friends will be standing by with a very big net to catch the scattering supporters of any other candidate that is first driven out of the race

California.

California is a doubtful battle ground. Representative Hilborn says that the natural disposition of the state is favorable to Reed, but that the McKinley people are the only ones who have put forth any effort as yet. He says that he thinks the delegation will go unpledged, with a natural preference for Reed, offset to some degree by the work that is being done for McKinley. Representative Johnson says he does not think it possible for any man to tell how the delegation will stand, for the reason that the situation is complicated by the change in the method of choosing delegates. Heretofore the whole eighteen have been chosen at a state convention held under the direction of the state central committee at San Francisco. This time they have adopted the plan suggested by the republican national committee, and will elect by congressional districts. The purpose of this change was said to be to get out from under the control of the committee at San Francisco. What its influence will be upon the character of the delegation Mr. Johnson says no one can tell at this time. The state, he says, is one of the strongest protection states in the Union, and, therefore, in so far as McKinley's name is synonymous with protection he is strong, but both Reed and Allison, particularly Reed, have strong "fighting friends," men who will be active and determined. The fight between the A. P. A. and the Catholics is expected to figure in California. There are a very great many of both factions in the republican party in the state, and there is said to be a hard fight between them, somewhat under cover. The A. P. A. are said to be making an earnest effort to dominate all the conventions, so as to control the delegation, not in the interest of any particular candidate, but to add to their strength at the national convention.

Late letters from California state that the predominant feeeling in favor of Reed has been somewhat chilled of late by the impresssion that the committtee on Pacific railroads was constituted by the Speaker in favor of C. P. Huntington and his railroad funding scheme. In this connection the fact is cited that Mr. Johnson, Huntington's attorney, is the only member appointed on the committtee from the Pacific coast.

On the other hand, it is contended by friends of Mr. Reed that several of the committee were upon the committee in the last Congress, and that supporters of McKinley, Allison, Morton, Quay and others are upon the committee, showing that Mr. Reed did not appoint it in the interests of his own candidacy.

The hostility to Huntington and his schemes is so intense and universal in California that the action upon Huntington's bill of the friends of any of the republican candidates will be watched with the closest scrutiny. And this feeling has grown so in intensity through Huntington's characterization of his opponents as mudsills and people of no character, that should the republican nominee for President prove to be identified in any way with Huntington's projects it is believed the state would go democratic.

Kansas.

The state convention held at Wichita on Tuesday, together with the various district conventions which have been held, settled the presidential question so far as Kansas is concerned. McKinley gets the solid delegation of the state—twenty votes. His friends have won every fight with ease.

It is believed that Reed is the second choice of a majority of the delegation should McKinley not succeed in getting the nomination. Allison would get some of the votes. Among the congressional delegation from the state Speaker Reed has warm friends in Messrs. Blue, Broderick, Curtis and Miller. Messrs. Calderhead, Kirkpatrick and Long are McKinley men, and have been from the first. Representative Blue does not hesitate to say that "Speaker Reed is the greatest personality in American politics. My support of him can be proclaimed from the housetops, if necessary," he says.

What fight there has been in the state has been over the re-election of State Chairman Cyrus Leland, jr., who has been a leader in Kansas politics for a quarter of a century. Mr. Leland, who has always been a warm supporter of Governor McKinley, won in all the fights, and was elected one of the delegates-at-large.

The Wichita convention did not declare for free silver, but for the use of both metals. The only one of the district conventions which declared for silver was the seventh, formerly represented by Jerry Simpson, who was defeated by Representative Long.

Michigan.

In Michigan a most determined fight is being made. The general report is that the state is pretty strongly in favor of McKinley. The Michigan men in Congress pretty generally agree as to that. The politicians who represent the interests of the other candidates or who want the influence of the state to be felt in the convention are anxious that the delegation should go unpledged, permitting their position to be determined by circumstances. An effort has been made to have the favorite son idea adopted there, but the McKinley people have been combating this very successfully. It is estimated by some of the Michigan men who profess and seem to be looking at the situation impartially that of the twenty-four delegates not more than eight can be carried for Reed, the rest going to McKinley; it is added, however, that Reed will be the second choice of all the rest. The opinion is pretty strongly held to that Reed would get the entire twenty-four if McKinley were out of it. It is a matter of so much doubt what course will be followed in the state that the Senators and members of the House are reluctant to be quoted for any prediction. One man expresses the opinion that the delegation will rally around Alger and vote their second choice when he decides it to be desirable and in a manner best to serve Michigan's interest. That McKinley's strength is most apparent is pretty generally conceded.

Minnesota.

Minnesota has a favorite son, in the person of Senator Davis, who is a serious candidate, as well as a favorite son, and has reasons to believe that his candidacy will develop in the sunlight of the national convention. The McKinley people, who are not leaving a stone unturned, are making an effort to capture the Minnesota delegation, in spite of Senator Davis' candidacy. They are making a campaign there almost equal to that of a November election. They are having rallies, McKinley dances, etc., with bands of music. It is generally conceded that there is a considerable McKinley sentiment in the state, and that if there were not a favorite son in the field he might have a majority of the delegation, but even with Senator Davis out of the field, the Reed people, who are not active under existing circumstances, would make a good showing, and, at least, divide the delegation. As it is, there appears to be no ground for a doubt that the solid delegation will vote for Mr. Davis, not for one ballot only, but as long as the thing is so unsettled as to admit of the possibility of his nomination. If it comes finally to a second choice, it is thought that the delegation will divide between Reed and McKinley, if both are in the fight at that time.

