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THE CADET.

VOL. I.

ORONO, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.

No. 2.

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, '86.	A. D. PAGE, '86.
F. S. BRICK, '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.

EDITORIAL.

OWING to various unavoidable circumstances the first issue of THE CADET was delayed. It is hoped that this may be avoided in the future. On the whole the editors are satisfied with their production but of course see many faults which they hope to remedy. Suggestions and friendly criticism will be gladly received from all interested in their success. Among the features which it is proposed to introduce are

articles on the different courses of instruction by members of the faculty, scientific and technical notes, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, it is proposed to establish exchange and other colleges columns.

THE students generally, do not show that disposition to aid the editors in their work which is to be desired. As an incentive to the students to send in contributions, it has been decided to offer the following prizes for the best prose articles handed to the board during the present year by any of the students:—a first prize of a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (price \$12.00), and a second prize, the value of Five Dollars. The articles may be on any subject that the writer may choose and no regulations are laid down as to their character. The length, however, should not be over three columns. It is hoped that the competition will be general, and the editors will publish any of the articles which they consider of sufficient interest. The prize will be awarded so that the names of the winners will be announced in the June issue.

IT is a source of great gratification to the students that the sentence of indefinite suspension against eleven of the best members of the Sophomore class has been reconsidered and a lighter penalty substituted. The last case of hazing brought before the faculty was when the class of '81 were Sophomores. In that case the hazed man claimed to be injured and five of the class were expelled. In the present

case, however, there was no physical injury done and the students generally felt the penalty to be too severe. It had the effect of forcibly suggesting what might result some time and accordingly the students themselves have taken measures which have effectually suppressed hazing in all its forms at the Maine State College. The custom has been gradually dying out here as elsewhere, but the friends of the college everywhere will be glad to learn that it is absolutely abolished and that through the good sense of the students themselves and without harsh measures being adopted by the faculty. An account of the present trouble is given in the present issue under Campus items.

THE students feel very grateful to the two agricultural papers of Maine, the *Maine Farmer* and the *Home Farm*, for the deep interest which they have always manifested in the work and needs of this institution. Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, the agricultural editor of the *Farmer*, has been one of the trustees of the college for a number of years, and in his paper and elsewhere has been one of its strongest supporters. To Hon. S. L. Boardman, editor and proprietor of the *Home Farm*, great credit is due for the earnest and convincing editorials which have appeared from time to time in that paper, and we seldom notice an issue which does not contain the latest news from this institution. He has attended every commencement for years and in the darkest days of the college he made strong appeals in its behalf. We are happy in having an opportunity of expressing our thanks to these gentlemen for their encouraging support.

THE editors have received many kind and encouraging letters from the alumni in regard to the first issue of THE CADET. Sample copies were sent to all of them together with subscription blanks. We send you this number also, and unless a reply is received from you, no other numbers will be sent. We earnestly request your careful consideration of the subject, and trust you will deem the matter of importance enough to send in your subscription at once. The publication of a college paper is necessarily attended with considerable expense and we earnestly request *your* aid and support.

THE arrangement of terms here is different from that in most colleges and although it has its undoubted advantages, we would like to get the opinion of all the students in regard to the matter and therefore request that each student hand to the editor-in-chief a slip of paper with his name and the number of the one of the following schemes which he individually would prefer:—1st, the present plan of two terms with a summer vacation of five and a winter vacation of eleven weeks; 2d, two terms with a summer vacation of eight and a winter vacation of eight weeks; 3d, three terms arranged as they are at most other colleges with a long summer vacation and shorter Christmas and spring vacations.

ONE form of student government has been in use here for a number of years and has not been a marked success. This seems to us to be in great part due to the way the council is constituted. Equal class distinction and society jealousies have had a bad effect. If the societies were each given a representative and also a non-society member were added it might have the desired effect of making its decisions more satisfactory. These new members would naturally be upper classmen and their judgment is more to be relied upon than that of the younger students.

OWING to various causes which it would be out of place to mention in these columns two college annuals have been issued here. They have both been creditable productions, but the time has come when for the sake of the college they should be consolidated. If the time and money expended on both were put on one the result would be very satisfactory. Individual feelings should be sacrificed to the general good, and arrangements made for the consolidation of the publications.

MANY papers are in the habit of speaking of this institution as "Orono," "Orono College," the "Agricultural College," etc. Its corporate name is "State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" which by all acquainted with the college and its workings is shortened into State College. Any other name is misleading to one unacquainted with the condition of affairs here, and should be avoided as such.

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IN educational institutions where the courses of instruction are of a scientific and technical character, literary work is to a large extent neglected. It is true that those attending such institutions are usually those having a taste for this kind of work, and that they have but little time to devote to literary studies, and also that in very many cases they will not give this time unless it is required of them. We do have a certain amount of it here, but the work done is not so thorough, nor is the quantity so great as the necessities of the case seem to demand.

THE games of ball which the college nine has played this fall, show of what it is capable, that with good work this fall, faithful gymnasium exercise throughout the winter, and careful and steady practice in the spring, a good record can be made in the intercollegiate league. Without these, however, we cannot hope to compete successfully with Bowdoin and Colby, who do work faithfully and well. A poor nine next spring would be worse for us than no nine at all.

THE nine speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were entertained at Brunswick and Waterville. They wish to extend thanks to all those who aided in making their stop in both places so pleasant, and hope to have the opportunity some time of repaying, in some degree, the courtesies extended to them.

WE wish to call the attention of the students having the matter in charge, to the condition of the gymnasium. There are many improvements which need to be made there, in order to render it of any value at all, and as there should be a sum of money in the treasury of the Gymnasium Association, the present would seem to be a good time to begin the work.

NO college course can in itself be so complete as to meet all the requirements of a liberal education, which must be gathered from outside sources and among these a well regulated library holds an important place. Although our library is crowded and not so well stocked as it should be, yet it would be a great benefit to the students if it were open more than it is. It should be open at least two afternoons a week.

LITERARY.

EVENING.

