EASTER SUNDAY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[Copyright, 1897.]

Easter Sunday is the day of the great social parade in Washington. Connecticut avenue now is what Fifth avenue is in New York and is to be before the Bowery and Third avenue sort their corsets to reveals it on Easter morning. Washington has no Bowery and but a faint imitation of Third avenue, and the Connecticut avenue parade on Sunday morning continues to be a review of new bonnets and street costumes. "War news may thrill the heart of Washington, but it cannot make the Washington woman forget the delight of appearing on Easter morning in "something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue."

Directly opposite the White House, on Lafayette square, is St. John's Episcopal church, the "court church" of Washington. It stands on Sixteenth street, and the statue of Gen. Lafayette points to the fashionable north-west section in Connecticut avenue, half a block away. It leads through Farragut square, where Vinnie Ream's

THE EASTER PARADE ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE.

famous statue of Farragut stands; past old time "Lexington row," now a row of boarding houses; past Senator Wolcott's and Judge Davis' and the British minister's and the Gardiner Hubbard house to Dupont circle, where the Westinghouses live in the old Bliss mansion and where the Latter house looms up like a big white barn or a public building. Beyond Dupont circle branch out a half dozen fashionable streets, where the Hanfmanns and the Whittemores and the Clovers and the Garys and other rich and fashionable people live. There is the Stewart mansion and beyond it the new Chinese legation. In fact, in this little section which is fed by Connecticut avenue are most of the Rio and fashionable residences of Washington and many of the homes of the men who are in high official life, but not fashionable in the ordinary sense of that term.

Washington has more well dressed women than any city in the United States except New York, and a brave show they make on Easter morning in their fine frocks and their new straw hats brilliant with flowers. Washington has, too, a full supply of young men of the silk hatted, frock coated, smooth faced type, which has come into vogue of recent years—the Dicky Davis type, some people call it. Many of these young men belong to the "foreign office," as they like to call the state department. They are up too late for service on Sunday morning, but they join the throng on the avenue at half after 12 and bang themselves lifting their silk hats in salute to their friends. There are many distinguished men in the parade, many strangers who seize the opportunity to see Washington at its best. The show lasts only half an hour, but its brightness lingers in the memory for many a day.

HOW TO ENLIST IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Every member of the house of representatives has the right to appoint a youth between the ages of 15 and 20 to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis when he congressional district is unrepresented there. The president of the United States has the power to appoint ten at large and usually selects the sons of those who have been officers in either the army or navy. Thus the number of midshipmen, as they were formerly called, or naval cadets, as they are now designated, in the school of instruction, which is the Naval academy, would be 350, the number of congressmen, plus 10, the presidential appointees. But there are dismissals and resignations frequently every year, and that full complement is never seen at Annapolis.

Many of the representatives, to avoid charges of nepotism or favoritism, use brute competitive examinations held in their districts, and the youth securing the highest per cent at such tests is appointed by the congressman—that is, the law invites the representative's recommendation and goes to Annapolis with his credentials. If an alternate is to be examined in June, if later than that month he is called to the examining board in September. If successfully answers the required list of questions which relate to the ordinary English branches and sixteen, he is then sent to a naval cadet at the United States navy and takes oath to support the government and to serve for at least eight years from the date of his enrollment, unless otherwise honorably discharged.

He is now a junior officer of the navy, wears a uniform and is paid by the government $700 a year. But the latter is not given to him monthly. The cost of his board, about $22 a month, and the price of his suits, underclothing, shoes, boots and general clothing are all deducted from his monthly stipend of $62, and he is only occasionally allowed to draw a few dollars for pocket money. His tuition, books and a furnished room are given him free. One of the present brilliant lieutenant commanders of the navy told the writer that he saved just $50 during his four years' term at the academy, which was an illustrious example.

From June till the latter part of August the cadet goes on a summer cruise about Chesapeake bay. Long leaves ought and the long summer coast, except rarely by a trip to England and the Mediterranean—that is, to may or may not have one cruise in foreign waters during his midshipman term at Annapolis. The record year there he is given a brief furlough to go home or elsewhere, as he pleases. Then is an equal examination, and if he fails in any one he is immediately dropped from the rolls, virtually expelled from the navy.

At the conclusion of his four years' term he is examined critically. A passed midshipman and is sent on a two years' cruise for final graduation, when, as the government elects, he may be discharged with a year's extra pay, $700, or continued in the service. As the years go by he advances from grade to grade, provided his health remains and he is capable of passing the continual examinations from one rank to another through the grades of ensign, lieutenant, junior lieutenant, master, commander, captain, commodore and rear admiral, with naturally a constant increase of pay, the highest being $6,000 per annum. But only very few reach the superior position. Promotion in times of peace is sluggish. It is only worst waiting for those above to die or resign to be dismissed. Before the civil war there were men who had been midshipmen for 28 years, as in the case of David D. Porter in 1861, who, four years later, was a rear admiral.