Nebraska.

The bitterest fight of all is probably that in Nebraska. The friends of McKinley in that state insist upon regarding the candidacy of ex-Senator Manderson as an attack upon them, and as having no other serious object. The McKinley boom had got pretty well along in the state and Senator Thurston was fully committed to its support before Mr. Manderson announced himself. McKinley's friends immediately declared that Mr. Manderson's candidacy was not serious, but was inspired by the friends of other candidates to get the delegation away from the Ohio candidate. Senator Thurston took this view of it, and persisted in his advocacy of McKinley. Ex-Senator Manderson has reaffirmed his position as a serious candidate, and has asked the support of his friends.

Manderson is strong in the state, and is so highly regarded that it cannot be doubted by his people that at least he is in earnest. The feeling in the matter is such that members of the Nebraska delegation, except Thurston, who has spoken on the subject from the platform, do not like to be quoted as to the probable outcome. Mr. Manderson's immediate supporters will not admit that he may fail to secure the support of the solid delegation. From less partial sources the opinion is obtained that Mr. Manderson will have the delegates-at-large and probably all the rest, except two from one district. Senator Thurston, it is thought, may be elected as a McKinley delegate. As things stand now, McKinley would be the second choice of the delegation if elected to support Manderson, but the fight might become bitter enough to change this.

Ohio and Oregon.

Ohio goes to the convention solidly and enthusiastically for McKinley. If there is anything shaky in the delegation it is carefully kept from view. Earnestness and enthusiasm are emblazoned on their banner, and Foraker blows the bugle blast for the son of Ohio.

Oregon is understood to be for McKinley. The delegation will be contested for by the other candidates, but the impression seems to be that McKinley will get it.

Wisconsin.

The situation in Wisconsin is unsettled. Generally through the state the sentiment is said to be strongly in favor of McKinley. In some parts of the state there is a decided anti-McKinley sentiment. The assumption is that a strong majority of the delegation will be for the Ohio candidate.

In 1894 Gov. McKinley responded to the call of the people of the state to make some speeches, and he improved the opportunity presented of making thousands of fast friends. His affability, and his fondness for shaking the hand of every caller, made him popular.

It is now said that he will come near capturing the entire delegation of the state to St. Louis. He will at least have a large majority of the delegates. Speaker Reed, however, has many warm and influential friends in Wisconsin, and they will stick to him to the last.

The state convention is to be held on the 18th, and then the sentiment of the state will be fully ascertained. Not a district convention has acted.

The congressional delegation is taking little interest in the presidential fight, and nearly all of the members say they would not accept an election as delegate.

The second choice of the state is likely to be Reed and Allison, in the order named.

Wyoming.

Wyoming is in the same box with Arizona. The people are ambitious for statehood. That is the goal for which they are striving, and the delegates from the territory are going to vote for the presidential candidate who is the most favorable to them.

Arizona.

"I haven't any idea who the delegates from my territory will support," said Delegate Murphy, "but they are likely to support the man who is most favorable to the admission of Arizona to statehood. We do not yet know who this man will be. Of course, it is natural that we should do this."

When asked what was the sentiment of the territory, leaving out the question of who was most favorable to statehood, Mr. Murphy did not say, but another Arizona man said that McKinley seemed to have the lead of the other candidates.

Oklahoma.

As hot a fight, probably, as anywhere in the country is being waged in Oklahoma. The contest there, as in many other quarters, is "the field" against McKinley. There is said to be naturally a strong sentiment favorable to the Ohio candidate in the territory, but circumstances have arisen which go a long way toward offsetting this. The charge is made that outside influence is being exerted in the territory in the interest of McKinley, and it is charged that Powell Clayton, who manages the Arkansas delegation for McKinley, has a hand here also, and will control the patronage and practically the politics of the territory if McKinley should become President. There is said to be some sort of evidence that Clayton expects to occupy this attitude toward the territory, and considerable resentment is worked up on account of it.

It is practically certain that the delegation will not be instructed for any one, and the indications are that the delegation elected will, for the most part, be friendly to Reed.

In the roll call at the convention this delegation will be the last, and on any ballot where the nomination is possible the result will be known before they are called, or, if it should be so close, their votes might decide it for some candidate. There is not so much feeling against any candidate but that if the vote of this delegation would decide the ballot it would be cast to make the winner.

New Mexico.

Delegate Catron says that the New Mexico delegation will go to the convention entirely unpledged, and it will be impossible to tell in advance, or, at least this far in advance, how they will vote.

Silver States.

It is said by the representatives of all the silver-producing states that the choice between the several candidates named will not be considered in the selection of delegates. The silver question will be the sole consideration, they say, and it is doubtful whether any of the candidates prominent in the race will get their votes at any stage of the proceedings. The opinion is expressed that they will continue to the end to cast their votes for some free silver man. Senator Cannon says that the delegates from Utah will not go to the convention in the interest of any candidate, but will go there for silver, and will probably persistently vote for a silver man. Senator Dubois says that the Idaho delegation will probably not be in favor of any of the leading candidates, but will make the fight in the convention for some free silver man. Representative Shafroth says the same thing about Colorado. Representative Hartman says the same thing about the Montana delegation.