I feel the cool breath of the coming night,
Sweet with the scent of meadows and new hay,
And subtly as a failing of the sight,
The dusk invisibly dissolves the day.
Still in the west an arc of primrose light
Crowns like an aureole the mountain's brow,
Flecked with thin sprays of palest red and gold,
And through its lambent heart is piercing now
The point of one large star, keen, still, and cold.

The east lies in the arms of night; the eye
No longer marks the lines of hedge and lane,
The russet stacks and squares of husbandry,
The shaven stubble and the furrowed plain;
But over all a clear obscurity—
A pearly gloom lit from the lucid skies—
Hangs like a tenuous veil, through which is seen
A world transformed to unfamiliar guise
Of darkling loveliness, cool, dim, serene.

Harper's Monthly.

STATE EDUCATION.

THIS is an age of wonderful development in every branch of art and science. New industries are opening and new resources developing day by day. Never before were the forces of progress so manifold and so concentrated as now. Looking back over the changes that have occurred in American life and thought since the present century began, and forward to those that are likely to take place before its close, we are more than ever convinced of the value and importance of education in a republic like ours where the people are the rulers.

Now by whose support and under whose supervision shall education be secured? There is a great difference of opinion on this question nor is it at all surprising for the standpoints from which it is viewed are different. The statesman, looking at it as a statesman, and realizing that the State is bound to promote the general welfare might naturally conclude that the State alone should provide for the education of the people. On the other hand, the churchman, whose energies are employed in building up the church and who recognizes the close relation between education and the ultimate success of Christianity, might easily come to the conclusion that the church should control the schools. These views, however,

cannot both be right nor is it probable that either though partial is wholly wrong.

The State system of education was founded more than two centuries ago, and, since then, it has spread over all the western States and within a little more than ten years over all the southern and southwestern States.

These schools now extend from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. They have ten millions of pupils in training and are daily influencing the fifty millions of people.

Now, shall the State continue to exercise its right of self protection in the common schools? When we remember that our Government contains five millions of illiterates, nearly one-tenth of the entire population, no one will for a moment think that the State should relax her efforts in supporting these schools. On the contrary, the present system should be strengthened by largely increased national aid to those States in which illiteracy most prevails, and by enactments compelling children to attend for a limited period either public or private schools.

It may now be asked, shall the State abandon higher education to the care of and support of ecclesiastical organizations?

It may be affirmed that this higher education can be provided by private or denominational enterprise. But private enterprise is restricted to private ends and denominational enterprise is limited to denominational ends. Rightly pursued, these ends are in harmony with each other and with the ends of the State. But neither the church nor the State can afford to abandon to the other its own ends or the necessary means for their attainment. If, then, this higher education is a necessary means for the attainment of the ends for which the State exists, then the State would be false to her trust were she to abandon it to any other power.

But it is objected to by some, that as only a few seek this higher education, it is therefore unjust to tax the many for the benefit of the few. If this principle were adopted, that the State levy taxes only for that education that is sought for and obtained by all, then the whole system would be destroyed, for even the most elementary education has never been adopted by the five millions of illiterates in our country.

This opposition might also extend with equal

propriety to other public expenses. Blind men might ask to be exempted from taxation for lighting the streets, and some individual might object to being taxed to support lunatic asylums because none of his family were inmates. If, on the contrary, the principle be adopted of making education open to all, then the whole system will be maintained. It is upon this principle that roads are made, bridges built and courts and jails maintained.

Not one-fourth of the people ever have a case in court, yet their support by public taxation is justified on the ground that courts are a public benefit. They may be used by only a few, yet they are open to all. It is on the same principle that education is supported. Since only a few seek the higher education, it does not, therefore become a class privilege. It is open to all.

The few that seek it are the very ones that the State needs the most and depends upon chiefly to solve the great social and political problems of the day. The State, therefore, does wisely when she makes a provision for higher education.

But why cannot this education be supported by denominational institutions? Simply because they lack the necessary means, as is evident when we consider the great cost of building and properly endowing colleges; and notwithstanding the vast amount necessary to build and equip them, they must keep pace with the growth of population and consequently their number must be continually increased and their methods of instruction and investigation multiplied. Now, it may be safely affirmed that churches cannot give the financial aid necessary to procure such an increase of properly endowed colleges. The State alone has the power to do it and ought to do it.

But shall the State system receive the moral support of religious men or shall the management be given up entirely to the irreligious?

It is believed by some, that, because the schools belong to the State, they are not religious. But this is a great error. The greater part of the teachers in our schools are members of Christian churches, and many of them are the same teachers found in our Sunday schools. A Christian professor may speak as freely in a State institution as in a church

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college. Suppose every Christian minister and all Christian people should give their whole sympathy and support to denominational institutions and thus all outside Christian influences should be withdrawn from the State institutions, would they not by this act leave the management to the irreligious? The influence, then, of State universities will be Christian or infidel in a large measure according as churches give to or withhold from them their sympathy and support.

There may be some who might think there would be rivalry between the denominational and the State schools, but how can there be rivalry when both do not keep pace with the increasing demands of the rapidly growing population. On the contrary, it is believed that the denominational colleges are stronger to-day than they would have been, had there been no State institutions.

What, then, is their true relation to each other.

The primary object of the State is to protect itself and promote the general welfare. To do this, schools of every grade have been established in which such a degree of education is obtained as will be useful in all the duties of good citizenship.

The primary object of the church is to advance Christianity by means of education.

For this purpose, schools are established in which the minds of men are trained in the interests of Christian truth.

The State schools, being better endowed and having intellectual culture primarily in view, will occupy a high position and thus stimulate denominational schools to occupy a similar position, while the denominational schools, having for their primary object the advancement of Christianity, will permeate the whole system with religious influence and thus cause the State schools to maintain a high moral standard.

Each, then, stimulates the other. Each has a broad field and a grand opportunity. Each deserves the sympathy and support of all good men and the combined results of their united efforts will be a higher intellectual and religious culture, and consequently a nobler civilization.

"Good gracious!" said the hen when she discovered the porcelain egg in her nest, "I shall be a brick layer next!"

THE ACADIANS.

