QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queer and Interesting Facts About England's Ruler.

She has 600 Houses, 22 Physicians, and \$2.000,000 Yearly Income, Employs 1,000 Persons in Her Household and Owns Four Yachts.

The queen is barely 5 feet tall, but More are Fought in Germany than in Any she wears a No. 5 shoe, made in the style of the ordinary congress gaiter. The heels are less than one-half inch in height, and the gaiters are flat and broad. Their only ornamentation are tips of patent leather. She has no fancy for new shoes, and wears a pair of gaiters until they are literally worn out. She pays but 20 shillings a pair for them, or a trifle less than \$5.

Twenty-two physicians are employed by the queen to look after her health. Most of them receive a yearly retaining fee of \$5,000. These include physicians, surgeons, dentists ofulists, and chiropodists. None of these act singly. If a small corn appeared upon one of her majesty's toes it would result in a consultation of chiropodist, surgeons and physicians. The brain of one man is not deemed sufficient to evolve a care for the tiniest ill afflicting Vic-

The queen owns 600 houses, not royal residences, but rent-yielding property. These represent a portion of her private fortune. Osborne house, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, her Highland palace, are also private property. The first of these she will leave to her widowed daughter. Beatrice of Battenberg, and the Highland home to the Duke of Connaught.

Osborne and Balmoral are maintained by the queen at her expense, but the crown maintains a great number of royal palaces for her at a considerable yearly expense. Some of these are Buckingham palace, Windsor palace, the White Lodge at Richmond Park, St. James' palace, Kensington palace, Hampton court, Kew palace; Pembroke lodge, Holyrood palace, the Thatched cottage and Sheen cottage, Richmond park, and Bushby house in Bushby park.

Many of these the queen never occupies, but they are maintained year after year just as if Victoria would move into them the next day. Kensington palace, for instance, has cost on an average more than \$70,000 a year to keep up for the past eight years, and every penny of the sum was practically wasted. Yet to relieve the hundreds of thousands dying of hunger in India the queen gave \$2,500.

Victoria, in truth, is a very parsimonious old lady, although the English papers love to describe her as an ideal Lady Bountiful. A little incident which happened two years after trait; also another trait, which can favorite weapon in all five countries. only be described as pure, obstinate

The queen was in deep mourning and refused to wear the smallest ornament. The court ladies and society, of course, dressed most plainly, as the time the great ribbon industry which demand for ribbons, and thousands of men and women were without work. Hundreds of families were literally starving, and innumerable deaths

Finally, as a last resource, a numshowing the ravages of hunger in a wolves, geese, ducks, swans and repmost pitiful way, went to London. tiles of various kinds. Intermingled They secured an audience, and upon queen to wear a few pieces of block ribbon upon her gowns. They told her that it would put new life into the industry and set all the factories of Coventry working again. They exhibited their emaciated bodies and and pictures are in rows. the poor little children of skin and

All this had not the slightest effect upon the queen. She refused absolutely, saying that the wearing of ribbon was inconsistent with her idea of mourning. The ribbon workers departed, and Coventry was ruined. For more than a generation it was a dead city, and its people moved away. Recently it became the centre of the bicycle making industry of Great Britain, and is flourishing again.

Four yachts are maintained for the exclusive use of the queen. They cost originally \$1,375,000. She only uses the newest of them for two or three days in the year. To maintain it the grown pays \$65,000 annually.

One thousand functionaries are employed in the Queen's household. Whenever she moves from one palace to another many of them accompany ricot, pale blue, red, yellowish green, her. The nominal head of this army orange and pale green." After reciting is the lord steward, who receives a salary of \$10,000 a year. His office is a sinecure, as he does nothing but appear at court on state oocasions in a gorgeous uniform.

The real chief is the master of the household, who receives \$5,790 per light as a candle; the light is pale annum. All disputes arising among green, almost white." the army employed in the royal palaces are settled by two ancient bodies called the board of green cloth and court of the Marshalsea, The green cloth court attends to matters concerning Buckingham palace, and the Marshalsea to disputes in all other royal palaces. In both cases the presiding officers are the lord steward, treasurer, controller and master of the household. Originally this body had the power to try all criminal cases, like murder, forgery and robbery, as well as civil matters, providing they happened within a certain distance of the royal palaces. Of late years the scope of these unique courts | 25 cents. A single acre of this incredi-

decisions under the lofty advice of the

attorney general.

