

The University of Maine

DigitalCommons@UMaine

Maine Campus Archives

University of Maine Publications

Fall 10-30-1885

The Cadet October 30 1885

The Cadet Staff

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus>

Repository Citation

Staff, The Cadet, "The Cadet October 30 1885" (1885). *Maine Campus Archives*. 76.
<https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mainecampus/76>

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Campus Archives by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

No. 3.

The Cadet.

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

MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

J. D. BLAGDEN, '86.....	Editor-in-Chief.
J. F. LOCKWOOD, '86.....	Business Editor.
G. F. BLACK, '86.	H. S. FRENCH, '86.
R. K. JONES JR., '86.	A. D. PAGE, '86.
J. M. NOWLAND, '87.	D. W. COLBY, '87.
H. S. WEBB, '87.	J. R. BOARDMAN, '88.

TERMS:

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

Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, should notify the Business Editor at once.

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

Advertising rates can be obtained on application to the Business Editor, to whom all business communications and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

EDITORIAL.

THE question of the advisability of attempting to have a Field Day has been much agitated of late, and the general sentiment seems to be in favor of attempting to hold one next spring. Various plans have been proposed as to the proper parties to take this matter in charge, but it seems to us that it properly falls to those students who have charge of the gymnasium. They should appoint such committees to aid them as they need, and undoubtedly would receive the hearty co-operation of all upon whom

they might choose to call. Of course we could not expect that brilliant records could be made at first, but there is no reason why they would not compare respectably with those of the other colleges in this state. We have called attention to the matter thus early, in order that it may receive careful consideration this term, and all arrangements made early next spring.

AFTER carefully watching for the last three years, the method of electing the base ball and reading room officers for one term only, we have come to the conclusion that the terms of office should be lengthened to a year. In one term the manager of the base ball association can only have begun to have an idea of how to do the work which devolves upon him. In the reading room association the election for the following year should take place at the end of the spring term. This is absolutely necessary for a satisfactory condition of things at the beginning of the college year. Of course no change could be made at present, nor indeed is it desirable, but next term the constitution of the association should be amended in the way suggested, so that a better condition of affairs hereafter will be made possible.

AMONG the objections to a college being situated in a small town is that so few opportunities are afforded for the students to listen to lectures by others than those attached to their own institution. There should be arrangements made here, either by the faculty or a committee of the students, or possibly by the two acting together, for a course of lectures to be given at

Orono during the spring term. Not only would it be a valuable educational aid, but would make pleasant breaks in the monotony necessarily attendant upon a term of twenty weeks.

AT the present time there is a state of intense feeling existing between two classes, and there has often been such a condition of affairs before. Undoubtedly a healthful rivalry is a good thing, but anything more than this is to be deprecated, and should be avoided. No one can foretell what may follow a seemingly slight cause, and students cannot be too careful not to wound one another's feelings, nor to say anything to their fellows that they would be unwilling to have said to themselves.

BY the time this number of THE CADET appears, the junior hop will have been a thing of the past, and will, we trust, have met with the success which the attempt deserves. We hope that the precedent having been established, other classes will follow the example set them, and that it may become an annual custom here, as it is in many other colleges, for the juniors to give a dance.

IN the last issue of THE CADET we stated that after that number, copies would be sent only to those who sent in their subscriptions. Although there has been a fairly generous response, yet we believe that many of the alumni have simply neglected to make a remittance, although intending to do so. For this reason we shall continue sending copies to you, and consider you as a subscriber, unless notified to the contrary. We believe it is for the advantage of the college to have a paper issued by the students, and trust that it will meet with that degree of approval from you which will lead you to send your subscription to the Business Editor at as early a date as is convenient.

THE reading room fiend is making himself particularly prominent, and consequently obnoxious, this term. A common regard for decency ought to tell every student that he should not deface or destroy any thing that others have an interest in, and in such a case as this, it is wantonly violating the rights of others. No paper or portion of any paper should be removed from its place by any except

the committee. Another and but slightly less disagreeable form in which he manifests himself, is in taking papers from the pigeon holes and not putting them back in their proper places. A very little pains taken in this would bring about a state of affairs which is much to be desired.

DURING no part of his course here, does a student have more time to devote to work outside of his regular course, than during his freshman year. Students should take advantage of this. There are a great many ways that students may occupy their leisure time so as to gain much benefit from it. The library is a very important means of general information, and freshmen should bear in mind that they will have no better opportunities than this first year here affords them, and they would do well to profit by it; but from an examination of the librarian's book it appears that the number of books taken out by the present freshman class falls far below the number allowed them. They should try and correct this, and make the list of freshmen's names on the book as large in proportion as that of any other class, which could be done without interfering with any college exercises or field sports.

THE drills for this term have been completed, and the battalion seems to be in better shape than for a number of years before, at the same time. This is principally due to the fact that for the most part the privates as well as officers have taken an interest and tried to do their best. As long as drill is a required exercise it will be much more interesting and successful when this is done. At many institutions where drill is required, the senior privates are excused, and we are inclined to the belief that this would be a good thing here, for they learn nothing new, and after three years' experience drilling being excused would be fully appreciated.

THERE used to be a scientific society, composed of the faculty and part of the students. Although the meetings were never held frequently, yet when they did occur they were interesting and instructive. For the last year there has been no meeting, and the appearances are that the society is dead. If this be so, steps

should be
its office
regularly

THE colle
er the wa
making
The auth
at once.

Maine

Adopte
and '87, l

The na
MAINE S
TION.

The o
maintena
the *Cade*

This A
members
Constitut

The o
President
urer, and
five Senio

The Pr
Treasurer
The Seni
editors,
Board sh
Board of
ization.

The re
of officer
second w

Each r
responsib

should be taken towards reviving it; and if not, its officers should see that meetings are held regularly.

THE condition of the walks between the college buildings is such that in wet weather the water does not run off, but stands, thus making walking on them very disagreeable. The authorities should take steps to remedy this at once.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Maine State College Publishing Association.

Adopted at meetings of the classes of '86 and '87, held June 18, 1885.

ART. I.

The name of this Association shall be the MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

ART. II.

The object of this Association shall be the maintenance of a college paper, to be called the *Cadet*, which shall be issued monthly.

ART. III.

This Association shall be composed of those members of the two upper classes, who sign the Constitution.

ART. IV.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of nine Editors, to consist of five Seniors, three Juniors, and one Sophomore.

ART. V.

The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Association. The Seniors and Juniors shall elect their own editors, and the Sophomore member of the Board shall be elected by the editors. The Board of Editors shall complete its own organization.

ART. VI.

The regular annual meeting for the election of officers of this Association shall be held the second week in May.