But if a boy has neither influence nor favor he can only join the navy by enlistment. Between the ages of 18 and 21 he may, with the consent of his parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve until the age of 21. The youth must be perfectly healthy and sound, free from all physical defects and have the following requirements:

Age.	Height not less than—	Weight not less than—	Chest.
18 years.	4 ft. 9 in.	79 pounds.	31 inches
19 years.	4 ft. 10 in.	86 pounds.	32 inches
20 years.	4 ft. 11 in.	90 pounds.	33 inches
21 years.	5 ft. 0 in.	95 pounds.	34 inches

He must be able to read and write, but he will be given a good common school education free of expense in addition to that pertaining to all seafaring accomplishments.

All boys who enlist as apprentices are educated to all the positions of seamen and petty officers, but they cannot become commissioned officers. As soon as they are received aboard a ship they are furnished with an outfit of clothing, the cost of which does not exceed $45 in value, and their wages as third class apprentices are $9 a month. When advanced to the second class they get $11 a month, and when first class $15. Every one in the navy from apprentice boy to rear admiral receives a ration or pay allowance of 30 cents a day.

Upon the expiration of the enlistment of an apprentice he will, if recommended, receive an honorable discharge and upon re-enlistment double these months' pay, and they are the most frequently enlisted in the service. The document is in itself a guarantee of good character and very highly prized by the possessor.

The apprentice in the course of time can become a petty officer with a pay of from $20 to $70 a month, and then a warrant officer—steward, carpenter, gunner or gunmaster—whose salary is $1,500 a year. The chances therefore are excellent for a poor but deserving boy to rise to the honorable position of considerable emolument.

Enlistments of apprentices are made on board the Constitution, at Commodore's Harbor island, near Newport, R. I.; the Vermont, at the Brooklyn navy yard; the Wabash, at the Boston navy yard; the Richmond, at the League Island (Philadelphia) navy yard, and the Independence, at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco.

A LIGHTHOUSE IN THE OPEN SEA.

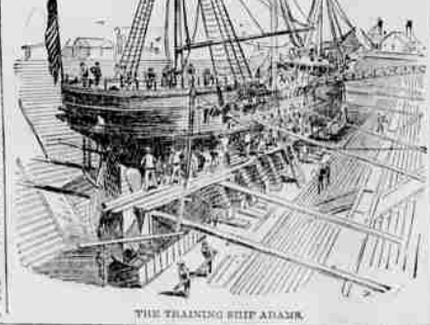
Since General Casey, who died a year or two ago chief of the engineer corps of the United States army, successfully underpinned the great Washington monument in Washington and placed there a solid foundation expected to support that stone structure for ages to come there has been nothing so gigantic in connection and we during in purpose as the proposed establishment of a massive lighthouse by the government naturally in the open ocean, off Diamond shoal, seven miles east of the present Hatteras light and bearing almost due east. It will not only be a difficult but a costly piece of engineering, and surrounding the plan is the bewilderment of failure. The predictive is already widespread that it is not to be sunk, literally as well as metaphorically, in the sea. If such a structure is placed there and stands without serious damage the mariadnite of Neptune for the years, this government will have accomplished, in the opinion of a leading army engineer, the greatest triumph in the history of this branch of science, for lighthouse building is something more than an art.

The Minot's ledge engineer's beacon, off Cohasset, Mass., not far from Boston harbor, and the celebrated Eddystone light, off the Cornwall coast of England, in the channel, although considered great engineering feats, will be trifles compared with this projected work. The shifting, treacherous sands of the Carolina coast are well known, and the long lines of wrecks, including that of the ill fated Huron, when naval officers and their lives, form a sad tragic history.

The height of the final plans above water in the prospectus is given as 190 feet, and the light is to be placed in 70 feet of water, supported on disk piles such is a depth of 36 feet in the sand. The diameter from center to center of the vertical members of the foundation piles is to be 60 feet, with the height of the floor of the house above water 47 feet. The main portion of the structure is to be constructed of forged steel members, with private joints and connections formed of steel castings.

