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The New Northwest.

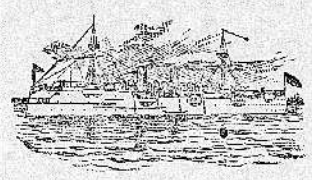
VOL. 24, NO. 33. DEER LODGE, MONTANA, APRIL 1, 1893. WHOLE NO. 1033.

GREAT NAVY REVIEW

WARSHIPS OF ALL NATIONS WILL PARTICIPATE.

A Naval Spectacle That Will Surpass In Magnitude and Grandeur Anything the World Has Ever Seen—Some of the Details of the Great Display.

School children as well as many "children of a larger growth" have been taught to regard the "Invincible Armada" with which the misguided Philip II, king of Spain, fondly imagined that he would be able to effect the conquest of England as the most formidable na-



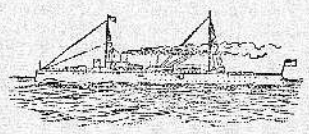
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP BALTIMORE.

val demonstration the world has ever seen. This is of course a ridiculous error, for on many occasions since then there have been gatherings of war vessels which would have annihilated the misnamed "Invincible Armada" in an hour.

Unquestionably the most imposing marine spectacle ever seen will be the naval review in New York harbor, which will be a fitting prelude to the opening of the World's fair. Most of the great powers will have their best ships at the display, which will be in command of Rear Admiral Gherardi of the United States navy.

The great Spanish armada was made up of 65 galleons and large ships, 25 urcas of 300 to 700 tons burden, 19 tenders of 70 to 100 tons, 23 small frigates, 4 galleases and 4 galleys, in all 130 vessels, with a total tonnage of 75,868 tons. This is less than one-third of the tonnage which will participate in the great naval review. One vessel of the new United States navy, the Columbia or the New York, could lie at anchor and permit the entire armada to pepper away at her for a week without making a return, and she would not be injured at all. Any one of our rams could destroy the entire armada without suffering any damage and without discharging a single gun.

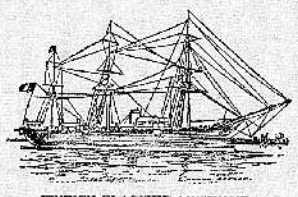
The fleets sent by each of the foreign countries will be received at Hampton Roads on April 17 by Admiral Gherardi. There will be a week for evolutions,



BRITISH FLAGSHIP BLAKE.

sham battles, etc., when the warships will proceed to New York, arriving on the 26th. The big review will occur the next day. On the 28th Admiral Gherardi will give an elaborate dinner to the foreign officers and other distinguished guests, most of whom will leave under escort the same evening for Chicago, arriving there in ample time to take part in the opening ceremonies of the World's fair.

The estimates as to the number of vessels which will form the magnificent marine picture in the review vary, some putting it as low as 50, while others declare that there will be 75 of the best specimens of naval architecture extant. Among the most celebrated men-of-war will be Germany's two armored cruisers, the Kaiserin Augusta and the Sceadler; Russia's first class armored cruisers Dmitri Donskoi, General Admiral, Nachimoff, Pamiate Azowa, the battleship Emperor Nicholas and the corvette Rynda, with Vice Admiral Kozakoff in command; several vessels of Great Britain's celebrated north Atlantic squadron, with the flagship Blake and two belted cruisers; Italy's cruisers Etna, Giovanni Bausan and Dogali; Spain's cruisers Reina Regente and Infanta Ysabel, and the gunboat Espana, with the Duke of Veragua and his suite on board; France's large cruiser Arethuse and several other of her most famous warships; Brazil's ironclad



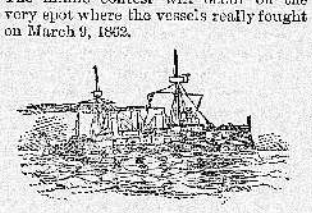
FRENCH FLAGSHIP ARETHUSE.

