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THE CADET.

VOL. V.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER, 1890.

No. 7.

The Cadet.

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

EDITORS.

H. G. MENGES, '91.
Editor-in-Chief.

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Associate Editor.

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Business Manager.

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Assistant.

C. H. GANNETT, '93.
Gleanings.

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

See notices of recent advertisements, and read carefully the advertisements themselves. Boys, help those who patronize your paper.



IT is often said that every young man expects to reform the world; be this as it may nearly every one of us has some ideal which we strive to emulate. Some set their ideals so high that they strive continually but in vain to reach a similar elevated plain, while others develop such an inferior standard of excellence that with scarcely an effort they reach or even pass above it, and then idly rest upon their oars in the rushing currents of life, fully satisfied to drift with the stream whithersoever it may be tending. To firmly baffle this rushing stream and manfully attain the higher and safer waters in life's river is a noble purpose, and one in which many of us spend the best years of our lives. Set for yourself a high and pure ideal and then by honest, conscientious and earnest endeavor make this hitherto undeveloped fancy a happy reality in yourself.

WE would urge the students to contribute more to the CADET, the practice gained by writing articles, cannot but be a great benefit to you. To be sure the time one can devote to original literary work is far too limited to produce exceedingly good results, but nevertheless one cannot estimate his abilities until after a fair trial, and we urge every one to make this trial.

THE annual military ball and competitive drill is almost the only recreation indulged in by the students and it is a very good thing, tending to the improvement of the corps of cadets and also furnishing a pleasing relaxation from study. By the time this number of the CADET goes to the printer, arrangements will have been made for a drill and ball of some sort to occur this fall. We hope the entertainment of the fall of '91 will be far in advance of any before it and go down in history as a grand success.

SURELY Orono at this season is a place to rejoice in. Did it ever occur to you that the M. S. C. is situated in one of the most beautiful spots of our rugged and picturesque State? The long slopes of the campus with its numberless trees, and the beautiful, still-water river; the numerous orchards which dot the landscape, all furnish a happy home to the studious man. One must be well satisfied with his surroundings in order to be studious, and surrounded by all things beautiful in nature is it a wonder that we all are satisfied, and being thus satisfied are very studious.

THE Morrill Land Grant College bill which passed the house Aug. 19th, is a measure of great importance to Maine, and especially to the Maine State College. By its provisions this college will receive 15,000 dollars yearly, to be increased by 1000 dollars each year until the annual amount is 25,000 dollars. This stipend is entirely distinct from the Experiment Station appropriation of 15,000 dollars and will add greatly to the facilities of our institution.

IT is certainly pleasing to all intelligent students to observe the gradual decay of the harsh and greedy sentiment, hitherto displayed so prominently in the election of men to college honors. The principal so well established of society combines and cliques for pushing a certain man into office irrespective of his abilities is entirely unjust and wrong, detrimental to the best good of the man, the society, and the college. As long as college fraternities exist it will be impossible to entirely obliterate this electioneering,

but we hope the present indications are healthy ones, pointing to the commencement of a just and magnanimous era in college politics.

THE mail-carriers do not use sufficient care in distributing the mail matter, and this carelessness causes much trouble and annoyance to those who have to trace their mail through several hands and perhaps not find it in the end. Many pieces have been entirely lost and others delayed for a long time, merely on account of the carrier's carelessness in finding the owner. The mail carriers have a responsible duty to perform, for which they receive a suitable compensation, so there is no excuse for any carelessness in the matter.

THE room and arm inspections, as now conducted, fail in every particular, to accomplish the desired ends. Coming at long intervals they only serve to load those students, who are careless in regard to the appearance of their rooms, and for whom the inspections are intended, with marks, without accomplishing any practical good. In order to have the desired tidiness and continual readiness in case of inspection, they should be made regularly and at much shorter intervals.

THE NIGHT HAWK.

On buoyant wing the night hawk flies,
When the purple glow of twilight dies,
And all the world in shadow lies.

He sees the farmhouse far below,
The taper's feeble, fitful glow,
The orchard white with June-time's snow.

He sees the glimmer of the stream
That threads the meadow like a gleam
Of silver 'neath the young moon's beam.

He hears the cricket in the grass,
The murmur of the winds that pass,
And bend and sway the fragrant mass.

He hears the tree-toad's cherry call,
The saw-whet's note, the madrigal
Sung by the distant waterfall.

And wheeling, circling wide and high,
He mounts into the darkening sky
With many a harsh, discordant cry.

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Then like an arrow from the bow,
He plunges to the earth below,
Where moths are flitting to and fro.

One sullen booming, note I hear,
Which like a tocsin smites the ear,
And wakes the echoes far and near.

Then all is still, as in his flight
He seeks again the airy height,
And vanishes into the night.

—H. M. E., '76.

GLACIERS.

THE home of the glacier, is found in the regions of perpetual snow; in polar lands, and even near the equator on the tops of lofty mountains.