ART. VII.

Each member of this Association shall be responsible for his share of any deficit which

may be incurred, and in case the paper shall more than pay for itself, fifty per cent. of such profit shall go to the Board of Editors, the remainder to be divided among the members of the Association.

ART. VIII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

LITERARY.

OCTOBER.

The year grows old; Summer's wild crown of roses,
Has fallen and faded in the woodland ways;
On all the earth a tranquil light reposes,
Through the still dreamy days.

The dew lies heavy in the early morn
On grass and mosses sparkling crystal fair;
And shining threads of gossamer are borne
Floating upon the air.

Across the leaf-strewn lanes, from bough to bough,
Like tissue woven in a fairy loom;
And crimson-berried bryony garlands glow
Through the leaf-tangled gloom.

The woods are still, but for the sudden fall
Of cupless acorns dropping to the ground,
Or a rabbit plunging through the fern-stems tall,
Half startled by the sound.

And from the garden lawn comes, soft and clear,
The robin's warble from the leafless spray,
The low sweet Angelus of the dying year,
Passing in light away.

—*Chambers' Journal*.

MEETING.

FROM THE SPANISH.

Many years have floated by,
Since we parted, she and I.
Now together here we stand,
Eye to eye and hand to hand.

I can hear her trembling sighs,
See the sweetness in her eyes;
Silently I hold and press
Her soft hand in tenderness.

Silence, who shall fathom thee?
Who reveal the mystery
Hidden between loving eyes,
Burning hands, and answering sighs?

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

SINCE the war, public attention has frequently been drawn to the fact that the shipping of our country is on the decline; and it has been noticed with regret, that with our facilities for shipbuilding, such a state of affairs, which will in the end prove so disastrous to our commerce, should be allowed to continue. There is something peculiar in the way in which ships affect the reputation and prosperity of a nation. Fine ships are the representatives abroad of the ingenuity and enterprise of the people at home. They win respect and good will everywhere. The nation that has the most of them can and does have, in these days, the largest and most profitable commerce with foreign lands.

Ship-building was one of the first industries of this country, and among its first legislative acts was the establishment of laws to protect its shipping against the encroachments of England.

Thirty-five years ago the United States ranked among the great maritime nations, with fair prospect of becoming the greatest, and by reason of our position and products we ought to be the first ocean-carrying nation in the world. But now, as far as foreign commerce is regarded, we are the least.

Down to about the year 1850 our growth was in wooden ships, but after that period iron ships were extensively manufactured, which brought into consideration the home manufacture of iron and steel; for the country which could manufacture the cheapest iron and steel could build the cheapest ships, just as before, the country which could furnish wood most cheaply was successful in competition. The decline in our foreign shipping was due in great measure to the substitution of iron for wood in the construction of steamships, and to our inability to build iron steamships so cheaply as Europeans could build them. So that were it not for the protection which our navigation acts furnish to our coast trade, we should be entirely driven from the ocean, while at the same time we furnish the material for lading a great part of the ships carrying on foreign trade. Nearly all of the enormous amount of products sent from our Atlantic coast to Europe is carried in foreign ships. And nearly all of the immigrants who come to us by thousands, and the

pleasure seekers and business men who are continually crossing the ocean, make their voyages in foreign ships. What could be more humiliating than this to a nation whose flag was once seen on every ocean and in every port of the globe? This decay in our shipping is startling. Nothing seems to stop it. Inland every form of business prospers, and foreign commerce grows year by year, but no blessing descends on our shipping.

The foreign carrying trade is now in the hands of Europeans, who have a large capital invested in ships, and an attempt to divide this trade with them now would only end in disaster, for the competition would be too great, and our capitalists would be driven off with great losses. This attempt will never be made without help from the government.

In the year 1855 the amount of goods carried in American vessels was \$405,484,000, in foreign, \$131,128,000. In the year 1881 the amount of goods carried in American vessels was \$234,311,000, and in foreign vessels \$1,239,647,000, showing a decrease of \$171,173,000 carried in American vessels, and an increase of \$1,108,519,000 carried in foreign vessels, in 26 years. We are now apparently contented with 16.2 per cent. of the carrying trade of America; whereas in 1826 92.5 per cent. of it fell to us.

It is American high rates of interest, taxation, and labor that prevent us from owning ships in competition with foreign owners, who employ capital under no such disadvantages. The only way for us to own ships in competition with foreign owners is for our government simply to place our people on equal conditions with the people of other countries, so that our capital can be put into competition with foreign capital with a fair prospect of return.

As a proof of this let us look at our coasting trade. The history of the world does not show a like development so rapid as that of our coasting trade in the last ten years. It has even exceeded our unparalleled progress in manufacturing interests. There is no trouble found in raising capital to put into large American-built ocean steamers for the coasting trade, where it will be subject to the same laws, rates of taxation and interest, as other capital em-

ployed
put ca
compet
who ha
est, tax

Our
of any
we prot
manufa
we hav
emerge

Wha
1872, i
proof o
ocean-c
be adop

Our
buildin
without
duced t
in 12 p

Wha
able the
built, a

Of th
carrying
upon w
merce.
ing tra
But if
tude de
with w
that e
diminis
quence

On t
ing the
free for
tends t
can we
with ot
Look a
vantag
low tax
more c
to enco
fast ma
from 1
subsid

In a

ployed in that trade. But when we attempt to put capital into foreign trade we bring it into competition with the capital of other people, who have more favorable conditions of interest, taxation, and labor.

Our coasting fleet is superior to the steam fleet of any other country except England, because we protected our coasting trade as we did our manufactures, and so saved it, and the result is we have a better fleet with which to meet an emergency than we ever had before.

What we have done with the iron ship since 1872, in spite of want of capital, is sufficient proof of what we can do to regain our place as ocean-carriers, if a permanent and wise policy be adopted by the nation.

Our record for the last ten years in ship-building proves that we can build ships, for without reducing the cost of labor we have reduced the original cost of the iron ship to within 12 per cent. of what it is in England.

What we need, then, is a wise policy to enable the merchant to run the ship after it is built, and then we shall succeed.

Of the three industries, ship-building, the carrying trade, and foreign commerce, the one upon which the others depend is foreign commerce. Without this we should have no carrying trade, and of course should need no ships. But if we have a foreign commerce, its magnitude determines the number of ships we need with which to carry it on. Thus we perceive that everything which depresses commerce diminishes the carrying trade, and as a consequence the number of ships required.