A special feature of the design is to have all essential parts under the water line of maximum dimensions as well as all those above which will be subject to the action of wind and waves. The use of bolts, keys, screws and other small fastenings dependent which would be readily weakened by corrosion will be avoided as far as possible. Joints and connections are to be made absolutely rigid to all possible strains and to be as strong as the members themselves. This result will be obtained by bolting and riveting to steel cast bolts by the use of massive steel rivets shrunk on in a manner approved, using that followed in "built up" gun construction.

In the foundation series, besides the massive members necessary for the strength of the tower when in place, there will be a number of folds of lighter section, which are added for greater security to stiffen the framework while it is floated and while being placed and grounded on the shoal. It is proposed by the Bathhouse board to construct the screw pile structure in some harbor and float it out by steel cylindrical valves calculated to give a draft of 30 feet when at sea. This part of the light is then to be sunk probably 40 feet down in the bottom by hydraulics until a firm hold is secured.



THE TRAINING SHIP ADAMS.

EASTER BEFORE CHRIST.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Even before the advent of Christianity western nations had long observed the springtime by elaborate religious ceremonies. These festival occasions universally commemorated the god or queen of the people who held them.

In Persia, Mithras, the savior and mediator between God and man, was believed to have risen from the dead, and the mysteries connected with his death were celebrated in the latter part of March. The body of a young man apparently dead was exhibited to be restored to life. The priests watched his tomb until midnight with loud cries and in darkness, which at last was the lights burst forth from all parts and the priests cried: "Rejoice, O sorrowful initiated, your god has risen! His death, his pains, his sufferings, have wicked our salvation!" These services were accompanied by lighting the sacred candle and anointing the image with perfume.

The principal religious festivals of the year not sure in Egypt, but in Syria, Phrygia and Greece and, in fact, throughout the Empire Customs and at the latter end of autumn and again at the beginning of spring. Those which occurred in spring were particularly those touched by mirth and revelry. The resurrection of Adonis or Thammuz was celebrated throughout the east. Julius Firmicus, in an oration or address delivered to the Emperors Constans and Constantius, described these rites in detail. The wo... were had an image upon a bed and bewailed in mournful tones. After continuing these lamentations for a considerable time light was brought into the room, and the mouths of the mourners were anointed by the priests, on which the young man representing Adonis gently murmured: "Trust, ye communicants. The god has been saved, there shall be to us out of pain, salvation." In Alexandria the feast of the resurrection of Adonis was observed on the 25th of March in very nearly the same way as described by Julius Firmicus. These festivals were observed in Egypt as late as the year 400 and at Antioch, the ancient capital of the Greek kings in Syria, as late as the year 525.

Adonis, or Thammuz, had his altar even in the temple of Jerusalem. Several of the psalms of David were parts of the liturgical service employed in his worship. With the same ceremonies as in Egypt and elsewhere the Easter rising of Adonis was commemorated at Byblus, in Phoenicia. The ancient Greeks also celebrated this festival in honor of the resurrection of Adonis in the months in which a figure of him was produced and the ceremony of burying with weeping and notes of wailing, gone through. After these a joyful shout was raised, "Adonis lives and is risen again!" Elsewhere in the east the Easter festivities were of a somewhat character, and the priests addressed the worshipers with the formula, "Comfort yourselves all ye who have been partakers in the mysteries of the deity that presented, for we shall now enjoy much respite from our labors," to which the joyful cries replied: "I have searched and found, and joy is greatly rejoiced."

The people answered by chanting the invocation, "Hail to the Easter festivities were of a somewhat character, and the priests addressed the worshipers with the formula, "Comfort yourselves all ye who have been partakers in the mysteries of the deity that presented, for we shall now enjoy much respite from our labors," to which the joyful cries replied: "I have searched and found, and joy is greatly rejoiced."

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The resurrection and reign over an eternal kingdom by an immortal, mediating deity, born of a virgin," says Professor Mahaffy, "was a theological conception which pervaded the oldest religions of Egypt." Osiris was not the popular god of that country, pre-eminently good and dear to the hearts of the people. His resurrection and ascension, were celebrated annually in early spring about the time known in Christian countries as Easter. The anniversary of his death or disappearance, in November of each year, was observed with rites of mourning. Similar to nature were ceremonies in other countries at the same season, such as the Thesmophoria of the Athenians and the Eachitis of the Bacchinæ. Later on came other observances describing the search for Osiris, when processions bearing the sacred chest and arks with fresh water, spices and costly perfumes marched to the temples. The sacred cow was led around the temple seven times, which indicated that the god did not complete his solitary hunt seven months after. These observances took place in the early spring—March or April.

