eight or nine of the seventeen exams, which he will attack in the coming semi-annual campaign. Chief among these was his vision of what the Walker Building would look like on a moonlight night. He somehow fancied broad walks and entrances, turreted spires and colored lights, strange and attractive architectural forms, fountains in the foreground,—in fact, a second Piazza de San Marco,—or, in American, an "all right thing." For a while he forgot this trivial dream, but, on returning, he found a deep disappointment awaiting him. The artistic contingent of this light-and-information-giving periodical had already anticipated his vision—but with what difference. The LOUNGER imagines the reader can see on comparing his dream and the picture on this page. At first The LOUNGER objected that the picture was not in any way a representation of the Walker Building,—it was a freight elevator, a hat factory, a coal wharf,—an anything. But failing to convince on this point, he next attacked the technique of the production; but naturally, as the reader will appreciate, he really had no ground for argument. But interpretation of the theme troubled him, and he decided to look upon Walker by moonlight, and see for himself. For his benefit the curator and undertaker who guards the door of the second year physics lecture room, kindly consented to light every window in Walker. The LOUNGER went out and looked. Surprise changed into humiliation, and humiliation into religious devotion, which latter impelled him to destroy some of his disappointment at the Chapel. The artistic contingent were right in their treatment of the subject. For the history of the building this brief synopsis will do. In 303 A.D. while Julius Caesar was ravaging the coasts of Rhode Island, he came one day upon a pile of stones, which for one reason or another he caused to be made into a fortress. It was rude and not architecturally beautiful in its lines, and yet it was destined to be reproduced in an immortal monument. For fifteen hundred years that pile of stones was subjected to the elements. In 1884 the architectural department of the Institute, happening upon it, saw in it the scheme for a magnificent temple of learning, and in the following year was executed from the suggestion the Walker Building, which still challenges eternity and Desprezelle.