Aquidaban and cruisers Republica and Tiradentes; Holland's first class frigate Van Speyk; and the United States ships Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Charleston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kearsarge, Bennington, Concord, Miantonomoh, Bancroft, Vesuvius and several others which have not yet been definitely decided upon. It is expected that Russia will have the largest representation of any foreign power, although she has not by any means the largest navy in the world, being excelled in this respect by both France and England.

Official figures show that at the beginning of last year there were 58,000 men in active service in the English navy. She had 62 armored vessels, 29 protected and 282 unprotected, making in all 373 ships. By 1894 England expects to have 77 armored ships, 88 protected and 336 unprotected—a total of 501 vessels. France has 61 armored and 198 unarmored ships, 5 armored and 65 unarmored gunboats and 194 torpedo boats. She has 76,070 men in her navy. Russia has 37,080 men on the active list, and her war vessels comprise 65 armored and 61 unarmored ships, 5 armored and 23 unarmored gunboats and 107 torpedo boats. It may surprise many persons to know that, in point of men on the active lists of the navies of Europe, Turkey comes fourth, with 36,890 men; Spain fifth, with 26,300; Italy sixth, with 16,590; Germany seventh, with 12,160; Holland eighth, with 10,160; Sweden and Norway ninth, with 8,369; Denmark tenth, with 7,798, and poor little Portugal eleventh, with but 3,341 men. France also leads with her naval reserve of 150,000, nearly three times as many as her nearest rival, Great Britain, which has but 55,000 men.

It is estimated that 5,000 sailors will be required to man the American ships which will be in the naval review, while there will be about 20,000 men on board the foreign vessels. The total value of all the craft will probably exceed $200,000,000. Thus it is no exaggeration to say that "compared with the matchless array of battleships that will parade in New York harbor the navies of the world's infancy were the merest toys," or "the Persian ships that gathered by thousands at Salamis, and the Roman and Egyptian galleys that darkened the Mediterranean off Actium were relatively but insignificant chips on the surface of the sea." The vast wooden fleets of England, France and Spain which seemed invincible little more than 100 years ago positively excite amusement by comparison with the proposed aggregation of vessels in New York harbor.

During the week devoted to the rendezvous in Hampton Roads it is proposed to give an exhibition of more than ordinary interest because of the historical associations connected with the event which it is desired to commemorate. This will consist of a sham battle between old fashioned ironclads of the types of the Merrimac and Monitor. The mimic contest will occur on the very spot where the vessels really fought on March 9, 1862.



GERMAN IRONCLAD EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

Many a naval officer will doubtless reflect as he stands watching the sport from the bridge of his steel cruiser that if it had not been for that fight he might still be walking the deck of a wooden vessel which a shot from guns now considered useless would easily sink if it happened to strike just between wind and water. There will be salutes of all descriptions at Hampton Roads, and the foreigners will be entertained appropriately by the officers of the American navy. Countless receptions have already been planned in the cities near by, and many of them will probably materialize.

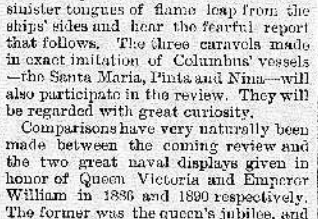
If the present plans be not changed, when the great fleet sails for New York April 24 it will probably proceed in squadron order under a headway of 7½ knots. On the journey north there may be some evolutions by the representatives of the different countries. The ships are expected to anchor in Sandy Hook bay. On the morning of the review, upon receiving the signal, the foreigners will take the positions assigned them by Admiral Gherardi, but it has been decided that they will keep the starboard side of the channel, the Americans escorting them on the port side. The procession will then move forward in double column at a uniform speed of 7½ knots, with a reserve speed of three knots to guard against emergencies.

ITALIAN CRUISER GIOVANNI BAUSAN.

