

The Tech.

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VOL. I.

THE TECH.

Published on alternate Wednesdays, during the school year, by the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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THE near approach of the annual examinations renders a word about our marking system not out of place. Under the present system, the student is never given his percentages, but instead he is informed that he has passed — supposing him to be so fortunate — with “credit” or with “honor,” or that he has simply “passed.” No system of marking — especially no system of which infrequent written examinations are the basis — is perfect. Rarely is the American student constituted like his German *confrère*, who conscientiously plods along toward an examination which may be two or three years distant. It seems, however, that a slight change in our present system would considerably increase its efficacy. We understand that the students' percentages are always made out, although for some occult reason they are kept

from him. It would entail no additional labor, therefore, to substitute for these general terms “honor,” “credit,” and the rest, the actual and definite percentages. Let it be understood that a percentage falling between certain limits shows that a man has passed with honor; between certain other limits, that he has passed with credit, etc. We shall thus retain all the advantages of the present system, and at the same time gain greater precision in marking and more satisfactory indications of rank.

WANTED. — AN OFFICE BOY, and to learn the shoe business; graduate of High School, or Institute Technology preferred. Apply —

One of the daily papers has recently published the above advertisement; and at this time, when so many are about to leave the Institute, it brings up subjects which deserve our attention. Every man in the Institute who has any purpose in his young life must have asked himself what course he shall pursue after graduation.

In all schools and colleges there are doubtless those who are mistaken in the course they are taking: there are men at the Institute who would do better elsewhere; there are men at other colleges who would do better at the Institute. But (perhaps from natural egotism) we have always prided ourselves that the Institute has the minimum number of mistaken men. Partly because of the reputation of the school as a place for study, and partly on account of there being few ornamental branches taught here, the Institute men, we think, are exceptionally earnest in their work, and have definite plans.

We think we are not putting it too strongly when we say that an Institute education is not the best preparation for the boot and shoe business, especially when such business is to be entered from the office-boy end. Neither is the position of office boy in any business well

suiting to an Institute graduate. We would not insist that Institute men should take responsible positions immediately after graduation; but we think that they should find situations in which their natural and trained abilities should find play, and in which their already acquired knowledge might be of some practical utility.

There is a great difference in the men who graduate from the Institute or from any school. It is not wholly, of course, the knowledge that one has; neither is it one's natural ability: both must go together; and withal, the man must strive to understand himself and his own abilities as well as he understands his studies. There is a Chinese proverb, "Happy the man who knows, and knows what he knows. Less happy, though wise, he who does not know, and knows that he does not know. But deliver us from the learned ignorance of him who does not know, and does not know that he does not know."

It is to be earnestly hoped that no Institute graduate has applied for the position to which we have referred. We would suggest that the advertising firm be furnished with a catalogue, and also with tickets to our next graduation exercises. The reading of the one and attendance on the other might materially enlarge and improve their ideas of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

WE take pleasure, when we review the events of the past year, in noting the great change for the better in the social life of the Institute. Among the requirements for a good citizen and successful man, there are many things just as important as the mere knowledge of one's business. Where social intercourse is not absolutely necessary for success in business, it is a wonderful help in making life run smoothly. It makes one more liberal in his views, and teaches him to have respect for the honest convictions and opinions of others. It brings men in the different walks of life together in a way that makes them love and help

one another. Heretofore it would seem that the aim of a large majority of the students of the Institute has been merely to acquire a knowledge of the sciences, to the utter exclusion of all social life; but this, we are happy to say, has been gradually changing. Those who have attended our recent athletic and social gatherings have noticed not only an increase in numbers, but also an improvement in the quality of those who attend. The students now take an active interest in these gatherings, and pride themselves in giving them as high a character as possible.

Contributions.

President Walker.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, whose portrait we present in this issue, was born in Boston in 1840. He graduated at Amherst College when twenty years of age, and in 1861 he began the study of law at Worcester, but gave up his studies in July of that year to enter the army. He resigned from the service in 1865, having served on the staffs of Generals Couch, Warren, and Hancock, and for the last two years and a half as assistant adjutant-general of the Second Corps.