On the other hand the only means of increasing the carrying trade and ship-building is to free foreign commerce from everything which tends to bear it down. If it be asked, What can we do to enter successfully into competition with other countries? for answer I would say, Look at what England did. With all the advantages of cheap labor, cheap capital, and low taxation, and ability to build the iron ships more cheaply than any other nation, yet she, to encourage and induce shipowners to build fast mail vessels and to open up new markets, from 1840 to 1880 paid them \$222,000,000 in subsidies.

In a speech upon this subject, Prince Bis-

mark said that "the merchant service is the handmaid of all other industries. On the day when the freight trade is given over to foreigners a mortal blow will be dealt to all the industries of the country. The enterprises cannot dispense with government aid, and this has always been afforded in a productive manner as soon as it was a question of paving the way for traffic in distant markets. England has given the example of using mail steamers as the pioneers for the creation and expansion of commercial relations." These are the words of one of the keenest statesmen in Europe, and no one can deny their truthfulness.

The drain consequent upon buying ships in foreign markets proves too great to be borne. England owns \$574,000,000 worth of ships, and the annual cost to keep up this fleet is \$57,000,000.

Could any nation expect to maintain such a vast interest as this, if, instead of being able to build her own ships she were dependent upon another nation for them? What effect would it have upon England if she were obliged to send away millions upon millions of dollars every year for the support of the working people of some other country? In order for us to occupy the place that properly belongs to us on the ocean, it would require an outlay of \$200,000,000 of capital within the next ten years, and the constant increase of our products for export year by year would require an increased outlay of capital year by year.

Can we afford to send this vast amount of capital out of the country and keep sending it out forever? We cannot! This capital is labor, and no nation can afford to own ships which does not build them.

TRIP TO WINN.

Saturday morning, Oct. 3rd, President Fernald received a pass from the manager of the M. C. R. R., to take himself and fifteen *boys* from Orono to Winn and return. It has been the custom for several years for the class in Practical Astronomy to make a short trip (usually to Lincoln,) for the purpose of taking observations from a new station, and also to take the data for computing the altitude of Katahdin. As it was reported that from a hill near Winn station a very favorable view of the moun-

tain could be obtained, it was decided to visit that place. The first favorable opportunity after receiving our pass was the evening of the 12th. At half past eight P. M. we left Orono by the St. John train, and arrived at Winn shortly before eleven. Those of us who had made up our minds to find a large thriving town were disappointed. The town consists of a fairly good hotel, with a very genial proprietor, a large tannery, about a dozen dwelling-houses and shops, a school house, and a small church. The scenery in the immediate vicinity is of a very commonplace and rather desolate character. On reaching the hotel we were greeted with a roaring open fire, large enough to roast an ox. Although we had been riding in a warm car, and the air was by no means cold, we gathered around the cheerful blaze and listened to the yarns of a party of surveyors, whose one-legged instrument was the subject of much curiosity among the Civils. With much regret we left the pleasant fire to retire to our rooms. Tuesday, the 13th, dawned bright and promising, with only a thin shadow of a cloud far away in the south. Promptly (?) at seven we assembled in the breakfast room, where occurred a remarkable exhibition of involuntary muscular action. Simply for the benefit of science we give it to the public. It seems that the fair damsel, who superintended the operation of bringing food from the kitchen, had in some way met with one of our party before. She was in the act of passing a cup of tea to our honored instructor, when her eye chanced to fall upon the smiling countenance of A. Immediately the cup of tea was precipitated into the guest's lap, and a tray, containing a cup of coffee and other articles, was simultaneously deposited on the back of his coat. Said damsel retired in confusion, while Prex, with his accustomed good humor unruffled, plied his napkin industriously.

After breakfast we carried our instruments to the top of a small hill southeast from the depot, and established a station on a large rock, 264.8 ft. above the sea level, the same being determined by data obtained from the railroad company, and by leveling from a certain frog on the road to the rock in question.

From our station on the hill Katahdin loomed

up grandly in the northeast, about forty miles distant, though seemingly much nearer, on account of the comparatively low surrounding country. We were able to distinguish three distinct peaks, whose individual heights were no less than a quarter of the mountain proper. These peaks looked dark, and appeared, from a distance, to be wooded, while the lower part of the mountain is seamed and streaked with countless *slides*, the result of ages of frost and snow.

The low bank of haze which appeared in the south, gradually expanded and darkened until the sun could be observed without the use of shades; and finally about two o'clock we were obliged to suspend work entirely. The circum-meridian observations, and a number of other sets, both with the vertical circle and sextant, furnished us sufficient data for our work. The latitude of our station was determined to be $45^{\circ} 29' 11''$ N., and longitude 4h. 33m. 27s. W.

We wish to extend our hearty thanks to the landlord of the "Katahdin House" for his endeavors to make our trip a pleasant one. He even gave us free access to a skating rink connected with the hotel; but this kindness afforded us little pleasure, as we considered a delegation of the fair sex necessary to make the rollers run easily.

The afternoon's amusement was concluded by some remarkable athletic exercises, connected with a patent swing near the depot. About five o'clock our train appeared coming around the curve and up the grade from Mattawamkeag, two miles to the north, and ten minutes later we were homeward bound.

BASE BALL CURVES.

PROF. BENJAMIN.

THE merit of originality is not claimed for this article, it being merely an abstract of whatever information could be found on the subject of spherical projectiles.

Neither does the subject possess novelty, since I find that attention was first called to the matter about the year 1740, or 105 years before the first base ball club was organized in Amer-

ica, and investigated.

Natural ball, which about an translation curved.

by giving of the tr ing one s ball leave

It has be condition manner gravity, direction rotating.

If the the curve cal axis The posi slowly w what is l

Drift drawn fr Gunnery Encyclop duction considera "drift," jectiles th muzzle, t the bore. bound fr before le

The r termed, v last touch projectile been com venter of of a treat tion t bending muzzle, successio was obse direction to the left tation of

ica, and that the subject was experimentally investigated 40 or 50 years ago.

Nature of the Motion.—The motion of a base ball, when pitched, is compounded of rotation about an axis through its center of gravity and translation of that axis in a line more or less curved. This compound motion is produced by giving the ball an impulse in the direction of the translation, and at the same time retarding one side by the pressure of the fingers, the ball leaving the hand with a rolling motion. It has been found that a ball moving under such conditions will deviate from a straight path in a manner not accounted for by the attraction of gravity, i. e. the deviation will always be in the direction in which the front side of the ball is rotating.

If the ball rotates about a horizontal axis, the curve will be up or down; if about a vertical axis the curve will be to the left or right. The position of the axis will sometimes change slowly with a motion of nutation, giving rise to what is known as the "cork screw" curve.