IT LOOKS BEHIND.

A Telescope Which is Said to Double the Usefulness of Ordinary Glasses.

From the New York World.

Mankind once had an extra eye in the back of his head. Scientists say that they can still find traces of this eye in a certain irregular formation of the skull at the point where the ancient eye socket used to be. These irregular places are called rudimentary eyes, but they are not to be found in all people. In fact, a man who can boast of a rudimentary eye is quite a superior person. Of course, these rudimentary eyes are of no real use to anybody, not even to the owner of one of them, but they serve to show us that at a certain stage in our career nature thought it was a wise thing to enable us to keep a watch in the rear.

A foreign firm of opticians have very considerately endeavored to supply, as far as may be done by mechanical means, the loss of this rear-view eye. They have constructed a telescope which enables the user to look around a corner. By its means you may see and remain unseen, a circumstance which possesses obvious advantages. They call the invention the stereo-telescope. Stereo comes from a Greek word meaning solid, and in this connection it is used as indicating that the image as seen through the stereo-telescope seems an exact counterpart of the object, and not a mere picture of it.

The two tubes that extend horizontally carry an object glass in either end. The eye pieces are placed on an axis at right angles to that of the objective or long tubes. When the observer looks through the small peepholes he sees a different field with each eye. The rays of light from the objects that lie in the field of vision are reflected by means of prisms, so that they turn the corner of the right angle. Thus you may leisurely study an object while under cover, the head being in such a position as not to admit of its being seen. When the tubes are thus extended the observer may stand behind a tree or a wall and reconnoiter from his concealed position.

There are also open points in favor of the instrument. The field of vision is enormously extended. You may study objects at opposite points of the compass with no more trouble than the winking of your eye. The stereo-telescope may be folded up, in which position, being held with the tubes upward, it enables the observer to look above an object obstructing his view, such as a hedge, wall or crowd of people.

Whence Comes the Water?

A phenomenon has been noticed in various parts of Nebraska. There was little rain in Nebraska the past fall and winter, yet streams which were dry last year are filling with water from unknown sources, and wells show more water than usual. The weather bureau has begun an investigation, and the railroads are assisting.

Ex-Gov. Fifer Chosen.

Ex-Governor Fifer was elected national committeeman from Illinois by the republican state central committee Thursday in place of W. J. Campbell, deceased.

THE LAW OFFICER

Some Personal Details of the Attorney General.

HE IS FOND OF ATHLETIC SPORTS

About His Home Life and His Literary Tastes.

JUNIOR OF THE CABINET

Mr. Judson Harmon, the Attorney General of the United States, has a striking personality. He is the junior member of the President's cabinet in point of service, but has already developed traits of character that bid fair to make him one of the most popular among that class of the community generally referred to as the "common people." Thoroughly democratic in all his habits and ideas, he is perfectly in touch with the people and counts it his

supreme duty to administer the affairs of the government intrusted to his keeping so as best to subserve their welfare and interests.

Mr. Harmon was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 3, 1846; was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1867; graduated from the law school of Cincinnati College in 1869 and entered upon the practice of the law; in 1876 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, but was unseated four months later after a contest; two years later he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and was re-elected in 1883; in 1887 he resigned to again practice law; was appointed Attorney General by President Cleveland and entered upon the duties of his office June 8, 1895.

The story of how he came to be made Attorney General has never been told. The President had met him several times in the course of business, but had never had any special acquaintance with him. When Attorney General Olney was transferred to the State Department the names of many prominent jurists in all parts of the country were suggested for the office of Attorney General. But the list did not contain the name of Mr. Harmon. He was not even regarded as a possibility, and, if his friends urged his appointment, he was not aware of it. The first notice he had on the subject was a personal note from the President tendering him the appointment. He was totally unprepared for such an honor, and it so happened that the President's letter was at the bottom of a batch of letters he had received on the same day, and the last to receive his attention. The offer was tempting, and he accepted it. There is no case on record where a lawyer has declined the honor of being the highest legal representative of his government, and Mr. Harmon had no ambition to make a precedent in that respect.

Important Duties.

According to the official register, the Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion, when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other executive departments, on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the states and territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the government.

Attorney General Harmon is a most conscientious official, and never neglects any of his duties, no matter how trifling they may appear. He is an early riser, and is always at his desk in the department at the opening of business, at 9 o'clock. Social obligations sometimes keep him up late at night, but do not make him tardy in the morning. He usually devotes the morning hour to the perusal of his personal and official correspondence, and at intervals has time to listen to such matters in the daily newspapers as his private secretary thinks will interest him. He is more especially interested in the record of events in Cincinnati and vicinity, but also endeavors to keep thoroughly informed as to the progress of events in the world at large. Mr. J. Chauncey Hoffman, his private secretary, came with him from Cincinnati, and knows exactly what to read to him from the papers.