Phrygia was celebrated throughout the east for the mysteries of Attis, and in these mysterious Attys was represented by a young man tied to a tree, as though suspended upon a cross, and there were great ceremonies attending his release, which was typical of his resurrection. These ceremonies, which began with three days of mourning, were followed immediately by a feast of Hilaries, or day of rejoicing, a festival that occurred on the 25th day of March, or the eighth day before the calends of April. In connection therewith a song which afterward became the "Hallelujah" of the Christian church was sung, and also the "Hoc Dies," etc., "This is the day made by our Lord; let it be for us a day of rejoicing and cheerfulness." The famous prose, "O filii et filiæ," was also sung.

The ancient Scandinavians also had their Easter celebration. In fact, the word Easter—Anglo-Saxon Easte and Easter and German Ostern—is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. It is derived from Eostre or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, who corresponded to the Scandinavian Asteroth or Astarte. To Eostre, the fourth month, answering to our April, was dedicated and was called Eastur monath. This month was the same as the paschal month of the Jews, and the old festival was observed with the gladness of a new solemnity. The month of April is still known in Germany as Ostermonath, and the morning of Ostera or Eastre has a deep root in northern Germany, whence it was carried into England by the Saxons. Down to the beginning of the present century the Easter time continued to be celebrated in many parts of Germany by the kindling of bonfires and numerous other rites that were of remote antiquity. The fire rite was the great feature of these early observances in Germany and afterward in Great Britain, and the universality through Europe in heathen times of the worship of the personification of the sun and light through the kindling of fires and other lights is testified to by the long practice of periodically lighting bonfires. The Beltane festival of Odern was originally held about the 1st of May and was likewise held at the time of the church festival of Easter. Unable to extirpate these heathen rites, the early church resorted to Christianize them by assuming them into its own use and for this purpose either appointed a church festival at the time of the heathen one or endeavored to shift the time of the heathen observance to that of an already fixed church festival.

These observances continued to be celebrated with seriousness and enthusiasm as late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the kindling of bonfires was after a time put down by the government, the earlier interdicts alleging the un-Christian nature of the rites and the danger to the forests and game stored in the forests. After Christianity came, per at the rising of the natural sun and at the awaking of nature from the sleep of winter, bonfires lit at the rising of the sun of Righteousness, the resurrection of Christ from the grave. A survival of these heathen sun rites is found in the practice of rolling burning tar barrels, sometimes weighing 300 pounds, with which the early churches were lighted on Easter eve.

Even the use of Easter eggs was of ancient origin. There can be little doubt that this custom was originally designed as symbolical of the revivification of nature, the spiraling forth of life from dormancy. Long before the days of the Christian church the Jews used eggs in observing the feast of the Passover. When the Persians keep the festival of the solar and year they present each other with colored eggs, a custom that has been handed down to them from the remotest antiquity.

AN EASTER OFFERING.

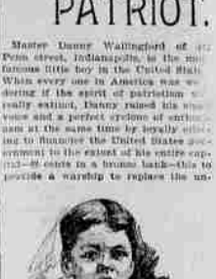
Weary and worn upon life's stage
I've found a quiet hermitage
Where I can rest from the cares I used
And hopes newly that once were dead,
Where I can sleep and forget the days
Before the sad heart forgot the rays
And Christ, the risen Will inspire
With hope and love my soul's desire,
Till, may such joy never pierce me
Like that which brought him down to
death.

To close is an Easter way
Be which the tired soul may
Remove the pain that caused its birth.
O Risen Christ, for me divine
Our heaviest gravest is thine!

NEIL MACDONALD.

DANNY THE BOY PATRIOT.

Master Danny Wallingford of 40 Penn street, Indianapolis, is the most famous little boy in the United States. When every one in America was wondering if the spirit of patriotism was really extinct, Danny raised his wee voice and a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm at the same time by loyally offering to finance the United States government to the extent of his entire capital—40 cents in a broken bank—this to provide a warship to replace the un-



DANNY WALLINGFORD.

fortunate Maine. Danny wrote to the secretary of the navy, Mr. John D. Long, inclosing his savings—40 cents—and asking the secretary to buy a new warship with it. Secretary Long was so impressed by the little boy's generosity that he wrote back:

Washington, Feb. 28, 1898.

My Dear Little Patriotic Lad:

I have your letter and the 2 cent postage stamps inclosed with it which you have so generously taken from your carnival money and given to your country.

I am glad to send you for help in building a battleship as there is not the relief of the poor sufferers at the Maine to be met by the generous offering of Miss Helen Boswell, No. 105 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., who is treasurer of a society of ladies who are collecting money for that purpose. I have sent her your letter and I have asked her to send you a letter of acknowledgment.

