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The Tech.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, APRIL 15, 1886.

NO. 13.

THE TECH.

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

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FRANK WOOD, PRINTER, 352 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



HERE was a time, some years ago, before the new building was built, when there was a flourishing tennis club at the Institute. It quickly died, however, when its grounds were taken for building purposes. Since then it has always been a matter of regret that we have had no place where this excellent sport could be practiced. A few weeks ago a few lovers of the game petitioned the Faculty to be allowed the use of the lawn between the new building and Rogers. The Faculty, in granting the petition, adopted the following report of the committee, to whom the matter was referred:—

“That the petitioners be allowed the use of the above-mentioned ground, for the present school-year, for the specified object, subject to the following provisions:—

1. That the tennis players form themselves into an association, of which any member of the Institute may become a member by paying an initiation fee of two dollars.

2. That the tennis association employ an as-

sistant to keep the grounds in order, including watering the grass.

3. That such windows of the two buildings that are very liable to be broken, and such others that cover valuable apparatus, shall be protected with netting, at the expense of the association, and that the association shall pay for all damage to windows resulting from the games.

4. That six courts be laid out in accordance with the plan previously presented.

5. That the association adopt a code of rules for the use of the courts, subject to the approval of the Faculty, and place the enforcement of these rules in the hands of an executive committee.

6. That these provisions may be altered at any time by vote of the Faculty.”

The Faculty have certainly been very liberal in granting this privilege, and every student should make it a matter of personal care to see that it is not abused. To cut recitations in order to play tennis will be unpardonable, but many a spare hour between lectures can certainly be spent more profitably on the tennis court than by idling about on the front steps or playing pool in the “chapel.” In giving the use of this land for this purpose, it is shown that the Faculty recognize the benefit which a student may derive from athletics, and we think, that every instructor will notice an improvement in a man’s work, coming in from a half-hour’s healthy exercise on the tennis court.

IT is now nearly a year since a facetiously disposed class-meeting of '87 showed their appreciation of the entertainment afforded by a vigorous and unexpected speech from one of their number in favor of forming a co-operative society, by unanimously and somewhat derisively electing him a committee of one to “deliberate, investigate, and report on the subject.” Nothing daunted, the committee “deliberated”

to such good purpose as, practically single-handed, to have now established on a firm footing the society of which he has very justly been made president, and added another to the long list of enterprises successfully inaugurated by his class. A majority of the students have already "co-operated," and the membership fee is so insignificant, and the discounts given in many cases so liberal, that it is to be hoped every member of the Institute will make it a point to join, and give preference in purchasing to the affiliated tradesmen. By so doing he helps to convince the latter of the value of Institute custom, and thus aids the society in procuring favorable terms in the future, and also encourages the officers of the society to extend operations, and perhaps ultimately establish some sort of agency for the sale of blank-books, stationery, etc., at the Institute buildings. On larger purchases, too, the saving made is by no means contemptible, and it would be worth while for each student to make a note of the amount saved whenever he purchases on co-operative terms, and compute total saving at the end of the term. Such statistics will be gratefully received by the officers of the society.

WE have just heard of the action of some students in regard to the Senior Ball tickets. These students—and we are glad to say they are but few—having bought tickets and not intending to go to the ball, "merely buying to support the thing," sell them at reduced rates. It is nothing more than a mild form of speculation. It is true they sell the ticket for less than they paid for it, but they get, at the same time, credit for supporting the Senior Ball, when in fact they are doing much toward pulling it down, in that if they held on to their own tickets, every student who desired to go would be obliged to buy at headquarters.

We regret exceedingly that we are obliged to write this editorial, and we hope in future that all those who desire tickets will buy them of the committee, and lend their aid in keeping up the reputation the Senior Ball now has of being "one of Boston's prettiest annual balls."

IT was our good fortune to attend the Yale Glee and Banjo Club concert given in Tremont Temple on Friday last. The Glee Club sang excellently, and maintained their reputation of the finest Glee Club in the country, but it is more of the Banjo Club and their work that we desire to speak. The playing of this Club is by far the best of its kind we ever heard, and we admire, too, their taste in their selections. It is composed of six banjos and three guitars, and this number rattled off the tunes with far greater facility than any of the Boston experts whom we heard in the Fairbanks and Cole concert of last fall. This is the more remarkable on account of the comparatively large number of instruments, all keeping perfect time.

Why cannot such a club be formed at the Institute? We know of many of the students who play on the banjo and guitar, and it seems if they were brought together they might, with practice, develop into a club whose playing would do us credit. They could obtain the room in Kidder used by the Glee Club, for practice, and then in time the Institute might have a concert, under the auspices of the Glee Club, Orchestra and Banjo Club, with the pieces varied enough to suit the most fastidious. This concert would, we believe, be something no other college has ever attempted, and could be made a success if the Banjo Club is only started. We hope all the students who play at all, on either the banjo or guitar, will consider this, and do their utmost to form such a club.

THE Co-operative Society has had printed, and will soon post in several places about the Institute, copies of the constitution, together with the names of the present officers. A small bulletin board will be attached for the information of members. Small cards with the constitution will be distributed to members of the Society. These should be preserved for reference. Members can obtain them from the officers.

S. Grant Smith, tailor, 338 Washington Street, has been added to the list of tradesmen. Discount, 10 per cent.

German Drinking Song.

Air, "A Spanish Bolero."

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight.
Right hand and left hand are both out of place;
Street, you are drunk — 'tis a very clear case.

Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut;
One eye is staring while t'other is shut.
Tipsy, I see, and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are 'tis a terrible shame!

Then the street-lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering, why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord!

All is confusion; now, isn't it odd?
I'm the only thing sober abroad.
Sure, it were rash with this crew to remain;
Better go into the tavern again. w.

An Azorean Bull-fight.

TERCEIRA is the sporting island of the Azores, and there bull-fighting still continues in a fashion peculiar to the place. The fights are held at regular intervals about a month apart, on Sunday afternoons, and last from 3 to about 7 P. M. From six to nine bulls are usually disposed of.

The arena is upon a hill back of the principal town, and is of the type usually represented in illustrations. It has its high, outside wall surrounding the whole enclosure; along the top of this wall are the private boxes of those—generally the titled people—who can afford to buy them. Under these, and running down like our ordinary circus seats, are the common places. These seats vary in price according as they are on the sunny or shady side; the shady seats being worth about thirty cents, and the sunny about twenty cents. There is also a sort of gallery for women. The floor of the arena is about eight feet below the lowest of the seats, and is surrounded by a wall which separates the actors from the spectators.

This wall has two openings in it,—one the fighters' entrance, and the other, the door through which the bulls come. Around the edge of the arena is a fence, about breast-high, making a narrow alley, into which the men jump when too hard pressed. The gates to

the ring are high and well built. The one through which the bulls enter is rather peculiar in construction. In the middle of the opening is a large swinging gate, of the usual form, but on each side is seen a very low and strongly barred door. Leading to this door from the outside is a funnel-shaped box, which narrows as it approaches the ring. Into this the bull is driven, and held by a door closed behind him. It is a very close fit for him, and he is kept there long enough to make him quite frisky, to say the least. He is heard there loudly bellowing, and shaking his head against the boards in his rage.

Now we see the fighters enter. There are two who are "stars" in their profession, dressed very gaudily; one with gold trimmings, and the other in a dark-red suit, closely resembling the pictures taken from a raisin box. Besides these are two or three others who play lesser, although very necessary parts. All carry the large red cloth which plays an important part in bull-fighting. There are also several countryfied-looking fellows dressed in shepherds frocks, and carrying long poles, who play the parts of "supes," and keep well clear of the ring.