The time between 10 and 1:30 o'clock is usually occupied by visitors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and marshals and United States district attorneys in the city on pressing business. On Mondays the Attorney General spends most of his time at the United States Supreme Court, and on Tuesdays and Fridays his working hours at the department are curtailed by the meetings of the cabinet. He takes luncheon at home with his family at 1:30 o'clock, unless detained at the White House beyond that hour, in which event he lunches with the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Under ordinary circumstances he is back at his desk at 2:30 o'clock, and is occupied steadily with public business up to 5:30 o'clock, and sometimes later. He makes a rule of disposing of his official mail about 3 o'clock. He has a quick conception and a remarkable capacity for work. He has all the faculties of an expert proofreader, and detects errors of punctuation or grammar at a glance. Although he tries to dispose of all official business during the working hours of the day, he often finds it necessary to carry most of his important cases home with him for careful study in the quiet hours of the night.

He Plays Base Ball.

If possible, Attorney General Harmon is a greater lover of open air exercise than his predecessor, who now has charge of the foreign affairs of the government. His tastes in that direction are of a more robust character, however, than are those of Secretary Olney. Tennis and golf are too tame for him, and, to his view, are not comparable as a pastime to the great national game of base ball. He is an enthusiast on that subject, and never misses seeing a good game if he can possibly spare the time. Strong local pride has made him a consistent "rooter" for the Cincinnati club in the contest for the championship pennant, and, in the slang of the bleachers, he always "squeezes" for that club. Next to the Cincinnati nine he favors the Senators, and cheers them on to victory whenever he has the chance.

His interest in the game is by no means confined to looking at it from the grand stand. He is a good player himself, and does not even now think it beneath his dignity to get out in the field and play ball with the boys. Although he hasn't done anything of that sort in Washington, he has frequently indulged his propensity for the sport on the grounds of the "Pillar's" club at Cincinnati, and not so very long ago, either. He is also very fond of billiards and bowling. He usually plays these games with his brother, Mr. Eugene Harmon, who is an examiner in the patent office. They both belong to the Columbia Athletic Club, and usually go there after office hours to roll the balls or to have a game or two of billiards. Like Secretary Olney, he is a great pedestrian, and the two statesmen frequently take long walks together. Solicitor General Conrad and Assistant Attorney General Dickenson are oftentimes the Attorney General's companions in his "constitutionals."

A Strong Physique.

Attorney General Harmon has always been an athlete. He has a splendid constitution, and his health is perfect. He has never known what it was to be sick. He is over six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and hasn't an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body. Those who know, say he is a giant in strength, and point to his massive frame and hardened muscles as convincing proof of their assertion. Like all strong men, he is gentle and kind in his dealings with his neighbors, no matter how weak or humble they may be. Those who have associated with him say he is very easy to get along with, provided always, however, that there is no shirking on their part of the full measure of duty.

Moreover, he is a thorough democrat. He does what he thinks is right after full and fair consideration, without the slightest regard to conventionalities. Although he dresses neatly, he is in no sense a dude or a dandy, and he cannot understand how that idea got into circulation. He is a great student and has an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He reads and speaks French like a native and translates Latin freely without the aid of a dictionary. He enjoys society and is a great theatergoer. His home life is charming. He is always happiest in the society of his wife and family. He likes a good cigar, and he has been known to take a "dram" of good liquor to guard against the chills. He is very fond of hunting and fishing and has a reputation as a "good shot." He accompanied President Cleveland on a recent expedition against the ducks at Quantico and bagged as much game as the next man.

When he accepted his present office Attorney General Harmon was general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad. He relinquished that lucrative office, as well as all other outside connections, and has since devoted all his energies in behalf of the government. He is probably the youngest man who has ever held the responsible office of Attorney General. He was fifty years old a few weeks ago, and the occasion was marked by a dinner to the judiciary, when all the memebers of the Supreme Court and the members of the judiciary committees of the two houses of Congress were present.

SOLVED THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Scheme of a Chicago Woman Which Satisfied Employer and Employed.

From the Chicago Record.

There is at least one woman in Chicago who has solved the question of household help to her satisfaction, and there is one girl who feels satisfied with her position.

The woman in question had tried all kinds of help, from the raw Swedish or Irish article to the clever American, who knew far too much to be a good maid, and she was in despair. She was not exactly an invalid, but she was rather delicate, and she needed an assistant who could be depended upon to look after things during her illness, or in her absence from home. Then, too, she was much alone, and sometimes she felt the need of companionship which all childless housekeepers have experienced. Impertinence, slackness, poor work, and undue familiarity had been the only results she had obtained in her efforts toward elevating the freaks with whom she labored. Still, her faith in her sex remained triumphant; and she was as positive as ever that the girl she was seeking existed somewhere; just how to find her she did not know.

"Why don't you begin at the other end of the problem?" her husband suggested. "Seems to me that you might find plenty of nice girls who would be willing to do the work if you paid them well enough, and who would be companionable enough, too, if you treated them nicely."

"But I should have to make such a girl as you speak of one of the family," she said, dubiously.

"Well, why not?" said the husband, with all a man's disregard of conventionality. 'A real nice girl, who would be nice enough for you to take to and make a companion of while I am away, would have sufficient good taste not to be in the way when I am at home, and that's what you are afraid of, I know."