Part of the household is made up of a state band, consisting of a master, a conductor, twenty-five instrumentalists, a sergent trumpeter, nine household trumpeters and a number of household drummers. These worthies all bask in the sunlight of sinecures. -New Orleans Picayune.

DUELS ABROAD ..

Other Country.

More duels are fought in Germany than in any other country. Most of them, however, are student duels, which culminate in nothing more serious than slashed cheeks or torn scalps. Of all German university towns little Jena and Goettingen are most devoted to the code. In Goettingen the number of duels averages one a day, year in and year out. On one day several years ago twelve duels were fought in Goettingen in twentyfour hours. In Jena the record for one day in recent times is twenty-one. Fully 4,000 student duels are fought every year in the German empire. In addition to these are the more serious duels between officers and civilians. Among Germans of mature years the annual number of duels is about one

Next to Germany, France is most given to the duelling habit. She has every year uncounted meetings, 'merely to satisfy honor;" that is, merely to give two men the opportunity to wipe out insults by crossing swords or firing pistols in such a way as to preclude the slightest chance of injury. In the duel statistics these meetings are not reckoned, as they are far less perilous than even the German student duels. Of the serious duels, France can boast fully 1,000 from New Year's to New Year's. The majority of these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds; nearly 20 per cent in serious wounds.

Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ten years; and has lost fifty citizens by death on the field of honor. Some 2,400 of these meetings were consummated with sabres, 179 with pistols, 90 with rapiers, and one with revolvers. In 974 cases the insult was given in newspaper articles or in public letters regarding literary quarrels-More than 700 principals were insult. ed by word of mouth. Political discussions led to 559; religious discussions to 28. Women were the cause of 189. Quarrels at the gambling table were responsible for 189.

A summary shows that, as regards numbers, the sequence of duelling countries is: Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia. As regards deadliners of duels Italy comes first. Then come Germany, France, Russia and Austrial in the order named. For the the prince consort's death displays this most serious duels the pistol is the

Rock Pictures in Oragon.

W. B. Whittemore, while in Alturas, Oregon, recently, discovered some remarkable hieroglyphics about fifteen miles northeast from the north end of queen then led the fashions. At that | Warner valley, on the edge of what is locally known as the "desert" in had supported the whole town of Lake County, says the San Francisco Coventry languished. There was no Call. Mr. Whittemore says the hieroglyphics had been cut with a sharp instrument in the surface of the hard basaltic rock. They cover the face of the bluff for a distance of about three were caused by lack of nourishment. miles, and consist of pictures of Indians with bows, arrows and spears, ber of men, women and children, all besides deer, antelope, dogs and with these animals are characters. their knees the women begged the which, of course, he could not decipher. He says that the execution of the nictures was very good, and he is satisfied that it could not have been the work of ordinary Indians. Throughout the entire distance the characters

The Indians of the vicinity have no knowledge of the meaning of the hieroglyphics or of the people who ages ago chiseled them on the surface of the rocks. From the description given the picture writing bears a strong resemblance to that found in Mexico and Central America.

A Diamond Candle.

Many diamonds which have been exposed to sunshine give out light on being placed in a dark room. When placed in a vacuum and exposed to a high-tension current of electricity, diamonds phosphoresce, or shine, with different colors. Most South African diamonds, under these circumstances, exhibit a bluish light, while diamonds from other parts of the world shine with such colors as "bright blue, apthe preceding facts, in a recent lecture in Loncon, Prof. William Crookes made this interesting statement: "One beautiful green diamond in my collection, when phosphorescing in a good vacuum, gives almost as much

Lost Frigate Found.

Dredging in Brest Roads has led to the discovery off Grande Riviere, half a mile from the coast and at a depth of 40 feet, of a frigate 150 feet long, pierced by numerous cannon balls. The vessel is believed to have been sunk by the English nearly 300 years ago. Diving operations are to be c tinued.

