THE EVENING STAR

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895—TWENTY PAGES.

Printers' Ink, (the little schools master of advertising), says:
It is claimed for the Washington Star, and probably truthfully claimed, that no other newspaper in the country goes into so large a percentage of all the houses within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication.

That $5,000 Lot Trouserings!

CHOICE OF ANY PAIR OF TROUSERINGS IN THE STORE

At $6.85, To-order.

Over sixty choice bolts from which to pick==more than can be found in all the other Tailoring shops added together.

Exactly like finding four or five dollars==getting these $10 and $12 Fine English Trouserings for $6.85.

Although the demand has been unprecedented we believe we made the price too low, for some customers can hardly believe their eyes==they've paid $10 and $12 for them for so long.

These were imported under the new tariff schedule and were intended for the coming Fall trade, but we made an offer for them and "scooped" the market.

Some of them are grand suit patterns!

We guarantee both the cloth and fit!

G. Warfield Simpson,

"Expert" Trousers Maker, 12th & F Sts.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The New Armory Will Be Headquarters Next Week.

EFFECT OF THE BAD WEATHER

The Parade Proposed for Washington's Birthday.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

The almost unprecedented weather was the chief reason why the troops of the District of Columbia National Guard did not take possession of the new armory during the past week, as announced. Another reason for the postponement was a fear that arms and accouterments might suffer great damage from rust if they were moved during stormy weather and placed where dampness might be lurking.

Without a possibility of disappointment the local soldiers may complete arrangements for changing quarters during the early part of the coming week, either Monday or Tuesday. Another decision of special interest has been reached, and it is that the men will not be required to march from the Center Market to the new structure, as was the original intention.

Gen. Ordway, unless something unforeseen turns up within the next few hours, will leave Monday for Europe, to be absent from the city during the next three weeks. The command of the brigade will, of course, devolve upon the officer next in rank, who is Col. Cecil Clay of the second regiment. Gen. Ordway will meet this evening at headquarters his regimental and battalion commanders, and discuss with them the details of the move, the assignment to quarters, the assignment of nights for the use of Convention Hall, and such other matters as may need attention.

The battalion quartermasters are at last going to have an opportunity to work, and that is what a quartermaster is for. All property, including the personal equipment of the men, must be transferred by the officers mentioned.

Architect Somerville assured a Star reporter yesterday that the new building, with the exception of the drill shed for the light battery, is thoroughly dry, and that health will not be endangered by taking possession at this time. The opening reception, which has heretofore been mentioned in The Star, must necessarily be postponed until the return of the commanding general from Europe.

Company A's Birthday.

Company A, second battalion, will be twelve years old Friday next. The company was organized on Washington's birthday, 1883, and, after passing through a varied and, at times, tempestuous childhood, it is now as healthy a youth as can be found in the National Guard anywhere. The anniversary next Friday will be marked by a parade in the afternoon and a military ball in the Rifles' Armory at night. The annual stag party of the company is to be held on Wednesday, the 27th instant, probably at the quarters of the organization in the new armory building.

The average age of the members of the Corcoran Cadet Corps at its formation was fifteen years. They drilled with wooden guns until a number of condemned army rifles, model of 1865, were procured. The company first appeared in public in the parade on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington monument. On June 23, 1887, the company was mustered into the National Guard, being the first distinct company to take that action. The company entered the interstate drill, held in this city in May, 1887, but was not allowed to compete in the cadet class. Capt. Edwards and his men participated in the parade in Philadelphia incidental to the constitutional celebration and received high commendation. In April, 1889, the corps participated in the Washington inaugural celebration in New York city. The company has indulged in summer encampments almost without number and has also given a number of exhibition drills, thus becoming favorably known out of town, as well as in the District of Columbia. Socially it is one of the most popular organizations in Washington, having given, during its twelve years of life, twenty-seven complimentary hops, in addition to balls and other entertainments galore.

Capt. Eugene C. Edwards, who has commanded the company since its inception, began his military career in the West Washington Zouaves. He assisted in forming that organization and was elected its second lieutenant. The zouaves disbanded in 1882 and shortly thereafter the Corcoran Cadet Corps sprang into existence with Capt. Edwards as its chosen leader.

First Lieut. Charles A. Meyer entered the company in June, 1883, and as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant has slowly but surely ascended the ladder, until he is as near the top as he cares to be. Lieut. Meyer is considered one of the best tacticians in the National Guard, not only of the District, but of the United States.