THE first lessons from his mother on what is right and what is wrong, lie prominent before every thoughtful young man and serve as a guide through all the journey of life. Early teachings whether of home, of the church or the stern discipline of the world so impress themselves upon character that their influence can never be overcome or eradicated.

So it is with us all.—So it was in an eminent degree with the little bands that emigrated from the old world and colonized in different parts of America. Their history, by its contrasts, reinforces the lesson which human experience is constantly revealing before us. Their story although simple is full of pathos.

The Pilgrim was a man full of energy, ardent and independent, who fled from Europe, left behind him all the old baggage of that civilization, and landed in America as an unencumbered worker to establish a self-supporting, free, eager nation; while the Acadians, the first French colony in America, left Europe to extend the dominion of Rome and of France and landed here, weighted with the domination of the Catholic Church, to establish a colony modeled after the most complex and polished civilization of the world and destined to be for a long time dependent on the mother country.

The Acadians had settled in the most beautiful and fertile part of Nova Scotia years before the Pilgrims reached the shores of New England. By the treaty of Utrecht this whole region was conceded to Great Britain. These people then became subjects of that nation; but they remained on the soil which they had subdued and the transition to them was so mild, that they were hardly conscious of changing sovereigns. They still loved their homes and their language. The ways of their forefathers and their religion were graven upon their souls. They promised submission to England, but such was the love with which their old home had inspired them, they would not fight against the French standard or renounce its name. For nearly forty years after the peace of Utrecht they had lived either forgotten or neglected by English sovereigns. Their little disputes were settled among themselves without appeal to any court. Thus they lived and prospered on their rich farms as one

family. They governed themselves in love and unaffected purity.

In 1755 when England began vigorously to colonize Nova Scotia, they might well have feared the loss of their independence as they knew nothing of the laws of Great Britain and had refused to take the oath of allegiance. For this they must suffer the rigors of the law. They must be banished from the Province. They were unskilled in the use of arms and powerless. Seven thousand of them, at once, gave up to military despotism; they were driven on board ships at the point of the bayonet and scattered among the English colonies, from New Hampshire to Georgia. Their homes were laid waste.

Others fled to the woods and were sheltered from the English in the wigwams of the savages. Over three thousand escaped from the hands of the soldiers. Some fled to Quebec, some to Miramiche, and others settled on the banks of the St. John below Fredericton.

Scarcely five years had those on the St. John been settled, when by order of the Lords of Trade, they were driven once more from their new homes.

This time they fled up the river and in the late autumn of 1760 arrived at Madawaska, where they began life anew believing they were so far inland—so far from all wars—so far from civilization, that they would never again be molested.

In this happy belief they had new life, new ambition. They, as one, began to clear up land and provide for their homes. With what little they saved and with many accessions from Canada they were quite successful; although for many years their living depended principally upon what they obtained by hunting and fishing.

The women accustomed to domestic duty, with the spinning-wheel and the loom, made of fleeces from their own flocks, or flax from their own fields, coarse, but sufficient clothing. In the winter they dressed mostly in furs, wearing upon their feet the hide taken from the gambrel of the moose. Evenings and Sundays as they passed through the halls of their little church, the icicles formed on these shoes were wont to rattle on the floor, in a low chant as if conscious

that they were on sacred ground. Thus these people lived within themselves, in peace, for almost a century; lived without law, without king, emperor or governor, because they sought to be Christians and their whole ambition was to love and serve God. In 1840 when a Mr. Greely was sent by the Governor of Maine to take the census, but failed, being arrested by the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick and lodged in jail at Fredericton, these people had subdued the forests on both sides of the St. John river from Grand Falls to Fort Kent and probably numbered at this time nearly eight thousand. From this date, Maine claimed this territory and people in real earnest, and the Madawaska war was the all exciting topic. Soldiers were called out by Governor Fairfield and sent along our borders. Here these people were again disturbed and by the treaty then made divided in nearly equal parts.

Those on the north side of the river were assigned to the British Government and those on the south side to the American Government. They were treated well by both powers for by the terms of the Treaty between the two Governments the settlers actually living on these lands were to have them free; and to-day these two Great Powers have on the whole, no children more obedient and certainly none more loyal.

The founders of our French colonies in America had forsaken France for Arctic winters and anticipated tortures, not at the call of ambition nor with hopes of gain, but for the greater glory of God. They had contributed freely all their worldly goods as well as themselves to the enterprise and had bound themselves to seek no return for the money expended.

Men of gentle birth and ladies who had been accustomed, all their lives before, to the most refined society on earth, braved the Atlantic in filthy little ships, made their homes in the thick of the gloomy forest and wore out their lives in ministering to the savages, in nursing and teaching.

Few of our French Americans have any knowledge of the spiritual inheritance of which they are the heirs, few Protestants have any idea of the extraordinary missionary activity of the Church of Rome in the seventeenth century.

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church that the people have kept to their ancient traditions with such surprising fidelity that to day Old France may be found in America and New France on the banks of the Seine.

The domestic life of this people charms one with its simplicity and contentment. They are courteous, orderly and happy. All are ready talkers in a manner that is sympathetic and somewhat dramatic. Life here is a calm success, the possession rather than the chase of happiness. For what more can one ask? But as the years roll on and the broad and vigorous march of the New Englander is heard more and more plainly, they will probably throw away the absurd old implements, their fathers had known in Normandy, adopt other manners and customs, and fall in with the wild career.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT THE STATE FAIR.

"COMPANY A fall in." "Company B fall in." These commands, delivered by the sergeants of the companies brought the Cadets into ranks, ready for the usual trip to the State Fair, at Lewiston. "Fours right." "March." and the boys were fairly on their way. When upon the road in front of the Chapel, the order of "Route step, march," was given, thus allowing the Cadets more privileges than otherwise.