When all is ready for the bull to enter, the fighters take positions at varying distances from the fence, some well toward the center of the ring. Then one of the supes crawls down in front of the little door, and slips the bolt, quickly (this is a mild term to use) climbing up again. The bull sees his opening, and rushes madly to the center of the ring, where he generally pauses, in order to see whom he shall attack first. As he stands bellowing, and throwing the earth, seeming literally "so mad that he can't see," one has a good chance to examine him.

The stock is raised somewhere in the interior of the island for the purpose of fighting. The bulls are certainly "typical specimens," with very heavy fore-quarters and thick neck, while their hind-quarters look like a greyhound's. His rage is fearful, and one is very glad that he isn't able to climb a stone wall. After trying to plunge in two or three direc-

tions at once, he at last singles out the one who is most daring, and quickly obliges him to vault the fence. In one case one of the bulls jumped the fence himself, which caused the man to re-vault the fence very quickly. Another bull in his rage pierced the fence completely.

In a short time the ring is cleared, and he is obliged to vent his rage in the dirt. Now commences the teasing; one of the minor fighters jumps into the ring, and with the aid of his cloth soon has the bull tearing after him. If the bull was slow to advance, the fellow became more daring, and entered well into the ring, so that when the bull did advance, it was quick work for him to reach the fence before being helped over by the bull. Now his cloth serves him, for he drops it, and it causes the bull to stop just long enough to allow him to clear the fence in peace.

Meanwhile one of the stars has advanced to the center of the ring, and holds two light sticks trimmed with colored paper and hanging in strips. These look very harmless, but on close examination, short iron barbs can be seen shaped like the point of a fish-hook, and very firmly fastened into the sticks. When the bull turns and sees this daring foe, he at first trots toward him, but soon raises his tail, and lowers his head, and rushes at him in such a manner that one is sure that the man's work on this earth is about done. He stands quietly waiting with his arms raised, and a dart in each hand. Just as the bull seems about to strike him he steps quickly to one side, and at the same time plunges a dart into each side of the fleshy part of the bull's neck.

If he does this well he receives much applause, and the people appear much excited. Now is the time for the fighter to seek the refuge of the fence, while the bull goes about roaring and wildly plunging with pain, in his vain endeavors to shake out the darts, which only flop about and irritate him all the more. If the tormentor is likely to be run down before reaching the fence, he is ably seconded by one of the others, who diverts the bull's attention by waving the ever present cloth in his face.

Then the bull is teased and dodged until the other "star" finds an opportunity to drive his darts home in the same manner, until there may be six or eight hanging from the bull's neck. The more wounds the bull receives the more excited become the people, and the louder plays the band, until at last the bull becomes exhausted, and cries are heard for a fresh one.

The method used in disposing of the bull is, I think, only seen in the Azores. The large gate opens, and a drove of twenty or thirty cows and calves enter. In his blind rage the bull often starts to attack these, but soon sees his mistake, and is at once calmed. In this way he is coaxed out and taken care of until another time at some distant date. The bulls come on in rapid succession until darkness puts an end to the sport.

It is not the custom to use horses in the fight, as it is in other countries; but during an afternoon's performance the sport is varied by a horseman entering the arena. The horse he rides, contrary to the usual custom, is a very fine one, and is evidently not there for the purpose of being killed. The bull, on entering, generally singles out the horseman for his mark; although some appear to be quite willing to let the horseman alone, until he begins tormenting. The rider has his darts, but they are very long ones, and very heavily draped with colored paper. In the use of these darts the tactics are somewhat different than when on foot. The attention of the bull is drawn by one of the men, and then the horseman rides quickly by, and plunges his darts as he passes. The bull, seeing him, starts after at a dead run; and although he gets his horns very near the horse, or even touches him, no harm is generally done, as either the horse, feeling him, darts quickly to one side, or one of the red cloths comes into play again, and the bull's attention is taken away from the horse. At times the bull is persistent in his attacks upon the horse, and much help is needed from the cloths.

The need of a clown part of the programme is shown here as well as in our circuses. During one of the intermissions, a large mass of

evergreen, built upon heavy framework, is brought in, and placed near the center of the ring. This is supposed to represent a hill. Then there appear several men dressed as hunters, with masks, eyeglasses, and costumes which certainly look "quite English, you know." Now there run from this evergreen pile game of all kinds, which the hunters proceed to shoot,—that is, attempt to shoot; but most of it finds its way out of the inclosure. A troop of all kinds of mongrel curs enlivens the scene, and the sport for a time runs high, and is quite laughable. In the midst of this a fresh bull appears upon the scene, and the hunters seek refuge upon the top of the hill, where they sit for a time and bang away at him. This makes him no more gentle, and he proceeds to demolish the dogs and game that remain. Next he tries to batter the hill down, but only succeeds in shaking up the poor hunters. When the hunters seek to reach the edge of the ring the fun commences. They watch their opportunity, and run; they do not stop to vault the fence as it should be vaulted, but dive over, and land the best way they can—evidently thinking themselves lucky to land at all. Many narrow escapes are seen, and the fright of the clowns is very evident in their gait; for they run as if they were running for a purpose.

As the afternoon passes, the men become more daring, and the excitement becomes great. All at once one of the stars, as he is plunging in his darts, gets caught, and quicker than can be described he is thrown, first against the fence, and then over it in a cloud of dust. He is carried out more or less injured, but seldom fatally, as the bull's attention is generally drawn away by having several darts thrust into his rear. In the case described, the man was saved by being thrown into the alley. Bull-fighting is exciting, but "a little of it goes a great way."

Suggestions of new names for the discount list of the Co-operative Society should be addressed to the Secretary. Members of the executive committee are requested to hand their lists to the treasurer as soon as possible.

Her Melting Eyes.

(RONDEAU.)

Her melting eyes I'll ne'er forget,
Nor yet the day
We chanced to stray
Into that little, lone café.
My heart beat wildly in her net;
I feared she knew — but to despise—
The words I hardly dared to say,
Until, with covert glance, I met
Her melting eyes.

Then recklessly I cast away
All thought, save of the wished-for prize,
Nor could her laughing lips gainsay
Her melting eyes.

So while, as modest maidens may,
She seemed in quite a pet,
"Surprised," and all that, yet
She would not squarely tell me nay;
And, as I wooed the sweet coquette,
More soft and low grew her replies,
Till happy sign, one salt tear wet
Her melting ice!

L.

Points on "Huskings."

LATE in the autumn, after the harvesting has all been done, rustic youths and fair country maidens are wont to gather in the well-filled barns of the rural districts, to indulge in the hilarities of a corn-husking. Poets and story-tellers have sung and written of the pleasures of huskings, but the writer having had considerable experience, feels qualified to give a few points on this subject. The best season of the year to go to a husking is after the ice and snow have come, and winter reigns supreme. The corn is probably all husked then, and all you have to do is to sit around and indulge in intellectual conversation. Now, I don't wish any one to think that I would encourage laziness, but as I know that a "husking" is only an excuse for a mild flirtation, why not have it without the entailed work. Besides, such a husking as this can be carried on in the city as well as in the country. In fact, for obvious reasons, I prefer the former.

Well, the first thing to do is to decide where to go, and then to carefully attend to your whiskers for a week or so, as they are an essential part of the scheme. The choice of territory is large, and I should suggest a few places

which it is advisable to avoid. First, one where the young lady is a fine musician, and hence is apt to play to you the whole evening. Second, where there is a young lady whom you ought to take to the next Tech. dance, but have already invited some one else. She might talk about it, and make it very disagreeable for you. Another place to steer clear of is where the young lady's father is fond of whist, and asks you if you "would not like to take a hand to fill up a table." I might enumerate many other places where it is best not to go, but the reader of these hints can complete the list to suit his individual case.