The wife made no answer, but the following week she inserted an advertisement in a morning paper and awaited results. The advertisement read as follows:

WANTED—A NICE, COMPANIONABLE young lady to do general housework (no washing) for a family of two; must be refined and quiet.

Now, it happened that the very girl she longed for saw and answered her advertisement. The girl had come to Chicago more than a year before, and, being untrained, had taken a position in a necktie factory. By dint of constant work she had reached a salary of $8 a week, but she had ruined her health. To do more than live upon her salary she found impossible, for good board in a refined household could not be had for less than $5 a week. Car fare and lunches consumed another $1.50, and to dress upon the scanty balance would be impossible so soon as the wardrobe which she had brought with her was worn out. She had no home, no friends, and nothing to fall back upon. The advertisement of the woman who wanted an exceptional household assistant suggested a new though startling idea to the girl, who had never dreamed of working in any kitchen save her mother's, or her own. Still, after a little hesitation, she answered the advertisement.

Her letter pleased the housekeeper who had advertised, and after an interview they were mutually pleased.

All this happened more than a year ago, and they are still pleased. The girl has a room nearly as good as that of the mistress of the house; many of her employer's friends are her friends, and when these friends call upon her she receives them in the parlor; her employers never dream of speaking of her to strangers by her first name; when her employers are absent from home she is at liberty to invite some one to stay with her, and she often accompanies her employers to social or church entertainments.

On the other hand, the girl does the household work as it has never been done before, with touches of dainty attention which are constant surprises to her employers. She takes all the cares of housekeeping off the shoulders of her mistress, and does not grudge the time spent in preparing dainty meals. She does the work in her own fashion and at her own time, and she does not insist upon being with her employers at all times. Her own room is quite pleasant enough to spend an evening in now and then, and she realizes that the most delightful guest is better appreciated for occasional absences. She sits with them at meals when they are quite alone, looking after the table service, of course, but when guests are present she prefers to wait upon them. She prides herself upon being always neat, and she never appears in company uninvited, although frequently assured of her invariable welcome.

Both employers and employe treat one another with the courtesy and consideration due from one refined person to another, and the only cloud upon the horizon is due to the attentions of a certain young friend of the family who is supposed to be desirous of transplanting the happy girl to a home of her own—and his. Both the girl and her employers think they have solved the problem of household assistance, and the experiment is certainly worth trying by other troubled housekeepers.

Haunted.

From Puck.

First Policeman—"Ever see Roosevelt?"
Second Policeman—"Many a time."
First Policeman—"Where?"
Second Policeman—"In me sleep."

Not So Bad.

From Truth.

Mrs. Hicks (reading)—"My love, they say boasting is as pernicious as it is delightful."
Mr. Hicks (guilty)—"Dear me, I hope it isn't as bad as that." Truth.

An Awakening.

From Harper's Bazar.

Proud Pop (to old bachelor friend)—"I tell you, Dawson, there's no baby like my baby."

Dawson—"I'm glad you've waked up to that fact. I knew mighty well there never was a baby like the one you described."

Just Her Kind.

From Harper's Bazar.

Dolly—"I hear Mary Antique was a great belle at the dance the other evening. She told me she danced every dance."

Polly—"Oh, yes. Mary's just the kind of a girl to be a belle at a leap-year dance."

A Chicago Peculiarity.

From Puck.

Mrs. Cumso—"Abdul Hamid has a new wife every year."

Mrs. Cawker (who did not catch the name)—"What Chicago gentleman are you speaking of?"

IN THE CHURCHES

Bishop Hargrove of Chattanooga, Tenn., of the Southern Methodist Church, will arrive in this city Monday. He will be the guest of Rev. Dr. I. W. Canter, the pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Church. The bishop is expected to preach at Mt. Vernon Church next Wednesday evening, and his wife, Mrs. Hargrove, is to lead a meeting of Washington ladies Tuesday evening at the same church, in the interest of the mission cause.

Bishop Hargrove will be the presiding officer of the Baltimore conference, which meets the latter part of this month in annual session at Roanoke, Va.

There was a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association Monday morning at the Church of the Covenant, and Rev. Parke P. Flournoy delivered a lecture on "A Saint's Searchlight in Rome." The paper was devoted to the books mentioned on the back of a statue of St. Hippolytus, discovered not long ago, and dealt principally with the state of the Roman civilization of the second century.

The second of the bi-monthly mass meetings of the local council, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be held this month at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Rev. Alfred Harding, rector. A program has been prepared, embracing the following topics and speakers: "Shall the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Through Its Local Council, Open Reading Rooms or Establish a Brotherhood House?" discussion opened by Rev. Gilbert F. Williams, rector of Christ Church, East Washington; "Our Brotherhood Rooms in Alexandria," by Mr. William W. Parker, president of the local council of Alexandria, Va. The local brotherhood has just gotten out its first directory, which was prepared by the secretary, Rolla P. Currie, and which shows that the membership of the organization is over four hundred, and the number of chapters more than twenty-five.

On the eve of the feast of St. Joseph, next week, novenas in his honor will close in Holy Trinity Church, West Washington, and St. Cyprian's Church, East Washington, where special services have been held.