Drift of Roundshot.—(For what follows I have drawn freely from Benton's "Ordnance and Gunnery," and from the article "Gunnery" in the Encyclopædia Britannica.) Before the introduction of rifled and breech-loading cannon, considerable trouble was experienced with the "drift," as it was called, of the spherical projectiles then used. As the gun was loaded at the muzzle, the shot was necessarily a loose fit in the bore. After the discharge the shot would bound from one side of the bore to the other before leaving the gun.

The result of this "balloting," as it was termed, was to retard the side of the ball which last touched the gun, thereby imparting to the projectile a motion the same as that we have been considering. Benjamin Robbins, the inventor of the ballistic pendulum, and author of a treatise on gunnery, was the first to call attention to this subject, and illustrated it by bending a musket barrel to the right near the muzzle, and firing a bullet from it through a succession of paper screens. The projectile was observed to deviate, first to the right in the direction of the outer end of barrel, and then to the left, i. e. in the same direction as the rotation of its front side.

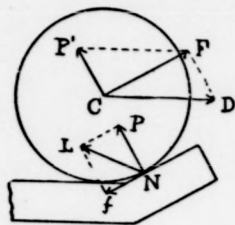


Fig. 1.

Let Fig. 1 represent bullet at instant of impact with bend in muzzle at N. Let C D represent force impressed by powder, and N P normal pressure of barrel against bullet = P. Then if P N L = angle of repose for the two substances, N f, the friction between the two surfaces = $P \tan P N L = f$. As P is normal to the surfaces its line of action passes through C, hence we may regard it as acting at C in C P' equal and parallel to N P. The resultant of C P' and C D is C F parallel to N M, the direction in which bullet leaves the barrel. Let C F = F.

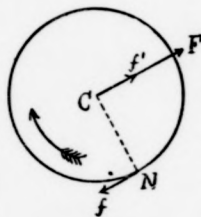


Fig. 2.

Then in Fig. 2 we have the forces acting on the projectile as it leaves the barrel. Divide F into the parts C f' = f and f' F = F - f. N f and C f' combined produce a couple with a moment = f r, causing rotation in the direction indicated. f' F produces translation in the direction C F. In this case, therefore, the drift would be in the direction C N.

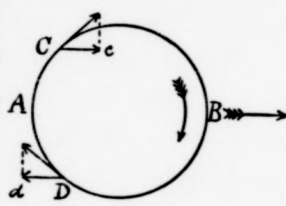


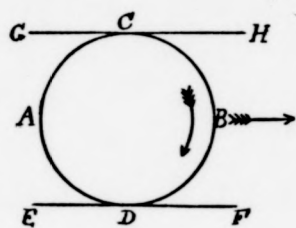
Fig. 3.

Theory of Drift.—Let A B C D, Fig 3, represent a bird's-eye view of a homogeneous spherical projectile, having a horizontal translation, and at the same time a motion of rotation about a vertical axis through its center of gravity, as shown by feathered arrows.

The velocity of any point of the circle in the direction A B, is evidently the common velocity of translation plus or minus that component of its velocity of rotation which is parallel to A B. Now all points in A C B rotate in a forward direction, and their components of rotary velocity must be added to the velocity of translation, e.g. velocity of C = $V + Cc$. All points in A D B rotate in a backward direction and the rotary components must be subtracted, e. g. velocity of D = $V - Dd$.

As any projectile moves through the air, it sets in motion the adjacent particles of air by the friction of its surface, these particles in turn set others in motion and so on. The particles

are thus piled up, as it were, in front of the moving body, increasing the density of the air at that point. As the body moves on, the particles piled up in front are pressed to one side and the other, and gradually arrange themselves behind the projectile and lose their velocity. The number of particles thus set in motion and the reaction on the surface due to the inertia of those particles will be proportional to the velocity of the moving surface. We have seen that in Fig. 3 the surface on the side A C B is moving with a greater velocity than that on the side A D B. Therefore the pressure or reaction of the air upon the former will be greater, and the projectile will be deviated in the direction C D. This fact can be made more apparent by taking an extreme case.



Suppose that the spherical projectile in Fig. 4 has such a velocity of rotation as to just cancel the velocity of translation at D; then the motion would be the same as if rolling on an imaginary line E F. Suppose it to be in contact with only two strata of air, those at G H and E F. As the projectile is virtually rolling on the stratum E F there will be no friction at D. On the other side C is moving with a velocity double the velocity of the center of sphere, and the particles of the stratum G H would thus be set in motion, condensed to a certain extent in front of C, and by their reaction, press the ball rapidly towards the side D.

Experimental Proof.—About the middle of the present century, this subject was illustrated by an apparatus devised by Prof. Magnus, of Berlin. I abridge the following description from Benton's "Ordnance and Gunnery." "A light brass cylinder is delicately suspended in a ring and made to revolve rapidly around its vertical axis, by means of a string, like a top; this ring is fastened to the extremity of a wooden lever, which in turn is suspended by a delicate wire from the ceiling, and counter-poised so that it may rotate freely in a horizontal direction. A strong current of air is then directed upon the cylinder from a fan-blower. The relative motion of the cylinder and air is thus the

same as in the case of the projectile. It is invariably found that the axis of the cylinder will move in the direction of rotation of the side which is next the blower; but if there is no rotation of the cylinder the axis will remain stationary."

Modification of the Motion.—The curve in practice will be modified by a variety of circumstances. Among these I will mention the attraction of gravity, the velocity and direction of the wind, and the eccentricity of the ball itself.

CAMPUS.

Have some cider?

Smith makes a good hostler.

Last week there was another "Stag Dance." The boys are feeling young.

Buker, '88, has left college for the rest of the term. He has a school in view.

D. W. Colby, of the board of editors, has gone home for a short time, on account of trouble with his eyes. The *Cadet* will miss him.

The Sophomore Mechanicals have nearly finished their course in wood work, and have done some very creditable jobs.

President Fernald commenced the lectures in Electricity Wednesday, the 21st. He has some valuable new apparatus, and the lectures will be additionally interesting.

Prof. (to student in chemistry): "What is the alloy of Cu & Z called?" No answer. Prof., (gazing abstractedly at student:) "Some people have lots of it."

The Blue Print apparatus is now being manufactured at the shop, from drawings by Mr. Flint. When completed it will be a great help to the draughtsmen.

An excellent pair of professional boxing gloves has been purchased lately, chiefly through the efforts of Adams, '87, and some of the students are practicing in the manly art.

The
the Jun
the even
The day

Instru
neighbo
quently
few day
he says

Prof.

a paper
is a fac
issued

paper ev
by B. G

shop ne
was Joh

It is a
page

cles on
in Scotl

liament
from th

1703;
the follo

"Thi

ly; and

Lands,
Goods,

Sold or
Stole or

a Reason
Shilling

with Joh

All p
said N

reasona
Post-ma

Target
for the

recitatio
Mr. I
in place

The faculty has granted Friday, Nov. 6th, to the Juniors for their class tree exercises. In the evening they have a hop in the Town Hall. The day ought to be an enjoyable one.

