

ROMAN FORUM EXCAVATIONS.

Among the interesting discoveries which have been made in the Roman Forum under the direction of the eminent archæologist Boni, are the Sanctuary and the Fountain of Juturna. As shown in the engraving, the Sanctuary is composed of a small temple or edicule built of brick and oriented north and south. The front was ornamented with two marble columns (one of the bases still remains on the left) which sustained an architrave; upon the latter is engraved the name of the divinity to which the edicule was consecrated. The remains of the architrave, with its inscription, IVTVRNAE . SACRARIUM, may be distinguished in the rear, where it has been placed. In front is a circular well with a well-head of marble, ornamented with an elegant cornice. On the front of the well-head is an inscription showing that the well had been consecrated to Juturna by Marcus Barbatus Pollio. This person, according to Prof. Vaglieri, is the same one who occupied the position of quæstor to Lucius Antonius in 41 B. C. and who has been mentioned by Cicero. In front of the well is a marble altar which has a sculptured relief on the front, with the figures of Mars and a female divinity, Juno or Venus. Prof. Marucchi thinks that the scene represents Juturna saying farewell to her brother Turnus, according to the legend of Virgil.

Another important discovery is that of the Fountain of Juturna. The victory of Tusculum is supposed to have been announced to the Romans by Castor and Pollux, who watered their horses in this spring, which flowed in the Forum near the slopes of the Palatine, and which the ancients called the fountain, or even lake, of Juturna. In making the excavations, M. Boni has brought to light this fountain, so dear to the Romans for its historic souvenirs and also for the salubrity of its waters. As seen in the engraving, a spacious rectangular reservoir built of tufa (*opus reticulatum*) of the time of the Republic incloses the spring. In the middle is a rectangular pedestal, and the whole was faced with plates of marble. The water continues to flow, and is always clear and cool; it is led off by a small opening at the side, through which it flows into a conduit. The fountain was originally roofed over, and here were found several objects of great interest. The first of these is the altar seen in the rear, which has sculptured on its four sides Castor and Pollux, Jupiter with his scepter and thunderbolts, Leda and the swan, and a female figure (seen in the engraving), evidently a goddess, who holds a long torch, very probably Diana Lucina. In fact, the relation between Diana and the fountain of Juturna is well known. The position of the spring also contributed greatly toward the choice of the place where the Vestal virgins guarded the sacred fire. A statue of Esculapius, life size, of white marble, was also found; it was placed here on account of the salutary qualities of the water of the spring. A bust of Jupiter, of white marble and very well preserved, was also found, and a fine horse's head of Pentelic marble, no doubt an original work of an artist of the fifth century B. C. It must have belonged to a group which represented Castor and Pollux with their horses. The head is full size, and fragments of the body of the

horse, including the fore-feet, have been found. Another discovery was that of a torso of Apollo in Greek marble of the archaic style, but evidently a Roman imitation of the time of Hadrian. Near the Fountain of Juturna was established a public station, known as the *statio aquarum*, from which the distribution of the water to the city was controlled. Several inscriptions which have been found here speak of this station.

New Fields for Trade in the Congo.

About 1,200 miles up the Congo a large river named the Lomami enters the river from the south. It is one of the largest Congo tributaries, says the New York Sun. The population along most of the river is very

and friendly, and trading relations have been established with them.

A little farther up the river is the factory of Yankwamu, surrounded by tribes who are frequently at war with one another, but are at peace with the whites, a considerable number of them having already begun to gather rubber to sell at the station.

The factory at Yahisuli is in full prosperity. The population in this district is exceedingly dense and of a turbulent character, but all the natives are eager to procure European merchandise and gladly labor to procure products which they may exchange for the things they desire.

The building of the factory at Yanga was very difficult because the remarkably dense population was at first hostile. The people in all the large villages deserted their homes upon the arrival of the whites, fleeing to the tribes of the interior; since then, however, they have made friends with the agents of the company, and they as well as natives who live many days' journey from the factory, are now collecting rubber to sell to the whites. Another factory has been established on the Lombo, tributary of the Lomami, two days' march from Yanga. Steamboats can ascend the Lombo as far as the factory. The last station is at Bena-Kamba, the southern limit of the concession.

Throughout this long stretch of the Lomami the vast forests abound with rubber vines. The natives did not know that caoutchouc had any value and have never gathered it before. The newly opened district will add greatly to the rubber resources of the Congo.

The company is opening a number of rubber plantations in which it has set out a great many vines. All of them are thriving, and the prospects are that rubber plantations will become a large feature of the caoutchouc trade on the Lomami.

For three months in the year during the dry season the river is low and navigation in parts of it is impossible. At all other times steamers can easily reach all the stations, and there is besides a good land route connecting these new centers of trade. It is interesting to hear of the beginning of commerce in a region which not long ago was wholly given over to barbarism.

