

WILL MAKE FINANCIERS ORDER

Dartmouth College Opens Up New Field by Establishing a School of Administration and Finance, a Graduate Department Intended to Train College Men for Active Affairs.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Perhaps the most notable experiment among those now being made in fitting college men for business was begun this year in the opening of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance as a graduate department of Dartmouth College. Its name—administration and finance—indicates its scope. It is founded to train young men in the broad principles governing the great modern businesses, not to fit them definitely for definite positions, but to bring them intellectually in touch with the great problems which are involved in business control and extension, and to send them out into the world with that invaluable "right half the battle" which ought to be won half the battle.

The Tuck School was founded in memory of the late Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, by the generosity of his son, Mr. Edward Tuck, of Paris, who turned over to the college, last Spring, securities amounting to \$100,000. Mr. Tuck is a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1852, and is a classmate, therefore, of President Tucker. He began life in the diplomatic service in the American Legation in Paris; later, for a considerable time, he was a member of the Franco-American banking house of Monroe & Co. Since his retirement from active participation in that business, he has been connected with various enterprises in this country. He is one of the directors of the Chase National Bank, of New York, and a large holder of the stock of the Great Northern Railway.

Amos Tuck, was a typical son of the Granite State. He was one of the most prominent figures in the political history of New Hampshire and New England during the early part of the anti-slavery conflict. He was one of the original members of the Free Soil party, a staunch supporter of John P. Hale in his contest with Franklin Pierce, and intimately associated with men whose names are familiar to the students of the college. Leaving Congress, he resumed the practice of law in Exeter. He was a man noted for his resolute courage in difficult political situations. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1835, and a trustee of the college from 1851 to 1856.

Hanover, the seat of Dartmouth College, is a quiet New Hampshire town and distant from any great city, but the Tuck School has been able to count on the interest of financiers and leaders of great businesses in the most important commercial centers in the country. From New York and Boston to Chicago and St. Paul, appealing to the broad-minded business man everywhere, whether graduated from Dartmouth or any other college, or whether he "went up" to his present position in the usual way. For such a school would mean, if it is successful and the example of Dartmouth is followed in other American college centers, that the American business man of the future, while not lacking in the force and special knowledge of his predecessor, is to have a wider culture, a broader outlook and a sounder knowledge of the principles which lie at the base of commercial affairs.

Established on Broad Basis. In making up the curriculum, the Dartmouth authorities tried to put themselves in the place of the college graduate who, like so many of his class nowadays, has determined not to enter a profession, but to engage actively in affairs. They realized that a graduate school should not and could not be a "commercial college"; that it must put details as principles; and that these principles must be based not only on the general culture of a college education, but on a special study of finance, economics, history, law and politics. They realized that the young man leaving such a school must be prepared, not for mere clerical work—which was a matter of practical training—but for a position of responsibility and control, and that his education should be a position a man's outlook must be of the widest, they made up the two years' course which was begun in September with the formal opening of the new school.

It was their aim, to quote the carefully prepared announcement which was given last Summer, "to prepare men in those fundamental branches of knowledge which govern the conduct of affairs, and to give special instruction in the common law and the laws pertaining to property, in the management of trusts and investments, in the problems of taxation, in the principles of fiscal banking and transportation, in the methods of corporate and municipal administration, in the growth and present status of the foreign commerce of the United States, and in the various phases governing the civil and consular service."

The attempt will be made to insure to college graduates who have in view administrative or financial careers, the preparation equivalent in its purpose to that obtained in the business or technical schools. The training of the school is not designed to take the place of an apprenticeship in any given business, but it is believed that the same amount of academic training is required for the enlarged demands of business as for the professions or for the productive industries."

A Graduate School. The greatest care was taken to make the first entering class, however small it might be, a body of serious, studious, determined young men, who should reflect credit, when they went out into life, on the institution from which they had come. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the Tuck School is a graduate school, with two years of instruction following a thorough college preparation. To enter it a student must have received a degree from a college of recognized standard. The only exception is that seniors in Dartmouth of proved ability who have taken the proper preparatory courses in their first three years in the college, may select the first year in the Tuck School, in place of the fourth year in the college, receiving the A. B. degree at the end of that year and the Tuck certificate a year later.

Students from other colleges entering the senior year at Dartmouth, in order to avail themselves of this privilege, must present with their certificate of transfer a record of their standing, so that they may show they are equally capable with the regular Dartmouth men who have been allowed to enter the school. Special students will be received with caution, and only on proving fitness for the particular courses they desire to take up.