A bugle corps is being formed in connection with the Boys' Brigade of the Young Men's Christian Association, with Mr. Chas. Lamb as instructor. It is limited to boys under sixteen, and a number have already been enrolled. It is expected that in a short time quite a number of the corps will be in uniform.

The fourth quarterly conference of Douglass Memorial Church was recently held, and the following officers elected for the new church year: Trustees, B. L. Nevius, jr., Samuel Cowsill, W. W. Biggs, J. A. Moyer, C. F. Hathaway, R. S. Trimble, C. T. Krauss, H. H. Flather and E. M. Wheaton; stewards, A. K. Lind, B. F. Fuller, J. C. Yost, D. D. Thompson, D. Olin Leech, Chas. A. Pike, Charles E. Roberts, E. H. Tompkins and B. F. Snyder. The class leaders are the pastor, Rev. John L. Walsh, B. F. Fuller and Joseph Wesley. During the past year the station has received and disbursed over $5,000; the current expenses have been provided for and the pastor's salary paid in full. Sixty persons have joined the church during the year, making the present membership about 418.

Word has been received this week that the congregation of the church in New York of which Rev. L. Koenig is pastor has consented to allow him to accept the call to Trinity German Lutheran Church of this city. He is expected to be formally installed the second Sunday after Easter, and the presiding officer at the service will probably be Rev. Dr. L. Brandt, president of the Missouri synod. Mr. Koenig makes the fourth pastor the church called to fill the pulpit, the congregations of the other three ministers refusing them permission to leave. It is expected that the new Sunday school room will be ready for occupancy soon after the new pastor arrives. It will cost about $1,500.

Tuesday evening a large number of the members of the First Congregational Church gathered in the church parlor to organize a church temperance society. A committe. on organization was appointed, with Rev. Dr. Newman as chairman, to draw up a constitution.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Kendall Baptist Church recently held what they call a "light house inspection." Some time ago a number of paper light houses were distributed to the members, to be filled with money for the missionary cause. The contents were found to amount to $50. The program, consisting largely of missionary exercises, was prepared by a committee consisting of the following: Mrs. Theron Outwater, Miss Irene P. King, Mrs. Emma C. Vernon and J. W. Talbott.

The board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church have decided to discontinue the publication of their church paper, the First Presbyterian. It has run up to ten volumes, with a total number of editions of one hundred and twenty.

A fund is being raised from among the members of the First Congregational Church with which to furnish a room at the Florence Crittendon Home.

The intermediate Christian Endeavor Society of Calvary Baptist Church gave an "at home" this week at the residence of Mrs. Vaughn. A supper was served during the latter portion of the evening. The society is one of the largest of the kind in the city, and is composed of young people in the neighborhood of sixteen. The president is Miss Lula Ballinger.

The congregation of St. Paul's M. E. Church, at Dupont circle, are now casting about for a permanent home. This matter has been deferred until the meeting of the conference. The probability is that a lot will be secured as near the present locality as possible.

Rev. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual meeting of the Congregational Club of New York city, Monday evening, and talk on "The Congregational Idea in Work."

The Judd Smith class of the Calvary Baptist Sunday school gave an "at home" and supper this week at the residence of W. C. Morrison.

The Luther League of St. Mark's Lutheran Church has changed its organization into a Christian Endeavor Society, and has applied for admission into the local Endeavor Union. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Warren H. Gotwald; vice president, Miss Ida Sweeney; secretary, Miss Ella Akerman, and treasurer, John W. Johnson.

Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., the latter part of last week by the death of his mother. Mrs. Easton was in her eightieth year.

Kendall Baptist Sabbath school is preparing for an annual roll call the last Sunday in this month. The roll will show a large increase since the occupying of the new quarters, a little over a year ago; the total membership being over three hundred, and the average attendance being nearly two hundred and fifty.

Rev. Albert M. Hilliker, assistant rector of Epiphany Church, in charge of Epiphany Chapel, is delivering illustrated lectures every Thursday evening in the mission house, adjoining the chapel, on "The Life of Christ."

The C. E. Society of the Ninth Street Christian Church gave a book social Thursday evening, the admission being a copy of the C. E. Hymn Book. Refreshments were served, and a program of recitations and songs was rendered.

The Baptist ministers held a meeting Monday morning at Calvary Baptist Church. After the transaction of routine business the ministers present listened to an able address on "The Ethical Side of Spinoza," by Prof. Lee Davis Lodge of Columbian University.

Next Tuesday will be St. Patrick's day, and it will be celebrated by a special service at St. Patrick's Church. Cardinal Gibbons is to celebrate a high mass at 10 o'clock, and the following priests will assist him: Assistant priest, Rev. Dr. Garrigan, vice rector of the Catholic University; deacons of honor, Revs. J. F. Mackin and C. Gillespie, S.J.; deacon of the mass, Rev. Paul Griffith; subdeacon, Rev. P. J. McConnell; master of ceremonies, Rev. J. F. McGee. A eulogy on St. Patrick is to be delivered by Rev. Charles Warren Currier, and the music has been prepared especially for the occasion, the choir being under its director, Signor Maina.

Rev. J. E. Schoolfield has just closed a revival service at Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, during which about forty persons have joined the church.