Between 1865 and 1868 he was instructor in Latin and Greek at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and in 1868-69 was editor of the *Springfield Republican*. In the latter year he was appointed to the charge of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the census. He organized and conducted the ninth census of the United States. During 1872 he held the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, in addition to that of superintendent of the census. In 1873 he became professor of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, which position he held till he assumed the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During that period he published the following works:

1874, "The Statistical Atlas of the United States"; 1876, "The Wages Question"; 1877, "Money"; 1879, "Money in its Relations to Trade and Industry." From May to November, 1876, he was chief of the bureau of awards at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1878 he was one of the commissioners representing the United States at the international monetary conference at Paris. In 1879 he obtained leave of absence from Yale College to organize and conduct the tenth census. He resigned his office as superintendent of the census to enter upon his duties as president at the Institute of Technology.

In view of such a record as this, it can only be said that there is every reason to believe that President Walker will be as successful in his new duties as he has been in those of past years; and such being the case, a long and prosperous administration may be predicted.

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratories.

MR. WM. LANT CARPENTER, of the London University, in his remarks on "Schools at Ballarat," says, "The mining laboratory of this institution is superior to anything I have ever seen, excepting that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, U. S. A."

It is with pardonable pride that we read the above; and when a thoughtful observer considers the limited space that the laboratories embrace, the fact of the efficiency of our mining and metallurgical laboratories becomes more and more marked. In the mining laboratory — that is to say, where the washing or concentrating of an ore is done, a room of small compass — are the following pieces of apparatus, all of which have been used during the past year by the class of '82: Blake crusher, a pair of Cornish rolls, a sizing box, four sets of jigs, spitzkasten, an Evans table, a five-stamp mill, and a ball mill. To illustrate the practical working of each of these, and at the same time to show how general the work of the fourth-year miners must

necessarily be, a short review of the work of these men for the past year will be given.

To mention a fact that is perhaps well known about the Institute, but of which few away from here are aware, may not be untimely: Every student in mining is required to present an original report upon the investigations made by him, either in some geological research or in the mining or metallurgical laboratories. With this idea, the reader can easily see why so much work is done in the laboratories. In working on a mining thesis, — and these are most generally chosen, — the student under whose supervision the work is done assumes the whole responsibility. With the advice of the head of the department he plans the work, assigning the duties of each of his co-workers, calculating the charges, and being present to superintend the work as far as is in his power. The theses that have been presented by the present graduating miners are indications of good, intelligent work, as well as evidences of hard labor.

CALUMET COPPER SAND. — The work on this subject was the stamping of the ore in the five-stamp battery, allowing the powdered ore to flow out with water through screens of a given size. The fine ore was allowed to settle in pans; from here it was passed over the spitzkasten (a concentrating apparatus by which, by the regulation of an upward current of water, lighter parts of the ore are allowed to pass over an aperture, while the heavier — in this case copper — are allowed to settle, and are thus saved) to the jigs (another sort of concentrating apparatus); the fine stuff from the first settling passes on to the Evans table, where it is again concentrated. The products from the different places were all analyzed, and those containing a sufficient amount of copper were put together and subsequently were smelted in the blast furnace.

JEWELLERS' RESIDUE. — After numerous attempts to agglomerate this fine refuse, — sweepings, etc., containing gold and silver, — success crowned the work by the using of sulphate of soda and lime. This caused the fine mass to

become sufficiently solid to permit of being broken into pieces large enough to be mixed with the charge. It was then smelted in the blast-furnace. The lead was then boiled by the "zincing" process, to extract the precious metals in a rough way. The rich lead resulting from this was subjected to cupellation, a process by which the lead is oxidized, and flows off as litharge (the oxide of lead), and the gold and silver remain behind; these were subsequently "parted" by nitric acid, and the gold and silver melted into separate buttons.