It is interesting to note the novel standpoint of even the general courses which have been adopted for the Tuck School. The first year's history includes a review of the geography of Europe, followed by the political history of the Continent from the French Revolution down to 1873. This is followed by a similar course dealing in essentially the same way with the political history of the United States.

In the second year the English history course consists of lectures on the political history of the South American and Central American States, Mexico and the English colonies; and, under the direction of the instructor, the student will construct the political history of Europe from 1578 and of the United States since 1873.

Next in order will come a study of diplomacy, dealing with the origin and the

evolution of modern diplomacy, the qualifications and methods of typical modern diplomats, the course of certain noteworthy negotiations, from the Congress of Vienna to the Venezuela case, including the evolution and history of the Monroe doctrine; the organization of American and foreign diplomatic and consular services, and the duties laid down by the United States Government for its agents in foreign countries.

There is nothing like this course in diplomacy in the curriculum of any other American college. President Tucker has expressed publicly, in a much-quoted address, his hope for better-trained men in our public service, and this new course at Dartmouth may be taken as his contribution to the solution of a problem

BOY WARRIOR OF THE IGORROTES.



TRIBAL TYPE OF ISLAND OF LUZON, PHILIPPINES.

that has long troubled the critics of American institutions.

Another most interesting course in the Tuck school gives the history of American industrial development, including the development of the great manufacturing industries, trusts and monopolies; the history and problem of transportation; stock and produce exchanges; the relations of capital and labor and the effect of modern methods of business on producer and consumer. The courses in sociology are especially noteworthy, including anthropological geography, social statistics and applied sociology demography and social institutions.

Demography, for example, is the study of the population, or the units of all forms of social life. It involves the economic value of the various nations and peoples as producers and consumers of commodities, and includes the study of the different groups or classes into which population tends to fall.

Social Conditions. The course dealing with social institutions, on the other hand, treats the psychology of the forms of associated life, viewing human institutions as an expression of the spiritual life of the people. In this connection, an attempt is made to interpret sympathetically trade unionism, mass and class feeling and all important group aspirations and rivalries.

Other courses which must obviously be included in a curriculum like that of the Tuck school relate to banking and investment, and to public finance, in the department of finance; and in the department of transportation, transportation itself, the foreign commerce of the United States, and in the various phases governing the civil and consular service.

The founding of the Tuck School at once brings to Dartmouth broader connections with active life. The curriculum will be strengthened by the introduction of non-resident lecturers, who will conduct courses in banking, investments, accounting, insurance, municipal organization, the legal conditions of international trade and other related subjects.

A particularly interesting lecturer will be Mr. Robert A. Woods, of Boston, who has acquired a National reputation as a sociologist and a student of the problems of city government. He has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures during the course of the year upon the subject of municipal organization. The development of municipal policy will be traced with regard both to the forms and aims of municipal government. The town meeting, the town council, the city system, the metropolitan administration will be considered both theoretically and in their practical operation.

Mr. Woods will discuss also the causes of municipal corruption, especially as found in economic conditions, and will trace the relation between municipal reform and social reform in general.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT. Permit me to make a few suggestions relative to our evening dress that are well to remember and not wise to forget. The time has arrived for mortal man to turn aside pleasant thoughts of negligence and look to his broadcloth and fine linen.

In smart society the term "evening dress" is the correct one, never "tail dress." The coat and waistcoat should be made of fine, unfinished worsteds and worsted vicunas, with trousers made of the same material, but it is well to have them cut from cloth a trifle heavier than that used for coat and waistcoat. The tails of dress coats, this season, are of medium length, barely reaching down to

the knees, and with the corners slightly rounded off. The upper part of the coat fits snugly, but is shaped in snugly at the waist with shoulders well worked out, so as to produce as near as possible a military effect. It is customary for the garment to have peaked lapels which are faced to the edge with corded silk.

The waistcoat, when made of the same material as the coat, is single-breasted; if double-breasted, it should then be made of white linen lawn or white marcella. The trousers for the man of average figure, measure about 19 inches around the knee, and 16 inches at the instep. The outer seam may either be plain or with narrow Russian braid.

The linen for evening dress is most simple and of the best quality. A wide-bosom coat shirt, with cuffs attached, and showing three stud holes, is the "proper thing." A coat shirt is one that opens all the way down the front. This particular kind of shirt is easily slipped on. It never wrinkles the temper and, in turn, one never wrinkles the shirt bosom. Then again a man may arrange his hair and slip into this shirt without disarranging his hair in the least.

