

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Progress of the Work on It—History of the Monument.

Discussing about the Washington monument, a correspondent at the national capital says: The monument has now reached a height of 300 feet, and it is expected that about forty feet more will be added before the season ends. The height of the structure has been about doubled since the work was resumed, a couple of years ago, after so long a delay, and is now a little over one-half what it is to be when completed, the highest structure in the world. Its height, when completed, is to be 550 feet. The monument board, after the work was resumed, two years ago, determined to make it the highest structure in the world. They studied up on monuments, churches, towers and articles of this sort, and found it to be perfectly safe and they will push it up to 550 feet in height. It is hoped that the work may be completed within two, or, at furthest, three years after the present season ends.

Few people are aware that the site of this monument is one proposed by Washington himself for a shaft of this nature, yet such is said to be the fact. It is said that General Washington suggested to Major L'Entant, the originator of the plans for the city of Washington, that at the point now occupied by the monument there might with propriety be erected a monument in honor of the war of the Revolution. This was never done, but when the site for Washington's monument was sought this was hit upon as most suitable, and thus the wisdom of the father of the country again honored.

The date of completion of the monument is of course a matter of uncertainty as yet, but it is probable that nearly a hundred years will have elapsed between the date of the first agitation of the subject and the completion of the monument. In 1783 the Congress of the United States ordered a bronze statue of Washington to be erected where the residence of Congress should be permanently fixed, and directed the minister at the French court to employ an artist to perform this work, but by some means it never was done. A few years after the project took different shape, and in 1793 resolutions for the erection of a marble monument to Washington were passed by Congress, and the family requested to permit his remains to be buried under it. The permission was granted, but the work was never begun. A number of other attempts were made in the same line, but without success, and finally in 1833 a few men, disgusted with the slowness of Congress, undertook the task themselves, and after obtaining about \$100,000 in \$1 subscriptions, began the work in 1848, the corner-stone being laid July 4 of that year. In the next six years 156 feet were laid and then the funds gave out. In 1854, during the Know-Nothing excitement, a band of masked men visited the monument, gagged the watchman and taking the slab of African marble sent by the Roman government, broke it in pieces and threw in the Potomac. In 1855 a number of members of the "American Party" forcibly took possession of the monument, ousting the old board. In '59, however, the old board again took charge, by the direction of Congress, and as a first act removed several courses of stone laid by others when they were in control. It was not until 1876 that Congress persuaded itself to assume the work, and then it was found necessary to strengthen the foundation, so that work was not begun until 1880, since which time it has been pushed until the present summer, when, owing to the slowness of the contractors in furnishing the stone, work was suspended. It will now be pushed forward again until cold weather stops its further progress. The monument is fifty-five feet square at the base, and when completed will be 550 feet, and it is said the highest structure in the world. It is of white marble, each course of marble being two feet in thickness. Its top is to be reached by stairway and elevator. On the interior face, observable from the stairway, are stones furnished by the United States, some of them bearing inscriptions. Michigan sends a block of copper ore, Nevada one of silver, with the words "All for our country."

Dr. John Rae does not hold the common opinion that the Esquimaux are a diminutive race. He is inclined to think that they are fully as tall as the average native of London, and much heavier. The women, when young, he says, are very pleasant-looking, almost pretty, extremely solid and compact, with small feet and hands, and well-formed limbs. As to strength, he found that the Esquimaux could lift 400 to 500 pounds withease.

The Goat-Herd Who Became a Great Sculptor.