First Sergt. Logan Prosise, jr., was recently elected second lieutenant, but has not as yet been commissioned. He is a charter member of the organization, and, like Lieut. Meyer, has gradually moved up from the ranks. He is a capable officer and very popular with the enlisted men.

Col. Clay's Statement.

Col. Cecil Clay, commanding the second regiment, has directed his battalion commanders to take such measures as are practicable to turn out the full strength of their commands at the regimental drill to be held during the afternoon of Friday next. Each battalion commander, so orders the colonel, must hand in a report to the regimental adjutant immediately after the command is dismissed from drill on the day named, and every officer and man must be accounted for in writing. All absentees without proper written authority for their absence will be marked "absent without leave."

In connection with the foregoing, Col. Clay takes occasion to state that he has never found it necessary to go to the newspapers to refute what may have been said there about the regiment, or, "as was done in Congress recently," of the Guard in general. He has sufficient confidence in the second regiment, so says the colonel, to think that its conduct in the future, as in the past, will amply refute whatever may be said by the ignorant or thoughtless.

Troop A's Jaunt.

Troop A will take a jaunt on Washington's birthday. Capt. Barbour and his men have accepted an invitation from Trooper Hedrick to be the guests of the latter at his home near Falls Church, Va. "Boots and saddles" will be sounded promptly at noon, next Friday, and a march will then be made over the Virginia roads. During the afternoon a mounted drill is to be held, and the troop will return to the armory about 6 o'clock in the evening.

When the cavalrymen get into the new armory they are, according to one of the officers, going to stir themselves. The membership has passed the fifty mark and never in the history of the organization was the outlook more promising than at present. The troop also intends to drill in earnest and to that end has secured as drill master Sergt. Taylor of troop H, eighth United States cavalry, who will leave the army in a few months to devote his attention to troop A.

On Washington's Birthday.

Martial music and similar footsteps will be heard on the streets of Washington next Friday, if the weather is at all favorable. The entire second regiment will be out for drill and instruction, and a number of companies intend to celebrate the day by parading during the afternoon. So far as can be determined at present, the parade will be made up of the Washington Light Infantry Corps, National Fencibles, Corcoran Cadet Corps, National Rifles, Old Guard, and, probably, the regiment of High School Cadets. The Marine Band is to head the line and all of the organizations mentioned will wear either the full dress National Guard or the full dress distinct company uniforms, and there is no doubt that the pageant will present a very showy and attractive appearance.

Notes.

The first battalion on Thursday evening last held one of the most successful drills, both numerically and in a military sense, that has taken place in its armory for many months.

The resignation of First Lieut. Herbert Schuyler Shepard, company A, third battalion, has been accepted.

Company A, second battalion, has been requested to attend a military and full dress reception to be held by company H, third regiment of infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in the near future.

The Second Regiment Glee Club has resumed its meetings. More voices are needed, and Col. Clay has issued a circular to his command in relation to it. The club meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. in regimental headquarters.

Charges Not Justified.

The chief matter of interest in the miners' convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday was the report of the committee of fifteen to the effect that it had not found sufficient evidence to justify the allegation of Mark Wild, that he had been given money corruptly by John McBride to pull out as leader of the Debs men in the Hocking Valley railroad strike. This report was not satisfactory to Mr. McBride and his friends. They insisted upon and finally carried their wish to have the report recommitted, with instructions to the committee to make an effort to settle the matter definitely one way or the other.

Self Endowed.

From the New York Advertiser.

Impecunious and Embarrassed Bridegroom (to wealthy bride)—"With this ring I thee wed, and—and—with all thy worldly goods I me endow!"

MEXICO PAYS ITS TRIBUTE.

Flags Half Masted Out of Respect to Minister Gray's Memory.

The body of the late Isaac P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, was embalmed Thursday night at the American Hospital at Mexico City, where he died, and was removed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the United States legation.

Americans crowded the rooms to pay their last tribute. A guard of honor from the twenty-first regiment was placed at the legation by the war minister. The colors were draped, and as the body was carried in they were lowered, and the band played a funeral march. The body was placed on a temporary bier, with a splendid wreath of camellias, sent by Mrs. President Diaz, at the foot. Four sentries were placed in the room with the coffin, and others stood guard on the stairs and outside.

Minister Mariscal and his wife and the German, French and British ministers called during the day. President Diaz also called in person at 8 o'clock.

President Diaz has ordered that all flags on the public buildings be kept at half mast until the body crosses the border. Minister Mariscal has written to Mr. Butler, expressing the deep regret of the government, and asking him to communicate the same to the United States government.