The march to town was uneventful, and altogether rather tiresome. At the depot the boys were joined by the Orono Cornet Band, W. H. Merriam, leader. The guard detailed for the purpose soon had all the baggage snugly packed, and with a rush we piled into the cars and got settled down for our ride "across lots." The journey was made lively by snatches of college songs, selections by the band, witty remarks by the boys (?), card playing and smoking. At Waterville the boys, at least a good many of them, *drew* their rations and many were unable to settle their bills on account of the starting of the train. We hope this explanation will satisfy the restaurant keeper. Lewiston was reached at last, at about eleven o'clock and we at once went to our old camp ground near College Street entrance. The tents were pitched, guards mounted, and their mid-day meal of corned beef and biscuit dispatched, after which the boys were allowed the freedom

of the camp, which they immediately proceeded to make the most of.

Supper found the boys hungry and eager for the rations. Evening brought more leisure and fun. The latter was kept up until a late hour when the quiet of the camp was restored, broken occasionally by the cry of the guard, "No. 3, half past eleven o'clock, and all is well."

Wednesday morning ushered in a rainy and cold day for the boys who seemed to feel it considerably. Nothing of importance occurred and the usual duties of the day were all that occupied our attention.

Thursday dawned clear and cold and we again got our courage up for a good time. The morning duties finished at an early hour in the forenoon, the boys started a game of base ball with the Bates College nine which was concluded during the third innings owing to an injury to Sanford, catcher on the Bates nine who was badly hurt in the arm by a blow from Ray's bat. The score stood 2 to 0 in favor of the Bates nine who by refusing to play the remainder forfeited it to M. S. C., 9 to 0.

We were at work when there came a breathless individual who murmured something about "Blaine" and "down to camp" and was off again without any more definite information. Wondering what it all was, we went to camp and sure enough here were the boys in line ready to go to the train to do escort duty to James G. Blaine, who was to arrive by a "special" at noon. After his arrival we went back in front of the president's office where we came to a "present" and waited for the barouche to pass by. The ceremony over we go back to camp and to our general military duties. The afternoon is occupied in watching races, riding up and down in the elevator, sampling the coffee, and chaffing the girls.

Friday we began to get ready to "strike," but a petition to the "powers that be" had the desired effect and we obtained permission to remain until the next day. Friday passed off much as the other days with the exception of the evening when we all went to the bicycle and horse races which were illuminated by electric light. At noon occurred the grand Cavalcade when we formed part of the live stock, and aided by Prof. Hendershot on the

drum, and the Orono Cornet Band, we headed the procession.

Saturday came, and with it the usual bustle accompanying the final farewell. Tents were struck and with colors flying we march to the train and are off amid the tears of Lewiston's fair maidens and the farewells of our friends. Nothing occurred to break the monotony of car travel until we reached Waterville, where our boys are playing a game of base ball with the Colby nine. The game is in its eighth inning, with a score of 7 to 6 and we are left anxious until we reach Bangor, when we learn that we have been defeated by one score.

Home again at Orono, and with a farewell selection from the band we trudge down Toll Bridge hill and are soon lost in the darkness of the College road. We are back again, and after sorting out our baggage with many a merry good night, we pitched our tents in the land of Nod.

CAMP ZEPHYRS.

Foot-ball.

Smoke Olivette cigars.

Who jumped out the car window?

What is the matter with Mudgett? He's all right.

What made Jo Joe's shoes wet Tuesday night? Ask Howes.

Who couldn't drink seventeen cups of coffee in one day when it didn't cost anything?

Auctioneer—"Here you go, now! One pound of fine premium grapes for a quarter."

Owner of said grapes, (aside): "Oh, I tell you he is just splendid."

Hencoops make excellent seats after nine at night, but when so occupied the hens are apt to be fretty and nervous. Hint for exhibitors.

Does any one like bottled honey and sardines? If so they should communicate with the late occupants of tent No 1.

Scene 1st. Private of Company B. to "Blue Ribbon;" "I am very sorry but I have my aunt and cousin here to see me and can't possibly go out with you to-night." Sobs from "Blue Ribbon."

Scene 2nd. Next Day. Oyster stew and cigars.

WANTED.

By Pinkerton's detective agency. A young man wearing Cadet uniform, about five feet ten inches in height, heavy build, dark complexioned, age doubtful. Address all information to the Hack Man who drove one of the Sergeants to Lewiston and return.

Box 1221.

P. S.—Reports circulate that he owes said driver the price of two shaves.

CAMPUS.

"Where the—are you going any way?"

Have you subscribed for the Cadet?

Miss Benjamin of Oakland, formerly of '87, has been visiting at Prof. Benjamin's for a few days.

Prof. Fernald wishes to ascertain for "scientific purposes" the number of students using tobacco.

A recent number of the *Home Farm* contained a very fine cut of the Laboratory.

J. M. Nowland, '87, has been elected to take the place on the board of editors left vacant by the resignation of F. L. Brick, '87.

We had a short call recently from Mr. Fred H. Paine, Yale '88. Mr. Paine goes from the Amherst '88, to the Sophomore class at Yale.

The Senior Civils are now at work making a preliminary survey for a railroad along the bank of the Stillwater.

Prof. H.—"And how are the openings in this piece of apparatus closed?"

Student. "They are stopped with holes."

Prof. H.—"With what?"

The ensilage is now being cut and packed into the new silo at the farm.

A new bulletin board for the use of the military department has been placed beside the old board in the corridor of the Laboratory.

Among the familiar faces on the Campus lately we have noticed Mayo, '75, Cyr, '76, Moore '79, Webber '84, and Paine and Hull of '85.

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Prof. Benjamin has introduced a new book this term for the Senior Mechanicals, entitled *Steam Using, or Steam Engine Practice*, by Chas. H. Smith, C. E.

Among the distinguished guests at the "stag" dance on the fourth floor the other night, we noticed Pres. Fernald and the Hon. S. L. Boardman of Augusta.

A person not acquainted with college nomenclature was reading over the "Personal" list in the *Cadet*, the new State College periodical, and noticing the positions held by various alumni, followed by the year of their graduation, as '72, '76, '80, '84, '85, etc., supposed the figures referred to the age of the persons named, and remarked that they seemed "rather old to be just setting up in business!"—*Bangor Whig*.

Through the efforts of Burleigh, a new Rugby foot ball has been obtained and exciting games are played every night.