In polar latitudes, the lower limit of perpetual snow, or the snow-line as it is called, is found as low as the sea level; but it rises gradually as we approach tropical latitudes until, at the equator, it is found at an elevation of about sixteen thousand feet. Above the snow-line, all the moisture in the atmosphere is precipitated as snow which is collected from year to year and would increase indefinitely in mass if there was nothing to disturb its state of equilibrium; but gravity is constantly at work and at last causes it to leave its position of rest and move down the mountain side. If the mountain is steep, the snow rushes down the slope very rapidly forming an avalanche; but if the slope is gentle, the snow descends less rapidly and is converted into ice, on its way, by pressure and by the melting of the snow from its contact with the warmer earth beneath; and thus the glacier is formed.

Glaciers are ice streams and correspond in many respects to rivers. As the river drains the surplus rain fall from the surrounding country and carries it to the sea; so the glacier collects the snow from the mountain tops and conveys it to lower and warmer regions where it is melted.

The material of the glacier consists of solid ice kernels melted together into a compact mass. It is traversed in all directions by a fine network of crossing and interwoven veins, and usually there are alternate layers of blue and white ice; the blue ice being portions of

the mass from which the air has been expelled. When the mass first starts down the mountain side, the ice forms only a thin layer at the bottom, covered with a deep bank of snow; but as it proceeds on its journey, this layer becomes thicker and thicker, until the entire mass is converted into ice, and the real glacier appears.

The motion of the glacier is very slow, so slow indeed as to be hardly noticable, but upon observation, it will be found that it is gradually moving forward at a rate averaging about a foot an hour, although it varies much with different glaciers. The cause of the glacier's motion has been carefully investigated during the last twenty-five or thirty years. One of the first explanations was what is known as the dilatation theory. In this, it is supposed that the water which saturates the glacier is frozen during the night and cold periods and that the expansive power thus generated furnishes the force necessary to move the glaciers. This theory was adopted by Agassiz and other scientific men of the day for a short time but was soon abandoned. One of the greatest objections to it was the fact that the friction of such a large body on its bed would be harder to overcome than the vertical pressure exerted by the mass; and so if expansion did take place, it would be in a vertical direction and would tend to increase the thickness of the glacier rather than to move it forward. As further evidence against this theory, it was found that the motion of the glacier is, as a rule greater in warm than cold weather and that it is quite regular, and not by starts and jerks as would be the case if the preceeding theory was correct.

The next theory, known as the gravitation or sliding theory, was advanced by De Saussure. In this he attributes the motion to gravity and claims that the glacier is raised from its bed and thus kept from adhering to it by the water which is constantly being formed by the melting of the ice. He also considered the glacier to be a continuous and more or less rigid body. Although correctly attributing the motion to gravity, De Saussure erred in considering the glacier to be a continuous and more or less rigid body. The remainder of De Saussure's theory is thought to be incorrect. For, if it was correct, the motion, once commenced, would be accelerated by gravity and

the glacier would finally be hurled from its bed as an avalanche.

At the present day, it is generally accepted that the glacier motion is due to gravity, but the condition of the glacier mass and the effect gravity has upon it is still much contested. There are two theories about equally supported, one the viscous theory advanced by Principal Forbes; the other, the pressure theory advanced by Dr. Tyndall.

Principal Forbes made a careful study of the laws which govern the glacier motion and found that they resemble very closely the laws of motion of rivers. Among other things, he found that the center of the glacier moves much faster than the sides, and the surface than the bottom. The first fact he proved by fixing a line of stakes across the glacier. In the course of a day or two they had arranged themselves in a curve, those near the center having advanced two or three times as fast as those near the sides. He also ascertained that the advance is nearly the same by day as by night, and that it is quite regular, although varying a little with the season. As a result of his investigations, he came to the conclusion that the glacier is a viscous or plastic body, and that the motion is caused by the mutual pressure of its parts. He claims that this hypothesis will explain many complicated phenomena of the glacier, especially the veined or laminated structure which is everywhere observable in the ice, and which he thinks might be produced by the different parts of a viscous body being dragged past one another.

Tyndall's theory differs from the preceding theory only in that he denies the viscous condition of the ice. He admits that ice deports itself as a viscous body when subject to pressure alone, but claims that the resemblance ceases when tension is applied. Thus when the glacier passes around a bend in the valley, or over a cascade, the ice, instead of stretching, is fractured, forming fissures, and the most delicate experiments have failed to show the least stretching power of ice.

About this time, 1850, Faraday showed by experiment that if two pieces of ice having a temperature of thirty-two degrees, Fahrenheit, are brought into contact, they will freeze together. Dr. Tyndall investigated this matter

more carefully and found besides that ice, at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, can be moulded into any shape. He applied these principles to the motion of glaciers, asserting that the downward pressure of the mass, produced by gravity is greater than the attraction which holds the particles together, and so the glacier is fractured, and moves forward a little, but is soon reunited by regulation, or freezing together. Both of these theories appear to fully explain the glacier motion, but the latter has the advantage of not drawing on our imagination in considering the condition of the ice.

On its journey down the valley, as the glacier passes between lofty mountains and beneath high cliffs, large quantities of stones and dirt fall upon its sides, and as a result of the motion, are arranged in long lines of debris, called lateral moraines. If two glaciers unite, the moraines on their inner edge unite also, forming a single ridge called a medial moraine. Thus we can determine the number of small glaciers which have united to form the main glacier, as it is always one less than the number of moraines on its back.