COLORADO LEAD ORE. — This came in bags just as it was sent from the mines. The bags were emptied on the floor, and the ore was here sampled by taking out one bag of every three or four. The process of "cobbing" was the next operation. This consists of breaking up the ore with the sledge hammer into pieces sufficiently small to permit of crushing by the Blake crusher. Here it was broken to the size of walnuts; thence it went to the Cornish rolls, where it was crushed so as to pass through a sieve of twelve meshes to the linear inch. From the rolls it passed to the sampler, where all the ore is caused to pass over a piece of apparatus so arranged as to take a sample automatically. The crushed ore was carried from here by elevator to the sizer, which is a box with a number of sieves of different sizes; *i. e.*, of different numbers of meshes to the linear inch. The ore passed through these various sieves, and by spouts was conveyed to the jigs, where the ore, now of four different degrees of fineness, was concentrated: that is, the heavy particles of galena — the sulphide of lead — settled to the bottom, where it is collected; the lighter portions, containing some galena and some gangue, accompanying rock called "middlings," are collected in a separate place; and the third product, called the tails, the waste product, supposed to be wholly deprived of its ore, was allowed to accumulate by itself, and when it was pronounced "poor" enough was thrown away. The finer products were passed over the Evans table, which, like the jigs, is a

concentrating machine, and makes three products: heads or concentrations, middlings, and tailings. The concentrations and middlings were made into bricks with lime, and with a calculated charge were run down in the blast furnace.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GOLD ORE. — About a ton of gold-bearing quartz was taken as the subject for work. It was crushed by the Blake crusher, and then sent to the stamp mill. Here the ore was fed in at as fast a rate as the stamping would allow. In the battery — that is, the chamber where are the shoes and dies which are the instruments of grinding by pounding — was placed mercury to amalgamate with the gold, and from time to time small quantities of mercury were added. The ore became powdered by the stamping, and as this was done in the water, the fine ore flowed out through screens on either side of the battery. Then it passed over copper plates, which were coated with silver amalgam to catch any gold that might have escaped from the battery, to the Evans table where the ore was concentrated. Any mercury that was washed from the plates was recovered here, as were the sulphurets which carried some gold. The battery was cleaned out, and the amalgam recovered by panning. This, with the amalgam from the plates, was distilled, and the gold from each plate and from the battery was determined. This gold was afterwards parted from the silver which occurs with native gold.

VERSHIRE COPPER ORE. — About half a ton of chalcopyrite was crushed and ground through the Blake crusher and Cornish rolls, and then subjected to repeated roastings in the reverberatory furnaces, in order to form a matte of the copper. After these roastings, which took from eight to twenty hours each, with stirring with an iron hoe every ten minutes, the matte was smelted in the blast furnace, and again roasted, and the result was a matte carrying a considerable quantity of copper. It was attempted to run this matte down to black copper, but the matte was considered the final product.

With this brief review of the mining laboratory work, at which all the fourth-year miners assisted, each one in his turn having charge of a special amount of work, and again doing the manual labor necessary to understand the practical working of the different processes, it may be seen that with the utmost need for more room, the work done reflects the greatest credit upon the present head of the department, to whose constant attention and application of improvements the excellence of these laboratories is due.

J. D., JR.



OUR YOUNGEST.

The Extraction of Gold and Silver from Jewellers' Sweep.

IT is not generally known what precautions are taken in jewellers' workshops to guard against loss of gold and silver. The sweepings of the floor, crucibles which have been used in melting the precious metals, ashes, and everything which may contain a trace of gold or silver, are collected, burned in a reverberatory furnace to remove organic matter, crushed, and sifted through a fine sieve. The pieces of metal which do not sift through are very rich in gold and silver, and are treated by themselves with sulphuric acid, which dissolves out the base metals, together with the silver, while the gold remains undissolved. The silver is easily recovered from the solution by precipitation.

The portion going through the sieve, although too poor in gold and silver to work in small quantity, is yet rich enough to work profitably on a large scale. Two lots of this sifted "sweep"

have been worked at the Institute: one of 585 pounds, from which \$33 in gold was extracted, and one of 1,095 pounds, from which \$54 in gold and \$6 in silver were extracted.

This last lot, which was worked this year, was smelted with lead sulphate in the blast furnace, the precious metals going into the reduced lead.

