

confesses her weakness by threatening to tell father, and when she has been known to say in the presence of the culprit, that she "could do nothing with him." Is it any wonder that he gets a contempt for her strength, and a confidence in his own?

Dr. Dudley A. Sargeant's normal training class at the Harvard Annex gymnasium now numbers 25 members. The course has been extended to two years. In connection with this training, courses are given in anatomy, physics and psychology. Several of the pupils are from the South and West. A young woman from Pennsylvania who entered this year has broken all previous records in entrance examinations by lifting a weight of nearly 500 pounds. One of the former pupils is now the resident physician at the Chicago University; another has charge of the woman's department in the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, and still another has charge of the gymnasium at Bryn Mawr. The new gymnasium at Vassar is run by two of these normal school girls, and the gymnasium at Oberlin is in charge of another. Two graduates of the class have charge of the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club in New York.

COLUMBUS.

It is quite impossible, without special study, to comprehend the real grandeur of the courage and genius displayed by Columbus in his discovery of the western continent. He lived in an age of bigotry, superstition and ignorance. Men were afraid of venturing beyond the old land-mark lest they might be swallowed by indescribable monsters or be precipitated off the earth into the bottomless cataracts of the ocean. They had small faith in the earth's rotundity and they felt that it was tempting Providence to their own destruction to venture upon the wonderful voyage proposed by Columbus. Rulers heard his schemes, then quietly laid them aside as the chimera of a dreamer. Kept in suspense from year to year, his youth was wasted and the fresh ardor of life well nigh lost. Poverty, obscurity, neglect and contempt were his daily portion. The very school children pointed mockingly at their heads, as he passed them in the streets, implying that something was wrong with him in that region. When, at last, he received a favorable hearing at the court of Spain, it was the warm, enthusiastic soul of a high-minded woman, urged by another of her sex, who gave him credence. Ferdinand looked upon the scheme with coldness and distrust, though believing in it sufficiently to prevent its being laid at the feet of any other sovereign. Isabella, however, enlisted her soul in the enterprise; and when the discovery was ultimately accomplished, she exerted her utmost power for the benefit and protection of the poor, overtaxed, persecuted natives. She endeavored also to fulfil the contract of the crown and to make adequate returns of gratitude to the discoverer who had triumphantly laid the prodigious prize of a new world at the feet of the government, though at the sacrifice of a life's ease and personal comfort.

Columbus had endured every species of neglect and indignity before he at length received the small fleet with which he made his celebrated voyage. When

on the seas he found himself surrounded by a menacing, mutinous and really frightened crew. They felt as men who had bade their last farewell to the shores of the living and loved ones and were approaching the terrible yawning cataracts that were to plunge them upon the shores of eternity. Insolence, insubordination, threats and scowling slander muttered around him and in every corner of his vessel. But he stood there as he had stood before the council at Salamanca before the king and courtiers in the splendid Spanish court and before the lofty eye of Isabella, in the midst of the magnificent triumph at Granada; as he stood among his little knot of humble friends at La Rabida—alone, yet full of innate dignity and commanding power, born of earnest conviction and manly, unselfish zeal for a cause to which he firmly believed himself commissioned of God. He felt himself the appointed instrument through whom the ends of the world were to be brought together, that they might all be brought under the banner of Christ. The chivalry of the Crusades, the ardor of the Cross against the Crescent still lingered in his breast, and burned with the lambent purity of the coming Reformation rather than the lurid flames of the Inquisition, and he beheld in the magnificent realms of India which he was to reach by sailing westward, the means of redeeming the Holy Sepulchre, in which princes and the armies of centuries had failed. To this end he looked with an anxious eye for the wealth of the Orient.

When gladdened by the discovery of land his first act was to kneel and kiss the soil and offer thanksgiving to the Almighty. Rising, he unfurled the banner of Spain and took possession of the land in the name of his sovereigns and the Cross.

His return to Spain and re-appearance at the court remind one of a Roman triumph. In the procession, the gray haired hero lent a dignity, as he rode in the van, that made an impression of pathetic gravity upon the thousands of beholders who crowded the very roofs of the houses to catch a sight of the wonderful genius, now mad-man, adventurer, upstart, parasite, no longer! The sovereigns received him, standing, in a pavilion raised specially for the occasion and having listened with breathless attention to his wonderful story, knelt unanimously with the assembled multitudes while thanksgivings and *te deums* were chanted by the choir. This was a day of royal favor and universal praise of Columbus. The tidings were soon carried from one country to another by traders, caravans and travelers. In almost every country mass and rejoicings were celebrating the name of him whose towering genius and almost unprecedented perseverance had shed so great a blessing and glory upon the world.

His days of fame and happiness were of short duration. His companions in the second voyage consisted largely of cavaliers, adventurers and hidalgos. Gold was their object in the new lands, but not the gold that comes of honest labor. Disappointed and embittered at not finding it in ready nuggets to their hands, they returned to Spain and infused a spirit of depreciation in their friends. They were replaced by out-laws and mendicants; criminals and the general scum of Spanish society were to

form the subjects of the Governor and the germ of the future colony. The outcome was natural; rebellion, defiance of law and authority, idleness, licentiousness, demoralization. The suggestions given to the sovereigns by Columbus were full of sagacity and wisdom; the orders he gave for the government of the island were full of judgment and civil leadership, but who could lead a body of ignorant, besotted out-laws and retain a reputation for statesmanship? Intriguers at court whose envy could not brook the favors showered upon a stranger, intriguers at the colony whose deftness colored their obstreperousness with apparent justice; ignorance, avarice, idleness, licentiousness, ingratitude, envy the material he had to mold—surely Columbus was glad to rest! It stands Spaniards in hand to endeavor to throw off their own ingratitude by accusing Columbus of inefficiency in government. Let Americans or the world challenge Emilio Castelar to disprove our counter charges of Spanish perfidy, intrigue and ingratitude!

Envy and ingratitude destroyed Columbus in this world but he had "builted better than he knew." Phoenix like his name has arisen from the ashes to which it was consigned by envious detractors and is to day honored as but few have been. He was sent to Spain in chains; he was maligned and robbed and his children were despoiled; he died alone in poverty and afflicted, but to day his name shines with unrivaled lustre while the great ones of his generation are well nigh forgotten. While we proudly see his name grow brighter and brighter, we also note that those of his malicious persecutors grow darker and darker in the midnight of oblivion and ignominy. Columbus was a hero. Let him reap a just reward of well earned gratitude and world-wide admiration for his noble deeds. May his heroism be preserved to our nation, untouched, uninjured by he poisoned shafts of small, envious souls who would rob humanity of every moment that stands upon a pedestal higher than themselves! We can but detest, with Chauncey M. Depew, "that spirit of incredulous inquiry which doubts everything and destroys all likeness of heroes which has been the inspiration of heroism, through all these centuries. It is this spirit that would destroy our Columbus." With what pride and gratitude we see that the effort has not been successful and that to day the world gives honor and gratitude and glory where they are due!

RUBY LAMONT,
CIRCLEVILLE, Utah Nov. 30th, 1892.

From letters received by Collector Quinn from interior counties it is apparent that the Chinese are gradually becoming reconciled to the registration proposition, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Many applications have reached the collector and all indicate a general disregard for the dictates of the Six companies. The only obstacle, the collector believes, to a general willingness to register is the necessity of having photographs taken. This necessarily causes delay, and the Chinese are not kindly disposed toward that feature of the registration. The Chinese in the city still continue obdurate and their persistent refusal to register indicates adherence to the orders of the Six companies.