In high latitudes, the glacier extends to the sea and the ice breaks off and floats away as iceburgs. But in lower latitudes, the ice melts before the glacier reaches the end of its journey and the debris is deposited in a heap often reaching a height of nearly one hundred feet; this is the terminal moraine. Sometimes the glacier recedes up the valley leaving its terminal moraine an isolated mass of rocks; or it melts throughout a considerable portion of its length, depositing the dirt and stones over the surface of the valley.

When crevices are formed in the glacier, some of the stones on the surface fall into them and thus find their way to the bottom where they become imbedded in the ice and smooth and polish the ledge over which the glacier moves, and they are in turn smoothed and polished, or ground to powder. Where the ledge is soft, deep parallel grooves and scratches are formed. These parallel grooves and scratches are characteristic of glacier action since they can only be formed by substances having a greater consistency than water; and so their presence in any region is evidence of the former existence of a glacier at that place.

At the various high mountains in regions where glaciers more numerous exist, and scratches north and many places tops of mountains that are coming from states of the highest mountains.

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At the present day glaciers are found in various parts of the world, wherever there are high mountains; but the existence of moraines in regions far removed from any existing glaciers indicate that they were once much more numerous than at present. Thus the existence of moraines and of parallel grooves and scratches in the ledges running in a general north and south direction which are found in many places in North America, even on the tops of some of the highest mountains prove that an enormous glacier once existed, extending from the north pole southward as far as the states of Ohio and Illinois, and rising above the highest mountains.

The existence of such a glacier indicates that the climate of this region was at that time much colder than at the present time, and the question arises, what was the cause of this intense cold? Some geologists explain it by the supposition that this part of the continent was uplifted to such a height as to produce the low temperature of lofty mountains; but the best geologists explain it by astronomical phenomena, among which are the following: first, change in the obliquity of the ecliptic or angle which the earth's axis makes with its orbit; second, the precession of the equinoxes or change of the axis of rotation of the earth; and third, change in the eccentricity of the orbit.

Not only was the northern part of North America covered by this glacier, but the presence of moraines indicate that it extended over the northern portion of Europe and Asia also, and it is probable that a similar glacier once existed in the southern hemisphere extending from the south pole northward, but its limit has not been ascertained.

—WM. R. FARRINGTON, '91.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

THE Maine State College Agricultural Experiment Station, was established under the terms of what is known as the Hatch Bill, whereby the U. S. government allows \$15,000 a year to all agricultural colleges, for the purpose of making experiments in different directions and distributing the results of these experi-

ments among farmers and others who would be interested or profited by such results.

The present station was organized and established in 1887, and in 1888 the fine brick building for the use of the station was completed. This building is well adapted to the uses for which it was constructed. The basement contains space for the unpacking and storing of chemicals, a gas machine for the manufacture of gas from naphtha, a boiler which supplies steam for heating and laboratory purposes, and room for coal. On the first floor are five rooms devoted entirely to chemical work, including a room for a chemical library. The upper floor has a station office, the director's private room, a room for bacteriological investigations, and several other rooms. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas.

The director, is Prof. W. H. Jordan, a man specially fitted for the position, both by his tastes and special study and training. Prof. Jordan is assisted by a competent corps of assistants, most of whom are professors in the various departments of the college. The special work of the Maine Station is to carry out experiments important to Maine agriculture. A brief outline of the line of work performed may be interesting and useful. We take these headings at random from the outlines of work. The digestibility of cattle foods. The adaptability of the various breeds of animals to the production of milk and meat. The composition, availability and use of different kinds of fertilizers. Inspection of the agricultural seeds sold in Maine to determine their purity and vitality. Animal diseases, entomology, horticulture, agricultural meteorology, and physics, chemical analyses, etc., all receive attention, besides many other subjects, all of practical importance to the farmer.

The results of these investigations are embodied in bulletins and are distributed gratuitously to all who will send their address to the director. Over 6000 names are now on file, and these persons receive the bulletins regularly. Names are being added constantly. The value of these bulletins to the farmers of the state cannot be over-estimated. The results are based not on theory, but on actual experiments, and these experiments deal with questions of practical importance. As any one sees

the neglected farms of Maine and the listless and discouraged bearing of many of the farmers, the question naturally arises whether these men read and study and try to keep up with the progress of the age and the changed condition of things.

SPOOKS.

RHYMES SUGGESTED BY THE RECENT MIDNIGHT REVELS.

What! Ye Gods! is all this rumpus?
Tell me what this ghostly tine?
In the fields of the great "Campus"
In the land of firs and pine.

"Spirits of the dead Alumni!
Want a little of Spencer's store?
Oh I pray you turn away, sirs,
You'll not want a little more."

Oh I have it; 'Tis old Orono
With his band of painted braves
Spirits seeking the "Great Spirit,"
Rest uneasy in their graves.

Then my hair rose on my forehead,
And I rushed away in fright;
For I feared that even spirits
Might take scalp-locks in the night.

Hark; The bugle call assails me,
And the sound of old Phi Chi
Faith! No spirit band, so lusty
Sends *such* music to the sky.