Lead is separated from gold and silver by cupellation. This consists in burning off the lead, and leaving the nobler metals, which do not oxidize. As the melted lead oxidizes, it forms fusible litharge, which, being lighter than the metal, floats above it, and may be run off through a suitable channel. The lead is meanwhile kept at the right level by the occasional addition of a small ingot. To avoid the necessity of cupelling all our lead, we resorted to Parke's process, to concentrate the precious metals in a small portion. This process depends on the fact that if melted zinc is stirred into melted lead containing gold and silver, and the lead is then allowed to solidify, a large portion of the lead may be sweated out almost free from gold and silver by the application of a gentle heat, while the zinciferous alloy remaining is correspondingly enriched.

The zinc was volatilized from this zinciferous alloy, and the resulting lead cupelled. The button from the cupellation was parted with nitric acid, leaving a residue of pure gold which needed only melting down, and giving a solution of nitrate of silver, from which the silver was precipitated as chloride. The reduction of this chloride was effected by melting it with soda.

F.

The Tech Dinner.

SINCE the feast of the newsboys in the Gym last Thanksgiving, the gastronomic world has not been in such a flutter of excitement as it was on the evening of May 6, when the officers of the TECH partook of their first annual dinner.

There were seventeen invited, seventeen places were arranged, and the betting was ninety-

nine to one that there would be exactly seventeen present.

Hostilities began at 8.30; and while they were shelling a formidable array of big-head clams along the line, a premature explosion indicated the perpetration of the first pun.

Could our E. C.'s, the college press, have seen that assembly sail into the *menu*, they would have understood the forethought of having a large board.

It was a beautiful sight to see those men of science discard the pen and wait upon the inner man.

There was enough wit expended to run the TECH for one year, and call forth favorable comment from the Cornell *Era*. We tried to collect some of it from the notes of the scribe of the evening, who is a great linguist, but found them almost unintelligible, as they were written in three different languages, frequently interrupted by "hic!" "hic!" which he explained was the Latin for "hear!" "hear!"

The *menu* cards were embellished by hand with divers designs, more or less appropriate, and called forth lively comment. The *menu* itself, among other things, comprised the following: —

LITTLE CLAM'S NECKS.

SOUP.

Bœuf, Vin et Fer, à la Sammi.

FISH.

Star — Combination Sauce.

Hors d'Œuvre — Wild Oat Meal.

REMOVERS.

Policemen Nos. 53 and 18.

Yale Lamb, English Cuts.

ENTREES.

Hash — Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Peas on Half Shell.

Princet, Brun, and Tuft Onions.

MALT BITTERS.

GAME.

Jeu de Paume — Horse-Roller Sauce.

DESSERT.

Plums, Tourte aux Prunes, Plum Pudding,

Tarte aux Prunes,

Cold Tea,

Oberlin Cigarettes.

When time was called, it was found that the directors were ahead by about two laps; and the irrepressible editor of advertisements, after devouring the last vestige of the feast, satisfied his cravings on doughnuts with which he had come provided.

Our former G. A. A., who was suffering acutely from a swallow of water taken by mistake, kept the waiters busy supplying him with "Munn — Extra Dry."

Then came the post-prandial. The president introduced Mr. Snelling as toastmaster, at the same time requesting him to make a few remarks on "The Rise and Fall of Chimney Caps," which as a Senior architect he has made a specialty. Mr. Snelling's remarks on that subject were affecting in the extreme; in conclusion, he entered on his duties, and proposed the following toasts: —

Alma Mater, — MR. TOMPKINS.

The Faculty, — MR. MUNN.

The TECH, — MR. LEONARD.

The Editors, — MR. WALKER.

The Seniors, — MR. ROSS.

The Juniors, — MR. CHASE.

The Sophomores, — MR. JOHNSON.

The Freshmen, — MR. LITCHFIELD.

The Ladies, — MR. WILDER.

The Battalion, — MR. LITTLE.

The Athletic Club, — MR. GIBBONS.