The regret is universal, as Minister Gray was highly respected by all who had come in contact with him.

The body will be taken home at once for burial. The funeral will be a large and notable one, many organizations from over the state of Indiana having already signified their intention to attend. The body will probably lie in state at the capitol building. The legislature has adjourned out of respect to the memory of the ex-governor.

EXAMPLE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Citizens of the Republic, Says Secretary Herbert, Should Be Ever Vigilant.

The annual dinner of the Scotch-Irish Society of Philadelphia was held last evening at Philadelphia, and about 200 members of the society and its guests were present. The principal guests of the evening were Secretary Herbert of the navy, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, and Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio. The dinner was an entire social one, and politics did not obtrude itself.

In the course of his remarks Secretary Herbert said:

"It is, perhaps, true that the immigrant, newly clothed with the rights of an American citizen, is often more active in the performance of his political duties than his neighbor, who is a native. In so far as this is true it is not to the discredit of the newcomer, but to the shame of the native American.

"In a government by the people no man has a right to immerse himself in his own private business and give over the business of government to others. Eternal vigilance is the price at which order, law and justice are to be maintained in cities and states throughout the nation.

"New problems are perpetually confronting us. Liberty, if not guarded by laws sanctioned by intelligence, will beget anarchy, the appeals of demagogues, if not silenced by public opinion, will beget communism. Honest debts must be paid in honest money, labor must not be cheated of its reward, conscience must assert itself in city, state, and in national government."

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Progress in Preparing the Street Extension Plan.

PARK ALONG THE EASTERN BRANCH

The Need for a Revision of the Building Regulations.

FORCE OF INSPECTORS

There are few subjects that are more interesting to the people of Washington than that of street extension. When the city was originally laid out it is but natural to suppose that the projectors had no idea that it would grow to such dimensions within the century. The result was that the scheme of development, an almost ideal one in the minds of many, stopped short of being as extensive as the Washingtonian of today might wish it. With the expansion of the suburbs there has grown up a network of streets that would seem to be without rhyme or reason, and that killed all hope of a continuous and consistent plan. Through the persistent agitation of citizens Congress authorized the preparation of a plan of street extension, and the engineer department of the District government has been busy preparing maps for the proposed plan. Mr. Wm. P. Richards was assigned to the work by Commissioner Powell, and Frederick Law Olmstead, the famous landscape architect, has furnished suggestions. About a month ago a report was received from Mr. Olmstead on the fourth portion of the first section. Only one other portion remains for him to report upon, and then the Commissioners will place the first section on record.

The Next Section.

Mr. Richards told The Star man yesterday that the first section, covering the area between Rock creek and North Capitol street, running to the District line, is so nearly completed that a few days' more office work will put it in suitable shape for submission to the Commissioners. Of the thirty-six sheets which compose the map all but two or three have passed the last stage of study and have been completed in form for record. Some minor points still hang fire on three of these maps, but these will probably soon be disposed of.

The second section of the work has engaged the attention of the office force since the beginning of the year, and considerable progress has been made upon it. This will include all the suburbs of the northeast, that is, all east of North Capitol street extended. The upper part of the Eastern branch is within this area, and it is proposed to treat the marshes along its banks as a future park, the land to be filled in, as was done along the Potomac. Such a park would reclaim a thousand acres of flats and add greatly to the sanitary conditions of the eastern part of the District. As compared with the other suburbs of the city the northeast is quite level, and some good results of the law of 1888 will make a plan of this section a comparatively easy study. The principal avenues can be extended upon easy grades and at little cost for condemnation or grading.

In the northwest it is proposed to have Mr. Olmstead submit plans for the very rugged section of country lying between the Rock Creek Park and Connecticut avenue extended. For the section west of the avenue a plan was formulated some years ago, which will have to be followed to a great extent, as many improvements have been made in conformity with it.

To Stop the Snow.

A new building regulation went into effect in this city on Thursday, which is likely to prove of interest not only to those who are considering the erection of structures in the future, but also to many who now own buildings that come under its provisions. This is the regulation adopted by the Commissioners which orders that snow guards shall be put on all roofs that have an altitude equal to one-quarter or more of the width of the span of their respective buildings. The breaks or guards must be of incombustible material and of sufficient height to stop the snow from sliding off and yet at the same time to be raised slightly from the roof so as to allow the passage under of water or melting snow. The regulation was adopted January 14, and provided that failure to comply with it within thirty days after receiving notification from the inspector of buildings would subject the delinquents to penalties that are expressed in section 20 of the regulations. Yesterday the office of the inspector was kept busy sending out notifications to those who come under the provisions of the regulation.