'Twas no shadow band that, frightened
I had rushed from as from death,
And I halted for a moment,
Fact of the matter, I needed breath.

Then "My Bonnie," and the fifers
Played a well remembered strain
'Twas "The Girl I Left Behind me"
And "When Johnny Comes Home Again."

College Youths of eighteen ninety,
They're a gay and happy band
And the larks that they don't think of
Are not known in College Land

M. S. C. Maine's youngest daughter,
Her Cadets will win their spurs,
Foremost in the ranks they're heading,
White sheets marshal the Navarres.

For some will be cunning workmen,
And some chemists mixing drugs,
Some, alas be only "zeoes"
In the ways that men are judged.

Not for Maine alone their knowledge,
They will spread o'er all the land,
Some will forge the coming trenches,
Gird the earth with iron bands,

With the laurel crown the pine tree,
Win from Heaven a burning star,
Gallant! ready if a drum beat,
Usher in another war.

State of Maine, beside thy waters,
Try to foster your young braves,
Let the fulness of your giving
Mirror back the ocean waves.

Tattoo beats. The ghosts are flitting,
And I have a twinge of pain,
As I follow the long column
Into old Oak Hall again.

A COLLEGE FRATERNITY LESSON.

BY REV. E. P. GOODWIN, D. D., CHICAGO.

THE whole drift and tendency of secret societies, so far as I have observed, has been, and is, thoroughly selfish. If that is true, then it is in antagonism squarely with the doctrine of the Word of God. In all these lodges, in every one of these different orders, whatever benevolence is proposed is simply and purely for the benefits of the particular order concerned. That is not the Bible; that is not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, by any manner of means. The Gospel does not know any Jew, or Gentile, nor barbarian. It goes down alongside of every man and woman and child and throws its arm around them and says: You are invited to be an heir with us in the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. You are to share all we receive, and you are to labor with us in the spreading of this Gospel that seeks to make every man, black or white, rich or poor, a prince and a ruler in the kingdom.

When I was in college, it was my experience like many poor boys, to have to fight my way alone. The consequence was that when I got to college I knew very little Latin and still less Greek; but I got in through the skin of my teeth because I knew a little about mathematics. I did not know anything about college life or about societies, did not even know there was such a thing as a secret society. After I had

been a few of a society belonged to me to join that society respect of any point ment to n quite at th down; bu And the ties want see whethe

Well, by there cam society and society N scholars, Said I, tha glad of tha and tell h son. Wel me from many of polite and I should j know we a never hav (meaning t the most we take th so and so, these are o ship you v you come ever you c your math them all w tragedy, a 'ponying,' through in man." No I felt ver think I m unfortunate We had no way. We school and work at o Latin by therefore v

been a few weeks at college, the representative of a society came to me and said that they belonged to such a secret society, and invited me to join. I made inquiries and found that that society was the one that stood lowest in respect of scholarship. They did not make any point of that. I said, "That is a compliment to my stupidity." I don't mean I was quite at the foot of the class, though pretty low down; but I was climbing slowly.

And then I said: Why don't the other societies want me to join? They were waiting to see whether I could prove myself a fit fellow.

Well, by and by I got up a little further, and there came another delegation from another society and urged me to join. I found that society No. Two had sprinkling of pretty fair scholars, but they were not distinguished. Said I, that is a proof I am getting on. I am glad of that: I will write it home to my mother and tell her not to be discouraged about her son. Well, some time after, delegates came to me from another society—they were not so many of them as now—and they were very polite and complimentary and quite urgent that I should join their society. They said, "You know we always have the good scholars; we never have any of those fellows down there (meaning the other societies) with us. We are the most distinguished fellows around here; we take the honors. There is our catalogue, so and so, these with titles, high in public life; these are our men. That is the sort of fellowship you want to be in, and more than that, if you come in with us, we will help you whenever you come to the tough places in any of your mathematical problems. We have got them all worked out." We were reading Greek tragedy, and they said, "We will do your 'ponying,' help you write your essays, put you through in everything, and make you an honor man." Now, says I, I am really getting up. I felt very comfortable. I really began to think I might come to something. I was unfortunate like a number of men in my class. We had no wealthy parents to help us on our way. We had to fight our way; to teach school and take care of horses and cows and work at our trades, and get our Greek and Latin by hard digging. Such an offer was therefore very tempting; but somehow it did

not strike me that way. It stirred my blood and made me very indignant, and I said to these fellows, "You come to me not because there is any good fellowship about me, not because you have any respect for my manhood, not because you think there is anything good in me, but because you think I can be of some value to you; that through you I may be able to secure some college honor; become a Phi Beta Kappa man,—the college honor society—and so reflect credit on you. I despise that sort of thing! A man is a man, no matter what may be his lack of accomplishments, and I will have nothing to do with your society!"

Then I cast about and saw that there was an anti-secret society, and I said, that is the place for me, and I joined that. It had for its motto, "Nothing Secret," and we wore those words in Greek on the key which was our badge.