The responses, which abounded in wit and reminiscence, will long be remembered. Our paper was shown to be on a firm basis, with everything encouraging, and mention was made of the fact that since its appearance public spirit at the Institute had largely increased.

While the speeches were in progress, one of the editors was treated to a glass of phizz not down on the *menu*, and all were surprised to stir from the depths of their coffee-cups a whole army of china dolls.

Another gentleman was much embarrassed at the unprecedented action of his vest, which showed a tendency to draw up indefinitely, and required his whole attention. (The scheme worked first-rate until the elastic broke.)

Our post-graduate special attempted to introduce the technical subjects of indicators, governors, etc., but was promptly squelched.

Mr. Snelling, in the capacity of toastmaster, conducted the ceremonies in his usual happy style, and owing to his skilful management the assemblage was not guilty of a single line of poetry. On account of the number and frequency of the toasts, herdics were summoned earlier than expected in individual cases, and the whole party exchanged mutual farewells in time to save after-midnight fares.

We have it on good authority that the president of the board, after repeating his speech three times in his sleep, requested the waiter, in a husky whisper, to "Please pass the p-l-u-m-s."

The New Directors.

THE Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes have elected their representatives on the Board of Directors for the ensuing year,

as follows: H. Ward Leonard, George J. Foran, '83; W. H. Bunce, F. L. Smith, '84; I. W. Litchfield, '85. The new board, as previously stated, enters upon its duties two days after the date of the last number of this year's TECH. As the president and treasurer of the present board are retained for next year, the paper will have the benefit of



their experience. We hope the financial success which has thus far attended the enterprise may be continued under the new management.

A CATASTROPHE. — *Nine Lives Lost in the Workshops.* — The late "Felis Alba" departed this life from concussion of the brain, caused by sudden contact with a bar of $\frac{3}{4}$ Norway.

Science Notes.

A NEW method for the preparation of aluminum is as follows: Cryolite is treated with water, and the sodium fluoride dissolved out; the aluminum fluoride remaining is calcined with calcium sulphide, aluminum sulphide and calcium fluoride remaining; the sulphide is heated with iron turnings, and aluminum results.

The peculiar taste of Boston water last fall has been traced to the decomposition of a freshwater sponge, — *spongilla fluviatilis*.

An English medical authority says that the death-rate among the Jews of London is only one half that of the Christians in the same city.

The subcutaneous injection of a dilute solution of potassium permanganate has been found to cure the bites of many venomous serpents.

Grape sugar may be obtained in the form of permanent anhydrous crystals by placing a few of the anhydrous crystals already formed in a concentrated solution of the sugar. Until recently, these crystals could only be obtained from an alcoholic solution.

The Edison Electric Light Company have just lighted with their incandescent lamps the streets and several edifices of a district in London. "The experiment was a complete success."

An animated discussion is now progressing in England respecting the value of vivisection.

Iridium is now fused by being heated with phosphorus, the phosphorus being subsequently extracted by continued heating of the mixture with lime. The process is the result of eighteen years of experiment by Mr. John Holland, of Cincinnati.

Interesting examples of inherited traits have been found among French deaf-mutes, who on being taught to articulate, gave to their words the peculiar accent of their native province, which they had never heard.

Sporting Notes.

THE Boston *Herald* of April 23, with its usual rashness, stated that under the ruling of the H. A. A. A. A. our tug-of-war team had become professionals by reason of their taking part in a mixed athletic exhibition given by a G. A. R. Post in Lynn. Rule 21 of the National Association, which doubtless the *Herald* had in mind, applies only to members of clubs located within a radius of fifty miles from New York City; and it is not probable that the team will put in an application to be restored to good standing, as the *Herald* intimates it might do.

The seventh annual meeting for the amateur championships of America will take place on the polo grounds, New York City, June 10. Gold, silver, bronze, and best-on-record medals will be given; also a championship club prize of a stand of colors to the club whose members make the largest number of points, to be rated as follows: five to first man, three to second, and one to third.

The three courts for lawn tennis are very well filled now during those hours the Faculty allows for play, and a fourth court will very likely soon be added.

