chief of *THE CADET*, will report the Monroe Fair to be held at Monroe Oct. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for the *Bangor Daily Commercial*. Kelley is one of the cleverest literary men now at college and the *Commercial* is in luck in obtaining him for that work.

Nearly all of the new apparatus for use in the Physical Laboratory, has arrived and has been placed in the room designed for it in Coburn Hall. Much of the apparatus had to be imported from Germany and France, and the delay in getting it here was necessarily very great.

At a meeting of the students in the old chapel, to consider the prospects of a military ball, it was decided to have a competitive drill between "A" and "B" Companies, instead of the usual exhibition drill. A committee on arrangements was chosen: R. H. Blackington, John Bird, W. E. Keith and H. Robinson. The drill squads to consist of sixteen men, with two guides, are to be selected by the captains of the respective companies.

Prof. Silas A. Alden, of the Monroe College of Oratory, Boston, delivered a very pleasing recital in Coburn Hall not long ago. His program was well balanced and contained excellent selections. It would be presumptuous for us to comment upon his style of delivery. Sufficient it is to say that one seldom hears such an artist. The support given Mr. Alden by the students was not such as his recital deserved. When a man of his ability comes to Orono the students certainly miss a treat if they fail to attend.

The long looked for, much talked of Sophomore-Freshmen base ball game came off Aug. 24th. The weather and condition of the grounds were all that could be desired being nearly perfect for base ball. The Sophomores presented a heavier nine than the Freshmen and appeared much more at their ease about the

result of the encounter. The freshmen appeared bashful and diffident which was very touching to behold and harmonized wonderfully well with their general verdent appearance. The Sophs started in with Holden in the box but the bashful little men who have so recently entered upon the walks of fame and glory under the protecting wings of our worthy Prex, when they saw how easy it was to bat his delivery began to recover from their stage fright, as it were, and soon convinced Mr. Holden that he was not destined to become an expounder of the fine art of "twirling the sphere" such as Clarkson or Keefe. Well, after a few innings of very hard work on his part and great leather hunting on the part of his fielders he retired to the oblivion of second base and was replaced by Atherton who pitched out the remainder of the game and did very well. Haynes pitched a steady, winning game for '93 and struck out some of the heavy hitting Sophomores with the greatest ease. He was supported in good shape by his catcher, and on the whole the Freshmen played a first class game and deserved to win, but such is the uncertainty of base ball that '93 won by just one little score in the last inning, and the pleasant duty of "shouting" on peanuts, etc., devolved upon the Freshmen.

Ninety-one's class officers: Pres., Clayton; Vice Pres., Graves; Sec., Morris; Treas., Tirrill; Executive Committee, Clark, Menges, Bailey and Hall; Base Ball Directors, Patten, Farrington and Steward.

Ninety has chosen the following men to go upon the stage class day: Valedictory, C. C. Harvey; Oration, J. R. Rackliffe; History, E. L. Morey; Poem, L. H. Jones; Prophecy, E. H. Kelley; Address to Under Graduates, E. F. Heath; Class Ode, G. M. Pillsbury; Marshal, R. H. Blackington.

One of those small but strong (smelling) animals, whose breath would put to shame a glue factory in full blast, has taken complete and undisputed possession of a part of the campus. Unfortunately he appears only in the stilly night, otherwise some of our sporting men would have laid him cold long before this.

Once upon a time, to begin in the good old orthodox fashion, a church in So. Windham had the glass in all its windows broken by an explosion, this fact may not seem interesting but

the strangest part of the story was that not a single window sash in the whole edifice was shattered.

The fortunes of the Reading Room Association have been placed in the hands of the following men, for the ensuing year: Pres., C. C. Harvey; Vice Pres., J. W. Steward; Sec., A. W. Drew; Tres., W. E. Croxford; Executive Committee, Edmund Clark, John H. Flanagan and C. J. Gibbs.

Somebody, who would certainly receive a just reward, could his name be ascertained, has in his efforts to benefit a suffering community, endeavored to sink the pump in the boarding house well, below the region of tadpoles, lizards, etc., into pure water. Whether his efforts have proved successful or not, remains to be seen, as the water has not yet been sampled.



'72.