When the line reaches the Narrows, both Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton will salute with every available gun, and as each vessel arrives opposite the fortresses it will probably deliver a rattling broadside first in the direction of Hamilton and then toward Wadsworth. It will be a novel sight, and hundreds of thousands of persons will doubtless see the sinister tongues of flame leap from the ships' sides and hear the fearful report that follows. The three caravels made in exact imitation of Columbus' vessels—the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina—will also participate in the review. They will be regarded with great curiosity.

Comparisons have very naturally been made between the coming review and the two great naval displays given in honor of Queen Victoria and Emperor William in 1886 and 1890 respectively. The former was the queen's jubilee, and the latter was tendered as a compliment to William on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth, England. If there is no pestering out, the New York review will eclipse both of them and ought to be as imposing as the two combined.

It has been decided to entertain the foreign visitors elaborately in New York upon their return from the World's fair, but the plans have not yet been perfected. Everything, however, will probably be in charge of the chamber of commerce of that city. This is the best sort of a guarantee that the receptions and other forms of entertainment tendered the distinguished guests will be on a particularly elaborate scale. The ques-



SPANISH WARSHIP INFANTA YSABEL.

tion of a second naval display just prior to the departure of the war vessels has also been suggested, but this has been opposed on the ground that it will detract from the interest in the great event.

HERBERT LESTER.

Land Values Rising In England.

Land in Great Britain sold at considerably higher prices last year than during the two years previous.

"The way to check a growing evil," said Rivers, "is to go straight to the root of it."

And with his teeth firmly set he submitted his tenderest corn to the caresses of the chiropodist.—Chicago Tribune.

AN ELECTRICAL WIZARD.

Nikola Tesla Allows a Charge of 200,000 Volts to Pass Through His Body.

"I am convinced that I can today send a message to a ship at sea, and that those on board can understand it. If I cannot, I am willing to lay my head on the guillotine."

It was Nikola Tesla who made the above strange remark, and his wonderful achievements in the development of electrical science make his words worthy of respectful consideration. He has already established the fact that but one wire is necessary to create an electrical current and is now engaged on the problem of transmitting a current without the use of a wire at all. That he has grasped the secret of how this may ultimately be accomplished some of the experiments exhibited at his public lectures would seem to demonstrate.

NIKOLA TESLA.

Tesla produces a distinct and powerful glow without the aid of wires or globes and with apparatus remarkable chiefly for its simplicity. This consists of two highly charged disks, between which the light appears without a connecting filament of any kind. In an incandescent lamp hung on a single wire, but not connected with it, he produces a red light almost blinding in its brilliancy, which becomes a powerful white on increasing the frequency of alternations in the current. Concerning his theory of the possibility of transmission without wires Mr. Tesla says: "I have already proved the contrary of what everybody believed. I have proved that it is not necessary to have two wires to establish an electrical current. In my machine I have but one wire. I utilize the air as the other. But as I now get a return through the air I believe that I can also transmit through the earth, thus doing away with even the one wire. The earth is a great insulated globe filled with electricity, or the capability of electrical vibration. The only problem is to awaken this electricity, to shake this immense earth so as to set this mighty world force swinging or wagging. Of course it will take a great force to start this motion, but there is no doubt we can get it. Electricians thought 10,000 volts was a wonderful pressure. I have already stirred up hundreds of thousands, and the limit is far off. Instead of 300 vibrations I have already secured 3,000,000 a second. Give me the machine, and I will make a spark half a mile long. Now, at Niagara, for instance, which is destined to be a marvelous center of electrical force for America, enough force can be secured to supply all the needs of the human race twice over. By shaking the entire earth with the mighty power to be obtained there this earth electricity could be started. With this earth force in vibration the next problem would be to build machines able to catch and respond to the earth motion. There would have to be a synchronism between the electrical swinging of the earth and the machine. For example, I hold a glass to my mouth and speak. The glass is shattered. My voice to do this must have the same resonance as the glass. Such I conceive to be the secret of all nature—resonance. Then, setting this machine at any point in the world, the message transmitted through the earth can be received and read at Paris, at Hong-Kong—anywhere. Distance no longer exists. I am convinced that I today can send a message to a ship at sea, and that those on board can understand it. If I cannot, I am willing to lay my head on the guillotine."