The story of the early life of Lawson, the eminent sculptor, is full of interest to working men and their families. His father was a miner, as were most of the inhabitants of the beautiful valley among the mountains in which he spent his childhood. Suddenly one morning in June an alarm bell intimated to the village that an accident had occurred in the mine. Immediately the road was filled with crowds of people, and among them was a boy of between twelve and fourteen, who was ashy pale, his legs trembling so that he could scarcely move, but who nevertheless strained every nerve to reach the mouth of the pit. The waters had got into the mine, and it was feared that all who were in it were in danger of being drowned. Frank Lawson's mother had died four years before, and from that time his father and he had been everything to each other. His father was in the flooded pit and he thought: "What will become of me if I lose him too!" All hands were instantly set to work to open a fresh passage in the mine, so as to rescue the unfortunate men as soon as possible, but this could not be accomplished in less than twenty-four hours. Frank worked among the hardest. His arm at last ceased, paralyzed by exertion, and he soon fell down senseless. A poor man who knew him, lifted him carefully and carried him to his cottage, and when he awoke it was to find that his father was dead. He obtained a situation as a shepherd boy with a gentleman of large property in the district in which the village stood. Having at once entered on his duties, he soon became a great favorite with his master, who found that although he was so young he was thoroughly to be trusted. One day, as he was sitting on a bank, feeling more than usually weary and depressed, he chanced to put his hand into his waistcoat pocket, and there he found his old knife, which had formerly given him so many hours of enjoyment. He instantly set to work and carved out the figures of the two dogs in the wood. He was himself pleased with the likenesses, and having finished them brought them home with him and laid them quietly on the table in the house of the shepherd whom he had been employed to assist. "What!" exclaimed the man; "why that is 'Bruno,' and this is 'Snap'; do you mean to say that you have made them?" "Yes," said the young artist, "I have indeed carved them both myself, and I did it on purpose for you, as I thought you would be pleased to have a likeness of your two favorites. His master, the squire, had a number of fine horses, and the youth very much wished to make a likeness of one of these—a beautiful Arab—but he found it difficult to obtain the requisite opportunities of observing the animal. He most frequently saw it merely as it quickly passed him with its owner on its back. But he persevered and succeeded. When he had accomplished his purpose he was one day standing at the gate of the park, comparing his work with the original; and, looking with satisfaction on his production, he exclaimed: "It is really like." "Like what?" asked a voice just behind him. It was his master's. This was the turning point in the youth's history. This gentleman had business connection with Liverpool as well as a large estate in Wales, and he was so much pleased with Lawson's skill, and the promise which it showed, that he soon after arranged that he should remove to that town and pursue his studies under the direction of a sculptor there. In Liverpool he experienced many difficulties and not a few real hardships, but he persevered and in the end was rewarded.

A reporter of a New York paper recently made an extensive tour through the hotels and restaurants (both lighted and low-down) of New York, in quest of information as to the popularity of hash among the different classes of the community, and his research disclosed that the composition of the article was not, as many suppose, a "mystery," but that it was made of "corned beef and potatoes chopped up together fine, well cooked and well seasoned," and that it was among the ofttest called for dishes in the Windsor, the Brunswick, the Fifth Avenue and Delmonico's, as well as in the cheapest restaurants. He found one place where a ton of hash was made, sold and eaten each week, and an Italian restaurant on Pearl street where the price-list is as follows:

Coffee, per cup	1 Cent.	Cor'd beef and cabb.	4 Cents.
Tea, per cup	1 Cent.	Beef stew	4 Cents.
Soup, per bowl	1 Cent.	Mutton broth	4 Cents.
Pie, per cut	2 Cents.	Chicken stew	5 Cents.
Beefsteak	4 Cents.	Hash	3 Cents.
Roast meats	4 Cents.	Ham and eggs	8 Cents.

He also found that there is not a first-class eating-saloon in New York kept by a colored man, though they

have numerous small cook-shops. In conclusion he says:

"There is but one high-priced restaurant in the city where hash is totally ignored. Mr. Yun Fone is proprietor of the same, and 18 Mott street is the locality. It is said that in San Francisco there is a Chinese dining-saloon which occupies the whole of a five-story building. The upper story is reserved for the nobility—those who will pay extreme fancy prices for their food. The fourth story is set aside for Chinamen who are in the ring, and have the handling of other people's money. On the third floor Chinese merchants congregate, and so on down to the basement, where the common herd exercise their chop-sticks. It is also said that the tea and other articles of food, which are started in prime condition on the top floor, are handled over and over again, until they reach the basement, where they are sold finally for the smallest possible prices. However this may be in San Francisco, Mr. Yun Fone conducts his saloon differently. At 18 Mott street everybody is on a dead level, and if you pay the money you can have your choice of anything in the hotel. To the question if he made hash, Yun Fone answered no; that his people, as a rule, preferred their native dishes, although roast chicken, roast duck, heart, coffee and American fish were consumed in large quantities. The prices charged in this Chinese saloon are similar to the rates in a fifteen-cent American saloon, with this difference: that imported Chinese food is much higher. Reaching into an immense jar, Yun Fone pulled out what seemed to be a section of a dried shark and a piece of old parchment. He then went on to tell how rare and delicious these things were, and how, if you wanted a meal of them, the order would have to be given a day in advance. The price was \$2.50 a bowl, but there would be enough for three Chinese stomachs in one bowl. This dish is rarely ordered. Only when a Chinaman is on an extra jamboree does he go \$2.50 on one meal. To the suggestion that he might like hash if he tried it, Yun Fone answered that he thought not. Hash might do for Americans, but Chinamen would have to be excused."

Shot Five Men in Five Minutes.

It does not seem to be generally known that Dallas Studenmeyer, United States marshal, who was recently killed at El Paso, is the same man who achieved such notoriety some months ago by killing five men in as many minutes. The circumstances as then related are about as follows: Studenmeyer had been elected marshal of El Paso, and the day after the result was declared the ex-marshal and four of his friends came suddenly upon him while he was sitting in front of the El Paso hotel, and opened fire with shotguns and six-shooters. Studenmeyer jumped up, and drawing his pistols shot every one of them squarely through the heart, killing the whole five instantly, except the ex-marshal, who lived about an hour. Things were made so uncomfortably warm for him that he had to leave El Paso. The *Mail* gets these facts from an eye-witness. Studenmeyer wandered around the country, visiting Galveston, Brenham, Fort Worth, Laredo and other points, and finally went back to his death. He was described as a medium-sized man, very quiet and not easily aroused, but he was invariably on hand when wanted. He was held in dread by the desperadoes and his loss is universally regretted by his fellow officers.—*Galveston (Texas) Mail*.

Curious Investigations.

M. Montegazza, an Italian physiologist of note, has studied with great care all the contractions which suffering produces in the human face, and endeavored to arrive at an exact distinction of the phenomena of real from those of simulated sorrow. In regard to feigned grief, he says that the expression is nearly always exaggerated relatively to the cause of the grief; the visage is not pale and the muscular disturbance is intermittent; the skin has its normal heat; there is not harmony in the mimicry of grief and one sees certain contractions, certain relaxations, which are wholly wanting in real grief; the pulse is frequent, in consequence of the muscular movement; a surprise, or any object which vividly attracts the attention, suffices to make the tragic mask immediately fall off; sometimes one succeeds in discovering among the tears, the sobs and the most heartrending lamentations the presence of a chuckle, which expresses, perhaps, the malignant pleasure of practicing a deception; and lastly, the expression is very eccentric or is wholly wanting in concentric forms.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

One Man Now Living Who Participated in That Event—Brief Sketches of the Participants Therein.

Mr. Richard J. Hinton, editor of the *Washington Sunday Gazette*, gives a chapter of the John Brown raid, in view of the recent discovery of the remains of Watson Brown at Martinsville, Ind. Mr. Hinton relates what became of the others who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry:

The unknown members of the Harper's Ferry party were the following persons:

John Brown, of Kansas, and North Elba, of New York; John Henri Kagi, of Virginia and Kansas; Aaron D. Stevens (known in Kansas as "Colonel Whipple"), of Connecticut; Owen, Watson and Oliver Brown, brothers and sons of Captain Brown; John E. Cook, of New York and Kansas; Charles P. Tidd, of New York and Kansas; William Lehman, of Kansas and Maine; William and Adolphus Thompson, of New York (North Elba). The former had been in Kansas, and they were brothers of Henry Thompson, who was the husband of Ruth, Captain Brown's eldest daughter; Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania and Kansas; Edwin and Barclay Coppie, brothers, of Springdale, Cedar county, Iowa; Stewart Taylor, of Canada, and Francis Jackson and Merriam, son of the abolitionist, Francis Jackson.