This new rule was adopted as a measure of safety to pedestrians along the sidewalks of the city. Consideration of the subject was brought about through a communication, which spoke of these snow-slides from the roofs of houses, from steep slate roofs particularly, as a real menace to life and limb, and was considered of sufficient importance to warrant official action.

As to Building Regulations.

The adoption of an amendment to the building regulations again calls attention to the uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of the whole system of building regulation in the city. They are anything but stringent and in comparison with other large cities Washington is sadly in arrears. In the opinion of the inspector of buildings himself far too much leeway is allowed in many particulars, and far too much is left to technical interpretations. In cities like Chicago, for instance, definite regulations and restrictions are laid down for every class of buildings, involving rules as to the quality of the material, dimensions and manner of construction.

These go into the greatest detail, so that when an architect designs a structure he knows exactly what he must do and within what limitations he must confine himself. Furthermore, he knows that his building is going to be actually inspected from foundation to ridge-pole and he is kept right up to the mark all the time. He may not sacrifice structural strength for architectural effect, and so on to the end.

More Inspectors Needed.

In Washington, however, the conditions are far different to these. The building regulations are not only indefinite in many cases, but they are not exhaustive or complete. Attention has often been called to this, and shortly after Mr. Truesdell was appointed to the board of Commissioners he started in to work a reform. He had a number of conferences with the late Building Inspector Entwisle at his home on this subject and some important changes were made.

With the limited force at his disposal the inspector can do little in the way of enforcing the regulations, even if they were perfect in every respect. In New York city, with an area less than two-thirds that of the District of Columbia, and with less than three times the number of buildings, there are eighty-five field inspectors. The District has but two and the inspector's force is hardly sufficient to handle the details of office work, to say nothing of keeping a close eye on all buildings in course of erection.

Building Record.

The building inspector's record for the past week ending yesterday shows that seven permits were taken out for the erection of new buildings, aggregating in cost $18,800. This was divided among the several sections of the city, as follows: Northeast, three permits, $15,000, and county, four permits, $3,800.

Some Improvements.

C. Sidney Foster has planned the erection of three frame dwellings at numbers 227, 229 and 231 North Capitol street. They will be 18x58 feet, three stories high, with basement, and will be built by L. M. Chilton. N. T. Haller is the architect.

O. W. Butler is erecting a frame dwelling on Arthur street, Anacostia. It will be two stories high, with cellar, 19x50 feet, with steep shingle roof. O. W. Butler is the architect and builder.

Trust Company Building.

Plans are being prepared by Barry & Simpson, architects, in conjunction with James G. Hill, architect, for the proposed extension of the building of the American Security and Trust Company. As has been stated in The Star, the new part will have a frontage of 32 feet on 14th street and, extending back 115 feet, will form a part of the present building, which fronts on G street between 14th and 15th streets. The new front will be of similar design and material as that of the present front and will be constructed in a substantial style of marble.

Notes.

A sketch plan has been prepared by Harvey L. Page, architect, for a residence to be erected in this city for Colonel O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., but the work of erection will not be begun until after the completion of Colonel Ernst's term of service at West Point, some two years hence.

A six-story annex is to be erected to the building of the Post. The new addition will give an increased floor space of about 11,000 square feet. Plans will be prepared by A. P. Clark, jr., architect.

Plans for four three-story and basement houses to be built on North Carolina avenue near 3d street southeast for John Walter, sr., have been prepared by A. Goenner, architect. They will have bay fronts of buff brick and Indiana limestone and tiled mansards. Henry Miller has the contract.

The business property 913 E street is to have a new front. Plans for this improvement have been made by William J. Palmer, architect, for the owner, Emmons Smith.

ART NOTES.

Probably no more interesting series of lectures upon art have ever been delivered in Washington than those given by Mr. Wm. Ordway Partridge during the past week. With hardly an exception his subjects have been chosen with the particular object of placing art before the people in a practical manner, and demonstrating the necessity of making its study a part of our common school education. In speaking on the subject he says: "I believe in the possibility of a great national art for America, and I believe that such an art must be indissolubly bound up with the patriotic idea. The men who mold the destiny of this nation in art or politics must be nurtured and developed upon its soil. One of the dangers which threaten our art, and I may say our manhood, is that of over-travel. We have much to learn from other nations, but we have more to learn from our own. In order to educate the people to an appreciation of the fine arts, we must begin with the children in the public schools, and in order to make popular art great art, every man and woman in the land must make the subject a personal one, and feel a personal responsibility regarding it. We must appeal to the practical nature of the people, and place art on common sense and economic grounds, thus placing it within their reach and making its possession and enjoyment an everyday matter instead of a luxury. An immense revenue will be saved to this country when our children have been so trained that they can produce beautiful orders of work, which we now have to import from Europe."