A straight, stick-up collar, meeting, but not overlapping; or a rather high collar, barely meeting in the front and with

bed silk. A white waistcoat may very properly be worn with it, but the buttons thereon should be of gold. A bat-shaped black silk cravat is the correct tie, and a double collar, specially made for holding a bat, looks very well with this jacket. Be sure your studs and links for wear with the dinner jacket are of gold.

BEAU BRUMMEL, JR.

UNKNOWN PARTS OF EARTH

WORK FOR DISCOVERERS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Many Portions of This Terrestrial Globe, Thus Far Untrodden by Mortal Foot, to Visit.

In an exhaustive article in the *Globe*, a well-known German periodical devoted to geography, Dr. Rudolph Andree sums up the achievements of the century in regard to geography, and while he claims that the nineteenth century may well be termed the century of discoveries, he comes to the conclusion that it will still be the work of many years before the surface of the earth is known.

Concerning the regions around the North Pole about which nothing is known, the tracks of future explorations are briefly indicated by Dr. Andree, as follows: In the Asiatic-European Polar Sea, from Wrangel Land in the east to north of Spitzbergen in the west, the unknown is bounded by the drifts of the Jeannette in 1851 and of the Fram in 1894-1896. In North Greenland geographical knowledge does not extend, generally speaking, beyond Lockwood's farthest point in 1852, Cape Washington, and Peary's searches in the vicinity of Independence Bay, 1897; but beside these that part of the eastern coast from Cape Bismarck (Rayer, 1870) to Independence Bay, with the ocean in front of it, is unknown.

Nearly determined is the extent of Grinnell Land toward the west, while the extent of the Ellesmere Land south of it and about the ocean north of Parry Archipelago absolutely nothing is known. Large parts of the coast of Baffin's Land still need exploration. In this respect the next few years are likely to add materially to the geographical knowledge of the north polar region, for not less than four expeditions on a large scale are nearly ready to start.

At the South Pole. The south polar region, where the most extensive unknown territory is located, will also be attacked next year all along the line. Most of the land in this region is fixed by supposition upon the maps. Actual knowledge of land around the South Pole reaches only the magnetic South Pole and the 70-degree latitude; at 170 degrees east longitude, where James Ross in 1840 discovered Victoria Land and its volcanoes, and Borchgrevink, in the Winter of 1895-1896, found the magnetic South Pole and reached the highest southern latitude so far, 78 degrees 50 minutes; at 160 degrees west longitude, where Ross in 1842 found land which is probably a continental mass; at 110 degrees west longitude (Cook, 1774); at 90 degrees west longitude, where the Belgian expedition, under De Gerlache, during the Winter of 1898-1899, drifted beyond 73 degrees 30 minutes, south latitude; at 35 degrees west longitude, where Weddell penetrated to 74 degrees 30 minutes south latitude, and finally at 15 degrees west longitude (Ross, 1842).

The enormous extent of the unknown south polar region can best be illustrated if its limits are transferred to a map of the north polar region. It will then be found that the country would stretch from Norway, Siberia and North America down to 65 degrees north latitude, taking in the entire northern half of Alaska.

Thibet a Mystery. For the completion of the map of the Asiatic continent the researchers of the nineteenth century have established new and exact bases, yet there are still smaller and larger regions, which are entirely unknown. Much remains to be done in Thibet, despite the successes of Russian, English and French travelers and Indian surveys. The highest peaks of the earth in this region have been measured by trigonometry from the flats of the Ganges River, but their bases nor their tops have not been reached.

Unknown in the sense of modern research is also the territory east of Bhutan across the Teang Po, Brahmaputra, and the Yangtze Kiang. In the southern part of Arabia, in the so-called "Arabian quarter," as will be seen from a glance at the map, an area more than twice the extent of the German Empire.

In Africa. The researchers have been particularly active, and what is known of this continent is almost exclusively the result of work in the nineteenth century. But there is still much darkness in regard to this continent, and the classic question, *Quid novi ex Africa?* will probably be repeated for many years. A territory little known is between the Niger in the south, the chain of oases of the Tibket in the north, the route of Lenz in the west, and the routes of Barth and Duvoyez in the east.

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perous, the crew, for example, was a drag on the college, supported solely by subscriptions and never free from debt, in 1892 the university stepped in and systematized the management of athletics at Harvard. Today the system has grown into the perfection of a business machine, as perfect in its way as a bank or great insurance company.