The new mill of the Haskell Silk Company, at Cumberland Mills, of which E. J. Haskell is a member, consists of a main building 120 feet by 40, three stories high with awning 50 feet by 30. The business is rushing, and the company is turning out thirty per cent. more goods than they were a year ago at this time. Over 175 hands are employed in turning out fancy and gros grained silks. It is the only silk mill in the State of Maine, and yet its proprietors say that Maine people purchase but comparatively little from them, their chief trade being in the South and West.

'73.

Hon. Clarence Pullen, of Boston, will deliver a series of illustrated lectures this winter. The subjects will be: "New Mexico, Historic and Picturesque;" "Apache Land and the Apache Indians;" "The City of Mexico."

'75.

Dr. W. A. Bumps, of Dexter, is being urged for a position on the board of examining sur-

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geons for Penobscot Co. Dr. Bumps is surgeon of the Second Regiment and his friends would be very glad to see him have the appointment.

'76.

Chas. E. Oak is surveying land in the Madawaska Settlement for the Madawaska Land Commission.

E. M. Blanding attended the meeting of the State Board of Trade at Portland, as a delegate from Bangor.

Walter F. Robinson, who has been on a visit to relatives in East Sumner, has returned to Washington, D. C., where he has a position on the Signal Service. He has received a commission as captain of Co. C, District of Columbia Guards, having previously served as first lieutenant. He has been in the Signal service four years and has served in Boston, Mass., Huron, Dakota, and other places West.

Hon. W. T. Haines, of Waterville, has been with a surveyor to get the altitude of the hills round about our village to find the best location for a water reservoir, from which to supply Oakland for domestic and municipal purposes.—*Oakland Observer*.

'77.

Fred S. Wiggin is one of the most enterprising farmers in the "Garden of Maine," Aroostook County. In addition to his farm work he finds time to attend to the affairs of the Northern Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of which he is a member.

'79.

Ed. J. Blake, of St. Joseph, Mo., chief civil engineer on the H. & St. Jo. R. R., has been home to Bridgton on a visit this summer. He has held his present position two years.

Mrs. Albert White, nee Percia A. Vinal, and family passed two pleasant weeks at Northport this summer.

J. Andrew Curtis, Delta, Col., is water commissioner, District 40.

'80.

F. R. Patten, superintendent of the Isabella Furnace at Barneston, Penn., has been visiting relatives and friends in Hampden.

Daniel Webster, route agent of the American Express Co., has been on a trip through Nova Scotia in the interests of the company, estab-

lishing new offices at Digby, Farmouth, Annapolis and Weymouth.

'81.

W. A. Vinal, Jr., is lumbering in Northern Aroostook. Will is a hustler and what he does not know about lumbering is not worth knowing.

"The Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies" for June, contains an interesting article by Rob't J. Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn.

Harold M. Plaised is now with H. A. Toutwin, patent expert, Springfield, Ohio.

'82.

Gleason C. Snow was seen for a few minutes at the Bangor Fair. We wish that you might make us a visit at the college, Mr. Snow.

The South half of the town of Edinburg, Me., is being surveyed by S. J. Buzzell, C. E., of Argyle, for Stetson & Co. of this city. The work will occupy considerable time.—*Commercial*, Sept. 7th.

J. F. Gould was one of two delegates chosen by the Old Town Board of Trade to attend the meeting of the State Board at Portland, Sept. 10th.

THE CADET tenders sincere sympathy to Oscar H. Dunton, of Providence, R. I., on the loss of his estimable wife.

L. K. Tilley is doing a flourishing general store business at Castle Hill, Me.

'83.

Everett F. Rich has secured an excellent position as clerk in the Bangor Savings Bank. He had been book-keeper for T. R. Savage & Co. for some time previous.

'84.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Edith Mary Prescott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Prescott, of Bangor, to Major Clarence S. Lunt, the accomplished city editor of the *Bangor Commercial*, at St. John's Episcopal church, in Bangor, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22nd.—*Old Town Enterprise*.

Edwin F. Ladd has been promoted in his duties at the New York State Experiment Station, at Geneva, and now receives \$2,500 per year salary.

'85.

D. D. Merrill is doing an active and prosperous business in Auburn, Me., as proprietor of a steam laundry.

'86.

Geo. F. Lull, chemist at the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company's pulp mill at Great Works, has just returned from a week's visit to Boston.

'87.

John H. Burleigh and Fenton Merrill commenced work on the Northern Maine R. R. survey about Sept. 1st.