Instructor Flint recently ate somewhere in the neighborhood of *thirteen* pears, and consequently was unable to come to the college for a few days. Attributing it to the rainy weather, he says it was the *damp air*.

Prof. C. H. Fernald has in his possession, a paper that is interesting from the fact that it is a fac simile of the "*Boston News Letter*," issued April 24th, 1704, and the first newspaper ever printed in America. It was "Printed by B. Green. Sold by Nicholas Boone, at his shop near the old Meeting-House." Its editor was John Campbel, at that time post-master. It is a single sheet very nearly the size of a page of THE CADET, and contains articles on the dangers by which Protestantism in Scotland was threatened, an address to Parliament on this subject by the Queen, copied from the *London Gazette*, of December 20th, 1703; the latest colonial news, and closes with the following interesting advertisement:

"This *News Letter* is to be continued weekly; and all persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wants or merchandizes, &c., to be Sold or Let; or servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable rate, from *Twelve Pence* to *Five Shillings*, and not to exceed: who may agree with *John Campbel*, Post-master of *Boston*.

All persons in Town and Country, may have said News-letter every week, yearly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with *John Campbel*, Post-master, for the same."

Target shooting and drill are discontinued for the remainder of the term, and in their place recitations will be held in Military Science.

Mr. B. J. Allan, '86, has been elected editor in place of French, '86, and E. H. Elwell, '88,

in place of Boardman, '88. French and Boardman will not be back this term.

Through the kindness of Prof. Aubert, the reading room is now supplied with the *Cornell Daily Sun*.

Mr. Flint has secured some fine lumber for the wood shop. Among the varieties represented, are spruce, pine, bass, cherry, walnut and oak.

The members of the editorial board of THE CADET, seem subject to attacks from some mysterious malady. Since their election as editors, Brick, Boardman, French, Black and Colby have left college. Was it overwork?

Lieut. Phillips has purchased a horse and buggy, and now he rides to the college to perform his duties.

The side-walk to the village is in a very bad condition, particularly that part leading from the college grounds to the old farm house, which is absolutely dangerous. None of the walks are in any too good a condition, and we trust the authorities will attend to them immediately.

The lumber for the frame of the wind mill has arrived, but the man who was to drill the well don't seem to turn up.

The seniors recently passed the Astronomy examination successfully.

Who stole Chinnie's banjo?

Prof. in Physiology (after long and eloquent discourse on the evils of smoking): "Now, of what earthly good is tobacco, anyway?" Verdant Freshman: "Say, hain't it good to kill lice on plants?" Prof. collapses.

Is it the greenness of the freshmen that attracts the sheep around Brick Hall so much?

The following are the officers of the senior class:

President, French; Vice President, Jones; Secretary, Barker; Treasurer, Sears; Valedictory, Page; Historian, Black; Prophet,

Sears; Orator, Lockwood; Marshal, Lenfest; Odist, Graves; Poet, Ayer; Address to undergraduates, Allan; Ex. Committee, W. H. Merriam, first; Blagden, second; Ray, third.

The proof for the Junior dance programmes read, Class *Free Hop*. Evidently the printers think '87 are men of money.

One of the seniors was recently heard to remark that logic was the *Bain* of his existence.

The long-talked-of Junior and Sophomore rope pull was a fizzle, the Sophomores backing down at the last moment, thereby forfeiting the tug.

The new members of the K. K. F. Society are Vickery, '89, Tripp, '89, Collins, '88.

Look out for my vaccination!!!

A number of the students went to Bangor, Saturday, the 23d, to attend the Y. M. C. A. convention. It was a successful convention, and all were well pleased.

The Senior Civils are nearly through their drawing.

We are requested to state for the edification of the Faculty, and the people of Orono and vicinity, that R. S. V. P., freely translated, means Please answer.

It is stated on authority that "Teddy" got the mitten. She has been vaccinated lately.

Prof. Rogers has organized a German Table from his Junior German class. It is a good move and deserves to meet with success.

In the last issue of THE CADET, mention was made of the three most feasible methods of dividing the college year, with the request that the students would hand in a slip of paper with their preferences written out. The three ways were—first, the present system; second, two equal terms, and equal vacations of eight weeks; and third, the method generally adopted by other colleges. Of the forty-one slips handed in, seventeen favored the first, sixteen the sec-

ond, and eight the third. Evidently the preference is still for the present method.

Among the improvements most needed for the cold spring term and long dark evenings, are some powerful springs for the end doors, and lights in the lower corridors of Brick Hall. If those doors could be kept closed, Brick Hall would be a much more comfortable place to live in, and any one who has felt around on the first floor in the dark, knows how badly we need lights there.

PERSONALS.

'76.

C. M. Brainard, of the firm of Weston & Brainard, is engaged in the lumber business at Skowhegan.

E. M. Blanding is one of the editors of the Industrial Journal, published at Bangor.

'77.

T. J. Stevens is a druggist, and is situated in Portland.

'78.

E. C. Walker is a rising young lawyer in Lovell.

'80.

The United States steamer Corwin, arrived in San Francisco, Monday, from a five months cruise in the far North. During her absence, several exploring parties were sent out in Alaska. The vessel was at St. Michaels, Alaska, September 4th, where she found Lieut. A. F. Allan, and Sergeants Robertson and F. W. Fickett, who were sent out last year by Gen. Miles, to explore the Copper River. Here also were found, two English tourists, W. Garland and F. R. Beatty, who had made a remarkable trip from Great Slave Lake, across the Makenzie River to the Yukon and down the latter to St. Michaels.

Both parties were taken aboard and brought to San Francisco. Mr. Fickett, who is mentioned above, is a native of Etna, where his people now reside. He graduated at the Maine State College, in 1880, and a year afterwards entered the signal service. A deserved compliment was paid him, when he was chosen with

two other
important
13th.

Levi
State Co
Bar, Tu
examina

G. H.
been an
now has
Garfield.

H. S.
engineer
way. M
class to

Mr.
N. J., a
were ma
the latte
was per
couple v
and the
Miss Po
ers of
strewed
many fri
other pl
and eleg
the State
a positio
tion. E
his acqu
who is
She has
Orono s
all her d
zens of
good wis
happines
this even

FRAN
his
16th, at

two others from the whole service to make this important trip to Alaska.—*Bangor Whig*, Oct. 13th.

'81.