Launching of the "Barry."

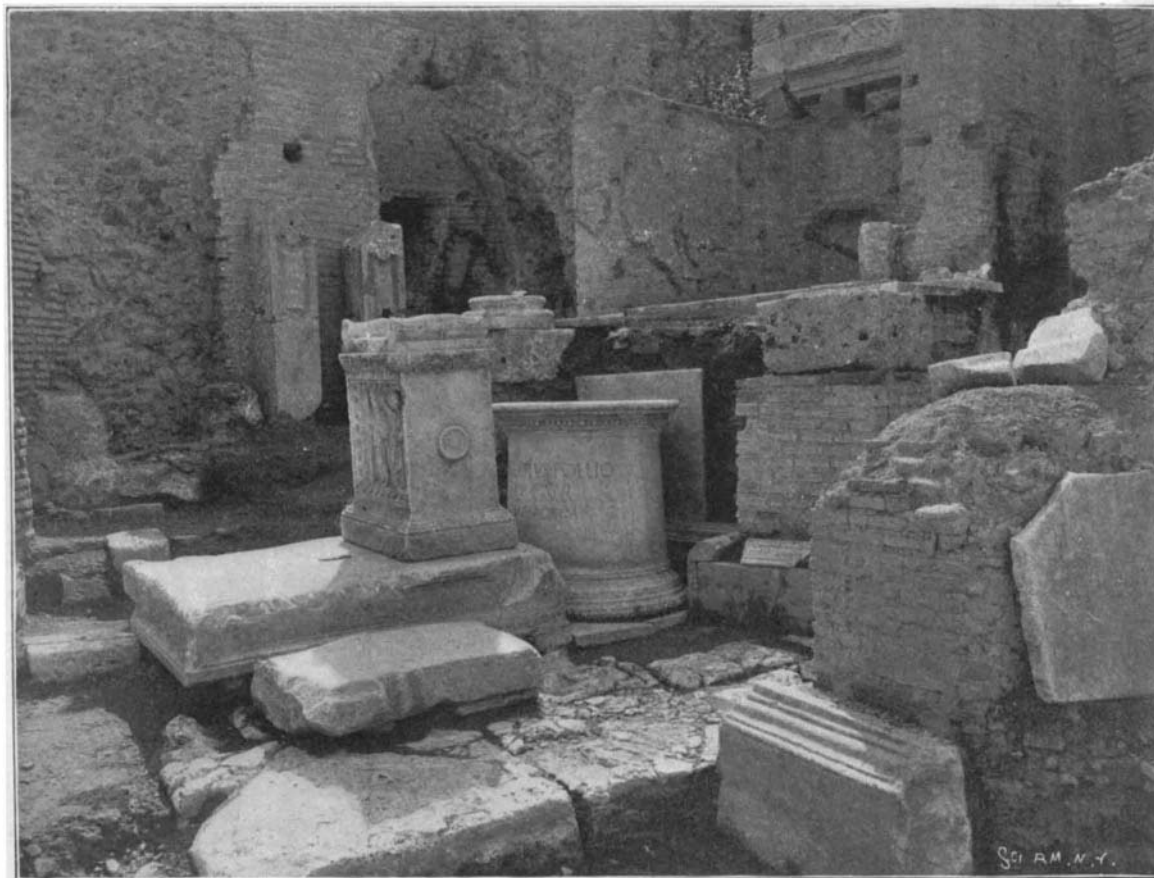
On March 22, the torpedo-boat destroyer "Barry" was launched at Philadelphia. The "Barry," which is the last of the three swift torpedo-boat destroyers built by Neafie & Levy for the govern-

ment, is 245 feet long by 23 feet beam, with powerful triple-expansion engines. Her speed is intended to be 30 knots. The quarters for the crew will accommodate about a hundred men, while light and rapid-firing guns will compose the batteries.

It seems that the much-talked of power canal from the Niagara River at La Salle to Lockport will probably be dug. The necessary charter was secured in 1894 by the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. The estimated cost of the hydraulic canal is \$6,000,000. Its total length will be 12 miles. At Lockport there is a 240-foot fall, and 100 feet more to Lake Ontario, 12 miles; so that power can be developed all the way to the lake.



THE FOUNTAIN OF JUTURNA.



RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE ROMAN FORUM.

dense, but the stream is so far inland, almost in the heart of the continent, that until recently no efforts have been made to begin trade with the natives.

About two years ago the Company of the Lomami was formed in Belgium to place steamers on this river, found stations, or factories, as they are called, on its banks, and begin to sell cottons and other goods of Europe in exchange for rubber, ivory and other products. Thus far six factories have been built and a thriving trade is now in progress.

The station or factory of Ilambi is the company's chief post, where its business offices are situated. A dock has been built here where steamers may be repaired, and a carpenter shop and brick yard are in operation. The natives around this post are peaceful