Prof. Hamlin has recovered from his illness and is again able to meet his classes.

The department of Mechanical Engineering has lately received from the Brown & Sharp Manfg Co. of Providence, a fine model of Involute Gearing.

The Junior Civil Engineers have finished their work in laying out railroad curves, and have begun work in leveling.

The initiation of the Maine State Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi, occurred Friday evening, Sept. 18. Fred L. Thompson, of Augusta, and Alphonso J. Coffin, of Harrington, were made members of the fraternity.

Prof. Aubert has begun his series of experiments in Chemistry before the Sophomore class. There are to be nine or ten, and will be given in the Laboratory lecture room, Thursday afternoons.

The Freshman class has elected officers as follows:

President, F. L. Thompson; Vice President,

F. P. Briggs; Secretary and Treasurer, C. G. Freeman; Historian, A. J. Coffin; Executive Committee, A. L. Lyford, Miss Rogers, G. M. Gay.

Prof. C. H. Fernald has discarded the text book in Physiology, and is this term giving instruction wholly by lectures.

The position of instructor in Freehand Drawing is filled this term by Mr. A. D. Page, '86.

The list of officers of the Maine State College Publishing Association, which we inadvertently omitted in the last issue, are as follows:

President and Business Manager, J. Fred Lockwood; Vice President, C. A. Sears; Secretary, George G. Barker; Treasurer, J. Murch Ayer.

Two wood lathes, a table saw, and the necessary shafting for the same, were received at the shop the last of the spring term. They were set up and put in running order entirely by the students in that department, under the supervision of Mr. Flint, the instructor, and will be used in connection with the wood work.

Merritt and Philbrook, formerly of '85, have returned to college. Merritt left at the end of his Junior year, and will finish his course in Mechanical Engineering with '86. Philbrook left about the middle of the fall term of his Sophomore year, and will continue his course in Civil Engineering with '88.

The new accessions to the ranks of the Q. T. V. society are Small, Elwell and Campbell, '88, and Lyford and Briggs, '89.

The Juniors have elected the following class officers:

President, J. H. Burleigh; Vice President, C. T. Vose; Secretary, Miss A. A. Hicks; Historian, A. R. Saunders; Treasurer, L. V. P. Cilley; Executive Committee, H. S. Webb, E. V. Coffin, H. A. McNally.

We miss from our number two familiar faces,

Fernald and Brick. Mr. Fernald, '85, has left us to spend one year at Wesleyan, and then to enter upon a two years course of study in Biology, at Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Brick has left to accept a fine position offered him as teacher in Linneus.

One of our Professors, in a state of absent mindedness, went out the other day, leaving the keys of his recitation room—the door of which has a spring lock—on the table; and was seen some hours later holding a ladder for one of the lightest of his students to climb in the window.

Mr. Gowell, for the College farm, made a display of Jerseys at the New England Fair in Bangor, about twenty head being exhibited. The merits of the stock are shown by the award of seven first prizes and two second prizes. This stock is all registered, a part in the American Jersey Cattle Club and the remainder in the Maine Jersey Herd Book.

Arrangements are being perfected for a new water supply for the College. It is intended to have a well drilled about a hundred feet through the solid rock, and the water pumped from this by means of a pump worked by a windmill, to a tank in the lower floor of Brick Hall, which will hold about 4,000 gallons. From this pipes will be run to the boarding house and other buildings, and thus a plentiful supply of water is assured.

During the vacation several additions have been made to the working apparatus of the College. In the department of Chemistry Prof. Aubert has added a Bausch & Lomb New Model Microscope, with 1 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch objectives, an A eye piece—stage micrometer, and camera lucida.

A Wild's Polaris tribometer for the sugar and other Polarized light tests.

One fine short-arm analytical balance, made by Hugo Schickert, of Dresden.

A Gooch crucible, for lecture purposes.

A set of Grove batteries in a tray and a Gravity battery for the analysis of nickel, copper, and other alloys.

As soon as it can be arranged, several filter pumps are to be put in, and also a table for the electric deposition of metals in quantitative work.

Pres. Fernald has secured for the Physical department a small dynamo, arranged on the same principle as those working the electric light in cities, and a small Edison incandescent light.

The *Boston Journal* of Saturday, Aug 22d, has the following very complimentary notice of Ray '86: "Mr. I. B. Ray, who plays short-stop in the Queen Citys of Bangor, is considered a wonder in that city. He is a senior in the Maine State College, and goes to Bangor only when games are to be played. In the last six games he has been at the bat twenty-nine times, and made fifteen hits with a total of twenty-three. In two of these games he batted against Dilworth of the Belfasts, in one against Blakely of the Portlands, (when he made three hits out of four times at bat,) and in one against Wescott of the Melroses, when he was at bat five times and hit safely four times. His batting throughout the season has been fully up to the standard, and he has a strong batting lead in the team. In the field his playing is very brilliant. He accepts the most difficult chances, and seldom makes an error."

When the Cadets were away at the State Fair, each of two of the professors, while out gunning, succeeded in getting into a bear trap in one day. Fortunately they were together at both catches, which curiously took effect each time, so that the only results were the spoiling of two pairs of rubber boots. One of them said that he thought the man who owned the traps would have to look some time for them, and regreted that he did not roast the springs.

The Seniors and Juniors have begun target practice, the new range being completed.

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The new markers' flags presented to the battalion by Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Benjamin, are beauties.

"John! Hain't going, are ye, John?"

Did Prof. Rogers mistake the time, or was his watch fast, when he let the class in Logic out seventeen minutes before the end of the hour?

The new cap ornaments are a decided improvement to the looks of the caps. A change in the chevrons is another improvement that we hope to see next.

Prof. Fernald asked the class in Comparative Anatomy the other day if it should feel very badly if it was excused. *He* didn't.

Prominent Cornell professor: "Students who enter the University are supposed to know something about arithmetic and the metric system. They even have a vague idea of what a metre is, yet it is generally 'Meet her by moonlight alone.'" Music by the class.—*Cornell Sun*.

Professor, explaining a principle in Physics: "You all know that heat expands and cold contracts." Sophomore, earnestly: "Professor, is that the reason the day is longer in summer than in winter?"—*Cornell Sun*.