In 1894 Costa Rica exported 1,576, 650 bunches of bananas, a first-rate bunch being shipped at a cost of about has been circumscribed. All questions bly rich soil may yield 200 excellent of etiquette and precedence are decided bunches. One Costa Rica banana by them and occasionally they render plantation covers 2471 acres.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By the birth of the Duchess of seventy of whom are alive. She has and thirty great-grandchildren. Two of her children and eight grandchildren have died.

THE Red Cross Cycle Corps, of Chicago, was organized to furnish prompt for immediate use.

Big stories are being told of the vitality of the Turks. One man shot through the stomach in a recent battle stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over and then marched ten miles before reporting to the doctors. Another with a wound in each leg and one in the shoulder kept on duty for twenty-four hours. when an officer noticed him and sent him to the hospital. The doctors attribute the quick recovery of the Turkish wounded to their abstemious habits.

An experiment in co-operative farming and manufacturing is soon to be

ONE of the recent marine inventions of 100 per cent. is a multi-keel vessel, a form of ship with a flat bottom, provided with five or seven keels. The inventor claims greater carrying capacity and increased floating power, with higher speed, than any other form of ship. The bow and stern are spoon-shaped, the vessel has two sternposts and two rudders, linked together so as to move simultaneously, and two propellers. It is also claimed for this model that it can be turned in its own length, and will, in smooth water, steer equally as well whether running ahead or

In spite of her many trials and tribulations poor old Spain is not entirely tive in their simplicity. No one ever devoid of domestic progress. In the thinks of knocking at a neighbor's door; last two years she has built nearly 600 miles of railroad, and in the last ten years considerably over 2,000. Nearly tained in literal interpretation of the all the Spanish railways are owned by scriptural injunction, and no one is private corporations and subsidized by permitted to receive pay for the enterthe government. Railway travel in tainment. The most curious of the Spain is a deliberate performance, de- customs of this peculiar people is that void of all bustle, and free from the relating to its women. Married women rush and hun y of American travel. It wear black caps, those who are enis rather trying to the nerves to ride gaged go to church in brown head on a Spanish railway. The story that Spaniards put the cowcatcher on the the fact that their affections are disenrear of the trains to prevent accidents gaged by dainty white bonnets. There is, however an exaggeration.

trophies captured by the French from ousies and heart-burnings of other the Russians during the Crimean War towns are said to be practically unwere returned to Russia more than a known in Amish."-St. Louis Globeyear ago. Emperor Nicholas prom- Democrat. ised at the time that he would return the compliment, But, in spite of this assurance, no steps have as yet been taken to restore to France the guns and the flags which she was compelled to abandon to the Russians

statistics on the morphine habit from a work recently published in Paris. From this it will be seen that morphinomania is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States, although it has victims in Russia, Sweden, Turkey and the remote East. Statistics show that the medical profession supplies 40 per cent. of the male morphinists, which is the largest proportion; after which follow men of leisure, 15 per cent.; merchants, 8 per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest positions numerically on the list. Among the females addicted to the habit, the largest number, 43 per cent., are women of means, and these are followed in number by the wives of medical men, who make up 10 per cent. of the list. It is said that there are entire villages in Germany whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practiced in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania occurs with the greatest frequency beforty years.

THE Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer gives the following outline of the plan of Australian federation. "The powers, privileges and territory of the various colonies will remain intact. Each will have, as now, its governor appointed by the crown and its legislature of two houses elected by the people and the local affairs of each colony will be administered by its own government. The federation will have as its executive a governor-general appointed by the crown. The federal parliament is to consist of a senate and house of representatives etected by the people and to this partiament will be given the exclusive left Europe by German harbors last power of imposing and collecting customs and excise duties and it will also the total number 105,430 went to the have full control of military and naval United States, 7,353 to Brazil, 2,280 affairs. Trade between the federal to Canada, 3,024 to Africa, etc. colonies is to be absolutely free. At present each colony has its own tariff.

plications have arisen on this account. A supreme federal court, to be the high court of appeals of the colonies, York's little girl the number of Queen is provided for. Each of the colonies Victoria's descendants rises to eighty, now has a small naval force, the consolidation of which under one control had nine children-four sons and five | will make a respectable little navy of daughters; forty-one grandchildren, torpedo and gunboats, with a cruiser and an armor-plated turret ship."