The proceeds of the Harvard-Yale games always constitute the largest amount received by Harvard from a single game during the year. But while a large amount of money is received from the several football games, it is not enough to cover more than the running expenses connected with the various branches of the athletic department. The athletic grounds, the new boathouse, dedicated 10 days and the gift of the New York Harvard Club; the Carey Building, with its rowing tank and base-ball courts, and the Soldiers' Field, the athletic grounds, the new boathouse, were all due to the generous contributions of the graduates.

The Athletic Committee. The entire supervision and control of all Harvard athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University are in charge of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. This committee, commonly known as the athletic committee, consists of three members of the university's faculty, three graduates of the college, and three undergraduates, who appoint a graduate manager of athletics, whose duties are to exercise a general oversight of all the accounts of the various athletic organizations of the University, and to have charge of all the athletic grounds and buildings. All money made by any of the teams is turned over to him, and all expenses of the "varsity" teams are met by him. During the year a very large sum of money passes through his hands.

While the football games yield a handsome surplus over the expenses of the "varsity" second class and scrub elevens, the same cannot be said of the other sports. Baseball comes out about even; track athletics result in a slight loss, and rowing in a heavy deficit, for there are no receipts whatever for the latter. The large expenses connected with the University Boat Club. There are between 400 and 500 students in regular training for rowing during the season.

As many as 22 eight-oar crews were practicing on the Charles River the other day, in addition to a number of singles, pairs and fours. This is the largest number of crews ever in practice at one time in a single college in America. In addition to the University Boathouse, there is a second boathouse, presented by Mr. George Walker Weld, for the use chiefly of students not engaged in regular crews, who are known as "scub" crews. The University Boat Club, while its friendly rival in stimulating interest in rowing, the Newell Boat Club, uses the old "varsity" boathouse.

Expenses Go On. The football season is now over at Harvard, and the work of the crews will be confined to tank and gymnasium work for several months; but athletic expenses will go on, and the graduate manager's staff of clerks, janitors and caretakers of grounds will continue busy, to say nothing of the track teams and baseball practice.

In addition to the "varsity" and class baseball teams, there will soon be practicing on 25 scrub nines, which compete with each other for the latter course, which mark the scrub championships. From these teams are selected players for the class nines, from which are chosen players for the "varsity" teams. Although there will be considerable revenue from the baseball games, it will not be sufficient to pay all the expenses. The track

GROUP OF NEGROES PRACTICING ARCHERY.



ABORIGINAL TYPE OF UNCLE SAM'S SUBJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC CONTROL

Perfect System by Which Finances Are Handled to Provide the Means for the Various Expensive Contests in Which the Collegian Crews and Teams Annually Engage.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—The Harvard and Yale football game today left about \$60,000 to be divided between the treasuries of the athletic associations of the two universities, after paying such extra expenses as the printing of tickets and the construction of the special seats used only for this game.

It is a matter of interest what becomes of such an enormous sum as the Big games net Harvard and Yale each year. So far as Harvard is concerned, the answer is easy. After years of undergraduate control of each branch of athletics, separately and independently, so that while the eleven had money to spare and waxed extravagant as it became pro-

SCIENTISTS SEEK GIANT SLOTH.



Scientists all over the world await with keen interest the outcome of the Anglo-American expedition which is soon to start on a systematic search for the fossil remains of the mylodon, or giant sloth. Dr. Moreno, a famous zoologist, recently discovered in Patagonia the skin of one of the titanic animals, which he found as easily as a strong man would bend a slender sapling. Dr. Moreno also has the skull of a mylodon, slain by some hunter of the same age. Here are shown various parts of the giant sloth's anatomy, together with the model now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, as well as the mylodon skull.

perous, the crew, for example, was a drag on the college, supported solely by subscriptions and never free from debt, in 1892 the university stepped in and systematized the management of athletics at Harvard. Today the system has grown into the perfection of a business machine, as perfect in its way as a bank or great insurance company.

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athletes also make a heavy call upon the graduate manager for expenses for which small returns, except in glory, will be received.

The same watchful care and thorough system which characterizes the supervision of athletic expenses and receipts at Harvard marks the treatment of the athletes themselves by the University. Upon entering the University each student is entitled to an examination by the director of the gymnasium, in which his physical proportions are measured, his strength tested, his heart and lungs examined, and information solicited concerning his general health and inherited tendencies.

From the data thus procured, a special order of appropriate exercises is made out for each student, with specifications of the movements and apparatus which he may best use. After working on this prescription for three or six months the student is entitled to another examination, by which results of his work are ascertained and the director enabled to make a further prescription. No student is permitted to take part in athletic contests without a special physical examination by the director of the gymnasium and his permission so to do.