Now think it over, and find what places are not "on the list." If there are two or more where it is equally desirable to visit, you can decide this question by tossing up a penny. After this formality you feel very settled in your mind, and must now proceed to take account of stock—in other words, to reckon up your wealth. The principal part of this must go for a box of Huyler's candy or a half a dozen roses, and the young man can now proceed merrily on his way, with light heart and a light pocket-book.

He arrives upon the scene of action—or, rather, the icy doorstep of her "pa's" residence. "Two to one she isn't at home." No takers. Ring—and, oh, my prophetic soul, she is out! Card should be produced, but after vain search it declines to turn up, and you are obliged to leave your name, rather shamefacedly.

Now go to your second choice. By the pure cussedness of things this will surely be, at least, a mile away, and of course the walking is bad, but you plod bravely on. At last you arrive there. She is at home. Oh, joy! Oh, rapture! "Won't you please step in?"

You smile and enter, and another "husking" begins.

Of course if your second choice is not at home and you have no third, you are stuck with a stock of candy and flowers. The former is all well enough, and the latter you can use for *boutonnieres* until they fade.

A Mistake.

JOHN SULLIVAN and Monroe James were very intimate friends, classmates at the Institute, and living at the same house. Some weeks ago, during one of the Institute's small and far-between vacations, John determined to go and visit some friends in Connecticut, but not having enough money, he applied to Monroe. The latter was also strapped, and things looked badly for the trip, when Monroe happened to think of a watch, out of order and stored away, which he had pawned on several occasions, when hard up. This watch he brought forth, and told John that he might take it and realize, if he could, enough for his trip. John gladly accepted the offer, and at about 8 o'clock one evening he started off with the watch and his satchel, intending to pawn the former on his way to the railway station.

The next morning, at about half-past eleven, as Monroe was attending a lecture at the Institute, a messenger-boy arrived with a letter for him. He hastily opened it, and read the following:—

DEAR MONROE:—Come down to Station 4 at once. I have been arrested for stealing your confounded watch.

Yours, in haste and distress,

JOHN.

Monroe started off for the station immediately, and, arriving there, was shown to cell No. 87, in which his friend was confined. He found him seated on a straw cot (about 6 x 3), a sad picture of distress. John related that he had gone to a pawn-shop on Eliot Street, had shown the watch, and asked for a loan of ten dollars on it. He said the man looked at him rather hard, and then remarked that if he, John, would wait a minute, he would go out and borrow the money, as he did not have so much on hand. John agreed, and the fellow went out, but returned directly,—not with the money, but with a guardian of the public peace, who arrested John for stealing the watch.

He, of course, denied the charge, but the policeman refused to believe him. His request to go home, obtain his friend, and have matters

explained, was also denied, and he was taken off to the station.

His story was told the judge, Monroe corroborated it, and he was allowed to depart. It was afterward discovered that he had gone to the place where Monroe himself was accustomed to "shove up" the time-piece, and that the man had recognized it, and thus had caused his arrest.

S. S.

The Glee Club Concert.

THE second concert of the Glee Club was held in Chickering Hall, on April 1st, before a good-sized audience. The following selections were sung:—

PART I.

Queen of Hearts	<i>Farvis.</i>
Daniel and the Bulldog	
Banjo Solo	<i>Mr. Warren.</i>
Merle and Maiden	<i>Morrison.</i>
Widow Nolan's Goat. (<i>Braham.</i>)	<i>Mr. Sprague.</i>
Ching-a-Ling	<i>Obligato by Mr. Thompson.</i>
Student's Song	<i>(Mendelssohn.)</i>

PART II.

Der Kleine Rekrut	<i>Kücken.</i>
Calliope	
Wake, Freshman, Wake!	
Nelly was a Lady.	
Song	<i>Mr. Wakefield.</i>
More and More	
A Tale of Woe	<i>Mr. La Rose.</i>
Uralio	<i>Yödel by Mr. Thompson.</i>
Vintage Song	<i>(From Lorelei.)</i>

On account of the similarity of the above programme with that of Revere, which latter has already been reviewed in these columns, a few words will suffice. The "Queen of Hearts," "Merle and Maiden," "Ching-a-Ling," Student's Song, "Der Kleine Rekrut," and the "Vintage Song," repeated their successes of Revere. "Daniel and the Bulldog," with solo by Mr. Sprague, was very well sung, the basses being especially good, and the song obtaining an encore. The banjo solo, by Mr. Warren, was very well done, and encored, the encore being even better than the initial piece. "Widow Nolan's Goat," with solo by Mr. Sprague, was well executed, but rather faltering, owing to the vain efforts of the pianist in keeping his music straight. The Calliope, by Messrs.

Thompson, Shortall, and Sprague, was very amusing, and on an encore an imitation of a church organ was given, which was very realistic, but which did not however have an ecclesiastical effect on the congregation. "Wake, Freshman, Wake," solo by Mr. Shortall, was well rendered, as was "Nelly was a Lady," with Mr. Sprague as soloist. Next came a song composed and sung by Mr. Wakefield to the strain, "I've got Him on the List." The words were very good, having hits on some of the instructors and matters pertaining to the Institute, and the song itself was well received, although it needed rather more study than the soloist had given it. "More and More" is a very pretty song, and was very well rendered. "A Tale of Woe" captured the sympathies of the audience, and Mr. La Rose had to respond to an encore. Uralio, with Yödel by Mr. Thompson, was hardly as well done as at Revere, but the Yödel duet by Messrs. Thompson and Shortall made the hit of the evening. Owing to the shortness of the programme Mr. Wakefield favored the audience with another original song set to "Tit-Willow," and this went off very smoothly, and deserved the encore which it obtained.

On the whole the concert was an artistic success. At one or two times the soloists forgot their lines, and this was unfortunate, and hardly excusable. The work of the chorus was excellent, and we think this by far the best concert the club ever gave. Much credit is also due Messrs. Underhill and Fay for their good support in their separate roles. Following are the members of the club:—

First Tenors.	Second Tenors.
Mr. Billings,	Mr. Cobb,
Mr. Calkins,	Mr. Goodrich,
Mr. Fuller,	Mr. Hussey,
Mr. Thompson.	Mr. Parker.
First Bass.	Second Bass.
Mr. Moore,	Mr. La Rose,
Mr. Mirrlees,	Mr. Marsh,
Mr. Sprague,	Mr. Shortall,
Mr. Stewart.	Mr. Whitney.
Director.	Accompanist.
Mr. Underhill.	Mr. Fay.

The Fast-Day Game.

IN spite of the chilling weather and the shouting muckers, the nine made an excellent showing in the game with the Bostons, April 8th. Radbourn had seen the Brown-Technology game at Providence, last year, and had requested to pitch in this match; so Radbourn and Daily were the battery for the Bostons. For the Techs, Thomas led the batting, and pitched in fine form, and was well supported by Clement. Russell played a great game, and with the assistance of Ewen, made as neat a triple play as is ever seen. Ayer made one error of judgment, but picked the ball up in good shape and threw straight to the place he intended. Sturges did well, and is going to make a magnificent out-fielder. As a whole the team is decidedly stronger than last year's, and good games may be predicted.

TECHNOLOGY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, p.	3	0	2	2	0	5	2
Ayer, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Clement, c.	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Marcy, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carleton, s. s.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sturges, l. f.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Russell, c. f.-2 b.	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Carpenter, 2 b.-c. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ewen, 1 b.	2	0	0	0	4	0	3
	20	0	3	3	15	8	7

BOSTONS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Poorman, l. f.	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Wise, s. s.	3	3	2	3	0	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Nash, 3 b.	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Burdock, 2 b.	3	1	1	1	3	1	0
Morrill, 1 b.	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Daily, c.	3	1	1	1	8	3	0
Radbourn, p.	3	1	1	1	1	8	3
	27	10	9	12	18	14	4

Earned runs—Bostons, 6. Bases on balls—by Radbourn, 2; by Thomas, 1. Passed balls—Clement, 2. Wild pitches—Thomas, 1. Struck out—off Radbourn, 8; off Thomas, 5. Double plays—Radbourn, Daily, and Burdock; Radbourn, Daily, and Morrill. Triple play—Russell and Ewen. Time of game—1 hour 5 minutes. Umpire—John Davis.