Prof. A.: "And how is nitrous oxide prepared, Mr. W.?"

Mr. W.: "It is prepared by heating a quantity of ammoniac nitrate in an excess of oxygen."

Prof. A.: "Is it? I always thought it was heated in a *flask*."

PERSONALS.

E. D. Mayo, '75, is with the Pray Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Harry J. Reynolds, '76, is engaged in the Drug business in Eastport, Me. He has a large business, both in Eastport and the adjoining towns.

N. L. Stevens, '76, is engaged in the grain and commission business in Minneapolis, Minn.

Horace M. Estabrook, '76, is teaching at the State Normal School, Gorham, Me.

Charles E. Oak, '76, is established in company with his brothers, in the harness business, in Caribou. Mr. Oak is a surveyor, and does some work in that line.

Charles P. Allen, '76, is established as a practicing lawyer in Presque Isle. Mr. Allen has a large practice, and is County Attorney for Aroostook.

A. J. Elkins, '77, is clerk in the City Drug Store, Fergus Falls, Minn. In connection with his other work he has a Draughtsman's office, where he spends his spare moments.

Otis C. Webster, '78, is one of the proprietors of the City Drug Store, Augusta, Me.

Winfield E. Tripp, '78, is traveling for a large Chicago firm.

Prescott Keyes Jr., '80, is one of the most progressive young farmers in Richmond.

He is engaged in the raising of poultry for the market. Mr. Keyes is a non-graduate.

W. L. Oak, '80, is now running a livery stable in company with another gentleman, in Presque Isle. They are doing a prosperous business. Mr. Oak is a non-graduate, leaving College after his Sophomore year.

S. J. Buzzell, '82, has returned from his western position, and is at present residing in Argyle, Me.

W. A. Wight, '82, is Superintendent and Inspector of the Trinidad Gas Company, Trinidad, Col.

J. F. Gould, '82, is a teacher and law student in Upper Stillwater, Me.

C. C. Garland, '82, is at the head of one of the most prosperous Banking establishments in Minneapolis.

Mr. Will R. Howard, of Belfast, and Miss

Mary C. Freeman of York, Maine, were united in marriage at the latter place on Tuesday last. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the Maine State College in the class of '82, and is now Professor of Mathematics and Military Science in North Granville (N. Y.) Academy. Mr. Charles S. Bickford of Belfast, and who was a classmate of Mr. Howard's, officiated as groomsman at the wedding. Mr. Howard has many friends in this city and Orono, who sincerely wish him and his wife a long and pleasant wedded life.—*Bangor Whig*.

Tuesday morning, July 7, a few intimate friends gathered at the pleasant home of Mr. W. L. Daggett, Strong, Maine, to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. L. W. Taylor, Principal of the Abbott Square Grammar School in this city, and Carrie E. Brown, of Strong. The ceremony was performed in an unusually happy manner by Rev. Walter Canham, of Oakland, Maine, assisted by W. B. Bartlett, of Strong. The bridegroom is well known in this city as a gentleman of much ability and an excellent teacher. He is a graduate of the Maine State College, class of '83. The bride is a young lady of rare attainments, having recently graduated from the Wendall Institute. The many valuable bridal presents show the high esteem in which she is held by her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor started at once for the White Mountains, carrying with them the best wishes of their friends, for a long and happy life.—*Bangor Whig*.

E. F. Ladd, '84, is going to attend the Johns Hopkins University, taking a course in chemistry. Mr. Ladd is now assistant chemist in the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

C. S. Lunt, '84, has been local editor of the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* since his graduation. He never lets an opportunity pass to say a good word for his Alma Mater, and keeps the public well informed in all that concerns her.

L. G. Paine, '85, is attending the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, this year.

E. D. Graves, '86, has a position in the office of the chief engineer of the New Brunswick Railway.

S. S. Twombly, '86, is principal of the Brewer High School.

A CARD.

In behalf of the Coburn Cadets, we wish to extend thanks to Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Benjamin for the beautiful markers' flags which they so kindly made for the battalion.

RALPH K. JONES, Jr.,
Captain Company A.
GEORGE F. BLACK,
Captain Company B.

BASE BALL.

The game between the College nine and Bates, on the State Fair Grounds, Sept 24th, bade fair to be close and exciting, but owing to injury of the Bates catcher in the first half of the third inning, they decided to forfeit the game rather than play without him. Riley of Portland, lately of the Queen Citys, pitched for Bates, and did fine work for them. Our boys had just begun to bat him at the time the game ended.

The second game of the trip was played with Bowdoin, at Brunswick, Sept. 25th. The game was well contested, and the nines were evenly matched. Only two errors were made by either nine outside of its battery. The batting on both sides was light.

Following is the detailed score:

	M. S. C.						
	A. B.	R.	B. H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Small, c.	4	0	0	0	9	1	4
Ray, s. s.	4	2	2	3	1	5	0
Burleigh, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ruth, p.	4	0	0	0	1	9	3
Rogers, 2 b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Page, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	11	0	1
Mc Nally, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Elwell, 3 b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vose, l. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	33	3	4	5	24	18	9

Dearth, c.
Talbot, 3
Moulton,
Fogg, 1. f.
Wilson, s.
Russell, r.
Carey, 2 b.
Boutelle,
Davis, p.

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Ruth, p.
Rogers, 2
Page, 1 b.
Soule, c. f.
McNally,
Elwell, 3
Vose, l. f.
Burleigh,

Total
Goodwin,
Larrabee,
Putnam 2
Webber, 1
Gibbs, 1. f.
Small, r.
Moore, c.
Boyd, 3 b.
Matthews

Total

BOWDOINS.

	A. B.	R. B.	H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Dearth, c. f.	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Talbot, 3 b.	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Moulton, c.	4	1	1	1	6	2	4
Fogg, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Russell, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carey, 2 b.	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Boutelle, 1 b.	3	0	0	0	14	1	1
Davis, p.	3	1	1	2	2	11	3
Totals,	33	4	6	8	27	20	9

Time—1 h. 30 m. Runs earned—Bowdoin, 2. Struck out—M. S. C., 6; Bowdoin, 6. Double play—Moulton, Boutelle, Davis. Passed balls—Small, 3; Moulton 4. Wild pitches—Ruth, 3; Davis, 2. Umpire—Chas. C. Torrey.