What did I see in college as to these societies? This: That when we came to the elections, society men were invariably put forward, and that irrespective of their ability or character. They were the men they proposed to push; and not only would that particular society of which they were members push them, but in order to beat us, the outside fellows, all the societies would combine together. Three years of that sort of thing made me a pretty thorough anti-secrecy man, and ever since I have been moving along on those lines, insisting anywhere and everywhere that merit should be put forward in the forum, in the church, in the state, everywhere, as the test of men; not membership in some lodge or secret club or political ring.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING UPON TREES.

It is a well known fact that the oak is very often struck by lightning, but it is not so well known that the beech is but very rarely struck.

From the standpoint of atmospheric electricity, the degree of danger attending the taking of shelter under a tree during a storm depends upon the height of the tree, the greater or less conductivity given it by its more or less abundant sap, and the degree of electric tension that may accumulate.

Mr. Werckert, of Bischofsheim, Alsace, has

made some very simple experiments that seem to prove that the nature of the leaves is very important from the standpoint of electric action.

While the leaves of the common oak (*Quercus pedunculata*?) are entirely smooth, those of the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) are very villous. Placed upon a glass plate electric machine, the branches of the beech, owing to the innumerable points that they possess, dissipate the electricity so well that but half the tension can be obtained that we reach when the branches of the beech are replaced by those of the oak.

It has likewise been remarked that a beech leaf placed upon a conductor charged with electricity dissipates the charge much more rapidly than an oak leaf does.

These experiments prove that the nature of the leaves has a great influence upon the danger that different trees present as objects of shelter, and that villous leaves, like those of the beech, appear to prevent the accumulation of electricity, while, on the contrary, they favor the slow neutralization of the fluid through the action of the innumerable small points with which they are provided.—*Annales Industrielles*.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:

In the September number of the CADET, I notice an editorial, urging the class of '94, to diligence, not only in the studies intimately connected with the branch which they pursue; but also in all the studies which the course prescribes. No better advice could be given a man just entering College. Everything counts, and innumerable things, which at the time of reading seem unimportant, will come to us later as very important things. I would especially urge the students, in the Mechanical department, to make the very most of their studies in surveying and the use of the transit and level. The knowledge of the use of these instruments is in my opinion, indispensable to a Mechanical Engineer. While at college we may not see wherein this knowledge can be of value; but I think every Mechanical Engineer, who has not acquired the principles involved in the use of the transit and level as well as practice in their use, wishes he had done so. I know

Mechanical Engineers to-day, who would be better situated and have fuller pockets if they had ever so little practice in instrumental work. Make use of the opportunity of becoming familiar with the two instruments and such familiarity will surely come in play.

—A. H. W. '89.



Wm. R. Farrington has bought out the business of Morris & Scott, and will furnish students stationary and articles necessary to drawing, also sporting goods at moderate rates.

The newly elected officers of the Base Ball Association are Pres. and Manager, Hamlin, 1st; Vice Pres., Rich; Treas., Clark, Sec., Wilson.

The reading room officers for this term are, Pres., H. G. Menges; Vice Pres., W. C. Holden; Sec., H. O. Robinson; Treas., F. S. Tolman; Executive Committee, Maguire, Bristol, Atkinson 1st.

The cadets must now accustom themselves to keeping step with the beat of drums. The newly organized drum corps consists of Bailey, Williams and Hamlin, drummers, and Graves, Cowan, and Alford, fifers.

Freshman, (admiring himself in a new uniform)—“The suit looks well but I haven’t those things on the sleeves yet to make a full uniform.”

“We’ll all be back in ’94, ha! ha! are the words sung to the music of “When Johnnie comes Marching Home,” by seven miscreants.

The wicked sophs. were filled with fear by the organization of the council consisting of Hall, Pres; Gibbs, Vice Pres; Johnson, Sec; Hamlin, Keyes, Randlette, Blagden. In spite of the efforts of this most vigilant (?) organization the usual cleansing process goes on to some extent.

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"Number one—four o'clock all around."

T. J. Young has been initiated into the S. I. U. society.

What fun to hear the drum corps "play a tune!"

Three O's is the reward for trying to run guard.

L. A. Boardway, '92, has left college and is now one of the proprietors of a grocery store in Madison.

F. L. Tolman, '91, has left his class for a time to teach a high school in Milo, his native town.

Prescott Keyes, '91, has been chosen as the students' representative on the boarding house committee.

Caution;—Never present the following excuse for absence from drill because it brings wrath and two O's; "I would respectfully state that I furnished a substitute".

William Webber, '84, was seen on the grounds September 23. Mr. Webber is employed as draughtsman at the McCormick H. M. Works, Chicago, Ill.

Students being refused the pleasure of attending the fair at Lewiston, they contented themselves with a four days' encampment at Bangor.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a Gospel meeting and a Sunday School each Sunday afternoon in a school house in Bradley.

During the summer vacation the room above the chemical laboratory in the L has been furnished for a mineralogical room. It is now being used for a drawing room for which it is well adapted, the light being admitted from above.

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma has initiated the following men: C. M. Randlette, '92; H. Williams, '93; C. L. Chapman, '93; J. M. Kimball, '94; J. H. R. Ricker, '94.

The Coburn Cadets will give a military ball in Bangor this autumn and a competition drill either between the two companies of the Coburn Cadets or between the Coburn Cadets and some other military company will take place.