Silver Coin Being Counterfeited. The discovery has been made by the secret service division of the Treasmedical treatment to persons injured ury Department that the silver fracin bicycle accidents. The plan is for tional coins are being counterfeited, each member of the corps to be in- and it is feared to a very large extent. structed in the preliminaries of sur- The low price of silver bullion pregery, so as to be ready to relieve suf- sents a new field for enterprise and fering wherever found. Each member one in which the liability to detection of the organization will be required to is reduced to the minimum. Instead carry, strapped to his wheel, a small of using base metal and washing it medicine case filled with bandages, with a solution of silver the work is antiseptic dressings and drugs, ready done with silver bullion bearing the marks of the government assay office, and the spurious coins that have come into the possession of the treasury ofcials are found to be a few grains heavier and a trifle finer than the coins issued from the mints. Most of the spurious coins discovered bear the mark of the San Francisco mint. Intrinsically the coins issued by the enterprising counterfeiters are as good in every respect as those issued by the government, and when detected and refused acceptance, the holder will only lose the difference between the bullion and coinage value of the genuine coins. This is a consoling reflection to the public, who are liable tried in Ray City, Minn. All the to have as many of the spurious as the work done will be on the co-operative genuine coins in their possession, and plan, the workmen being stockholders as the difference between them can be and participating in the profits. They detected only by weighing and assayare to own homes purchased from the | ing the liability to loss is very trifling. corporation, are to have wages on the With silver selling at 55 cents per eight-hour system, protection in case ounce it is not surprising that the govof sickness, and loss of home from any ernment should find competition in cause is to be reduced to the mini- the business of emitting coins that bring the manufacturer a clear profit

A Peculiar Ohio Community.

"There is a community at Amish, Holmes County, Ohio, that meets a certain idea of Atlantis," said a guest at the Planters' yesterday. "There are no churches and no ministers in the community, which consists of 15,-000 to 20,000 souls, residing on 160acre farms. Every member of the settlement is a producer. Religious meetings are held, but they are at the homes of various members, not in regular meeting places. Draft horses, the best in the country, come from Amish. The customs of the people are primithey just walk in. Travelers who come through the country are entergear, while the young girls proclaim is considerable sense at the bottom of ALL the guns, standards and other this quaint custom, and the social jeal-

Indian Agriculturists. The Indians on the Shyshone reservation have to the present time this season sown 125,000 pounds of grain, during her terrible retreat from Mos- and it is expected they will sow as cow in 1812. The delay is exciting much more before the close of the both surprise and irritation at Paris, planting season. The department is and is tending still further to cool off not giving the seed to the Indians this the enthusiasm which, until the be- year as heretofore, but is loaning it, ginning of this year prevailed in and expects the Indians to repay it France in favor of everything Russian, when they harvest their crops. The THE Medical Record quotes some pupils of the Indian school are farming extensively under the direction of the Indian agent, Capt. Wilson, and the teachers of the school. They have put out 12,000 cabbage plants and have a model garden. A test will be made on the farm with sugar-beet seed, the department having furnished a large quantity for experiment. Under the present management of Indian affairs the Indians of the Shoshone reservation are improving rapidly in condition, and the majority of the tribe will soon become self-supporting. Great interest is being taken by the Indians in school work, and the agency school is having a very successful term .- (Correspondence Omaha, Neb., Bee.)

Observed by a Skeptic. I once saw a cowboy try to ride an ostrich, and ever since I have doubted the stories told by the natives in Africa and Australia riding ostriches. He had vanquished every pony he had ever undertaken to break in, but it was only after an hour's hard work he succeeded in mounting the bird, tween the ages of twenty-five and which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running. These tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting its head around and seizing him by one leg. He doubled his feet under him and the ostrich reached over its wings and got a hold upon his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and tramping on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated bird, and we accomplised it barely in time to save the man's life, I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches.

> Among the 121,574 emigrants who year, only 25,771 were Germans. Of

Spain smoked \$31,000,000 worth of operative against each other as well as the rest of the world, and many com- tobacco last year—\$1.80 per capita.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Topics.

Value of Ensilage. What Makes Posts Decay. The Striped Cucumber Beetle. Etc., Etc.