It seems to us it would be advisable to call a meeting of those interested in foot-ball before the commencement of vacation, to form some plan for the work next year. At present the athletic club controls the members of the team; and now that the prospect of putting a good eleven into the field next fall is so bright, we think there is enough interest taken in the game to warrant the formation of a foot-ball association, which, it strikes us, would be better for the athletic club, and certainly far better for the foot-ball team.

G.

A vernal chest protector, — a spring lock. —
Ex.

X. — just engaged — says he can't afford a solitaire diamond anyway; she'll have to put up with the ace of hearts.

In General.

THERE will be fifteen numbers of the *TECH* in the present volume.

Work in the gym. has stopped entirely.

Eighty-four loses several of her members at the close of the term.

Quite a number of Freshmen have finished their general unknown in qualitative.

There was the usual demonstration on the front steps at the passing of the circus procession.

The annual exhibition drill of the C. C. M. I. T. took place in the Gym. last Saturday afternoon.

It is probable that special architects will in the future be required to pass the entrance examinations.

"All's swell that ends swell," said the youth as he came out in his new crush hat.

Drill is over, and the Freshmen no longer have to "fall in" at the sound of the assembly.

The itinerant vender of taffy on a stick has been doing quite a business with the Freshmen lately.

Several members of Σ M. E. are to prepare original papers during the summer and present them before the society in the fall.

It is said that the architects regret the closing of the term partly because they are to lose the Art Museum company.

The annual exhibition of the work of the Lowell School of Design will take place May 27, 29, and 30, in the gymnasium.

We were glad to see that the efforts of the V. P. of the tennis club to procure a horse roller were finally rewarded.

One of the Freshmen has such a saintly bearing that certain awe-struck members of his class cross themselves whenever they meet him.

It is expected that the architects will have water-color sketching next year. The specials will also have transit levelling with Prof. Vose.

The proceedings of the Society of Arts of the Institute for 1879-80 and 1880-81 are published in pamphlet form, and are on sale at A. Williams & Co.'s.

The greatest social event of the season, the TECH dinner, came off at the appointed time. Since it was decided to have a dinner, applications for editors' positions have been more numerous than ever.

Conditions in the following subjects will be made up if the student passes the annual examinations in those subjects: Tactics, English, First-Year Chemistry, Projections, and French, Second and Third Year Physics and Mining.

"Ike has an irrigating skin disease: charlotte russe broke out all over him, and if he had n't worn the Injun beads as an omelet, it would doubtless have caluminated fatally." — *Mrs. Partington, in Ex.*

The following are some of the typical questions howled around the quantitative laboratory for the week ending May 6: Where in thunder is my lamp stand? Who's got my filter pump? Say, Mr. Allen, have you confiscated any beakers lately? Who have I lent my sand bath to? Jim, did you return my desiccator?

A canvass of '85 shows that a large number of the students of that class will take the course in mechanical engineering next year. This is an additional reason for an immediate increase in the facilities at the command of this department. It is to be hoped that one of the results of the new building scheme will be a commodious steam laboratory next fall.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts last Thursday evening, Prof. Lanza presented papers on the strength of wooden mill columns and the transverse strength of spruce beams. The first paper contained the results of the professor's recent tests at Watertown made on columns taken from mills. The laboratory testing machine was explained by aid of the stereopticon, and an outline of the students' work on beams was given. At the close of the meeting, Prof. Lanza exhibited the working

of the machine to those interested, and broke a beam four by twelve inches at 7,500 pounds.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Boston Common Council, the city treasurer was authorized to borrow \$100,000, to cover the estimated expense of taking Trinity Square for a public park. The subscription fund in aid of the new park now amounts to \$20,000.

A social reunion of the Alumni and graduating class of the Institute will be held at Young's Hotel, on the evening of Friday, May 26, at eight o'clock.

You don't say a girl is mashed any longer: she is resolved into an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm.

Exchanges.