During the past year Mr. Partridge has been engaged on the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, which is to be placed in front of the Union League Club house in Brooklyn, and unveiled next October. Judges who have seen the statue pronounce it one of the finest that has ever been made in this country, and it has received highly commendatory criticisms from Col. Fred Grant, who has been greatly interested in its construction. In addition to this, the sculptor has designed the caryatides for Mr. Whitney Warren's new house at Newport, and executed a number of less important commissions.

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Mr. Carl Gutherz, who arrived from Paris a short time ago, has been commissioned to furnish the mural decorations for the reading rooms of the new Congressional Library, and is already working up sketches of his designs. He is also painting a life-sized portrait of Knute Nelson, the new Senator from Minnesota, and as soon as completed the canvas will be placed in the state house at St. Paul.

* * * * *

Miss Sophia Loury, a young artist who is rapidly making a way for herself in the artistic world, has just completed a series of water color interiors of the beautiful home of Mrs. Hearst. Contrary to the broad handling which many young artists affect, the paintings spoken of are excellent in their fine detail and miniature-like coloring. Not long ago Miss Loury enjoyed the honor of being elected to a membership in the Art Students' League of New York, and much of her work is done for the art dealers and publishers of that city.

* * * * *

Early in Lent Max Weyl expects to hold an exhibition of landscape studies and pictures accomplished during the summer and early autumn. The "view" is being looked forward to with much interest, as the artist's work is always popular and sincerely believed in by the general public, as well as by the artistic element.

* * * * *

Mr. Herman K. Viele has just closed an interesting and very successful exhibition of his water color work at Mr. Fischer's. The subjects, with a very few exceptions, embraced nearly every point of interest in Europe, the exceptions being odd corners, better known to the artistic fraternity than to the traveling public.

* * * * *

Mr. Rudolph Cronau, whose interesting exhibition has recently occupied the Veerhoff galleries, has decided to remain permanently in Washington. For seven years Mr. Cronau has been president of the Society of Artists at Leipzic, Germany, and has left his home there in order to make a study of American nature, history and life, the result of which study is to be published in both German and English.

* * * * *

Mr. Dunbar is working on and rapidly completing a number of important commissions, among which is a fine bust of the late Mr. Hatton and an exquisitely modeled bust of Miss Wilhelmina Von Stoach of this city. The latter is intended for exhibition purposes during the spring.

* * * * *

Miss Marietta Minnegerode, who, in addition to the discharge of her duties as instructress in the Corcoran School of Art, finds considerable time to devote to water color drawings, will give an exhibition of her works at the Fischer rooms in the latter part of March. Miss Minnegerode shows great talent in this attractive field of art, and her display will be sure to be both creditable and interesting.

How It is Done.

From the Chicago Record.

The Weather Man—"Are the people on the streets dressed as though they were prepared for a mild day?"

His Office Boy—"Yessir."

The Weather Man (chuckling)—"Then just reach for that cold-wave valve and send her down to 15 below."

THE MERRICK MEDAL

It Will Be Debated for on Washington's Birthday.

One of the Most Interesting Events at Georgetown University—The Disputants and Judges.

The topic of chief importance at Georgetown University is the approaching debate for the Merrick medal. The debate is held under the direction of the Philodemic Society, and will take place in Gaston Hall at the college on the evening of Washington's birthday. The Philodemic Society, the most important organization of its kind in the college, was founded in the year 1830, membership being confined to the students of the senior, junior and sophomore classes. The society is now of sixty-five years' standing, and upon its rolls are found the names of men who have been and are prominent in every profession. The modes of conducting the exercises of the society are similar to all organizations of like nature. Its weekly meetings are held in the hall at the college, four regularly appointed members debating some question of political or economic importance.

In the early days of the society's existence the great occasions of the year were the national holidays and days set apart for the celebration of some local event. On these days members were chosen to deliver some fitting patriotic address. Later the society was accustomed to appoint some member to deliver an oration at the annual commencement.

Mr. Merrick's Donation.