Noticeable Articles.

THE best paper in the *Contemporary* for March is an address read before the Royal Geographical Society, on the Relations of History and Geography, by Prof. Bryce, author of that admirable monograph "The Holy Roman Empire." Prof. Bryce in this interesting paper gives an outline of a great subject which, so far as I know, is still waiting for development. Physical geography in connection with geology, and as a branch of the study of natural history, is now represented by many excellent treatises, and is often well taught in schools; but the study of geography in its relation to history and to man is thus in its infancy, as may be seen by the fact that its only representatives in educational literature are the contemptible little school picture-books got up by school-book publishers for primary and grammar schools. The text of these productions is usually of the dryest and most meagre kind, though the pictures do often give children really valuable information. But here geographical instruction stops. As a part of the course of study of high-schools and colleges it is almost unknown, and the search would be in vain for a good advanced text-book. Keith Johnston's is the best, but it is hardly more than a dry, though valuable collection of facts. The *Compendium*, in five or six volumes, published by Stanford, the map-publisher, and based upon the great German work of Hellwald, is better, but it is bulky and expensive. It is something to have the beautiful work of Réclus, with its wealth of illustration reproduced in English; but so big and costly a work is beyond the reach of most students. The publication of Mr. Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe" has been a great boon to historical students, and English-reading students seem at last to be waking up to the absurdity of so much as attempting to study history without the aid of historical atlases. But there is still room for a book that should trace the relations of man to the globe he inhabits, and the influence upon him of his physical surroundings, though it must be confessed that it would take a man of rare ability and very varied information to do it well. Prof. Bryce has very well sketched the outline of what such a book should be, and given some very striking illustrations of the importance of physical considerations in connection with modern politics and past history.

Macmillan's for March opens with a paper by Prof. Goldwin Smith, written in his usual terse and vigorous style, on our great anti-slavery leader, Garri-

son, and suggested by the publication of the first two volumes of the elaborate biography by his sons. Of the great struggle itself he says: "In the course of history there occasionally appear powers of evil, which, however peacefully you may be inclined, force you to accept the wager of battle. Mohammedan conquest was one of these; the Slave Power was another; Seward's phrase 'irrepressible conflict' is familiar; less familiar are the words which form part of the true sentence, — 'It means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation.' The battle was for the moral life and civilization of the New World."

The same number contains the inaugural lecture of the new professor of poetry at Oxford, Mr. F. T. Palgrave, the accomplished editor of the best and most judiciously selected collection of shorter English poems that were ever made, the well-known little "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics." This professorship is held for a limited term—three years, I believe—during which certain lectures must be given. Mr. Palgrave's most distinguished predecessor was Mr. Matthew Arnold, and it was as lecturer in this chair that some of the best of Mr. Arnold's critical writing was given; and as a prose writer Mr. Arnold is certainly at his best as a literary critic. The subject of Mr. Palgrave's inaugural is "The Province and Study of Poetry," and it is good reading for all those who believe that all reality lies among the hard facts of science, and that poetry is only fit for boys and girls in the sentimental era of their development. Mr. Palgrave pleads for "the claim of poetry to be treated as a subject of study not less scholarly and scientific than the other great studies of Oxford." And to judge from this specimen we seem likely to have from him in future lectures, a valuable treatise on this, the most beautiful and comprehensive of all the fine arts.

The *Atlantic* for April contains three papers interesting to students of American history and American politics: one on Gouverneur Morris, by Henry Cabot Lodge; another on "Government Under the Constitution," by Woodrow Wilson, author of that clever book, "Congressional Government," the best discussion of our political system that has recently been published; and another entitled "Historic Methods," containing criticisms, first, of Prof. Justin Winsor's vast undertaking, the "Narrative and Critical History of America," next of Schuyler's recently published

"Philip Schuyler and his Family," and, finally, of Colonel Higginson's larger United States History.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that readers of THE TECH will find Prof. Johnston's recently published History of the United States (Henry Holt & Co., N. Y.) very superior to the ordinary run of school-books. Taken in connection with the same writer's little "History of American Politics," the student gets a very satisfactory short account of our national history.

The *Nineteenth Century* for March contains an elaborate paper in four parts, by four different writers, on Home Rule, which contains more information valuable to the political student than is often found in one magazine article. The first part, entitled "Precedents," by the Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, is an interesting sketch of the different forms of federation now in existence, including the Union of Sweden and Norway, the Empire of Austro-Hungary, the new German Empire, the Canadian Confederation, and so on. The titles of the Emperor of Austria are sufficiently numerous; they are as follows: King of Hungary; King of Croatia and Transylvania; King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, and Galicia; Archduke of Austria and Cracow; Duke of Styria, Silesia, and Carinthia, Salzburg, and Bukowine; Margrave of Moravia and Istria; Count of the Tyrol, Gorz, and Gradeva; "and each of these titles represents some merged or suppressed State, formerly independent, and with separate traditions, and often of distinct race." "We may, I think," says Mr. Lefevre, "deduce from the general principles of democracy and we may verify our conclusion by examination of the many cases now before us, that democracy is safest and most easily regulated when its powers are broken up and divided between many centers of local government, and where as little as is consistent with safety and public utility is reserved for the central authority which controls or combines the whole."

Part second is a detailed historical account, by Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, of the formation of that strange conglomeration, the Austrian Empire, which will reward the study of a patient reader. Part third is an account, by the Hon. Arthur Elliot, of the relations of England and Scotland; and the fourth is entitled, "The Impending English Answer." Whether the provisions of this last paper are correct will be known before this is printed, by the passing or the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's great measure by the British Parliament.

The hunting scenes in the March number of the *English Illustrated* are among the last pictures we are likely to have from the charming pencil of that very original English artist, Randolph Caldecott, who died recently in Florida of consumption

W. P. A.

Technics.

There was music in the air,
Jolly Juniors on a "tear";
How they made policemen swear,
Coming up the Ave!

Lecturer in Physics.—"I will now leave Optics" (*violent applause from '88*). "Gentlemen, take care, lest you fly from evils that you have, to others that you know not of!"

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—*Lecturer:* "The silk fibre, gentlemen, is a tube,—a hollow tube."

First Fresh.—"Do you know Brokeley?"

Second Fresh.—"Yes, sir; and I think more of him than almost any man I know."

First Fresh.—"Why so?"

Second Fresh—"Why, he owes me five dollars, and I've been dunning him steadily for a week."

Visitor.—"I hear your brother has a great deal of faculty"

Enfant terrible.—"Yes; he has so much of them, he says he'll leave the Institute if they don't stop bothering him."

Stout dude: "Going to party to-night?"

Slender dude: "Can't."

"What's the matter?"

"Haven't got a decent collar to my name."

"Corral one of your pater's."

"Too large."

"Put it around twice."

[They never spoke again.]