Geo. H. Whitney, '93, Harris P. Gould, '93 and Merritt L. Fernald '94 have been initiated into the Maine State Chapter, the Beta Eta of Beta Theta Pi.

The class of '92 wish to express their satisfaction with the instrument of the Emerson Piano Co. used at the class exhibition, and their gratitude for consideration shown in regard to damages done.

The engineers of the senior class with the professors of the engineering department will spend the second week in October at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston. They will visit The Massachusetts Institute of Technology before returning.

Hall 1st, Fernald 1st, Taylor, Prentiss and Kittredge have been appointed delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association to attend the coming convention at Lewiston.

A change in the rooms in Oak Hall has been suggested, viz: that each floor be divided into four sections, each consisting of three rooms. The plan is that the section be used by four students, the middle room being used for a sleeping room and the two adjacent rooms for study purposes.

Our hose company succeeded in getting away with three prizes at the fair in Bangor; third prize for half mile run with hose cart, second prize for dry run of thirteen hundred feet, and first prize for the three hundred yards dash, (individual race.)

The article in the last number of THE CADET concerning the resolution adopted by the Faculty was intended to read thus: "According to a resolution adopted by the Faculty no student will be allowed to pursue his course here who has an arrearage of one year's standing."

The following men have been initiated into the Orono Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity: C. C. Murphy, '93; O. J. Shaw, '93; E. B. Wood, '94; W. H. Jose, '94; H. Murray, '94; I. G. Calderwood, '94.

The officers of the class of '94, are as follows: President, M. L. Fernald; Vice President, W. H. Jose; Secretary, F. C. Bowler; Treasurer, F. G. Gould; Councilman, J. B. Blagden; Base ball Manager, C. E. Gilbert.

Student, (*In the room, raps are heard at the door*) Who is there?

(*No reply more rapping.*) Student, (*with oath*) You can't come in here till you tell who you are.

President, (*outside*) It is the President.

Student, (*confused*) Students bother me by loafing here and I am determined to avoid being troubled by them.

The officers of the class '91 for the senior year are: J. W. Steward, President; C. N. Taylor, Vice President; R. W. Lord, Secretary and Treasurer. The class parts are as follows: Prescott Keyes, Valedictorian; H. G. Menges, Poet; C. H. Kilbourne, Odist; G. E. Thompson, Orator; B. A. Hall, Deliverer of address to undergraduates; Wallace R. Farrington, Prophet; W. N. Patten, Marshal.

W. A. Valentine, '91, has commenced building a boat engine with a 3x3 cylinder, and J. W. Steward, '91, is making an eight light dynamo which he will use in lighting his father's mill in Skowhegan. The shop is now provided with machines for finishing these products from the castings.

The bicycle hose cart has arrived and is being used by Capt. Randlette and his hose company which has been formed among the students. The final purpose of the proceedings is to have an efficient corps of firemen should fire break out among the college buildings.

The Freshman-Sophomore game resulted in a victory for the sophomores. The game was played partly by the umpires, "Butty" doing well at roasting the nine of '93 and "Cooley" fairly outdoing him at roasting the freshmen.

The class of '93, has been reinforced by six men: Clarence L. Chapman, Civil; Harris P. Gould, Agriculture; Geo. A. Whitney, Mechanical; Hiram Williams, Chemistry; Fred C. Pooler, Special; Walter Cooper, Civil.

The following are the class of '94; J. B. Blagden, C. F. Bradford, I. G. Calderwood, G. P. Cowen, M. L. Fernald, C. E. Gilbert, T. G. Gould, G. H. Hall, A. D. Hayes, W. H. Jose, J. M. Kimball, H. Murray, L. O. Norwood, J. H. Ricker, G. W. Rumball, Jr., A. C. Smith, E. B. Wood, E. H. Cowen.

Is it true that we have not enough musicians to carry on singing in chapel? We hope that those having musical ability will help make chapel services attractive. Why should they not be so? Though we have not the advantages of culture in the fine arts that classical colleges give, yet, it is wise to make as great advancement as time and opportunities permit.

Plans and drawings have been made for a three story brick building which will be placed on the site once occupied by Wingate Hall. The building will be used most by students in the engineering courses and will contain a plenty of recitation and drawing rooms for them. In the North West corner of the building on the second floor will be a very commodious room for the Y. M. C. A. which will be dedicated to the use of the association.

The following is clipped from the *Maine Farmer*. "The *Farmer's* report of the State College commencement stated that not a Trustee of the college was present at the exercises. Is it possible that we have a board of management of that institution who do not realize the importance of showing their faithfulness to the charge in their keeping by giving their presence to this crowning occasion, so full of interest to those connected with the institution, and particularly to those going out from a four years' course of diligent application to this foundation work of a lifetime? Their presence is a duty owed to the State, and if they cannot afford to give the time called for, then should the State compensate them for it, as in justice it ought."



'72

John T. Bowler of Bangor, has again been elected to the position of Register of Deeds of Penobscot county by the Republicans.

'73.

Russell W. Eaton, C. E., formerly Superintendent of Merchant's Mfg. Co., Montreal,

Quebec, at Brunswick Western is now making a large collection of be equipped with weaving reputation the best

William elected C ticket.