I am glad to see that you follow 7 years old who learns by showing so much interest in his country will grow up a good citizen and loyal citizen. With very kind regards, I am very truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG.

As to the sort of little boy Danny is, no one can tell that so well as his mamma. She says: "His name is Daniel Kirkwood Wallingford, named for Indiana's mathematician. He is a boy that likes fresh air and sleeps with the windows open the coldest nights. He eats oatmeal, boiled meat, and bread and drinks milk. His natural taste for such food makes him a strong, healthy child, with the clearest complexion and very pink cheeks. He is full of life and mischief and is very much of a pet that is lazy. Although so active, he enjoys drawing and often lies on the floor by the hour drawing steamboats, engines and ships. He can draw the flag of every nation and paint it the right colors. When Buffalo Bill was in St. Paul Danny was here in St. Paul and loved these still last October). Danny was the only one on a crowded street corner that could name every flag as the procession passed by.

"He is not fond of show. He is very tired of people asking him about his letter. He said, 'I can't see why so much fuss to be said just because a boy loves his country.'

"Billy Johnston, Danny's little playmate in St. Paul, is the grandson of General Johnston, the brother of Gen. Albert Johnston. The boys spend their time in summer building forts, making target shoots, marching with their grandfathers' swords, riding on the front seat in front of their homes or riding on their bicycles to the park.

"Danny knows the birds of Como park and can tell them by their call. He loves nature as a poet loves it. Suffering of any kind, either human or animal, distresses him. One day this winter we passed a poor boy who was in rags, and the boy said:

"'I wish I had a warm coat like that.'

"Danny looked up, with tears in his eyes, and said:

"'Poor boy! Can't I give it to him, mamma?'

"He knows how cowardly it is to hurt a child or a weaker boy. Perhaps a little colored boy struck him. Danny did not notice it. Next day it was repeated. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and Danny took him by the arm, shook him and said:

"'Little fellow, little fellow, you will get into trouble if you don't leave me alone!'

"He said one day, 'Why doesn't America whip Spain?'

"I said, 'Because Spain is too little.'

"'Well,' suggested Danny after a moment's reflection, 'couldn't we shake her a little and say, "Little fellow, little fellow, if you don't let us alone you will get hurt"?'

"Danny cannot read history yet. He has been taught history at home. Having been in kindergarten two years, he can tell the stories that children love there.

"He started to school this fall at Miss Deswaffe's classical school and there learned his letters. He says, 'I'm going to grow strong before his serious studies began. The book that has pleased Danny most is one sent to him by the author, Mr. Brooks Johnson, and entitled 'United States Wars.'"

Danny is a patriot by birth as well as training. On his mother's side he is descended from Richard Gardner, one of the pilgrim fathers who came over in the Mayflower. Another ancestor is Tristan Collin, who came to America in 1642 and was the chief magistrate of the island of Nantucket. His grandfather Wallingford was an officer in the Thirty-third Indiana regiment in the late war. His father, Mr. C. A. Wallingford, is an architect.

He is a rosy, handsome child, with blue eyes, long, curly lashes and brown hair. He is a merry, affectionate little fellow, with a high sense of honor, and when a few more years have gone over his head it will be strange if Danny Wallingford is not found administering the affairs of this country in some responsible capacity.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.

MARRIAGE AND MARRIED FOLK.

Attempts to evade the death duties act are causing queer complications in England. An old man transferred all his property by deed of gift to his young wife, not expecting that he would survive her. She made a will, leaving it to a former beau of hers, and then married with such success that he won her consent all over again, and they were married. He did not marry her for her money, but to save his own.

A young man and his betrothed were killed by lightning in Arkansas. They were partaking by a stone on Black Point mountain and were fatally dazed in each other's arms. They were buried on the mountain side in the same grave

sold of him that he is influenced by his unusually sympathetic nature and not by a desire that his wife should be unable to see the clock when he comes home from the club.

Wyoming papers say that the Rev. O. P. Christian of Milwaukee, who married the eighth daughter of ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln to W. W. Beckwith, is finding himself in great demand as a tier of matrimonial knots, couples going even from Dakotanna to be "married by the man who married Abraham Lincoln's granddaughter."

A sign on an office building in a Georgia county route: "Couples Married in Short Notice. Come One, Come All." And next door there is another sign, as follows: "Couples Divorced on Easy Terms Without Gittin in the Newspapers." A citizen explained the two signs by saying: "Them fellers is brothers. One's a justice an t'other's a lawyer. They prays into each other's hands an divides profits."

Marriages in India during the year ended June 30 last numbered 22,986 and the divorces 2,868.

Matrimonial bonds are always a source of revenue to the minister.