The game with the Colbys in Waterville, on the 26th, was in all respects a marked contrast to that of the day before. The fielding on both sides was loose to such an extent that the game was decidedly uninteresting. Ruth's arm was lame, and he was replaced in the fourth inning by Small, Rogers going behind the bat. In the third inning Webber hit a fly to Page, who injured his hand, and Soule, recently of the Yarmouths, played with our nine for the remainder of the game. The nine was obliged to take the train for Orono, and the game was called at the end of the first half of the eighth inning.

Following is the detailed score :

M. S. C.							
	A. B.	R.	B. H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Small, c. and p.	5	1	0	0	1	6	6
Ray, s. s.	5	0	1	1	1	3	1
Ruth, p. and 1 b.	4	2	2	2	4	1	0
Rogers, 2b., 1b., & c.	4	1	2	2	6	2	0
Page, 1 b.	1	0	0	0	4	1	1
Soule, c. f.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
McNally, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Elwell, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	1	2	3
Vose, l. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burleigh, 2 b.	4	1	0	0	3	0	1
Totals,	38	7	8	8	21	15	14

COLBY.

	A. B.	R.	B. H.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Goodwin, p.	4	0	1	1	0	18	4
Larrabee, c.	4	4	2	2	5	3	3
Putnam 2 b.	4	1	1	2	5	2	2
Webber, 1 b.	4	2	0	0	11	1	1
Gibbs, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Small, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Moore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boyd, 3 b.	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Matthews, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	34	8	6	7	24	27	12

Time—2 h. 5 m. Runs earned—M. S. C., 2; Struck out—M. S. C., 8; Colby, 3. Double play—Boyd, Putnam, Larrabee. Passed balls—Small 2; Larrabee 1. Wild pitches—Goodwin, 3.

MELANGE.

What awful sounds disturb the night,
And starts us from our sleep,
While timid people in affright
Up from their couches leap?

Hark! Nearer! ho!—ha ha! 'tis plain
What makes the loud uproar;
The picnics singing "Home Again,
Home from a foreign shore."—*Ex.*

The next morning—Gentleman who came aboard last night after a very jolly dinner: "Er—Captain, how many hours is it to Mt. Desert?" Captain: "Depends altogether upon the boat you take. This air goes to Savannah."—*Life.*

"My little boy," said a gentleman, "you ought not to eat those green apples. They are not good for little boys." "They hain't, eh?" the boy replied with his mouth full. "Guess you don't know much about 'em, mister. Three of these apples 'll keep me out of school for a week."—*New York Times.*

Customer (in grocery store.) "You have been established in business a long time I understand Mr. Shortweight?" Mr. Shortweight (with pride.) "Yes, sir, I have sold groceries on this corner for twenty-seven years.

Customer, (lifting the corner of the cheese box and quickly dropping it.) "Not longer than that?"—*New York Sun.*

School Board visitor, while examining a scholar: "Where is the North Pole?" "I don't know, sir." "Dont you? Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?" "Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin, and Dr. Kane, and Capt. Nares, and Markham couldnt find it, how should I know where it is?"—*Buffalo Express.*

It being asserted that the Welsh will be a dead language within twenty-five years, the Macon (Ga.) *Messenger* is led to remark that "it will then be placed in the curriculum of American colleges."

INVESTIGATION.

"Did'st ever hear that seeds of death,
O, rare and radiant maiden,
Were often found in Cupid's hearth,
And in sweet kisses laden?"

INOCULATION.

"I may have heard that story told,
But fear ne'er penetrated
This breast, but off the surface rolled.
I've been inoculated.

OSCULATION.

The hint was broad enough for him
Who questioned her and waited;
He raised the Maiden's bonnet brim,
And then they osculated.

—*Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

"And now that you have graduated from college, Tom, what do you expect to do?" asked his pretty cousin. "I shall study law," he replied gravely. "But isn't that profession very much overcrowded, Tom?" "Possibly it is, but that is not my fault. In this world one must look out for number one. As I said, I shall study law, and those who are already in the profession must take their chances."

"Now," said a college professor, "before I begin, I want some one to give me his idea of an angel." The young men looked at each other and snickered but no one said anything. "Dear me," said the good man, "has no one ever heard of Lucifer?" "Oh, yes," said the bookworm of the class, "Lucifer was the man that started the German reformation."—*Mt. Desert Herald.*

Henrietta's gone to Vassar, gum, gum, gum.
Louise is at the singing school, hum, hum, hum.
Tom is in the melon patch, mum, mum, mum.
Bill is in the bar room, rum, rum, rum,
Father's at the counting room, sum, sum, sum.
Kate and Ned are all alone, yum, yum, yum.

—*Chicago Sun.*

OTHER COLLEGES.

HARVARD.

The freshman class at Harvard numbers 268. This is the largest class that she has had. The present senior class was the largest up to the present time, having entered 263 men.

The Harvard *Crimson* notes that England, with a population of 25,000,000, sends 5,000

students to her two universities; that Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students; that Germany, with a population of 48,000,000, sends 23,500 to her numerous universities; and that New England, with a population of 4,100,000, has 4,000 students in her eighteen universities and colleges.

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Canon Farrar, of Westminster, made an address upon education, at the opening of the 10th annual session.

It is proposed to establish a school of medicine at the University.

CORNELL.

Freshman class numbers 230.

It is pleasant to feel, where the fit character of university education is so much a subject of discussion and difference, that the selection of Professor Charles K. Adams for President of Cornell gives guarantee that the same policy and modes of instruction which, under the direction of President White, have raised that institution to so high a position, will find countenance and strength.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Ex-President White, of Cornell, will go to Europe for about a year of rest and change of scene and thought.

One lady is pursuing the military course of instruction at Cornell.(?)

DARTMOUTH.