Mr. Tesla has also discovered a means of harnessing electricity so that it shall serve mankind without injuring him. To demonstrate this he allows a current of 200,000 volts to pass through his body and illuminate a bulb containing sulphate of calcium which he holds in his hand. The bulb glows with a light so intense as to fill the room with brightness and to disclose the great electrician holding it aloft, unharmed and smiling. Then he assures the spectators that "this is nothing."

Nikola Tesla is only about 35 years old. He is a Montenegrin by birth, but was educated in Hungary and now resides in New York. Inheriting an eager inventive genius from his mother and a fortune from his father, he has given his whole energy to the science of electricity as a labor of love. He has no commercial connections whatsoever, and his lectures are given purely to stir up interest in his loved study. When only about 21 years old, he came to America and worked under Edison at Menlo Park. In the discovery of the harmlessness and free transmission of electricity he has eclipsed every thinker in the world.

Pio Nono Filled the Gap.

It is said that the pope is the only priest in Christendom who never preaches a sermon. Only once during 300 years has this rule, if rule it be, been departed from. This was in 1847, when Pius IX was pope. Father Ventura, a famous orator, was to have preached at a church in Rome. A great crowd assembled to hear him, but at the appointed hour there was no priest. Presently the pope arrived. Probably he, too, had come to listen to Ventura. Taking in the situation at a glance, Pio Nono was equal to the occasion, for he preached the sermon.

Serving the People.

In 1761 the town of Quincy, in Massachusetts, wanted a surveyor of highways who had brains. The most prominent citizen of the little town at that time probably was John Adams, who was a graduate of Harvard college and a successful lawyer, and who had high ambitions, which were subsequently realized, as all the world knows.

The citizens of the town of Quincy regarded Adams, who was then about 26 years old, as a very capable fellow, and without asking his leave chose him to look after their highways.

This service was not of the sort which the ambitious scholar and able lawyer was looking for. He knew that a faithful performance of the duties would interfere with his work as a lawyer, but Adams was a man of high public spirit, and if his fellow citizens wanted him to survey their roads it was his duty to do it. He accepted the office, therefore, and performed its duties.

The spirit which he exhibited has been shown by many other famous Americans, especially in the early days of our republic. At the present time the dislike of office seeking is so great that office-holding is looked upon by many people as a thing to be reprobated, and able men often scornfully decline to hold an unimportant office.

Every person's patriotism should begin with the town or city that he lives in, and every citizen should regard his services as rightfully to be commanded, for a reasonable time, by the community among whom he dwells.—Youth's Companion.

TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Senator Allen of Washington, Who Has Been Reappointed by Governor McGraw.

John Beard Allen, who succeeds himself in the position of United States senator from the state of Washington, having been appointed by Governor McGraw on the adjournment of the legislature after a failure to elect a successor to Mr. Allen's seat, has been prominently identified with Washington since 1870, when he went there from Rochester, Minn. He was appointed United States attorney for Washinton territory by President Grant in 1875 and held the office for 10 years with notable success, acting also as official reporter of the supreme court of the territory.

J. B. ALLEN.

Since 1881 he has been a resident of the city of Walla Walla, and there he has built up what is probably the most lucrative legal practice of any lawyer in eastern Washington, few cases of any prominence coming up in which he is not engaged on one side or the other. He was elected to represent the territory as a delegate in congress in 1887, defeating a Democrat who had served two terms.

Mr. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1846 and was educated at Wabash college in his native town. He enlisted in 1864, though not yet 19 years old, and served through the war as a private soldier, his regiment being mainly engaged in Tennessee and Alabama. At the close of the war he removed to Rochester, Minn., where he acted for awhile as agent for a grain firm. Then he entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in 1869, going soon afterward to Olympia, Wash., where he commenced practice.

