

and certain portions are set apart for the game of base-ball.

The most conspicuous object on the Common is the Army and Navy monument, one of the most handsome and magnificent in America. From a base 38 feet square, four pedestals project, sustaining four statues representing the soldier, sailor, peace and history. Between these are four bronze reliefs, two of which represent the departure for war, and the return, (the latter containing forty figures). The main shaft, of granite, rises from a pedestal between the statues. At its base are four figures to represent the north, south, east and west, while crowning all is the statue of America, eleven feet high.

The Public Garden is only twenty years old, but is one of the most beautiful on the Continent. It was formerly only a marsh, covered by the tides; now however the bright flower plots, shady trees, winding walks, and placid lake, form a most enchanting scene. The Garden contains many fine statues, the principal being that of Washington, on horseback. Another very interesting statue (on Park Square) is the Emancipation Group, President Lincoln unshackling a negro slave.

The Museum of Fine Arts on Art Square, near Trinity Church, is well worth a visit. It contains numbers of fine paintings, a large amount of statuary, a great number of Grecian, Roman, Cyprian and Egyptian antiquities, and many Japanese, Oriental and Indian curiosities. The mummies in the Egyptian room were of great interest to me. After an Egyptian died, we are told, his body was embalmed, and afterwards wrapped in fine linen, sometimes 1000 yards in length, between the folds were placed numbers of ornaments, gold or silver. Over this was fitted a stiff form of linen cloths, tightly cemented together. The faces were then painted, if a woman, yellow, a man, red; thus they have been preserved for thousands of years. There are many specimens both of the body wrapped and unwrapped, and of the ornaments and coffins.

There are numerous other places of interest, such as the State House, Post Office, various churches, Longfellow's residence in Cambridge, Public Library, Athenæum, and many historical spots.

T. M. D.

READING ALOUD.

Many things of daily occurrence are in reality arts, though they are not so considered by most persons, but there is always an art where princi-

ples can be laid down and carried into effect. Consequently reading aloud is an art, and one in which improvement can be made by all, notwithstanding the fact that some have more talent for it than others.

The first thing to be learnt in reading is the proper articulation of the sounds expressed in words, that is a clear and distinct pronunciation of each syllable, in order that the word spoken may be clearly understood by those who hear it. Pronunciation, however, is more generally applied to words than to syllables; and great care should be taken to give the right accent and tone to each word, or the reading will be defective in its most necessary points.

To prevent monotony and give life and energy to a reading, the proper inflections must be observed; and the rising and falling of the voice must be regulated greatly according to the sense, (which should, if possible, be determined before attempting to read), or no correct idea can possibly be formed by those who hear it. In connection with this the pauses should be carefully noted, not only those marked in the book or paper, but also the rhetorical pauses, when a stop must be made for the purpose of giving expression and the right effect to the meaning intended by the writer. The few punctuation marks used in writing and printing do not always guide a reader in taking the true meaning without a minute's thought, but often quite different pauses are intended where the same stop is made use of.

Another thing in reading aloud is the correct adaptation of the voice to the sense of every passage, for often a low tone is followed by an earnest appeal, which requires a gradual rising of the voice. Again, the pitch of the voice must be regulated by the size of the room, as well as in conveying a certain meaning, so that all may be able to hear alike. One of the most important principles in the art of reading aloud is that of anticipation, the power of reading before utterance is given to the words, and this can only be acquired by practice. In fact all of the foregoing rules should be supported by practice if it is one's object to learn how to read, and certainly it is a desirable accomplishment, not only for his own pleasure, but for his own good, there being many situations in life, especially in a professional life, where a good reader is absolutely necessary.

W. C. C.

I WILL EXCHANGE a Bullion's Greek Grammar, and a Chambers' (Euclid) Geometry, for anything of equal value.
Address, M. P.
Care of "Wollestock Gazette."