Levi A. Wyman, of Ellsworth, Maine, State College '81, was admitted to the Hancock Bar, Tuesday, after passing a very creditable examination.

'84.

G. H. Allan, who since his graduation has been an assistant at the State Reform School, now has a position in the quarantine station at Garfield, N. J.

'86.

H. S. French has accepted a position in the engineering office of the New Brunswick Railway. Mr. French is the second member of the class to be called to a position in this office.

MARRIAGE.

Mr. Arthur M. Farrington, of Garfield, N. J., and Miss M. Addie Powers, of Orono, were married at the Congregational church in the latter place this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. B. Wathen. The couple were married standing under a floral bell, and the church was beautifully decorated. Miss Powers has been one of the popular teachers of the Orono schools, and her scholars strewed the aisle with flowers. There were many friends present from Orono, Bangor and other places, and the presents were numerous and elegant. The bridegroom is a graduate of the State College in the class of 1876, and holds a position in the United States Quarantine Station. He is a young man highly regarded by his acquaintances. The bride is a young lady who is much esteemed by all who know her. She has for several years been a teacher in the Orono schools, and by her faithful discharge of all her duties has won the respect of the citizens of that town. She has the most hearty good wishes of a host of friends for her future happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington will leave this evening for their home in Garfield, N. J.

Bangor Daily Commercial, Oct. 22.

OBITUARY.

FRANK ELLSWORTH MANTER died at his home in Milo, Friday evening, Oct., 16th, at the age of 24 years, of Bright's disease.

He was a member of the class of '85 in the State College, but on account of sickness was unable to graduate. Entering college in the sophomore class, he pursued the course in civil engineering, and took high rank especially in the mathematical branches. At the commencement of '84, he was awarded the "Coburn prize" for Junior themes.

Mr. Manter was unwell during nearly all the early part of last term, but did not leave college till April. He visited the Worcester, (Mass.,) city hospital and received no help, although when he returned in August, he seemed some better. About the first of September, he was obliged to take his bed, and from that time till his death continued to fail, though slowly at first, towards the last it was quite rapid. His sickness was long and painful, and when death finally reached him, he had so wasted away that none could recognize him.

Mr. Manter was a general favorite in his class and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and in his death the college has lost an excellent scholar, and the community, a most worthy and promising young man. He was a member of the Methodist church of Milo, of the Y. M. C. A., of Orono, and of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, all of which were proud to own him as a brother, and together with his classmates, unite in the general sorrow attending his early death, and extend our heart felt sympathies to his parents, in this their deep affliction.—*A Classmate*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—I am in receipt of numbers one and two of *The Cadet*, with which I am much pleased. The most pleasing feature is the publication of it by the students collectively. Enclosed find \$1.00 in payment of my subscription for one year.

In the last number I notice an editorial, urging the consolidation of the two annuals which have been issued at the M. S. C., and as I have always taken a hearty interest in those publications I wish to make a suggestion.

The idea of consolidation is a good one, if annuals are to be published, but why continue the practice? When *The Cadet* came into ex-

istence the mission of the annuals was ended, and my idea would be to discontinue the annuals, and concentrate upon *The Cadet* the time, money and thought which would otherwise be spent upon them.

There are many reasons why this step ought to be taken; but they are so apparent that I will not occupy your space with a statement of them.

W. R. HOWARD, '82.

TO THE ALUMNI:

Judging from some things that have come to my knowledge, I fancy that many of the alumni do not appreciate the claim that *The Cadet* has upon their patronage and support, and as one of their number, I wish to call attention to the matter.

The value of such a publication to the college is obvious. It furnishes valuable training of a most practical kind to those having charge of its editorial and business interests. It offers encouragement to the literary effort among the students, and there is need of just such encouragement in an institution which leans so far towards the practical side of education. It is one of the most effective advertisements the college could have. Not so much by the advertisements on the fly leaf, as by the articles and items in its reading columns, which show the workings of the institution from day to day, and its aims and objects. Through the medium of its exchanges, such items from this journal obtain a wide circulation throughout the State.

By a hearty cooperation of the alumni, and by contributions from their pens, *The Cadet* can be made of value to all interested.

I have taken it for granted, that all of us are anxious for the welfare of the college, and have its interests at heart. If the asseverations I have heard made at Commencement dinners and at alumni meetings, mean anything, those who have graduated from the Maine State College are glad to be able to further any of its interests. I have written this article impelled by a sincere desire for the success of this journal, and a conviction that its success depends entirely upon the support received from the alumni. Each one of us is individually responsible.

ALUMNUS.

EDITORS OF THE CADET:—

I am very much pleased with the first two numbers of your paper, and most earnestly hope the alumni and friends of the college will subscribe generously. I beg permission, however, to state it as my opinion that the annuals had better stand back and give you a fair chance to do your best on the monthly, for the reason that the alumni will not subscribe to more than one publication, and that will be the *Cadet*, because it surely furnishes items of greatest interest to them. Without criticising the annuals at all, I am free to confess that I like the *Cadet* the best of anything that has been published by the students since the *Reporter*, and I have heard several graduates say the same. Taking into consideration the practical business and literary training which the editors will get from work of this kind, and above all the general benefit that such a periodical will be to the college, I say throw up the year books and concentrate your efforts and limited time on the *Cadet*. You will thereby increase your chances of making it a success. Consider me an earnest supporter of your paper.

Very Respectfully,

WALTER FLINT.

EXCHANGES.

THE Shurtleff *College Review* appears to be a model of candor and conciseness. Imagine an eastern college journal admitting that any other section of the country was ahead of them in athletic sports!

“One of the most noticeable differences between the eastern and western colleges is to be found in the quantity and quality of their sports and athletic games. And in this respect we regret to say that the eastern schools far surpass our western institutions. Why is it that in almost all eastern colleges there are boating crews, base ball nines, cricket clubs, foot ball clubs, etc., while here in the western states none of these can be found in our colleges except, perhaps, an occasional third-rate base ball nine. In fact it is evident that a man's physical training is more apt to be neglected here in the west, for the sake of his intellectual culture, than in the east. Why is this the case? Have we not as good facilities, as much good material,

and as
ern fe
same
same p
If we
And th
Shurtle
nine, v
crew, v
we wou
as our
men.”

The
institut
“Bl
an orat
dispute
over h
send us

The
college
especial
lithograp
ings.
in its p
by the

We
changes
2, conta
first pu
at the M
“The I
illustrat
thorough
young c
find an
editorial
on “I
Every
ment k
drill in
engineer
tion fro
gineerin

The
Academ
The

and as much taste for these sports as our eastern fellows? Are we not endowed with the same physical powers, and have we not the same physical and muscular abilities as they? If we have not, it is certainly our own fault. And this matter applies to the students at Shurtleff. We might have a good base ball nine, we could well support a good boating crew, with the river so near at hand, and thus we would be able to develop our bodies as well as our minds, and to make stronger and better men."