SHERMAN'S MARBLE PALACE.

The Ohio Senator Expects to Occupy His New Washington Residence Next Fall.

A great many of the senators and representatives buy or build houses for themselves in Washington, and some of the handsomest residences in the capital are the property of congressional owners. It is not at all a bad thing to do, even considering the necessary uncertainty of official tenure, for real estate investments in Washington are generally good things. Senator Sherman has proved the truth of this, for when, 20 years or more ago, he bought the property on Franklin square where he is now building his new marble palace it was on the extreme edge of the residential quarter, and since then the town has grown up around it and two miles or more beyond it to the manifest enrichment of the Sherman exchequer.

The senator says he has a natural bent for building and thinks he would probably have been an architect or builder if he had not gone into public life. He certainly shows excellent judgment in his purchases of real estate, and his new house will be an example of his good taste and appreciation of comfort and convenience. It has a frontage of about 50 feet on K street and is 100 feet in depth. It is rapidly approaching completion, and the senator expects to occupy it next fall.

The chief characteristic of the interior of the house is roominess. There is a very wide and imposing entrance hall, and on the right of this is the library, a room 25 feet long, with a large fireproof vault built in the rear end of it for the safe keeping of the senator's papers and other valuables. On the left of the hall are the parlors, and back of them is the dining room, all very large rooms and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The parlors are beautifully finished in white satin wood and will be handsomely frescoed. The dining room has a ceiling of paneled oak. The choicest hard woods have been used throughout the house, most of it having been brought from Ohio, where much of the work on it was done.

The chambers are large and airy, and many of them are finished in birdseye maple, an exceptionally pretty wood for the purpose. Senator Sherman owned a planing mill once and knows all about the different kinds of wood, and his knowledge and good taste have been admirably displayed in his selections. There are about 30 rooms in the new house, including half a dozen bathrooms, finished with tiles and furnished with the best and latest conveniences.

Professor Dewar of the Royal Institution of Great Britain recently gave an exhibition of turning atmosphere into water. To change air into a liquid it is necessary to cool it sufficiently. But the difficulty in the process is to attain the extreme degree of cold required. A temperature of not less than 182 degrees centigrade below freezing is demanded. What such a depression of the thermometer implies may be realized from the fact that it is nearly twice as far below zero as boiling water is above the same point. If a vessel containing air has its temperature abated to this extent, then the air will condense, trickle down the sides and accumulate as a liquid at the bottom.

SOME NEW OFFICIALS

MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK AND INDIANA HONORED.

Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State. Ex-Governor Gray, Minister to Mexico. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell.

The appointment of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts as assistant secretary of state at Washington rouses anew the interest in this remarkable and truly historic American family—the only American family, it is believed, which has maintained an unbroken succession of wealth and talent for 250 years. He is the sixth Josiah Quincy of eminence. The first was that Josiah Quincy, who in 1730-50 was so active and efficient as Massachusetts' commissioner in dealings with England, and he was the great grandson of the scarcely less famous Edmund Quincy, founder of the family, who landed in Massachusetts in 1633.

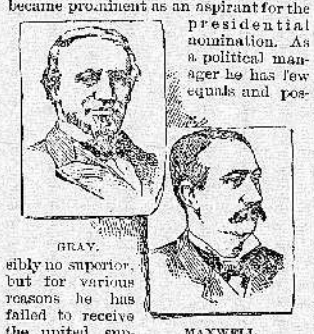
Of the first Josiah the third son, Josiah, was the famous Quincy of the struggle which brought on the revolution, but he died just a week after the battle of Lexington. His son Josiah was the senator from Massachusetts whose frantic opposition to Thomas Jefferson excited so much amusement and indignation. He was the first man to advocate the right of secession on the floor of congress, declaring that if Louisiana were purchased and made into states the compact was dissolved and New England should withdraw from the Union. He died in 1864, aged 92. His son Josiah was mayor of Boston and an author of some note. His son Josiah was long a political writer of note.