Miss Alice A. Hicks, of Hampden, recently made a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Shaw, wife of the college farm superintendent.

Wanted: Knowledge of the whereabouts of Cassins A. Sears. The last trace of him was in Seattle, W. T., where mail has been waiting for him over a year. Any information will be gratefully received.

C. H. Stevens was married to a Brewer young lady Sept. 4, 1889. THE CADET extends congratulations.

'89.

Miss Nellie Reed is taking the year's course at the Normal School at Gorham, Me.

G. S. Vickery has accepted a situation as principal of the Dover High School. The fall term commenced about September 1st.

Fred Stevens has a good position with the Bangor Boiler Works. Mr. Stevens was seen at the Eastern Maine State Fair exhibiting for his employers a handsome steam fire engine.

F. H. Clergue, of Bangor, has returned to New York after a visit of a month's duration in London.



We have the *Academian* for September, and find that, if possible, it presents a better appearance than ever.

The article in the September number of *The Notre Dame*, Scholastic, entitled "What the

Law is" shows deep study, long and continued research, and is very exhaustive. Natural law, revealed law and human law are discussed and considered in all the various phases.

"In the growth or development of government, man becomes the head of a family, the family grows in numbers until it becomes a tribe, or a part of one; the tribe becomes possessed of a town or county, and the county grows into a state or nation. There can be no government without law; from law, indeed, it should derive its name rather than from the seat of the supreme power, notwithstanding Aristotle's classification. Government is the power behind the law. All the agencies and powers of government are pledged to the execution of the law. To this end must go, under the sheriff, all the power of the county, if necessary. If that be insufficient, all the militia of the State must be called out. If even that be inadequate, all the armies and ships of war of the General Government may be called into requisition. Government may be defined as "that aggregate of institutions by which society makes and carries out those rules of action necessary to enable men to live in the social state." It is essential to the well-being of mankind. In a state of nature, individual force dominates. A man may protect his own according only to the measure of courage or physical strength given him by the Creator. If he be weak in body, wanting in courage, debilitated by disease, or enfeebled by old age, he is wholly at the mercy of his more powerful and aggressive neighbors. They may deprive him of the fruits of his labors without hazard of being held accountable by any earthly tribunal. For theft, murder and violence there would be no redress, except in possibility of retaliation by the family and friends of the victim. Very manifestly the prevalence of this state of things would discourage individual enterprise, confine the undertakings of labor to the humble range of hunt and chase, bore upon paucity of possessions the hope of personal security and cast a fatal blight upon voluntary industry and frugality. Thus would the hand of withering repression fall upon prosperity and progress."

The above extract is an excellent statement of the principle of "the survival of the fittest," and portrays vividly the situation as it would be if there were no government. The author deals with the subject of State interference in a short and pithy manner. The reciprocal duties of government to the people, and of the people to the government are very closely discussed. In the article "rights absolute and relative," and common law are discussed at length, and with a master hand. The following on "a practicing lawyer" is very interesting:

"The subjects with which it is essential that a practicing lawyer shall be especially familiar are contracts, texts, criminal law, equity, pleadings, evidence and the statutes of his State. When the facts in a case are ascertained, the application of the statutes to them must be considered. If unapplica-

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ble, the next question is whether the case is governed by any clear and unequivocal principles of the common laws. If not, it must be ascertained whether there is any principle of the common law that should govern it by analogy or partity of reasoning. Should it involve new and peculiar combinations of facts for which no precedents can be found, recourse must be had to principles of natural justice; and these enter largely into the warp and woof of the common law, which aims to 'act and adjudicate conformably to the law of nature, the law of God, common sense, and legal reason, justice and humanity.' The more thoroughly acquainted a man becomes with the law in all its branches the greater he is and the higher he stands in the profession. No specialist can take the broad view that persents itself to one familiar with the whole domain of law. Yet very seldom does the lawyer in actual practice have occasion to recall or to refer to the principles of international law, military law, maritime law, ancient, civil law, etc. Never-the-less these should not be ignored, and they can not be by one who would become thorough in the profession. And to aim to become a great lawyer is to aim at attaining to as exalted a plain of usefulness as it is possible for man to reach. In scholarship, integrity, patriotism, courage, and world embracing charity, one may find among lawyers, at least as many bright and conspicuous examples as any other profession can furnish. Never have mean, sordid and narrow men stood among the great lawyers of the world, and to the end of time they cannot stand there."