George the summer affairs the Ala., where ness.

Hon. was re-elected in the re

Chas. member of the the Governor sent his c

Edward lican candidate County w

Aldana have remained near Port

George sent Treasurer. ture.

At the of Bangor occurred daughter, George College memorial for Laura and acted as ceremony

Quebec, is now agent of the Cabot cotton mills, at Brunswick, Me. Mr. Eaton is what the Western people would call a "rustler," and he is now making arrangements for the erection of a large cotton mill, 200 by 120 feet, which will be equipped with the latest models, of cotton-weaving machinery. This mill will keep up the reputation of the Cabot Co. as manufacturers of the best cotton on the market.

'74.

William I. Wood, of Corinna, has been re-elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket.

'76.

George E. Parks, who has been spending the summer in Brunswick, has settled up his affairs there and has returned to Fort Payne, Ala., where he is interested in the iron business.

Hon. William T. Haines, of Waterville, was re-elected senator from Kennebec County in the recent election.

Chas. P. Allen, Esq., of Presque Isle, member of the Republican State Committee and on the Governor's staff, has been elected to represent his class in the next Legislature.

'78.

Edward C. Walker, of Lowell, the Republican candidate for County Attorney of Oxford County was chosen in the recent election.

'81.

Aldana T. Ingalls, wife and young daughter have removed from South Bridgton to Oakdale, near Portland.

'82.

George R. Fuller, of Tremont, will represent Tremont class in the next State Legislature.

'83.

At the residence of Wilbur E. Brann, Esq., of Bangor, Tuesday evening, September 16, occurred the wedding of Mr. Brann's youngest daughter, Miss Iza Stuart Brann, to Mr. George A. Rich, of Boston, a Maine State College man, and now a member of the editorial force of *The Boston Journal*. Misses Laura and Helen Miller, nieces of the bride, acted as maids of honor. After the wedding ceremony a short reception was held. The

couple left on the evening train for Boston where they will reside in the future.

—*Lewiston Journal*.

Old Town will be ably represented in the lower house of the next Legislature by Mr. Chas. W. Mullen, who was elected on the Democrat ticket. He is an alumnus of the Maine State College and is one of the graduates of the institution who has loyally remained in Maine and aided very materially in building up the manufacturing interests of the State, having been a successful civil engineer and an expert in pulp mill construction.

—*Bangor Commercial*.

Frank E. Emery, who has been at the N. Y. Experiment Station, has been elected to, and accepted the position of Agriculturist to the North Carolina Agricultural College and Assistant Professor of Agriculture in the college. His address is Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina.

'84.

Geo. H. Allen of Portland, is engaged at Machias as special agent of the census office to collect statistics of the mortgage indebtedness of Washington county.

Miss M. F. Conroy, who passed the summer in the Kingman Post office, is now teaching one of the suburban schools of the city of Brewer.

Mr. William Webber of Chicago, is on a visit to Guilford, his native town, and where his relatives reside. He is a graduate of the Maine State College at Orono, and one of the many young men from our state enjoying a successful career in the great West.

—*Piscataquis Observer*.

Miss Evelyn M. Hamblen of Stillwater, has gone to Florida to pass the winter.

'86.

Sidney S. Twombly who has been in Augusta Wisconsin, during the summer has returned to McGill University, Montreal, where he will continue his studies in Veterinary science.

'87.

M. F. Herring, who has been formen on the *Bar Harbor Tourist* during the summer has gone to Cambridgeport, Mass., where he will pass the winter.

'88.

The Bangor Commercial says:— Another bright Maine newspaper man is to wrestle with the problem, "Is Marriage a failure?" Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. John Russell Boardman, of the Kennebec Journal and Miss Nettie Clark, of Augusta, at the South Congregational church in that city, Monday evening, October 6th. Mr. Boardman is a Maine State College alumnus and one of the most promising writers in Maine.

John W. Hatch, is principal of the High school at Madison, Me.

D. E. Cambell, is a member of the firm of Dunning & Cambell, architects and civil engineers, Brunswick, Me. The firm is rushed with business and are now at work on the plans of the large cotton mill soon to be built in Brunswick by the Cabot company.

Seymore F. Miller has accepted a position as first assistant engineer, of the E. V. & N. R. R. having his headquarters at Wauzeka, Wisconsin.

'89.

Mark E. White is teaching the fall term of the Orrington High School.

Joseph W. Edgerly of Princeton, will represent Danforth class in the next Legislature. THE CADET extends its congratulations to "Reuben."

Jere S. Ferguson is pursuing a medical course in a New York medical school.

Gilbert S. Vickery, of Bangor, will go to Sebec in a few days to engage in a survey in the interests of the Penobscot Central R. R.

'90.

Geo. E. Keyes is principal of the Bar Harbor High School.

Hugo Clark is studying law in his father's office at Lincoln.

Chester J. Wallace has gone to Montana where he has obtained a situation in the survey of a new railroad to be built from there to the Pacific coast.

John Bird, 2nd, of Rockland, has gone to Cornell University to pursue the course in Electrical Engineering.