Absence of Professionalism. Thanks to the control by the athletic committee, there is not the slightest tinge of professionalism in athletics at Harvard. The traveling expenses of members of the teams are paid by the committee, which also furnishes uniforms, sweaters, and so forth, to the members of the "varsity" squads. The committee also provides a special training table, but the student has to pay the same amount he is in the habit of paying under ordinary conditions for his board.

In former days there were "junkets" of kind, now only players and bona fide substitutes whose names were otherwise unrecognized, either them to this reward, accompany the eleven to New Haven, Philadelphia or West Point; the track teams to the exams at Boston, Haven, the nine to New Haven, Philadelphia or Princeton, and the crews to New London. Every expense nowadays is accounted for and paid only on formal vouchers for such a large amount of payment by the undergraduate managers of the several organizations to the graduate manager.

As a rule these undergraduate managers furnish the material from which is drawn each year the paid graduate manager, who this year is Eliot Spalding, 1900. His office at 19 Gray's Hall has been a busy place up to today with the applications for the big football games to be played for; but from now on it will drop back into the regular decorum and routine befitting the financial and business department of such a large institution as the combined athletic interests of the University.

SNELBAKER'S MISHAP.

Experience That Cured Him of All Need for Bureau.

"I knew a man once who had a bureau that he had bought from a friend, and it was probably the worst-made bureau that ever damaged the reputation of an otherwise unprofane man."

What was the matter with the bureau?

"Plenty. There wasn't a drawer in it that fitted. Snelbaker, that was the man's name, had his collars and cuffs and small furnishings in the middle drawer, and to pull out the middle drawer required nine latches, alternating left and right, and then a sudden jerk. Snelbaker could do it every time after awhile, but the habit was so firmly fixed on him that he couldn't do it without swearing. He'd accompany himself with a sort of profane oblation, as it were, and feel better for it, too.

One night he was up late, and he sneaked into his room and carefully soaked the portions of the drawer that caused the friction, and when Snelbaker got hold of it a little later, it came so easy at the first hitch that he forgot himself and gave a mighty jerk that brought it out with such velocity that it flew over his head—he was lying on his back at the time, staring at the wonderful star display on the ceiling—and continuing to pull down the room and over the door casing and hung Snelbaker's collar and cuffs and other things all over the upper hall and down the front stairway, and one of his collar buttons actually dropped into the lower hall and down the register and straight ahead into the furnace, two floors below."

"And what did Snelbaker do?"

"He didn't do a thing, but get an ax and give that wretched piece of furniture some of the most profane licks that were ever dealt an inanimate object. But he wouldn't have another bureau brought in to his room. He kept his shirts in the washbasket and his socks in a hat box and his collars in the waste basket."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE PASSING OF THE ESKIMO.

On the shores of the far-off Behring. Where the Indians eat dried berries. Where they worship "white man's customs," and not God;

There a dusky native maiden In Nome River was a wading. And a fishing and a wishing for Tom Cod.

There an honest miner spled her. And he soon was close beside her. Making signs that food and drink he had to spare. In his tent upon the sea spit. If this maiden would but see it. He would feed her on the white man's sumptuous fare.

So this friendly, honest miner Set before her this fine dinner: Breakfast bacon, Java coffee, nice warm bread.

Now she sleeps upon the mountain. Near a spring called Crystal Fountain; For this dusky Indian maiden—she is dead.

Ever she died, she to her lover. How she'd dined on duck and plover. How the honest miner fed her in his tent. "Coo-coo-polek" (starving), said he. Forthwith to the miner he'd be.

Now he's keeping with the angels holy Lent. Then the old ones came a bargaining. Some on crutches came a pagging. In the honest miner's tent they were at home.

Freshly gave he them potatoes. Beef and pork and canned tomatoes. Now the tribe is calmly sleeping on Point Nome.

With their "glow" all deserted. And their women fannel-skirted. No more "muck-lucks" made of seal and walrus skin.

Tea and coffee, rum and whiskey. Oh! they feel quite fine and frisky. Till Consumption and Pneumonia take them in.

Thus we see civilization Caused the death of this proud nation. And the Eskimo and Indian are no more. While the honest miner—see him! Caused their death—some one should learn him—

Helped wait them to the fair Elysian shore. —R. C. WARREN.

Poor Luck. "Where have you been, my pretty maid?" "Why, sir, nutting, sir," said said. "But what did you get, my pretty maid?" "Why, sir, nutting, sir," she said. —Philadelphia Press.