The *Review* also proceeds to stir up a rival institution as follows:

"Blackburn is not afraid to meet Shurtleff in an oratorical contest; but she does not care to dispute the superiority of our Base Ball nine over hers. Now, 'Blackie,' you can either send us the gauntlet or swallow this!"

The *Ann Arbor Chronicle* is one of the finest college publications yet received. The cover is especially attractive, being decorated with lithographic cuts of the principal college buildings. The literary work shows care and skill in its preparation, and is marked throughout by the characteristic western vigor.

We are glad to welcome among our exchanges *The Troy Polytechnic*. Vol. II, No. 2, contains "The Song of Rankine," which was first published in the *College Reporter*, printed at the Maine State College, several years ago. "The Rise of Theophilus Blunt" is a very good illustration of the lack of common sense and thoroughness which often characterizes the young engineer. In the same number we also find an excellent article clipped from the editorial column of the *American Engineer*, on "Engineering Schools and Practice." Every graduate from our engineering department knows how sadly we need a thorough drill in the best methods in practice among engineers. The article deserves careful attention from the faculty and friends of every engineering school in the country.

OTHER COLLEGES.

YALE.

The entering class numbers 160 in the Academic and 98 in the Scientific departments.

The Yale Cooperative Society is having good

success. Its membership is about 500, each member paying \$2 for a ticket. All transactions are on a cash basis. The association is managed well, and earns money enough to compensate a manager.

CORNELL.

Cornell men are debarred from examinations in any study from which they have been absent fifteen per cent. of the recitations.

Cornell has enrolled the greatest number of students in her history. The total number now enrolled is 610.

BOWDOIN.

There is some talk of organizing an orchestra at Bowdoin.

The members of the faculty of Bowdoin have each set apart one evening a week for visits from the students.

An Edison dynamo, which has the power of supplying twenty-five lights, has recently been placed in the qualitative laboratory. Electro-analysis will now naturally be one of the features of chemical work.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia opens with a freshman class of 247—117 in the school of arts, and 140 in the school of mines.

The plan of elective studies for the senior year has gone into effect at Columbia.

RUTGERS

Has a freshman class of about 45.

Two prizes, one for the best oration and one for the best work done in history, were carried off by a young Japanese noble, who graduated at Rutgers College, Brunswick, New Jersey, last June. Thus does the Mongolian outdo Young America in college.—*Ex.*

TUFTS.

The skeleton of Jumbo, Barnum's great elephant, has been donated to Tufts college. The hide goes to the Smithsonian Institute.

Tufts is to have a new library building next spring. It will probably have a large reading room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vassar students are instructed in drill.—*Ex. (?)*

The University of Pennsylvania has succeeded

in paying off a debt of \$140,000 the present year, and is now free from incumbrance.

For the first time in the history of Hamilton college a colored student has registered in the freshman class.

There are now four daily college papers in the United States—at Cornell, Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

Georgia will have a school of Technology. A bill has been passed by both houses of the legislature to this effect.

The Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, was reopened Sept. 18th, after having been closed for twelve years.

At Brown the number of "cuts" allowed for each half-year is thirty-six — eighteen from chapel and eighteen from recitations.

Iowa College has a band which furnishes music on any and all occasions, even part of the music for commencement exercises.

Out of 3500 graduates last year from various colleges of the United States, 500 became ministers, 500 doctors, 100 merchants, and 1890 base ball players.—*Ex.*—(?)

The annual foot-ball contest between sophomores and freshmen, at Dartmouth, was won by the former.

On the Harvard Campus twenty odd tennis courts are in constant use.

Thomas A. Edison has given Cornell University a complete electric lighting plant for its workshops and mechanical laboratory.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges in this country aggregate over \$23,000,000! Three of these rich men—Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins, Asa Packer—gave over \$14,000,000.

Three of President Cleveland's Cabinet are college graduates—W. C. Whitney, of '63, Yale; W. C. Endicott, '47, Harvard, and W. F. Vilas, '58, University of Michigan.

'87 of Princeton has not lost a single game of base ball for the last two years.

We clip the following "notes from other colleges" from "*The Yale Courant* of Oct. 17:

AMHERST.—The rumor that the college is to be removed to Pelham is unfounded.—The senior class in the agricultural department has

just finished decimal fractions.—The owners of cider mills near Amherst have engaged a corps of detectives and bull-dogs, who are comparing foot-prints on the campus with those observed near the cider mills.

BATES.—The chimney of the President's house has been indefinitely suspended for habitual smoking.—The freshman class complains that he is over-worked.—It is expected that the theatrical attractions will be exceptionally fine this season, as several of the American Theatre (New Haven) stars are expected in December. The President has half promised the students permission to attend the matinee.

LASELL.—The battledoor and shuttlecock team is at a training-table.—Birdie Smith expects to return to Lasell soon for a short visit at her cousin Sadie's.—A handkerchief marked "Alfonso," has been found in Pinky Thompson's room. Ah, there, Pinky!

PRINCETON.—The training of the candidates for the foot ball eleven is under the direction of last year's *Princetonian* editors, who proved themselves such vigorous kickers.—The report that the recent hazing of freshmen is connected with the Montreal riot is unfounded.—A prominent foot ball man is reported to have said, "We'll lick them Yaleses this year, or by gosh there'll be blood on the moon!"

VASSAR.—Amy Laud lost the key to the observatory day before yesterday.—The Vassar Bean Bag Association has arranged a game with the Smith girls. Bets even at last accounts.—The college steward has just ordered 10,000 pounds of extra quality gold label spruce gum from Maine.

WEIGHBACK (Dakota).—Target practice has proved very successful this year. Two professors, three tutors, and four freshmen having been killed on the spot.—Jake Smith, *alias* Billy the Kid, of Bloody Gulch fame, who won the scalp championship last fall, has entered the Yale Divinity School. Billy says that in an emergency he still prefers the old version.

Sophomore, to Professor: "What rank did you give me on my chemistry papers, Professor?" Professor: "Your papers were very good, Mr. C., did you ride?"

CHA

Lady
lief sociOscar
with his
lower linRev. I
who last
niversary
class ofGen.
was Gov
nickel-pl
to hold u
gold timeMr. S
practicin
months,
The abs
been comWillia
for four
hasn't he
of time.
benefit toHon.
plished v
been plac
quest of
Pierce, c
Mr. PierA No
KIELLAN
ters, a jo
a propos
pocket-la
LINCOLNCanon
quality a
attract, a
Church o
pockets
througho
ance withIt is no
Young is
the poet.