G. H. Webber is employed as book-keeper in the firm of C. P. Moorman & Co., Boston.

F. W. Sawyer is studying medicine with Dr. Porter, of Old Town.

G. I. Bowden is canvassing for J. F. Gerity & Co., crayon artists, of Bangor.

F. G. Quincy has gone into the woods to scale lumber for a Bangor firm.

'91.

C. E. Cobb has a position in the U. S. Coast Survey, which is now making a survey of the Kennebec river.

J. W. Davis has a position on the Boston & Albany R. R. in Massachusetts.



In a *Notre Dame Scholastic* of a late date is an article on "Good Manners," in which the writer ably sets forth his views on this subject. We wish to commend the production, both for its literary merit and the way in which it strikes "home," to a majority of American college students.

The *Hamilton Review* for June lies before us replete with editorials, vital to the interests of its college, its literary columns full of excellent material and withal one of our best exchanges.

Is it not surprising that we so often stumble over the little abbreviation "don't," it seems incredible, but is nevertheless true that I not only frequently hear educated people say "don't," for "doesn't," but have also found the expression in books of standard authority, and again and again in current literature. "It don't seem to me,"—have you not heard it?

Some one has said that we should not use even the form "It doesn't seem to me it is so," but "It seems to me it is not so," the reason why is obvious. It is also claimed that there is a growing tendency to avoid abbreviations both in writing and speaking. "I do not know," "I cannot tell," are as easily spoken or written as "I don't know," "I can't tell," if one forms the habit, and they certainly sound and look better. What shall we do about it?

—Ex.

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can."
"Chicken

The editorial columns of No. 1 Vol. xii of *The Dartmouth* seem to be devoted almost exclusively to the subject of foot ball.

THE BELLES OF BOSTON.

With deep vexation and reprobation,
I often think of those Boston Belles,
Whose speech, so high-toned—'tis far and wide
owned—

O'er lesser mortals throws mystic spells.
On this I ponder where'er I wander,
And grow no fonder, I ween, of these,
The belles of Boston, whose minds are lost in
The depths profound of the "ologies."

I've heard belles prating, full many a State in,
And loud debating at social club;
Though at a live rate their tongues did vibrate,
They lacked the "cultuah" that adorns the
"Hub."

For the words terrific, names scientific,
And terms specific thrown out with ease,
Make the belles of Boston seem far more lost in
The depths profound of the "ologies."

I've heard belles chat on the isle, Manhattan,
And seen youths sat on with assurance cool,
By the tones half-mocking of some young blue-
stocking

On æsthetics talking, when let out of school.
Their strain pedantic and words gigantic
Would drive one frantic by slow degrees;
But the belles of Boston seem far more lost in
The depths profound of the "ologies."

There's a belle in 'Frisco that runs a risk o'
Dislocating some facial bone:
Her discourse, though drastic, is in style fantastic,
Her words bombastic and overgrown;
But this maiden vicious, of tone factitious,
Howe'er ambitious, can never sneeze
At the belles of Boston, whose minds are lost in
The depths profound of the "ologies."

—Ex.

CONSIDER one thing in your woe;
There is an ebb, as well as flow;
The sky is not forever gray,
And tides don't run a single way.

—Ex.

"I say Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender
chicken from an old, tough one?" "Of course I
can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth."
"Chickens have no teeth." "No, but I have."

—Ex.

POLITICS.

"What's this I hear about Free Trade,
As if by it the world were made,
While others say that true perfection
Is only gained through pure Protection?"

I kissed her, then she kissed me,
"That's Free Trade, my dear, you see."
Then around her waist, with true discretion,
I placed my arm, "And that's Protection."

"It must be that I'm weak of mind,
Perhaps 'tis so of woman kind,
Between the two at an election
'Twould be quite hard to make selection."

—Ex.

OTHER COLLEGES.

At Harvard for fifty years no smoker has
graduated with the first honors of his class.

Brazil has forty-five colleges and scientific
schools.

The colleges of England have no papers
printed by students.

1,200,000 cigarette are sold every month by
one New Haven firm to Yale students.

Out of 38,054 alumni from 58 colleges and
universities since 1825, 3,577 or nine per cent.
are recorded as physicians; 9,991, or 21 per
cent., as clergymen, and 6,105, or 10 per cent.
as lawyers.—Ex.

American colleges derive two-fifths of their
income from students, while English universi-
ties only get one-tenth from that source.

The seniors at Williams College are to wear
the cap and gown this year.

The University of Wisconsin has beaten three
professional ball teams this year.

Dartmouth and Williams have abandoned
class day and the accompanying exercises.

The president of the Pekin University is
translating Shakspeare's works into Chinese.

Four college dailies are now in circulation.
Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Cornell each pub-
lish one.

Directory of the Secret Societies and Associations Connected with the Maine State College.

Q. T. V. Fraternity, Orono Chapter, No. 2.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

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

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter House.

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

Psi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Maine State College.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

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

S. I. U. Society.

Meetings every Friday night in Chapter Hall.

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

Coburn Cadets.

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

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

Co. A.

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

Co. B.

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

Y. M. C. A.

Meetings every Wednesday evening in the Association Room.

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

Reading Room Association.

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

M. S. C. Publishing Association.

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

Base Ball Association.

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

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