Freshman class numbers 188. Has a new library building.

At the celebration of the athletic sports, held Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, the following records were made: Ball thrown 347 feet; standing broad jump, 11 feet; pole vaulting, 8 feet 9 1-2 in.

BATES.

Has an entering class of 41 men.

The freshman class at Bates came out with plug hats Thursday noon. There was a friendly scrimmage between the freshman and sophomore classes. Both sides claim a victory.—*Lewiston Journal.*

BOWDOIN.

Professor Carmichael has resigned the chair of Physics at Bowdoin, and is succeeded by C. C. Hutchins, late of Leicester Academy.

Work on the long-talked-of gymnasium has actually been begun, and will probably be finished by Christmas.

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President Hyde has been secured for an address at the State Sunday School Convention to be held in Auburn, Oct. 21-23.

The present freshman class is one third larger than the three previous classes.

Bowdoin's "boy President" is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seven Williams sophomores, ringleaders in hazing, were suspended by President Carter and faculty. The freshman class numbers about 75.

Eighteen Rutgers students were arrested on charge of disorderly conduct, seven of whom were freshmen.

At Annapolis, seven naval cadets of the 3d class were caught hazing, Oct. 1. Indications are that all will be dismissed.

The present freshman class at Colby numbers 22, which is the smallest for a number of years. Co-education is progressing. The ladies have obtained a dormitory, which is situated on College street, directly opposite the President's residence.

Union College opens with thirty freshmen.

The freshman class at Princeton numbers 133.

The freshman class at Rochester University numbers 39.

Wellesley College for young women opened Sept. 19th, with five hundred and ten students, and seventy-four professors and assistants.

The University of Pennsylvania freshman class numbers one hundred.

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

At the University of Vermont the freshman class numbers 50.

The freshman class at Amherst numbers 102.

EXCHANGES.

Our neighbor, The *Echo*, is meeting with success, as it deserves. The September number is unusually good.

The Delaware College *Review*, for October, is one of the brightest and best specimens of college monthlies that we have yet seen.

The Kent's Hill *Breeze* is a very entertaining publication, which has the advantage of numbering several ladies on its board of editors. This fact perhaps accounts for a somewhat remarkable prediction, about what their nine "would" do with the Colby pitcher, under certain circumstances.

The September number of the *Orient* overflows with clippings and comments on base ball and boat races, and who wonders? Everybody must admit that the victory at Worcester was one to be proud of, although it did not excite so much interest in this state as did the contests in the Maine Intercollegiate League. Nearly all of the games in this series were well contested, and many of them were unusually close and exciting. Although Bowdoin's victories on the diamond were the result of hard-fought battles, they were none the less victories in which any college might exult, and better still, they were honestly won.

CHATS ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Chas. Dickens is to have a monument at Gad's Hill.

Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on the 29th of August.

Miss Harriet W. Preston is now living at Oxford, England, where she is writing a novel.

It is claimed that Prince Bismarck is of Bohemian birth; the original name being Bismak.

Mr. William S. Walsh will succeed Mr. J. Foster Kirk as editor of *Lippencott's Magazine*, on the first of January next.

Lady Granville Gordon has taken a new and courageous departure by opening a bonnet shop in Park St., Grosvenor Square, London.

Charlotta, the ex-empress of Mexico, is forty-five. The doctors note an extraordinary improvement in her, and anticipate a complete recovery.

Mincun D. Conway, who has lived in London for 21 years, has taken a house in Brooklyn, where he proposes to make his future home.

Leo Taxis, the infidel writer, recently converted to Catholicism, has been solemnly re-

lieved from excommunication by the Pope's nuncio at Paris. His wife still remains unconverted.

Miss Flora Shaw the Author of that pleasant little book "Castle Blair," is about thirty years old, and a very beautiful and accomplished person. She lives alone with an ancient housekeeper in Surry, England. She and Mr. Ruskin are great friends, and she always calls him "St. John."

Mr. Carter Woodville, the eminent English battle painter, is descended from the DeWydevilles of Lancashire, from whom Edward IV chose his queen; and better still, his maternal great-grandfather was Charles Carrol "of Carrolton."

The Rev. Dr. James E. Brownlee celebrated on the twenty-third of August, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as pastor of the Reformed church at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. It is seldom that a pastor is permitted to serve one charge a full half century.

Money has been raised in New York sufficient to erect a portrait statue of the Hebrew philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore.

It is to be hoped that it will be creditable, not only to the liberality of the Jewish residents of New York, but to art as well.

The Rev. Geo. O. Barns, who was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in northern India from 1857 to 1865, then joined the Plymouth Brethren, and afterward was an evangelist in this country, has become a clergyman of the Church of England. He is now in India.

The late Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest belonged to one of the few families in the English peerage that have disregarded the stupid caste prejudice against "trade." The Marquis of Londonderry (Lord Ernest's nephew,) finding himself the owner of valuable coal-mines, works them, sends the coal to market and sells it, all in his own name, frankly advertising himself in the London papers as "The Marquis of Londonderry, wholesale and retail dealer in coal;" while his sister, Lady Alexandrina Vane-Tempest, was not ashamed to give her own name to one of his huge coal-barges. It is an example which might be followed by many other "noble lords."

THE SCHOOLMASTER OF OUR REPUBLIC.

"When our republic rose, Noah Webster became its schoolmaster. There had never been a nation with a universal language without dialects. The Yorkshireman can not now talk with a man from Cornwall. The peasant of the Ligurian Apennines, drives his goats home at evening, over hills that look down on six provinces, none of whose dialects he can speak. Here, five thousand miles change not the sound of a word. Around every fireside, and from every tribune, in every field of labor and every factory of toil, is heard the same tongue. We owe it to Noah Webster's Spelling Book and Dictionaries. He has done for us more than Alfred did for England, or Cadmus for Greece. His books have educated three generations. They are forever multiplying his innumerable army of thinkers, who will transmit his name from age to age. Only two men have stood on the New World, whose fame is so sure to last—Columbus, its discoverer, and Washington, its savior. Webster is and will be its great teacher; and these three make our trinity of fame."

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