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Lady Dufferin is organizing sewing and relief societies among the women of India.

Oscar Wilde has re-entered the lecture field with his hair cut and English trousers on his lower limbs.

Rev. Dr. William Clark, of Amherst, Mass., who last week celebrated his 87th birthday anniversary, is the last survivor of Dartmouth's class of 1822.

Gen. Lew Wallace says: "All the time I was Governor of New Mexico I carried a \$10 nickel-plated watch. That kind is just as good to hold up your hands with as the finest \$300 gold timer.

Mr. Spurgeon declares that he has been practicing vegetarianism for the past eight months, and is "not only living, but lively." The abstinence is, however, believed to have been compulsory.

William K. Vanderbilt has not been to church for four years, and it is said that Jay Gould hasn't heard a sermon for an even greater length of time. Both might change that record with benefit to themselves.

Hon. Richard F. Spofford and his accomplished wife, Harriet Prescott Spofford, have been placed above want by the generous bequest of their deceased friend, Thomas W. Pierce, of Topsfield. Mr. Spofford is one of Mr. Pierce's executors.

A Norwegian novelist, ALEXANDER L. KIELLAND, represents one of his humble characters, a journeyman printer on his way to make a proposal of marriage, as having a red cotton pocket-hankerchief "adorned with ABRAHAM LINCOLN's portrait."

Canon Farrar's lectures are notable for the quality and numbers of the audiences they attract, and the eloquent dignity of the Church of England will return home with his pockets full of "greenbacks." The press throughout the country has greeted his appearance with the utmost cordiality.

It is not generally known that John Russell Young is in descent related to Robert Burns, the poet. To be more explicit, he is a great-

grandnephew of the Scotch bard. The Rev. John Russell, after whom Mr. Young was named, was a cousin of Burns and pastor of the Burns family, who were strict followers of the severest form of the covenanted faith.

Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's latest gift to the Episcopal Church is \$75,000 for the erection of a clergy-house on the grounds of the General Theological Seminary, to be used as the working head-quarters of the diocese of New York. It will contain an office for the Assistant Bishop Potter, a hall for the business meetings of the clergy, and several reading and lodging rooms for the city missionaries.

That celebrated missionary to South Africa, the late Rev. Robert Moffat, married the daughter of his employer, a gardener in Manchester, England, after developing in her a martyr's spirit by the recital of his ambitions. He used to write home that a missionary in South Africa without a wife was like a boat with one oar. It took him many months to obtain the consent of her humble parents to the nuptials.

MELANGE.

The Sunday question: Where can we get anything to-day?

Base ball is now played in Siberia, and when they wish to punish a particularly hardened criminal they make him act as umpire.

Professor in Logic to sleepy Junior: "Mr. K—, what is the universal negative?"

Junior quickly answers, "Not prepared."—*Yale News*.

The fact that so many men are color blind, has given red-headed girls new courage.

A Georgia darkey prays with discretion. "If I ask the Lord to send me a turkey, I won't get it, but if I ask him to send me after a turkey, I always get one before daybreak."—*New York Sun*.

Doctor: "Now tell me, Colonel, how do you feel when you've killed a man?"

Colonel: "Oh, very well, thank you, Doctor, how do you?"—*Punch*.

Seems as if waltz music should be written on waste paper.

The following is an inscription on a gravestone in Fairfax, Colorado :

"Great God, what sorrows I must feel,
Caused by a pitchfork tine,
Which wounded my poor husband's heel,
And died in six months' time."

Coming from the Methodist, this will be adjudged good : "The situation was comprehended by the Georgia colored preacher, who said, 'We have a collection to make this morning, and for the glory of heaven whichever of you stole Mr. Smith's sheep, don't put anything on the plate.'"

Clara (in carriage, with horse running away) : "Do you think you can stop him, George?"

George (with set teeth) : "I don't th-think I c-can st-stop him, but I c-can keep him in the r-road."

Clara (with perfect confidence) : "Very well, try it for another mile, and then if he doesn't stop, use both hands."—*Boston Transcript*.

General Grant never fell over a rocking chair when he got up in the night to light the gas; never found his collar gone, and all the rest of his shirts in the wash; never tried to pull on a wet boot. A great lummux never trod on his favorite corn. He never barked his shin against an iron-banded trunk, when he was hurrying to a railway train, and then missed the train.

We know that none of these things ever happened to Gen. Grant, because it is recorded that Grant never swore.—*Washington Post*.

Family physician : "Well, I congratulate you." Patient (excitedly) : "I will recover?"

Family physician : "Not exactly, but—well, after consultation, we find that your disease is entirely novel, and, if the autopsy should demonstrate that fact, we have decided to name it after you."—*Philadelphia Call*.

I've a fresh little bit of State of Maine wit,
That may tickle the ear of your devil;
The reason to him this rhyme I begin,
Is because in it there's a slight touch of evil.

In the near town of G., on the railroad M. C.
Driving stage is a specimen rare
Who a few days ago harnessed up his old Joe,
And took an old maid to the fair.

His ticket it read for himself and his wife,
A complimentary gift from a friend;
But he nothing daunted took the girl that he wanted
To see that day's show to the end.

When he arrived at the gate it had got pretty late,
And he rushed by some fine beaux with their belles;
A man in blue clothes asks, "Your wife, I suppose?"
And he says, "By thunder, she's nobody's else."

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ILLUSTRATED.—
Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harpers's Magazine*.

TETLOW'S "GOSSAMER."

Tetlow's "Lily White."

Tetlow's "Swan Down."

Shand's "Fancy Lily White."

Shand's "Perfumed Chalk."

TAPPAN'S "ROSE BUD."

French Creams & Cream of Roses.

All the Choice Toilet Soaps.

Also Fine Line Combs & Brushes.

CHOATE'S CELEBRATED "ODONTO."

(FOR THE TEETH.)

All Pure Tooth Powders.

And every other Standard Preparation for the Toilet can be found at the Drug Store on Warren's Corner.

**ARA WARREN, Proprietor,
CENTRAL & HAMMOND STS.**

VOL. I.

ISSUED
DUR

MAINE ST

J. D. BL
J. F. LO
G. F. I
R. K. J
J. M. N
H. S. V

Per annum, in
Single Copy..

Subscribers
Business Edit

Contribution
gratefully rec
onymous artic

Advertising
Editor, to wh
be sent. All
Chief.

ENTERED AT

IMPORT
libran
term ther
condition.
room are t
gressional
large tabl
room, and
ing out of
three, da
tween two