These were the white men actually present and participating. The colored members of the party were Jeremiah Anderson, from Canada, supposed to be a quadroon and belonging to some of the fugitive slave colonies in the neighborhood of Chatham, Canada West; Osborne Peter Anderson, a bright mulatto, from Canada, a Virginian; Dangerfield Newby, from Missouri, one of Brown's rescued slaves of 1858, quite dark; Shields Greene, a dark man from Rochester, New York, familiarly known as "Emperor" and introduced to the party by Frederick Douglas; John Copeland, of Oberlin, Ohio, a light colored man, and Lewis Sherrard Leary, a light mulatto from North Carolina. This makes twenty-two persons in all, of whom Captain Brown was chief.

Of the party of raiders John Brown was wounded, captured and hung at Charleston, Virginia, December 2, 1859. In the fight, John Henri Kagi, the most brilliant intellect of the party, and second in command, was slain at Hall's rifle works or rather at a rock in Shenandoah river. With him fell John Copeland, Lewis Sherrard Leary, Stewart Taylor, Jerry Anderson and William H. Lehman.

At the engine house, besides John Brown, there were Watson and Oliver Brown, Stewart Taylor and Adolphus Thompson, Aaron D. Stevens, Shields Green and Edwin Coppie. Of these Oliver Brown was shot in the groin on the night of the 17th, and died in great agony. What became of his body nobody knows. Watson Brown was shot on the 17th, and died after the United States marines, under Robert E. Lee, captured the engine-house. Edwin Coppie and Shields Green were captured, tried and hung at Charlestown, Virginia. John Copeland was captured at the rifle works, and, after a trial, was hung with Green. Aaron D. Stevens was shot several times and taken with a flag of truce. With Albert Hazlett, captured for William Harrison, who is still alive, Stevens was executed. Hazlett was captured at Chambersburg and delivered to Virginia. William Thompson was shot on the 17th at the railroad bridge, and taken into Foulk's hotel. While in the parlor, wounded and a prisoner, armed men came in, took him outshot and threw him over the bridge, shooting him as he fell. Stewart Taylor was killed on the 18th by the United States marines. Dangerfield Newby was shot at the arsenal gate.

Now, as to the balance of the party left to guard the farm and the school-house with the arms. Owen Brown, the elder son of Captain Brown, escaped through Pennsylvania to Ohio, where, on the western reserve, he was guarded and protected. He is a man of fifty-four years of age, and lives in the Jay Cook house (as a caretaker) at Gibraltar, Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, O. John E. Cook was sent into the neighborhood of the ferry to make arrests, and escaped into Pennsylvania on the 17th, with Owen Brown, Barclay Coppie, Albert Hazlett and Francis J. Merriam. They were afterward joined by Osborne R. Anderson and Charles Plummer Tidd. Cook was captured, taken to Virginia, and afterward hung.

Barclay Coppie got away and returned to Iowa. When the war began he joined the Third regiment, Kansas volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He went to Iowa, recruited some men, and was en route with them to the regiment when killed in August, 1861, by the fall of a

train through the Platte river bridge, seven miles east of St. Joseph, Mo. Charles P. Tidd went to Ohio and Canada, thence to New York. When the war began he entered the volunteers, and died on a gunboat, of fever, at Roanoke Island, N. C. Francis J. Merriam succeeded in reaching Canada, and afterward went to Hayti the second time. During the war he was in the field the most of the time in Virginia and South Carolina. In the latter State he was engaged in raising colored troops. His death is involved in some doubt, but he went to Mexico to enter the Republican army, and, so far as known to the writer, died there. Osborne P. Anderson escaped to Canada, and came back after the war began. He served as a recruiting agent, and was a non-commissioned officer. He died in Washington in 1871, and is buried here.

The only survivor of the Harper's Ferry party, actually present and in the fighting, is Owen Brown.

Substances Used as Money at Different Times.