IN looking over the last issues of our exchanges, and as usual, turning first to the exchange column, we find in many cases unmistakable evidence that the control of the paper has passed into new hands; and we catch our breath as we think of the cutting and slashing, the mangling and general slaughter, of harmless exchanges which must be gone through with before the incipient hero of the department shall be satisfied that his valor has been established, and he can afford to calm down and treat the failings of his brethren of the pen with more of patience and less of scorn. While this annual change of the editorial board is perhaps necessitated by the requirements of college life, and is doubtless in some ways an advantage, — as by its means a considerable number of students are brought into connection with the paper and share whatever benefits are derived, — still we cannot restrain a feeling of commiseration for the general readers of the college paper who, with each new board, are obliged to stand a repetition of the same general flattery or wholesale denunciation of other papers, tinged with more or less evident editorial conceit, until by a somewhat bitter experience the editors grow

wiser and more humble and the paper assumes its true character. Then all goes well until another change, and the programme is repeated.

If, as some of our sensible brethren have said, the real benefit of the college journal is the training which the editors receive in pursuance of their duties, and that the success of a paper should be judged by the improvement shown, then others may be requested to be patient and reserve their criticism until the first period of editorial life shall have passed; and we therefore mention no names, but drop our pen and wait.

Of the result of the recent hazing trial in Portland, the *Orient* says, "We have no hesitation in saying that the result of the trial at Portland was a disappointment to nearly every, if not every student in Bowdoin College; for it appeared that there was an almost universal desire that the defendants in the case be acquitted. . . . The act was one the like of which was never known to have been committed in the college domain; and we rest assured that we are expressing the sentiment of the college in saying that no circumstantial evidence such as was produced can ever convert us to the belief that any of the defendants are guilty. The college does not believe it; the president and Faculty do not believe it; and the student who was injured has stated that he did not believe it."

The *Crimson* is lost in admiration of the enterprise of the Tennis Association, which offers to settle the Memorial difficulties and take full charge of the dining-hall. Henceforth the rules will be somewhat changed: "Free lunch will be served at all hours. Extras are to be placed on the order list at a price within the reach of every one, and kerosene and other mineral waters will be on draught."

The Harvard Tennis Association has obtained from the corporation full control over all courts on the college grounds.

The Ann Arbor Seniors have adopted a class

hat for the coming season. The *Chronicle* says of it: "It partakes both of the nature of a hat and a cap; is of blue material, with a gorgeous maize tassel. It has a very feudal look about it, and reminds us much of the head coverings worn by cardinals in the Middle Ages. It suits its purpose, however, excellently, and is decidedly original in every respect."

A valuable addition to the Amherst College art gallery has been recently received, in the shape of two rare casts. One is Michael Angelo's "Il Penseroso," and is the only cast of the statue in America. The other is the "Sleeping Ariadne," the original of which is in the Vatican. — *Herald*.

The New York *Herald* publishes every morning a column headed "General Washington Dispatches," and a Paris paper quotes it to its readers as an evidence that George Washington's popularity in this country is not yet on the decline. — *Echo*.

What made the Tower of Pisa lean? The great famine in the land. — *Tablet*.

Why is a ship called she? Because it costs so much to rig, and always keeps a man on the lookout. — *Crimson*.

Denver, Col., is noted for the number of its piano virtuosi and exquisitely sensitive musical taste of its citizens. This is aptly illustrated in the following item from a late Denver paper: Mabel is sitting at the piano, and she is singing a song. The song says, he is waiting for her in the gloaming. Mabel appears to be giving herself dead away. He is not waiting for her in the gloaming at all, he has just drawn a bobtail flush, and he is wondering whether he had better pull out or stand in a bluff. Mabel would touch a responsive chord in his bosom if she were to sing "Take back the hand that thou gavest." — *Mercury*.

"Is he a good German scholar?" they asked of the Washington belle, concerning her lover. "Splendid," she replied, "he holds a lady beautifully and knows all the figures." — *Post*.

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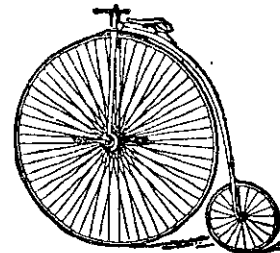
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