Some improvements have been made to the grounds surrounding the West Washington Lutheran Church, Rev. Stanley Billheimer, pastor. It is also contemplated to make extensive improvements to the edifice itself. Rev. L. L. Sieber, the evangelist, is expected soon to conduct a series of meetings.

At the morning service last Sunday a contribution was taken up as the quota of the North Presbyterian Church to the million-dollar Presbyterian missionary fund, which amounted to something over $200.

Mrs. S. E. Carr has resigned as superintendent of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, in order to join her sister in Utah.

Next week the Eckington Presbyterian Sunday school will organize a Ladies' Aid Society.

The annual spring meeting of the Washington city presbytery is to be held on Monday, the 6th of April, at 7:30 in the evening, at the West Street Presbyterian Church. Among the business transacted at this meeting will be the election of two delegates to the general assembly, which meets this year in the early part of the summer at Saratoga Springs.

A Communicants' Union has been organized from among the members of Epiphany Episcopal Chapel.

It is expected that very shortly a meeting will be held of the recently formed Lutheran Young People's Union for the election of officers. The constitution as adopted at the mass meeting has been circulated among the local societies, and has received the indorsement of every society, with the exception of one or two yet to be heard from.

The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Eastern Presbyterian Church have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Thomas C. Easton; vice presidents, Mrs. B. T. Welch, sr., and Mrs. Ireland; home secretary, Mrs. McCullough; foreign secretary, Mrs. Vaughn; treasurer for home missions, Mrs. John Chandler; treasurer for foreign missions, Mrs. Kelsey. During the past year the Home Mission has established two scholarships at the Good Will Indian School in South Dakota, while the Foreign Society has contributed financially to the support of Mrs. Jones, a missionary in India, and to Dr. Mary Elliott, a missionary in Syria.

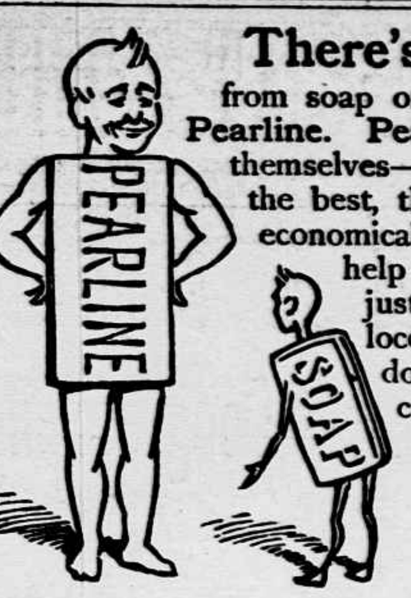
Tomorrow there will be a joint rally at Ryland Methodist Church in the afternoon, participated in by the Junior Endeavor Society of that church and also of the Sixth and Westminster Presbyterian churches. This will be the second joint mass meeting to be held recently by the juniors of these three churches.

A Sunday school has been organized at the mission recently established by the Western Presbyterian Church, at the corner of 25th street and New Hampshire avenue. Services are also held there during evenings of the week. Last Monday evening there was a house warming.

Rev. Dr. Addison, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, has a class of more than forty preparing for confirmation. Bishop Satterlee has announced that he will confirm at Trinity the evening of the Sunday after Easter.

A candy social was given last night by the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in the chapel, corner of 6th and A streets northeast. There was a good attendance and a sum of money was raised toward the amount pledged by the church to the expense fund of the coming Christian Endeavor convention.

Officers of the Metropolitan Baptist Lyceum have been elected as follows: President, J. A. Payne; vice president, A. F. Boston; secretary, Miss E. V. Russell; assistant secretary, Dr. S. M. Pierre; treasurer, Miss Johnson.



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Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back*. 484

FREAK OF FORGETFULNESS.

Ten Years of a Man's Life Destroyed by an Injury.

From the New Haven Evening Register.

One of the most peculiar freaks of the memory resulting from concussion of the brain ever heard of hereabouts was in the case of Charles E. Lamb, a machinist, who was struck by an engine in the railroad yards two weeks ago, and who has since been in the hospital.

Lamb came here from Stamford to visit relatives on Howard avenue. Monday night two weeks ago he started for the depot, and instead of going by a roundabout route he climbed down from the Howard Avenue bridge and walked up the railroad cut. As he was passing the watch tower one of the men called to him to get out of the way of a switch engine. He did not do so, and was knocked down and injured about the head. Lamb was removed to the Emergency Hospital in the Organized Charities building, and it was thought there that he had been drinking. He was unconscious all right, and had to be strapped to his bed, he was so violent. After he was taken to the hospital he did not recover consciousness for several days. Meanwhile his relatives, who had been worried about his disappearance, found out where he was. His mother and his brother came to see him.

A few days ago Lamb began to recover consciousness, but he remembered nothing that had transpired in the last ten years. He continually called for his school friends, and seemed to imagine that he was back at school again. When his mother visited him he recognized her, but seemed puzzled to know why her hair was so gray.

This condition continued for several days, and occasioned many odd occurrences, but yesterday Lamb entirely recovered his memory, and it is thought he will be able to go home before long fully recovered.

HIS WOOLLY LOCKS.