The *Washburn Argo* comes to our table now as a semi-monthly paper. We wish the editors and manager the best of success in their new departure.

We have *The Athenæum* for September 19, and think it a good number.

OTHER COLLEGES.

In the death of Prof. Richard C. Stanley who died in Lewiston suddenly, Aug. 4, Bates College loses a trusted, careful and pains taking instructor and true friend. He has been connected with the institution almost from its beginning, having been there since 1866. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of '59.

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute has established a course in electrical engineering, which will undoubtedly be a success. It is open to graduates of the institute in the department of mechanical engineering, and others with equivalent attainments. The tuition is

\$150 and laboratory fee \$20. Graduates of M. S. C. who think of making electrical engineering their work would do well to take a course at the Polytechnic Institute.

Amherst College has re-opened, with 348 students.

The incoming class at Yale is estimated at 220 in the academic department and 135 in the scientific department. The class is the largest to enter Yale College.

The incoming class at Bowdoin promises to be a large one. Fifty-two have already been admitted and more are expected.

Wellsley, with 520 students is pronounced the leading woman's college in America. Smith stands next with 367; then Vassar, 283; Wilson, 164, and Bryn Mawr, 70.—*Mail and Express*.

The new telescope for the Washington observatory is to have a sixty-inch lens, the largest in the world.—*Ex*.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

For fine tailoring go to Fernald & Kelly. Students who patronize them go away satisfied.

Jos. Gillott & Sons' steel pens are known the world over. Any recommendation for them is unnecessary.

We know of those who have acted as agents for B. F. Johnson & Co. with profit, besides being used "white."

The result of the students' experience at Benj. Weeks' livery stable is that good teams are found there at low prices.

Bugbee's bookstore is an old, reliable one. Everyone knows its location almost as well as he knows where the depot is.

The Maine State College, which is quite an advertiser in THE CADET, does not need much comment here: the alumni speak for it.

The National School Supply Bureau, Chicago, supplies places for teachers and teachers for places, and doesn't charge so surprisingly much for it, either.

The Spencerian pens are very popular. Indeed it would be hard to find another pen as popular throughout the country as the "Spencerian No. 1."

In these days of floods and landslides it is not safe for a person to go to bed without having his life insured. If one wants to connect himself with a company that, for safety, doesn't have to be insured itself, he'd do well to look over the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for which W. H. Phillips, 4 Taylor's Block, Bangor, is agent.

Headquarters for Cadet Uniforms is at B. E. Donigan's clothing house, Orono. Besides being a friend to the students, in a general sense, and also a gentleman, Mr. Donigan tries to have the boys satisfied in their dealings with him.

Instead of drinking something stronger but not half so good, make a drink with Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and take it. Prof. Horsford's reputation as a chemist ought to be enough to satisfy anyone that this is "just what the doctor ordered."

M. J. Ford & Co. say that the M. S. C. boys have always used them well, and the boys are sure they can find no fault with the "M. J. F. Havana Filled," nor with Mr. Ford himself. The latter's familiar face has become a standby in THE CADET.

Fox & Co.'s confectionery and ice cream have a name not only throughout Bangor, but beyond the city limits. Their ice cream often finds its way up to the college in times of receptions, etc.

While waiting for the mail you can get all the pens, blank books, and the like, that you want, of R. C. White, P. O. Building, Orono. Sportsmen will here find a good lot of fishing tackle also.

For anything that should be found in a first-class drug store, go to the Orono "Village Pharmacy." The boys should and do remember that Mr. Libbey is one of the firmest friends of the college.

Those believing in "Elixirs of Life" had better use Dr. Charcot's. Wouldn't it look funny to see some genial, elixir-fed old fellow, forty or fifty centuries old, dangling little Methuselahs on his knee as "grandpa's pets."

Gents' furnishing goods in great quantity, fine quality, and for low prices, at E. C. Nichols & Co.'s, Main St., Bangor. Messrs.

Nichols & Co. are thorough business men, and those patronizing them never regret doing so.

If you want a good organ, try the Estey. Good judges pronounce it one of the sweetest-toned organs in the world, and say that the workmanship is "A 1."