The present Josiah Quincy was born in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859; was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and admitted to the bar in 1884 and immediately became conspicuous as one of the young Republicans who refused to support James G. Blaine for the presidency. In 1887 he was elected to the legislature as a Democrat and has since been reelected three times. His committee work in regard to labor, election laws and tax reform elicited high praise. He is a bachelor, and a bright particular star in the inner circles of Boston's most exclusive society.

As if to emphasize the contrasts of American life, society and politics, President Cleveland on the same day with Mr. Quincy's appointment named for minister to Mexico Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana, one of the newest of new men in all those respects. He was born of Quaker parents at Downingtown, Pa., Oct. 18, 1838, but was reared chiefly at New Marion, O., where he married Miss Eliza Jaqua. He began active life as a dry goods clerk, then became a merchant at Union City, Ind., studied law and soon acquired a lucrative practice.

His political life began with the war, of which he was an ardent supporter. He entered the service early as a captain in the Fourth Indiana cavalry, but retired in 1863 on account of ill health. He was active as a Republican during the reconstruction era, and as such was elected to the state senate in 1868, becoming the party leader in that body. President Grant appointed him consul to St. Thomas in 1870, but he declined the place, disapproved of the president's policy, supported Greeley in 1872 and has ever since been a Democrat.

In 1876 he was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket, and as Governor James D. Williams, affectionately known as "Blue Jeans," died late in his term Governor Gray succeeded for the remaining time. In 1884 he was elected governor after a campaign of such brilliancy that he at once became prominent as an aspirant for the presidential nomination. As a political manager he has few equals and possibly no superior, but for various reasons he has failed to receive the united support of his party as his state's candidate for the presidency. His life is, in the broadest sense of the word, democratic, and his religious leanings are Presbyterian. His family consists of his wife and two sons, both lawyers.



GRAY. MAXWELL.

Another comparatively new man appointed on the same day is Robert A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general. He was born in 1840 in Washington county, N. Y.; was reared on a farm, obtained a common school education, went to Wisconsin and lived as a farmer a few years, then became a commission merchant in Chicago and finally located in Batavia, N. Y., where he has made a fortune as a maltster. In 1881 he was elected state treasurer as a Democrat and was re-elected in 1883. He has since been active in the party councils and has served his fellow Democrats in many capacities.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.

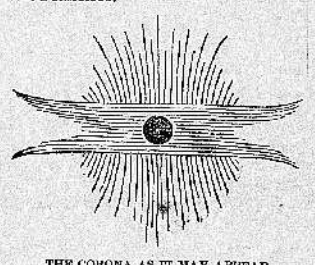
The recent inauguration serves as a reminder that a person who four years ago occupied a very prominent place in the public eye has now practically disappeared from sight. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has not been seen in Washington for several years, but it is stated that she will soon be a guest at the White House. Miss Cleveland has been traveling in Europe for the past two years.

Now they say that the free lead pencils furnished the school children of Detroit by the board of education are responsible for the epidemic of diphtheria in that city. The children get a different pencil every day, all the pencils being dropped into a box at the close of school. The average child using a pencil will put the point in its mouth very frequently, and it is not difficult to see that the practice might become very dangerous.

THE SOLAR CORONA.

Professor Schaeberle Travels Thousands of Miles to Properly Observe It.

The journey of Professor J. M. Schaeberle of the Lick university to Chili to observe the coming eclipse of the sun on April 16 excites intense concern among all interested in astronomy, and may be regarded in current history as a romance of science. Not only does the professor go almost alone, trusting to hire assistants in Chili, but he takes with him a ton or more of instruments and machinery, which must be transported over the highest mountains in primitive fashion, and for the means to do this he is indebted, as the university lacked the funds, to the liberality of Mrs. Phœbe Hearst of San Francisco.



THE CORONA AS IT MAY APPEAR.