VALUE OF ENSILAGE.

Ensilage, being of a succulent nature, seems to have a cooling effect, and cows will bear a heavy ration, with about the plants depositing its eggs. ensilage as a base, without injury, Aside from this larva there are also when, if the same feed unites without ensilage, they would suffer with ali- bage plant, being the larva of several mentary and secretory troubles. En- species of butterflies and moths. But silage gives us an abundance of starch | while there are several species of catin the cheapest form that it can be erpillars on the plants, yet the habits grown upon the farm. An acre of of all are very similar, so that the corn put in the silo has six times as same remedies are applicable to all. much starch as an acre of good hay.

WHAT MAKES POSTS DECAY.

to heat and from dry to moist that any of the many ways for making the makes posts decay so rapidly. This application. A common flour sack is, of course, worse on sandy soil, will do for this purpose if nothing through which the air rapidly perco- better is at hand, When applied to lates, while in the heavy soil the air the cabbage the green should be diludoes not enter. The best preservative | ted with about twenty parts of flour, for posts in any kind of soil is to the effectiveness of the application dethoroughly dry them and then char pending not so much on the amount their surface. After rubbing off the used as the evenness of the distribuflakes of coal dip the charred ends in tion. The green, however, should oil, taking care that both the charring not be applied to the plants after they and the oiling come up above the have formed heads, but pyrethrum or point where the post enters the soil. insect powder should then be used in-Posts treated thus have been found stead. But the question is often sound after fifteen or twenty years, asked, "Will not the green poison the when without this treatment posts on plants and render them unfit for use?" sandy soil had rotted at the junction But the cabbage grows from within with the ground after eight or ten out and there is no danger in the use years' service.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE.

While present to some extent nearly there is left no trace of arsenic. everywhere, in some seasons it is more numerous than usual. As soon as the plants are above ground the beetles attack the leaves and in a few days but little is left. The beetles always a disease among the lambs in Iowa attack the plants on the highest ground that kills a few and lowers the condifirst, so that many times those on the tion of the entire flock, so that there is top of a hill are destroyed while on practically no gain while it continues, lower ground they are unharmed.

purposes, especially for killing lice on especially among the mutton grades.

THE PLUMED HYDRANGEA IN A MASS. Few of us have yet learned how great was the grain of our gardens when the large flowered form of the hardy panieled hydranges, H. paniculata grandiflora, reached our shores from its Japanese island home. By the use of this plant there is at command a means to brighten garden grounds and lawns, easily and permanently, in late summer and the early autumn-a season when the lack of blooming shrubs is most seriously felt. The hardness and vigor of this plant enable it to withstand great severities of climate and great neglect of attention. If once planted in fair soil it sturdily pushes a growth which insures its future endurance and usefulness. Its profusion of bloom, and the great size of its panicles make it an extremely showy object. Even small plants will bloom the first year of their planting, and every annual increase of size also adds to the amount of bloom. The plumed hydrangea makes a very good single specimen, and can be trained in bush form, or as a standard in the form of a small tree, with about three feet of stem and a large, broad head. It is thus, in one or the other of these forms, and as a single specimen on the lawn, that it is most frequently seen .- Vicks Maga-

THE BROOD PEN.

Incubator-hatched chickens that are raised in brooders will do much better with a small run, or enclosed space. attached to one end of the brooders, savs Epitomist. They need to get out on the ground in order to invigorate and harden them, and to keep them from growing up too much on the hot house plan-weak and delicate. This run, we term the brood pen, and it is about as necessary as the brooder, in order to attain the highest degree of success. We have two kinds of brooders, one is kept indoors and the other other day, "there were two boys in out in the yard. When the chicks first come from the incubator, we put them attracted. One came from Turner. in the former. But, after the chicks He was a bright, spirited little fellow, are two weeks old, we move them to an out-door brooder, with a brood pen attachment. Then, on bright days, we let | body said would 'amount to something them out on the ground, where they by and by.' His name was 'Gene wallow in the sand and ashes, and Hale. The other came from Buckfield, scratch among clover hulls and wheat chaff for the small grain that is scattered among it. The brood-pen system reduces the care and anxiety about the chickens, especially when a storm approaches, to a minimum, because the brooder is left open at the end and the chickens can run inside at the first approach of danger, and if they become chilly they can go back into the hover department, which is heated all the the House, 'Gene Hale is at the head time, by a lamp beneath. Even when the chickens are with a hen the brood. | and 'Johnnie' Long is Secretary of pen system is desirable. Many a chick- the Navy."-Louisville Courier-Jouren is run to death while young and nal.