Well, it would seem laughable to explain to the boys about "Uncle Ben's Buss." Get in and ride, and have a good time listening to "Uncle Ben's" songs and stories.

Allen & Ginter are among our oldest advertisers. Their cigarettes, the "Richmond Straight Cut," are well known everywhere, and, wherever known, are favorites. Those who think they must smoke should remember them.

The work of J. F. Gerrity & Co., portrait artists, Bangor and Portland, has an enviable reputation, a reputation that is rapidly increasing. Chester M. Wilson, agent, Orono, Me.

The "Premiere Qualite" recommends itself to all lovers of a fine cigarette. The many using this superb brand say that one trial is enough to convince.

Boys, don't forget that J. Waterman, the "Boss" One Price Clothing House man, is an advertiser in THE CADET, but go to his store for a bargain.

Young's Hotel, Orono, is where you get a good square meal. We will just remark that the proprietor is not the most disagreeable landlord out, by a good deal.

A reliable book and stationery store is that of Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland. Their patrons are certain of receiving a square deal, as many attest by experience.

Nash's livery stable, Orono, is a convenient place for the boys to get a team. An elegant barge is also for service. No fault is found with the prices.

Everyone when in want of crockery or glassware starts for Vose's, 31 Main St., where he is certain to obtain just what he wants.

Geo. Stinson & Co. is a good concern for agents to work for. That many make well by canvassing for their publications, is a fact.

Lots and lots of things that the boys want are to be found at A. J. Durgin's, Mill St., Orono. Read his ad. through and see.

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Everything one wants to dress up in is kept at Chase's, Mill St., Orono, who is not backward in giving a good trade, and, like many another good business man, is not afraid to put a good ad. in THE CADET, and pay for it too.

THE CADET is a constant reminder of the quality of work done at the *Whig and Courier* Job Office. We have before now had occasion, more than once, to compare the prices at this office with those of other printing houses, and have so far found the Whig's the lowest.

J. H. Hayes & Co., Mill St., Orono, have in a new ad. "A new broom sweeps clean," is the saying. The proprietors of the new store will not endeavor to get rich in a month or two by asking too high a price for their goods, be assured of that, and they deserve a share of the students' patronage.

The new clothing store of Sutherland & Donald, Bangor, is one of the handiest and best places for the M. S. C. students to fit up in clothes. One is not compelled to walk a mile or two from the Exchange St. depot to find the place, either.

Col. Frank D. Pullen & Co. are among our heaviest advertisers. During the past year more trading has been done there by the college boys than at any other house in Bangor. We know of no reasons for this except the size of the ad. carried in THE CADET, and their square methods of dealing, which, indeed, are reasons enough. Step in, and, before five minutes, you will be pretty well convinced that there is hardly anything that can be worn by a man but can be found there in variety.

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. T. Dow.
V. G. M. J. W. Owen.
Cor. Sec'y Geo. P. Gould.

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

Pres. C. S. Williams.
V. Pres. Cyrus Hamlin.
Cor. Sec. Wallace R. Farrington.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

Guards of the } L. H. Jones,
Twelfth Gate. } Wm. Patten.
} F. C. Moulton.
} M. L. Bristol.

Y. M. C. A.

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

Pres. Geo. E. Keyes.
V. Pres. M. L. Bristol.
Cor. Sec. H. V. Starrett.

Reading Room Association.

Pres. C. C. Harvey.
V. Pres. J. W. Steward.
Sec. A. W. Drew.

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

Pres. J. R. Rackliffe.
V. Pres. Cyrus Hamlin.
Sec. W. N. Patten.

Base Ball Association.

Pres. and Manager L. H. Jones.
V. Pres. J. W. Steward.
Sec. C. H. Nealley.



RICHMOND STRAIGHT-CUT NO. 1 CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.

THE RICHMOND STRAIGHT-CUT NO. 1 CIGARETTES

are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost *GOLD LEAF* grown in Virginia. This is the OLD AND ORIGINAL BRAND OF STRAIGHT-CUT Cigarettes, and was bought out by us in the year 1835.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the FIRM NAME, AS BELOW, is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Richmond, Va.

Also manufacturers of VIRGINIA BRIGHTS and OPERA PUFFS Cigarettes.
Vol. 4, No 7, 1 y.

A \$20 A
Day Man!



A VOICE

from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for \$20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make \$20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over \$25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as \$20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.

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