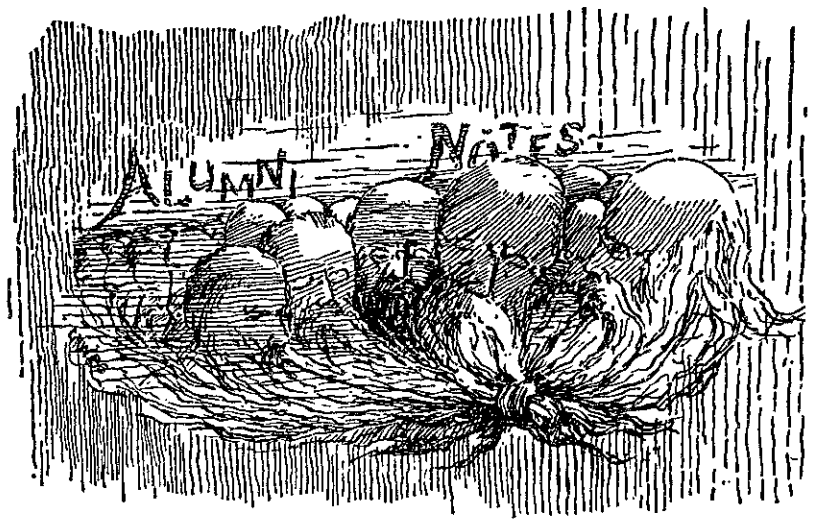
He: "Why are we like the *Boston Herald*?"

She: "I've no idea."

He (heartlessly): "Because we are members of the *Associated Press*."

She: !!!

Enthusiastic freshman, to director of the co-op: "Will you please give me a list of the afflicted tradesmen?"



C. W. Hinman, '70, "the leading marksman of Massachusetts," has been recently appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with rank of Lieutenant.

Chas. C. Bothfield, '84, was elected a member of the Western Society of Engineers at their annual meeting, held Jan. 19, 1886.

Capt. D. A. Lyle, U. S. A., '84, ordered to Italy to attend the ordnance experiments of the Italian Government.

C Stanley Robinson, '85, assistant to superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mill, Lake Linden, Mich.

John G. Howard, '86, architect, with H. H. Richardson, Brookline Mass.

Geo. A. Ricker, '86, employed as assistant to road-master of the Buffalo and Rochester Divisions of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Address, 53 Twelfth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. B. Douglas, '87, with W. & B. Douglas, manufacturers of hydraulic machines, Middletown, Conn.

I watch her play the violin,
And every motion of her arm
Beneath her little dimpled chin,
Has to my mind a varied charm.

To see her draw the resined bow
Brings to my cheek a happy glow;
But then, I think I like it best,
Because it gives her chin a rest.

— *Tid Bits.*

TECHNICAL.

Mr. Albert S. Barker, of Philadelphia, has recently succeeded in taking two very fair photographic negatives of outside objects while illuminated by no other light than that of a single lightning-flash. These photographic views were taken at 7 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1885, near Philadelphia. The night was excessively dark, the wind strong, and the rain heavy. The camera was placed in an open window, with the slide drawn. The lightning-flash came in less than one minute, when the slide was returned. The plate-holder was then reversed, and suitably placed for a second exposure. The plate was one of the highly sensitive gelatine films. Mr. Barker rated the actinic effect of the light as equal to that obtained from an exposure of about $\frac{1}{300}$ part of a second in bright sunlight. In these photographs the foliage shows unmistakable evidence of having moved perceptibly during the period of exposure; thus showing that the flash was by no means instantaneous, as has been supposed.—*Franklin Institute Journal*.

Prof. Hermann's apparatus for determining the values of various lubricants for machinery, consists of a perfectly cylindrical shaft supported on two journals carried by a branched support, which so turns on a hinge that the shaft can be adjusted at an angle of five to ten degrees to the horizon. The upper end of the shaft is rotated, by means of a handle. To use the apparatus, a bent piece of the same metal as that to which the lubricant is to be applied is placed astride of the shaft and suitably weighted, and the number of turns of the handle, requisite to cause it to slide along the shaft with various lubricants, are noted. The greater the distance traveled for a given number of revolutions, the more efficient the lubricant.—*Manufacturers' Gazette*.

A German method to prevent the incrustation of boilers is thus described: The feed-water is forced through one of the usual feed contrivances into the steam dome, in which it is mixed by a jet of steam entering concentrically, in order that it may, during the mixing, be cast violently against the cover of the dome. The effect of

this movement is that all the water receives the full temperature of the surrounding steam. By this sudden heating, air and carbonic acid are withdrawn from the water, and not only the carbonate of lime, but the sulphate of lime and magnesium are extracted, and the precipitate occasioned is periodically removed.

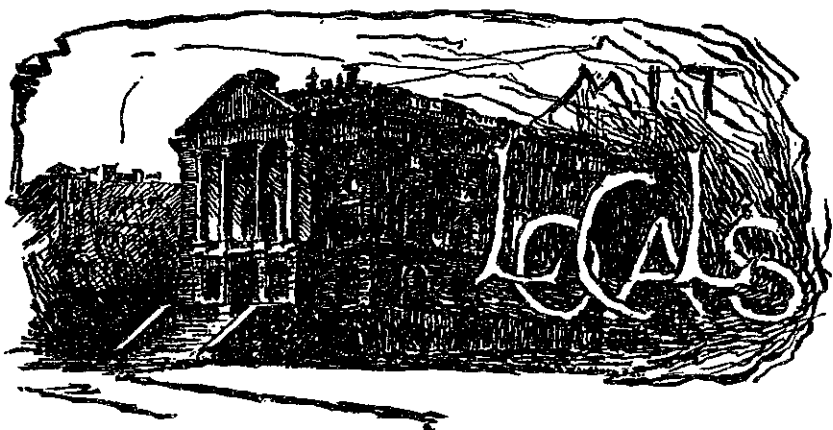
At the Grimesthorpe Steel Works of Cammell & Co. (limited), the process of casting a 50-ton hollow ingot, 25 feet long, for the "core" of a 66-ton breech-loading gun for Her Majesty's Government, took place a few days ago. The steel was supplied from two open-hearth furnaces, each having a capacity of 30 tons, and flowed down a conduit into a monster ladle, through which it poured into the mould, the latter being 25 feet deep. The casting was most successful. This casting is said to be one of the heaviest ingots ever made for this purpose up to the present time.—*Ironmonger*.

A saw without teeth, that will cut in two a steel rail in two minutes, is in operation in the Central Hudson shops at Greenbush, N. Y. The saw is run by a 90-horse-power engine, and is 38 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. It is made of steel, and runs at a very high speed. It is kept cool by running water, and one saw will last to cut 3,000 rails. The end of the rail is left very smooth, and the chips which are removed fly from the saw with such force that they form a solid piece of steel nearly as firm as the rail itself.

The largest steel rifle ever made in this country has just been finished at the Washington Navy Yard. It is of 8-inch bore, 30 feet long, and throws a ball, weighing 250 pounds, with 175 pounds of powder.

The number of boiler explosions which occurred in the United States during the year 1885, is, according to the report of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, 155. Of these, only one occurred in a textile manufactory, while one fifth of the whole number were explosions in saw-mills.

One dollar will be paid, at this office, for a copy of THE TECH., No. 7, Vol. I.



Sh-rt-ll withdraws.

"Read the answer in the stars."

German favors — Pretzels and beer.

Out on strikes — The Knights of Labor.

Mr. Fay, '88, is now a member of Theta Xi.

The Yale Glee Club sang in Tremont Temple last Friday night.

Most of the schools and colleges have had, or are having, spring vacations.

Cambridge won in the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the Thames, April 3d.

About \$300 has been subscribed for the support of the base-ball team.

President Walker was in New York and Washington for a week, recently.

Mr. J. Thomas Baldwin sends in a bill for services rendered in the Technology *Sheds*.

J. W. Brine made the base-ball uniforms this spring for Harvard, Yale, and M. I. T.

The Glee Club cleared \$45 at its recent concert, and now reports \$20 in the treasury.

The Hammer and Tongs dined at Young's last Saturday night.

