proach will be about fifty-five feet wide and eight hundred and fifty feet long, with drive and footways, and a series of statues placed at intervals along the center of the driveway, and extending throughout the length of the tunnel and approaches. Upon the sides of the tunnel will be placed tablets of commemorative design, and in the niches busts of the men who first opened the great Northwest to civilization.

The arc de triomphe which spans this approach must be such as will add beauty and dignity to its environments. The span will be fifty-five feet, and it will rise to about one hundred and fifty feet from the ground to its crowning mouldings. Doric columns upon either side of the arch will support the entablature and pediment. The whole will be as carefully detailed as possible, for much of the success of such a problem will depend upon the detail. Extending on either side of the arch will be small colonnades connecting small pavilions, which will cover the stairways that lead through the side of the arch down to the approach. Visible from all directions, from the lake as well as the land, the arc de triomphe offers an exceptional opportunity for a picturesque and majestic effect, and will serve as the crowning unit of the whole of this gigantic scheme.

The time afforded for the thesis work will not permit of more than a study of the arc de triomphe, the tunnel, and its approaches; but the studies of the plans and drawings for the whole system has been necessary for a correct solution of this part of the problem. I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Burnham for the data and information he has furnished, which has made it possible to adopt this subject.

H. P. B.

**General Walker's Military Career.**

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held February 3d, the following tribute to the memory of our late President, by Colonel Livermore, was read and adopted:

"Companion Francis Amasa Walker died Jan. 4, 1897, at the age of fifty-six. At the outbreak of the war, a student of law in the office of Charles Devens, Jr., in Worcester, he followed the latter into the service, and enlisted under him as a private in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was appointed sergeant major of the regiment in August, and his brilliant character and liberal attainments brought him promotions to captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers, in September, 1861. Taking the field with General Couch, commanding the First Division, Fourth Corps (afterwards Third Division, Sixth Corps), he made the Peninsular and Antietam campaigns on the staff of that general, and was promoted to major and assistant adjutant general, Aug. 11, 1862. When General Couch, in October, 1862, was assigned to command the Second Army Corps, Major Walker passed to that corps, and was identified with it from that time until he resigned from the army in January, 1865. He was regularly assigned to be assistant adjutant general of the corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Jan. 1, 1863. The adjutant is the corps commander's ear and voice. It is he who collects, collates, and compares the statistics of numbers from day to day, and detects the increase or diminution of the fighting strength of the corps; intercepts and digests the countless communications which ascend from twenty thousand men to their commander; conducts all correspondence, and frames all orders. Even in the saddle, under the enemy's fire, he must, with nerves under control, and patience unruffled, catch the spirit of commands from a general, sometimes, perhaps, inflamed with the ardor of combat, or op-

**His Quest.**

He went away to college,

A sheepskin was his quest,

But the chase for it was bootless,

As a pigskin pleased him best.—Ev.