weak, by an unreasonable and flighty mother that keeps on the go all the time. But if the brood should be cooped within a small pen, about ten by twelve Items of Interest on Agricultural feet, and kept within the enclosure until the chickens are all well feathered and large enough to stand the wet grass and to travel about with the hen, a much larger per cent of them may be raised .- The Silver Knight.

KILLING CABBAGE WORMS.

H. E. Weed, of the Mississippi Station, writes: The most common cabbage caterpillar is the larval form of the white butterfly so often seen several others which attack the cab-

As soon as the worms are noticed on the plants, apply paris green, either dry or mixed with water. In this case it is perhaps best to make the ap-It is the rapid alternation from cold plication in a dry form by means of of parisgreen provided it is not applied after the heads have formed. By the time the outer leaves are taken off and the cabbage is ready for the table,

FEED THE LAMBS GRAIN.

For several years past there has been generally about a month. We had it There is no remedy for this insect in our flock two years, and, thinking that is applicable on a large scale. A that possibly the land was infested good preventive, however, consists in with the germs of the disease, we sold placing tobacco dust around the plants, the flock entire and gave the sheep as this will keep the beetles away. pasture a turn in the rotation, intend-The tobacco dust can be obtained ing to replace the flock when the pasthrough a druggist at very little cost tures were again well set in grass, other than the freight, and a bag of it about a year hence. While this disshould be kept on hand on every farm ease is not universal, we nevertheless at all times, as it is useful for many hear of it from many quarters, and

omestic animals. The tobacco dust | We have sent lambs to veterinarians should be placed around the cucumber | who reported that the disease was plants just as soon as they are up, be- caused by myriads of minute worms in ginning on the high places first and the stomach. The lambs pine and then after a few days, if the beetles manifest dropsical symptoms around are attacking the plants on lower the neck and jaws, and the loss by ground, the tobacco should be placed death has been from three to six per around them also .- New England cent. in addition to the loss of a month's feed. Part of this may be due to the condition of the pasture during our dry season, and therefore may not appear with the flush pastures this year. We do not know any remedy for it except that of better nutrition, and we suggest that where farmers have been troubled with this disease, they begin feeding lambs grain while running with the ewes on pasture.

> There is, however, another reason for the advice, namely, to get the lambs into first-class condition so as to come into the early market at about a hundred pounds weight. We are fast becoming a mutton-eating people, but it will be noted that the preference is for lambs instead of old sheep. A reference to any of the detailed market reports will surprise those who have not given special attention to the subject. Week before last, for example, a bunch of fifty-four pound lambs sold as high as \$6.35, good to choice from \$5 to \$5.90, and clipped native lambs occasionally reached \$5.25, while prime export muttons brought only \$4 to \$4.25.

> It is nothing uncommon for the hundred-pound lamb to sell for more dollars than the matured sheep a year old, while at present prices the wool will not begin to pay for the keeping of the sheep a year. By feeding even low-grade lambs grain on pasture during July and August they can be easily raised to the desired weights. Corn and oats are plenty and cheap, and it is a poor sort of lamb, indeed, that will not pay a better price than the market will afford. It will not pay to feed the ewes. The lambs should be given grain by themselves in a separate enclosure, which can be easily made. - Wallace's Dairyman.

Old Friends Reunited. "When I was a pupil at Hebron, (Me.) Academy over forty years ago. said Judge Hilborn of California, the the academy to whom I was especially the best scholar in his classes, quick to learn, and the sort of a boy everyand was a year or two younger, a little chubby chap, whom everybody liked. We all called him 'Johnnie' Long. He was the marvel of the school in Latin. He had read Virgil through, and knew a great deal of it by heart. He was a wonder, too, in Latin grammar. After we left school I went West and lost sight of them. Now I am here, a member of the Naval Committee of of the Naval Committee in the Senate,