The following table will be found exceedingly interesting. It shows the remarkable variety of substances used as money at various times in different countries. The year, city or country and material employed as money are given as accurately as possible in each case:

PERIOD (B. C.)	COUNTRY.	SUBSTANCES USED AS MONEY.
1900	Palestine	Cattle, gold and silver, by weight.
	Arabia	Gold and silver coins.
	Phoenicia	Gold and silver copper coins.
	Phoenicia (Cyprus)	Same (some still extant).
1300	Phrygia	Coins by Queen of Phrygia.
124	Greece	Brass coins.
984	Argos	Gold and silver coins by Phidias.
700-600	Rome	Brass by weight.
518	Rome	Copper coins.
Uncertain	Carthage	Leather or parchment money, first "paper bills" known.
491	Sicily	Gold coins by Gelo (some still extant).
480	Persia	Gold coins by Darius (two still extant).
478	Sicily	Gold coins by Hiero (some still extant).
467	Athens	Debased gold coins, foreign.
460	Sparta	Iron, overvalued.
366	Macedonia	First gold coins coined in Greece by Philip.
266	Rome	First silver coins coined in Rome.
54	Britain	Pieces of iron.
50	Rome	Tin and brass coins.
Uncertain	Arabia	Glass coins.

Period following the failure of the ancient mines.

(A. D.)	COUNTRY.	SUBSTANCES USED AS MONEY.
212	Rome (Carthage)	Lead coins silvered and copper coins gilded.
1066	Britain	Living money, or human beings made a legal tender for debts at about £2 16s. 3d. per capita.

Period of representative for money.

Year	Country	Substances Used as Money
1160	Italy	Paper invented, bills of exchange introduced by the Jews.
1340	Milan, Italy	Paper bills a legal tender.
1374	China	Paper bills a legal tender.
1400	Africa, part	"Machetes" (dial money). This view is doubted.
1420	Granada, Sp.	Paper bills a legal tender.
1574	Holland	Pasteboard bills, representative.
Uncertain	Iceland	Deer skin.
Uncertain	Newfoundland	Codfish, dried.
Uncertain	Greenland	Sealskin and blubber.
Uncertain	Hindostan, a part of Africa	Cowry shells.
Uncertain	N. America	Agate, cornelian, Jasper, lead, copper, gold, silver, terra cotta, mica, pearl, lignite.
Uncertain	Indian tribes	Cod, bone, shells, chalcidony, wampum, pease, etc.
Uncertain	Oriental Palestine	Cattle, grain, etc.
Uncertain	Alypsia	Salt.
Uncertain	China and India	Rice.
Uncertain	India	Paper bills.
Uncertain	China	Pieces of silk cloth.
Uncertain	Africa	Strips of cotton cloth.
Not stated		Wooden tallies or checks.

Period following the discovery of the American mines.

Year	Country	Substances Used as Money
1631	Massachusetts	Corn a legal tender at market price.
1635	Massachusetts	Musket balls.
1690	Massachusetts	Paper bills, colonial notes.
1704	England	Bank notes.
1705	Sweden	Copper and iron coins.
1709	S. Carolina	Colonial notes.
1712	S. Carolina	Bank notes.
1716	France	Interconvertible paper bills a legal tender.
1720	Pennsylvania	Paper bills, colonial notes.
1720	Maryland	Indian corn a legal tender, 25¢ per bushel.
1732	Maryland	Tobacco a legal tender at 1d. per pound.
1776	Scotland	Temporary bills for small change.
1783	Franklin, State of (now part of N. Carolina)	Linen at \$8. 6d. per yard, whisky at \$8. 6d. per gallon, and poultry a legal tender.

Period following the failure of the American mines.

Year	Country	Substances Used as Money
1810-40	All commercial countries	Great era of bank paper bills.
1828	Russia	Platinum coins (discontinued in 1834).
1847	Mexico, parts of	Cocoa beans, and at Castle Peote, soap.

Period following the opening of California and Australia.

Year	Country	Substances Used as Money
1849	California	Gold dust by weight, also minute gold coin for small change, coined in private mints.
1853	Australia	Gold dust by weight.
1853	Commonwealth settlement in Ohio called Utopia	Private bills, each representing "one hour's labor."