The Junior miners and chemists have begun assaying for gold.

There is a general demand for another fraternity party this month.

Mr. Charles F. Richardson, '86, has been elected to the position of floor-manager for the Senior ball.

A comparison of subscription lists seems to indicate less base-ball enthusiasm at Tufts than at the Institute.

The *Herald* of March 31st contained an article on the civil engineering and architectural departments at the Tech.

April-fool's day was observed throughout the Institute. Appropriate exercises were held in the architectural department.

The dance orders for the Senior ball are to be similar to those of last year, of neat and tasteful design.

A deputation from the third year applied mechanics class were pleasantly entertained by Prof. Lanza, April 6th.

Mr. J. E. Freeman, '87, has started on an extended tour, which is to include a sail from San Francisco to Liverpool, around Cape Horn.

Trouserings will be worn from two to three inches longer than they have been during the latter part of winter and the early spring.

Mr. Davis R. Dewey, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Instructor in history and political science at the Institute.

The Seniors have voted to levy a tax of \$7 per capita to defray the expenses of the class-day exercises.

It is claimed that some of the faces in the *Herald's* illustrations of the civil and architectural drawing-rooms were recognized by friends.

The Senior class has made the following class-day appointments: Historian, James E. Simpson; poet, Louis Cutter; prophet, Albert E. Leach, in place of W. R. Ingalls, resigned.

Mr. C. D. Jameson has been appointed an instructor in the department of Civil Engineering. He was recently assistant engineer at Panama, under De Lesseps.

The Society of '87 has issued neat certificates of membership. Mr. Burrison has added to the value and appearance of the certificates by printing on them the names of the members.

Chauncy Hall battalion extended an invitation to the commissioned officers of the M. I. T. cadet corps to attend a drill and dance at the Exeter Street gym., Tuesday, April 6th.

The ball nine plays Harvard at Cambridge, April 17th, and on the Union Grounds the 21st ; Tufts, at College Hill, April 24th, and in Boston, May 8th ; Dartmouth, at Hanover, June 2d.

The Parker and Tremont Houses have undergone several changes, which have greatly increased their attractiveness and convenience. Young's Hotel is also being improved.

Third-year men are now reading in German a brief sketch of the life of Alexander von Humboldt, taken from *Deutsche Jugend*, and printed in small pamphlet form for their use.

The Glee Club concert programmes were noticeably neat, the quotations at the beginning and end adding to their attractiveness, though the sentiments expressed between the two parts seemed superfluous at the time.

The Technology 'Cycling Club indulged in a run to Lexington, April 8th. It must be that the club misunderstood the significance of *Fast Day*, as there are reports of a road race, besides a dinner, in connection with their exercises. The club is keeping pace with the wheel of time. (Written Wednesday, April 7th).

The Athletic Club held an interesting meeting March 27th. The proposition to unite the base-ball, foot-ball, and athletic associations under one management, excited much discussion, while a motion that the Athletic Club settle the bill for the base-ball uniforms caused the sparks to fly in an alarming manner.

The M. I. T. Glee Club left the other "Tech" students at home on the occasion of their concert in Revere, last Tuesday night. That is why the Boston & Maine Depot is still standing. The Glee Club spirit was willing, but their numbers were a little too weak to carry it off.—*Revere Paper*.

Mr. Chas. W. Hinman, '70, State Inspector of Gas, recently delivered two lectures on illuminating gas before the third-year chemists. To emphasize the importance of the subject and facilitate taking notes, during the first lecture the room was kept most of the hour in total darkness.

The Alpha Tau Omega held its first anniversary dinner at Young's last week Wednesday. The table was handsomely decorated with a floral badge, and tasteful menus were provided. Under the lead of Quintard Peters, toast-master, the following members responded to toasts: W. L. Harris, T. D. Brainerd, W. H. Gleason, H. O. Binney, and H. F. Bigelow. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Messrs. Sidney Williams, '86, Stebbins, '86, Shepard, '87, Dempsey, '88, and Fiske, '89, were selected as a committee to circulate a petition that the Corporation secure the Union Grounds for the use of the students as a place for general exercise. Mr. Williams interviewed Mr. Winslow, who said that the Grounds might be had for a limited time for the limited sum of \$600. The committee feel that Mr. Winslow has saved them much labor.

The following were selected to constitute the base-ball team: Billings, '87, Carleton, '87, Sturges, '87, Kirkham, '87, Carpenter, '87, Clement, '88, Collins, '88, Thomas, '89, Ewen, '89, Ayer, '89, Marcy, '89, and Russell, '89. Seven of last year's nine are now at the Institute, but of these, Brainerd and Kirkham will not play this year, while Twombly will play with the Beacons, so that Thomas, Clement, Sturges, and Carleton are the only last year's men on the team. Ewen has played first base for the Worcester Techs.

Fourteen gentlemen attended the third regular meeting of the Chess Club last week at Young's. At a short business conference the treasurer was authorized to read at each meeting the names of members who were delinquent with regard to assessments. The club also voted to challenge the Tufts College Chess Club, leaving details of such challenge to the executive committee, and then adjourned to the tables. A feature of the evening was a four-handed game between some of the leading players.

In response to the vote of the Faculty, at their meeting of the 7th inst., which gives the students the use of the ground between Rogers and Kidder for tennis, a general meeting was

held last Saturday, which resulted in the organization of a tennis association, and election of the following officers:— President, J. S. Neave, '86; Vice-President, G. W. Patterson, '87; Secretary, T. W. Sprague, '87; Treasurer, A. Amory, '89; Executive Committee, the President, *ex-officio*, Borden, '86, Todd, '87, Horn, '88, and Hobbs, '89. The committee was empowered to draw up a constitution, and make all other necessary arrangements. It is proposed to lay out six courts,— two doubles on the Newbury Street side, and three singles and one double on the Boylston Street side, the last lying parallel with the street.

The Society of '87 had an enjoyable meeting at the Parker House, April 2d. Mr. Spaulding read the excellent poem that he had prepared for the class supper, as few had really heard it on that occasion. Mr. T. D. Brainerd contributed a fine paper, and Mr. W. Todd adjusted his glasses for an entertaining description of a deer hunt down his way. The society has received a welcome addition in Mr. Smith, who gave two well-chosen recitations in a manner that brought down the house. Mr. Taintor sustained his reputation by the hearty way in which he co-operated, and his song of "'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, Technology!" found a sympathetic chord in every heart. Mr. Wakefield Nanki-Poo'd, and Mr. Thompson moistened his whistle; while Messrs. Thompson, Sprague, and Shortall rendered the song that we would like to hear "A Thousand Times Again." Messrs. Mirrles, Sears, and Kirkham were chosen as a committee to provide for the entertainment of the last meeting of the year, and after a final bout with Mr. Taintor's song the company broke for home.

An interesting series of observations are now in progress by gentlemen connected with the United States Signal Service simultaneously at Boston, Columbus, O., Washington, D. C., Ithaca, N. Y., and at Yale College, New Haven. The observations at Boston are taken in the basement of the new building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and were begun at noon, Wednesday. They are to be continued at intervals of five minutes during

a period of 72 consecutive hours. The observations, which are taken by means of the electro-scope, are for the purpose of ascertaining the variations of atmospheric electricity and humidity during the period named. The object of taking the observations simultaneously at different points throughout the country is for comparison, in order to ascertain whether the varying atmospheric conditions are similar throughout the country, or are simply local. It is believed that the results of the observations will be of great value to the Signal Service in the prognostication of storms, and it is hoped that by this means some new laws of storms and atmospheric disturbances may be discovered. — *Herald*.