When it is added that Professor Schaeberle is already noted for his novel theories as to the nature of the solar corona and that his observations will prove or disprove his views, the interest is greatly heightened. As every one knows, the sun is so much larger than the moon that the cone shaped shadow of the latter nearly always runs to a point before reaching the earth, and it is only on those very rare occasions that there is an eclipse when the moon is nearest the earth that the point of the shadow strikes the earth so as to make a total eclipse at that point. Even then the totality covers a very small section, the greatest recorded width of any total eclipse being 107 miles.

Now, the eclipse of April 16, 1893, will be total—first at a point in latitude 16 degrees south, on the coast of Chili, and thence in a northeast line across the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and similarly in a line across Africa, etc., but it will last but four minutes in each place, and one light cloud lasting that long would defeat all the astronomer's plans, so a station has been selected so high and so far inland that a clear sky may be looked for with certainty, and there Professor Schaeberle and his assistants will note every phenomenon and take photographs of sun and moon during the eclipse as fast as his great photoheliograph and smaller instruments can be worked.

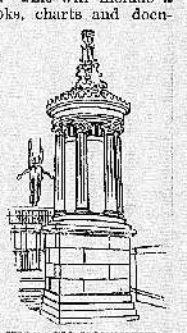
The so called solar corona is that peculiarly brilliant and many colored light which extends far beyond the rim of the sun and can be studied closely only during an eclipse. It is usually attributed to a vast gaseous envelope or superheated atmosphere about the sun, but Professor Schaeberle maintains that it is chiefly due to the immense fiery streams poured out by the sun's volcanoes, which streams break into molten and vaporous spray and are instantly drawn back by the sun's immense attractive power. He has worked all this out with scientific detail and drawn complete and very detailed maps of the sun as it must look if his theory is correct. If observation during this eclipse shows it to look otherwise, then his theory must be given up.

To make the observations all his apparatus was transported 27 miles from Mount Hamilton, where the Lick observatory is, to the railroad; thence to the coast by rail and to Huasco, Chili, by steamer, and thence by porters and llamas it must go to a point on the Andes many thousand feet above the sea. British and French astronomers are making even more extensive preparations for observations in Brazil, Africa and elsewhere.

FOR OLD COLLEGE BOYS.

The Greek Letter Fraternities Will Have an Interesting Show at the Fair.

The Greek letter college societies have had space allotted to them and will make an interesting and instructive exhibit at the World's fair. This will include a collection of books, charts and documents relating to the fraternities, bound volumes of their songs, magazines, annuals, etc., and a complete display of all their badges and paraphernalia. But the chief feature of the exhibit will be a reproduction of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is said to be the most famous specimen of Corinthian architecture in existence, and which will be restored in every particular and put in the center of the space devoted to the exhibit. The monument is 40 feet high, and the walls are black, the woodwork being all ebonized and ornamented in gilt.



CHORAGIC MONUMENT.

It may be well to explain for the benefit of those who do not know that a choragic monument was a building erected by a victorious chorus leader for the exhibition of the tripod received as a prize in the musical contests in Athens. Besides that of Lysicrates to be reproduced for the fraternities there is another still to be seen in Athens, that of Thrasyllus.

Her Kindness Paid.

A crabbed old bachelor who was in the habit of calling at a Washington postoffice for his letters was so much impressed by the kindly attentions of the postmistress that he one day walked up to the counter, and, remarking that she was the only person who had spoken a kind word to him for years, handed her a parcel which contained a deed for five acres of land worth $3,000.

Unique San Francisco.

The San Francisco Olympic club proposes to re-enact in its big gymnasium the scenes of the Roman Coliseum. The performance will be the feature of an April fair. There will be a grand entry of emperor and court, and the gladiators—20 on a side—having chanted the historic "Ave Cæsar! Morituri te salutamus," will take their places and engage in mimic battle to the death. This combat will be followed by other of the feats of arm common in the Roman arena. A special libretto will be written for the performance.