Period following the suspension of specie payments in the United States.

Year	Country	Substances Used as Money
1862	United States	Paper bills a legal tender.
1862	N. Carolina	Temporary bills, at five cents each, for small change.
1863	Camp at Florence, S. C.	Potatoes for small change.
1863	United States	Postage stamps for small change, temporary.
1865	Philadelphia	Turnips for small change, temporary and local.
1865	United States	Nickle coins for small change overvalued.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A mountain sheep weighing two hundred pounds was recently killed in Arizona.

Rosetta Day, aged 110 years, and a native of Virginia, is an inmate of the Washington almshouse.

A strange and curious animal was recently killed by a hunter in the State of Morelos, Mexico. It was about the size of an ordinary donkey, of a grayish color, had very thick hair, and its upper lip was some four inches longer than the lower one.

The honor of kissing the toe of the sultan of Turkey is reserved for the vizier, ministers and certain privileged pashas. This homage is performed with the utmost solemnity, and is marked by every sign of respect worthy of so important an occasion.

The oldest deed in America is in possession of Major Leland, of New York. It is dated 1510, eighteen years after the discovery by Columbus, and conveys Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, from certain Indian chiefs, to John Cabot, whose signature it bears.

The early Greeks and Persians used marine signals, making them not by flags but by the position of their sails and by holding shields in various positions. A code of flag signals was made in 1420 by a Venetian captain, and the first English signal was introduced by James II., Duke of York.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the counts of Kaerfenburg kept in their castle a beaker holding two quarts, and challenged guests to drain it at a draught; but since 1586 very few have been able to perform the feat, and since Prussia became a kingdom it has not been performed at all.

Oswaldus Norhingerus, who was famous for his minute contrivances, is said to have made 1,600 dishes of turned ivory, all perfect and complete in every part, yet so small, thin and slender that all of them were included in a cup turned out of a peppercorn of the common size. They were almost invisible to the eye.

Where do the red and speckled ears of corn come from when white corn alone is planted, asks an exchange. Why don't we ever find an ear with an odd number of rows? You can find a four-leaf clover, but never the odd row on an ear of corn. They always have fourteen, sixteen, twenty or some other even number. What objections has nature to odd numbers?

Some months ago a curious freak of nature occurred on the farm of Robert Jackson, about six miles west of Middleville, Barry county, Mich. In a corner of one of his fields, where there had never been any appearance of water and where the land was high and dry, a stream of water about the size of a man's body suddenly burst forth. A large oak tree which stood in close proximity was prostrated. The water is highly charged with sulphur.

James Beatty, of Huntington, Long Island, has a well on his premises that appears to be both a curiosity and a puzzle. The well is twenty-three feet deep, and it is said that it is dry every year from January 1 to the first week in March—as regular as the days of the year. It will be as full the day before it dries up as at any time during the year, and on the following morning not a drop is to be seen where a depth of three or four feet existed before. About the first week in March the well fills again in a few moments, and continues so for the remainder of the year.

King Duke IX.

West African papers publish accounts of the coronation of Duke Ephrim J. Orok, king of Duke Town, at Old Calabar, by Mr. Edward Hyde Hewitt, her majesty's consul on the West Africa coast. The ceremony took place at the mission house, and was attended by the traders, merchants, chiefs and natives of the district. A throne was erected in the church at the left side of the communion rail. After retiring to the vestry the king emerged robed in a huge coat of a semi-state and semi-mail description. The coat was of native manufacture and was tied round the middle by a fancy cord. The Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Edgerley officiated. The crown and scepter were placed before Consul Hewitt on a table. The throne itself had been sent out from England and bore the English royal coat of arms, being upholstered in crimson brocade satin. The existing treaties with the English government were read over to the king-elect, who took the usual oath binding himself to uphold them. He further promised to govern his people to the best of his ability, and to encourage and develop the trade of the place. Consul Hewitt then placed the crown on Orok's head, invested him with the symbols of authority, and proclaimed him as King Duke IX.