Last Friday sixteen chemists visited the Commercial Point works of the Bay State Gas Co., at Harrison Square, Dorchester. After inspecting the immense coal-shed, capable of holding 30,000 tons, stored by means of a unique dumping arrangement, on which the management pride themselves, the party came to the center of interest,— a huge, sooty structure, filled with smoke and coal-dust, and lined on each side by a triple row of retorts, 132 in all, each requiring a fresh charge of 300 pounds of coal every half hour, and discharging its gas into one common hydraulic main. The glowing coke left, is raked out by two engines, resembling a pile-driver engine, which are run up and down before the rows of retorts, and is then replaced with two "scoops" of coal, each scoop being wielded by three-man power. The company then made the tour of furnace and boiler-rooms, followed the gas in its passage through condensers, scrubbers, and rectifiers (large boxes of black oxide of iron, where the gas is purified from sulphur) to the great meter, measuring off 1,800 feet of gas at each revolution, and equal to 2,500,000 feet per day; filled up two pages of the visitor's book with their signatures, and departed, stopping to take a look at the lofty gas-holder, with its capacity of a million cubic feet, shortly to be accompanied by another of equal size now building beside it.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

YALE. The professors of Yale, under President Porter as editor-in-chief, are working on a new and revised edition of Webster's Dictionary, to be completed in about two years. — Exeter sends some excellent ball-players here next year. — There is much talk of forming a college whist club. — Very little interest is being taken in the freshmen nine. — The *Courant* is not in favor of Yale re-entering the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. — Coxe, '87, has been elected captain of the Mott Haven Team in place of Brooks, resigned. — Judging from the number of men in the leading preparatory schools who have announced their intentions of entering next year, '90 should be an unusually large class. (*Yale News*). — Sheff. Freshmen are studying a poem in German, and every man who fails to recite it in a week will be conditioned in that subject. — The Yale Law School is the only one in the United States or England that has a four years' course of regular exercises and gives a degree of Doctor of Laws. (*Yale News*).

PRINCETON. Princeton has seventeen alumni associations. — Dr. McCosh graduated from Princeton at the age of seventeen. He has just passed his seventy-fourth birthday. — The library contains 80,000 volumes. — Hutchinson, of last year's Brown team, will play here this year. — There are fifty-one candidates for the Mott Haven team. — The Dramatic Association will soon present Julius Cæsar.

HARVARD. D. B. Chamberlain put the shot 38 feet 6¼ inches in the games of March 27th. — Admission examinations to Harvard will hereafter be held at Paris in June of each year. — James Russell Lowell will probably be chosen to deliver the oration at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Harvard's founding, which takes place November 7th. — There is talk of a swimming-bath at the gymnasium. — Remington, '87, recently broke the record on the lifting-machine, his lift being 959 pounds. — The nine will stay over for practice during Easter vacation. — The Harvard freshmen have been challenged by the Yale freshmen to a boat-race,

to take place at about the same time as the annual Harvard-Yale race. — Harvard will probably win the base-ball championship, lacrosse championship, Mott Haven cup and the boat race again this year. — Cricket is being boomed at present. — Boyden L. S. is a candidate for change pitcher on the 'Varsity. — Mr. F. Bowles, of the Boston *Advertiser*, has accepted the position of secretary of Harvard.

IN GENERAL. Great interest is being manifested at Andover in boating; a crew is in training, and challenges will probably be sent to the Harvard and Yale freshmen crews. — \$1,300 has been pledged for the support of the Dartmouth nine. — This year's Columbia nine promises to be one of the strongest ever known in college. — There are 2,282 students at the University of St. Petersburg. — Wellesley has received \$100,000 for an art school. — Wendell Phillips was the first athlete and scholar at Harvard during his college year. — The biennial reunion of Andover class of '84 will be held at Young's, May 14th. — '87 won the class championship in base-ball at the Un. of Penn. — Cornell has 60 instructors and officers and 638 students, 239 of whom are freshmen. — The young ladies of Smith College have organized a society for the protection of birds. — Cambridge won the boat-race over Oxford, on April 2d, by a fraction of a boat-length. — The Maine College League will consist of Bowdoin, Colby, Bates, and Orono. — The Faculty of Political Science at Columbia have arranged for publishing a *Political Science Quarterly*, the first number of which appeared in March. — The Freedmen's Aid Society has supplied \$40,000 for the erection of a university at New Orleans. — The Kappa Alpha Fraternity of Cornell has decided to erect a chapter house on the campus, the cost of which will be about \$25,000. — The *Alpha Delta Phi* Chapter of Williams recently dedicated their new house; not the *Delta Psi*, as we had it in our last issue. — Brine, of Cambridge, furnishes uniforms for the Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Williams nines this year. — The new Trinity gymnasium will have attached to it a theater, with a seating capacity of 525 persons.



Mrs. Spriggins: "THERE! I ALLUS SAID MELONS WAS BAD FUR A BODY TO EAT. HERE'S ANOTHER MAN JEST DIED O' MELON-CHOLIA."



LENT.

She was so demure and shy last night,
That I ventured to ask what it meant:
She said with a smile that was charmingly bright,
"Why, don't you know? It is Lent."

But when I told her the whole world beside
Was nothing to me if she would consent
To give me her heart, she softly sighed,
"So sorry, dear, but it's lent." —*Yale Record.*

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Employer: "Here, Mr. Jones, take this ten cents and go out and buy yourself a cigar right away."

Clerk, (astonished): "Why—why, Mr. Vanderbilt, what do you mean? I thought you detested the odor of tobacco in the office."

Employer: "So I do. I abominate it. But I've observed that when a young man is smoking a ten-cent cigar, he has to stop whistling 'Mikado' chestnuts on the wrong key as long as he dallies with the filthy weed."—*Gazette.*

Stranger (to fellow-passenger): "Excuse me, but am I not right in taking you for a professional man?"

Fellow passenger: "Yes, sir."

Stranger: "Thanks. It's not often that I make a mistake in judging my fellow-men. Your work is head-work altogether, of course?"

Fellow-passenger: "Oh, yes sir; entirely so."

Stranger: "Er—lawyer?"

Fellow-passenger: "No, sir; barber."

—*New York Sun.*

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OWING to the persistent attempts of numerous cigarette manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the

"RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT"

now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves to warn the public against base imitations, and call their attention to the fact that the original *straight cut brand* is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the genuine straight cut cigarettes.

