The University of Pennsylvania has received a gift of $250,000 from Gen. S. J. Wistar, to build and endow a museum of anatomy and biology.

The Harvard Dickey Club sensation has led to the establishment of a permanent officer or board, to have general supervision of all clubs and societies.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has recently been bequeathed for the purpose of founding a new college at Newport, R. I., to be known as Coles College.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia will hold a chess tournament during Christmas week of 1892, for a $400 cup contributed by alumni of the colleges.

The Yale Faculty has issued a command to all the boards of editors of the college periodicals that, henceforth, no more advertisements from saloon-keepers shall appear in their respective publications.

The largest football score on record was made by Harvard against Exeter, in 1886, when she scored 158–0. Yale's largest is 136–0 against Wesleyan, in 1886, and Princeton's is 140–0, against Lafayette, in 1884.

Vanderbilt University is to have a new athletic field. It will be 439 feet long by 330 feet wide, and will contain a good quarter-mile track, with plenty of room for a fine football field inside of the track. The expense is estimated at about twelve hundred dollars.

Miss Hayden, a graduate of the Institute of Technology, architect of the woman's building at the World's Fair, is a Chilian, and her mother was a Peruvian of Spanish ancestry. Her large, imaginative eyes, deep in their grave and sensitive light; her low, broad brows, full of meditativeness; her oval face and olive complexion; her low, soft, full voice and her characteristic lips,—are altogether suggestive of the Latin type.

The Lounger has quite an ear for music, and one day last week did the proper thing and went to the opera. After about four hours of solid comfort in a hard seat, he feels able to give some points to those interested.

On hearing the Italian opera for the first time, one is apt to be overcome with a sense of incoherence; but by watching closely those who understand the language, one may laugh, applaud, or even cry in the right place. With continual practice it is possible, with the aid of a libretto, to discover that everything follows a certain and definite rule, and that there is a sort of an understanding between the actors as to which one will perform next. Sometimes, however, the actors get excited, and all try to sing at once. The orchestra, observing this and trying to conceal it from the audience, piles on coal and ties down the safety valve, so to speak. The actors, realizing that the orchestra is trying to drown their voices, redouble their efforts, until finally both are going at full speed. This in music is called a forte passage, and is considered a good "move" in some instances, but if used too much may result in the loss of the "game."

The librettos, although confusing to those who are used to seeing the names of the performers printed on a screen at the side of the stage, are really necessary to those who wish to follow the fine points of the opera. To talk intelligently on it one must be familiar with the musical terms used; for instance, one must know what the "woodwind" is, and be able to distinguish the "strings" from the "brass."

The "strings" include all of those instruments which depend on the mechanism of a cat for their sound-producing qualities. The "woodwind" is not, as many people suppose, the soughing of the breezes through the forest, but includes such instruments as the fife, so called after the Earl of Fife. The "brass" consists of all the instruments made of that metal, although sometimes they are made of something else,