These customs gradually disappeared, until 1874, when the society came once more into prominence. During this year the late Richard T. Merrick, an eloquent Washington lawyer, made over to the president of the university and his successors eighteen shares of stock in a Washington street railway company. From the proceeds a medal was to be purchased and awarded to the best debater in the Philodemic Society, under the following conditions: The contestants should be four in number, chosen by ballot from among the members of the society, the question to be one of national interest at the time of the debate, to be discussed in public, and the merits should be judged by three gentlemen selected by the president of the university, and they should not be connected in any capacity with the institution. From the time of Mr. Merrick's gift this debate became one of the most important events in the college year, and each year witnesses increasing interest in these intellectual contests and a greater display of talent in both argumentation and oratorical delivery.

The Question This Year.

The question chosen for this year's debate reads, "Is It Desirable That the Interstate Railways Should Be Owned and Operated by the General Government?" This question will certainly furnish the topic for an interesting and instructive discussion, involving as it does some very important principles and bringing into play some phases of railway operation which have been agitated considerably during the past year. The gentlemen chosen to represent the society in this year's public debate are all members of the graduating class, and on account of the evenness of abilities among the contestants there has arisen considerable speculation as to whom the laurels will rest upon.

The first affirmative is Mr. James W. Burke of Canton, Pa., and it is safe to say his remarks will put the audience in the right frame of mind to enjoy an eloquent and instructive debate. The gentleman has already obtained laurels as a debater, winning in his freshman year the medal given by the Philonomosian Society. He is an earnest speaker, a good thinker, and when well into his speech, becomes very eloquent. His colleague, the second affirmative, is Mr. J. Neal Power of San Francisco, Cal. He has an excellent voice and can hold the attention of an audience easily during his allotted time. His style is deliberative, calm and easy, rather than fiery and eloquent.

Mr. Edward J. Tobin, the first negative, is also a western man and comes from the Golden Gate. His strongest point is a striking personality, both in the expression of his ideas and style of delivery. He is an earnest speaker, and his debates in the regular meetings of the society are always of a high standard. The last speaker is Mr. Alexander Stephens of Sparta, Ga. Mr. Stephens has always shown in his former debates great ability in following out a line of argumentation and aptly illustrating every point he makes. His style is probably slightly more oratorical than the others.

The Judges.

The judges who will decide upon the merits of the individual speakers are Justice Edward D. White of the Supreme Court, Senator W. N. Roach of North Dakota and Mr. Thomas Settle, Representative from North Carolina. Each of these gentlemen is an alumnus of the century-old college, and on occasions like this no doubt many memories of the days when they were not "Old Boys" come back from the past.

Chas. E. Roach, the vice president of the society, who will preside at the debate, is a son of Senator Roach, and is himself one of the leading debaters of the society, besides being one of the most able all-round men in the college. He is editor-in-chief of the college journal, and secretary of the athletic association, and has long been prominent in college matters. The medal, aside from the honor which by its bestowal it brings, is of considerable intrinsic value. It is of gold, worth $100—coin value. Upon one side is stamped the arms of the society, the reverse bears the God of Eloquence and the Goddess of Liberty clasping hands and encircled by the society motto, "Colet Societas Philodemica e Collegio Georgiopolitano Eloquentiam Libertati Devinctam." The Philodemic Society has completed arrangements for an intercollegiate contest with the debating society of Boston College, to take place in the latter part of April. These contests have of late years greatly increased both in interest and numbers, and aside from the many benefits of these exercises to the participants, they serve in some measure as a standard of comparison.

The officers of the Philodemic Society for the year are Rev. E. I. Devitt, S.J., president; Chas. E. Roach, '95, vice president; John G. O'Leary, '95, secretary; F. B. McDermott, '96, amanuensis; E. Vincent Smith, '95, treasurer; Alexander Stephens, '95, first censor; M. Martin Murphy, '95, second censor.

"A WISE MOVE."

Dividing the Associated Press Territory Into Four Divisions.

The Richmond, Va., State says:

"The annual meeting of the Associated Press was in more senses than one a great success. Despite the great expense of running such a far-reaching organization, the receipts have exceeded the expenses. This fact speaks well for the ability of the executive department of the greatest news-gathering organization in the world. It is run solely for the benefit if its members, and the members know it and appreciate the fact.

"There was wisdom in the action in dividing the territory of the association into four grand divisions and giving the members in each division the selection of five members to act as an advisory board. The southern division is ably represented by practical men, who know news and how to get it, and who will strengthen the victorious Associated Press. Noyes, Ochs, Baskette, Baker and Cabaniss are not men who have played at making newspapers."