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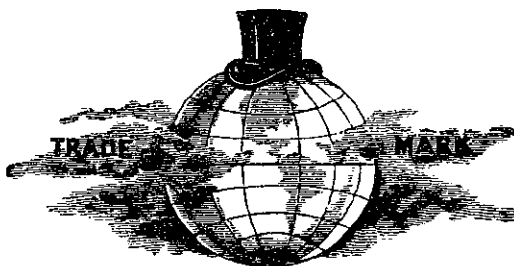
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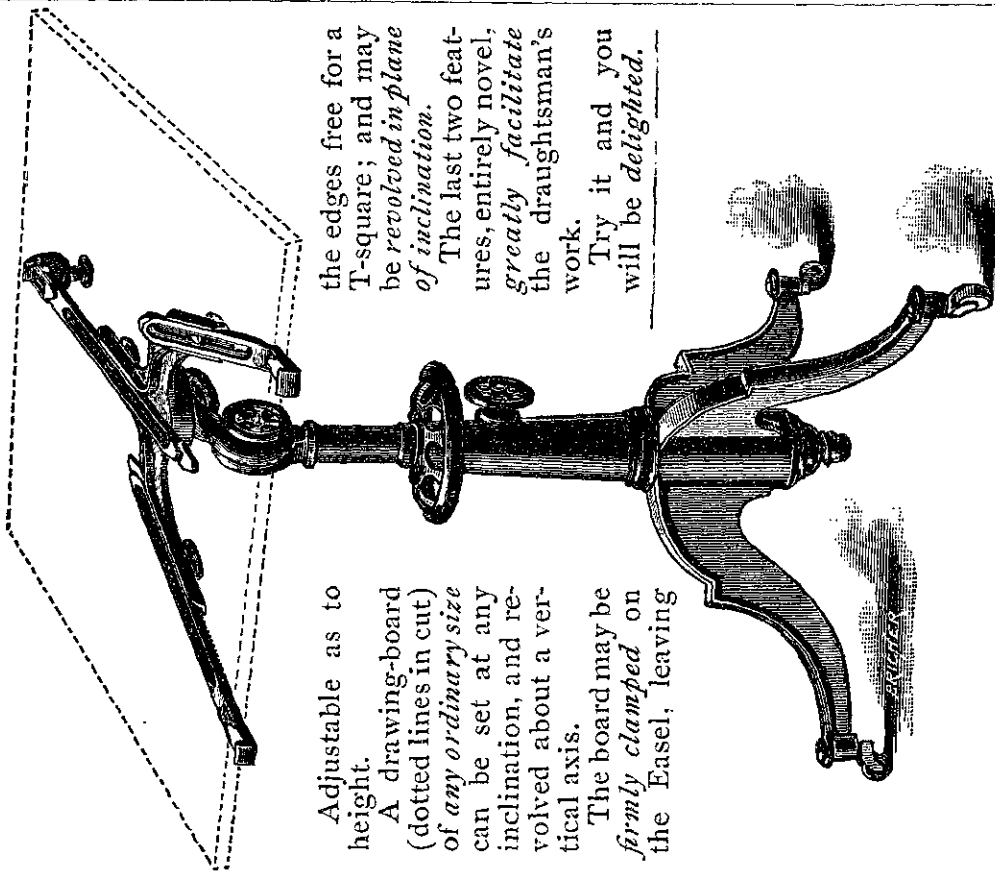


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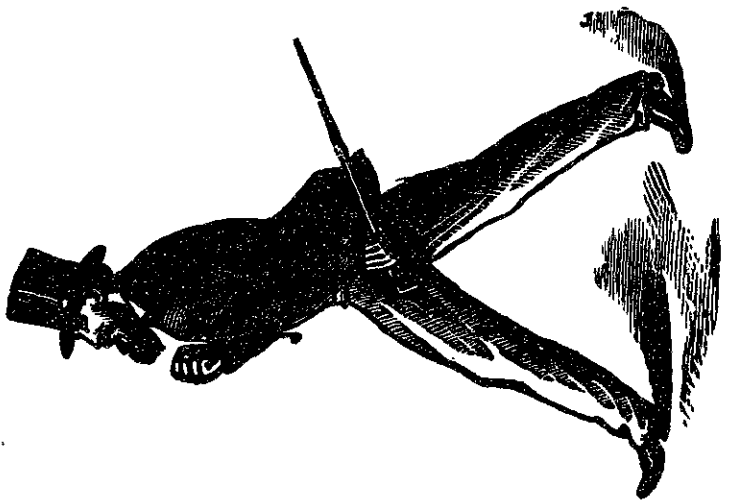
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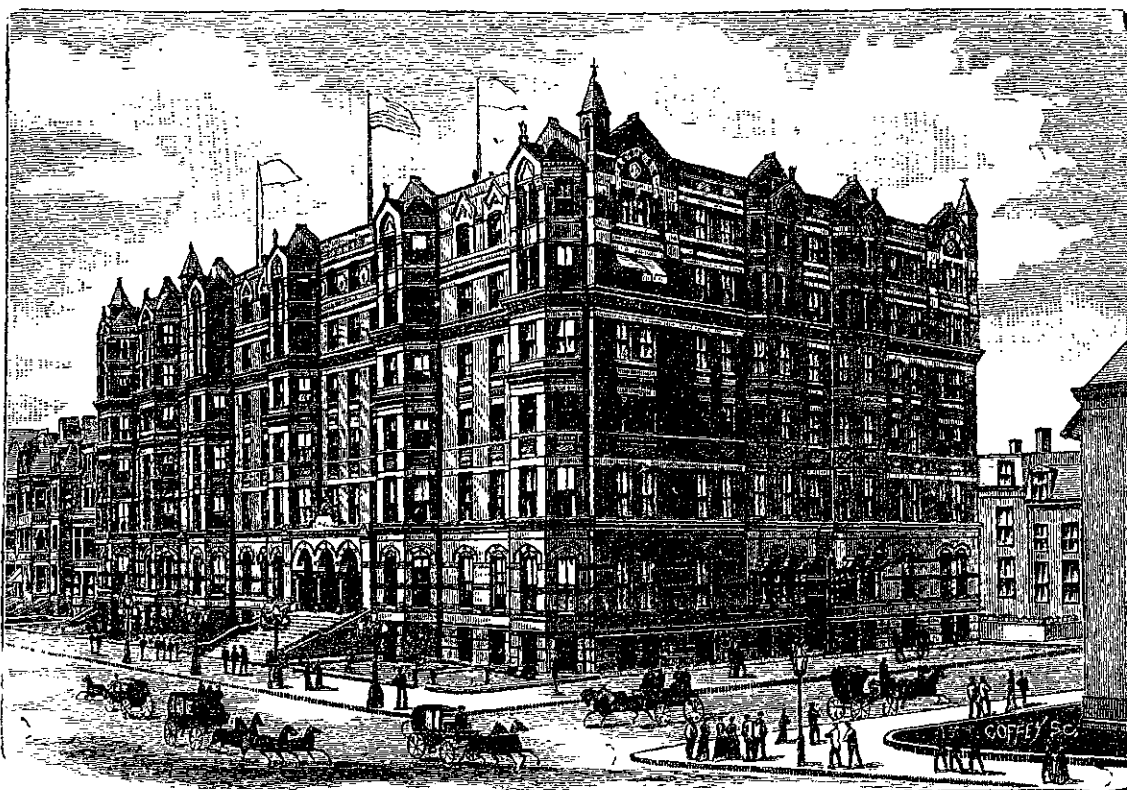
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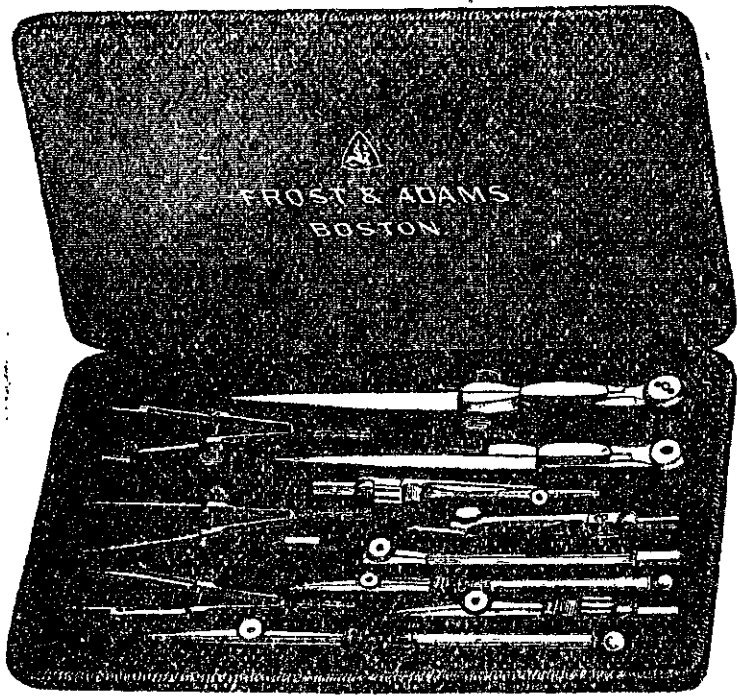
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