The African's Hair Protects Him From the Heat of the Sun.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The flat nose of the African and his large nostrils result from the necessity of inhaling larger draughts of tropical air to produce the same degree of vitality, because of its greater expansion; thus, the increased exercise produces increased expansion of the nostrils of a larger nose. The curling of the African's hair, while universal on his continent, is common in every country on the globe. Perhaps this has its scientific solution in the fact that the curls deflect the rays of the tropical sun, thus preventing their more severe penetration into the brain. In the transmission of light it is a law that every intervening object with which a ray comes in contact bends and diverts in another direction.

Heat curls every kind of hair, and that which is provided in nature for the protection of the brain from injury by the rays of a tropical sun is a created endowment, which by degrees is becoming naturally transmissible and inherited. The skull of the African, with its peculiar thickness, affords another feature of protection to the brain. It is evident that it is the outdoor exposure of the working classes that makes their skin so black. It must also be remembered that it is not the skin alone of the men of Africa which manifests deep color, but this characteristic is noticed in all the birds, beasts, fish, reptiles and plants. Another fact in relation to this phenomenon is that everything grows less deeply colored as we approach the polar regions. There the white bear is found, and nowhere else, while the black bear lives and is now native to almost every other climate.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Catholic University.

A meeting of the board of directors of the university will take place at the university shortly after Easter. The Alumni Association will also meet about the same time.

The Debating Society of the Law School at its meeting next Tuesday will dispute the question, "Ought a married woman to be legally capable to contract debt, binding her husband's estate?" Messrs. Kennedy and Duane will speak for the affirmative, while the negative will be supported by Messrs. Gilfoile and Jackson.

A new feature of the department of English is a Shakespeare Club. The club has proved a great success, its members numbering at present about thirty-five. At the meeting on Wednesday next papers will be read on "Macbeth" and the witches of "Macbeth" by Rev. Mr. J. Duffy and Mr. Gilfoile, respectively.

The Journal Club of the department of psychology met yesterday in the psychological lecture room. Several papers were read by members of the club, and some delicate experiments in sensation were made.

Georgetown University.

The Dramatic Club held a well-attended meeting on Tuesday last. An entertaining program was rendered. Joseph Monoghan, '96, read a paper on "Development of Comedy," which was followed by a recitation from John O'Brien, '96. John Mulvihille read an essay on "Transition From Ancient to Modern Comedy," after which a scene from "Ion" was acted. Charles Valentine, '96, acted as critic during the entertainment. The club has in preparation the first part of "Henry IV," to be given some time in May.

The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club is preparing for its Easter trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, etc.

At the last meeting of the Toner Scientific Circle Joseph P. Monaghan, '96, delivered a lecture on "Coal Formation," and Charles Valentine, '96, read a list of the researches in science during the past month.

The class of '96 will next week be examined in antology and cosmology.

During the past week the law school has had its second-term examinations in criminal law, domestic relation, contracts, equity and practice.

The Philodemic Society at its meeting on Thursday night debated the question "Resolved, That the nations of the world should establish an international court of arbitration."

The class in geology, under Mr. A. Donlon, have begun outdoor work, which will be continued until the end of the year.

Columbian University.

Rev. Edward B. Holland, Ph. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Roanoke, Va., has been engaged as professor of English in Columbian University. Dr. Holland is a well-known man of letters, and is regarded as one of the best-equipped educators among the younger men of the country. He studied with great success at Richmond College, where he received the degree of A. M. He afterward entered the Southern Baptist Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., where he took the degree of doctor of theology, and subsequently the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him at Yale. Dr. Holland will begin his work at the university next session.

Prof. Lee Davis Lodge has been elected to the chair of international law and philosophy in the graduate school and college of the university. This chair was long and successfully occupied by the late Dr. Welling, and since his death has been vacant.

The fourth public debate of the law school takes place tonight in the lecture room at the university building. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the time for the enfranchisement of the negro was for the best interest of the United States." The speakers will be Messrs. F. C. Bliss, W. S. English and A. A. Davis for the affirmative, and F. H. Moore, Benj. Martin, jr., and J. P. Crawford for the negative. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Glee Club.

The debate scheduled for March 21 is: "Resolved, That the Christian nations should interfere to protect the Armenians." The affirmative will be defended by Messrs. F. C. Croxten, A. S. Dillon and J. F. Phillips, while the negative will be supported by H. C. Evans, W. J. Whitaker and F. G. Fulk.

It has been definitely decided to hold the dental commencement May 5 at Metzerott Hall.

A chess club has been formed at Columbian Academy.

Howard University.

The Theological Lyceum Society met Wednesday. A paper was read by George H. West, secretary of the society, on the "New Woman," which was followed by a spirited debate, "Resolved, That women shall have the right to occupy the pulpit." The affirmative was supported by Milton Sparks and the negative by R. Bagnoll.

At the next meeting of the Alpha Phi Literary Society a paper will be read by Mr. C. Alexander on "The Negro as an Inventor."

The Eureka Club held a well-attended meeting yesterday. The program was opened by Edward Ritchie with a declamation, which was followed by the reading of an essay by Miss M. G. Quander, after which the usual debate took place. The question disputed was: "Resolved, That the Paris tribunal was partial in the Bering sea difficulty." T. M. Syphax spoke for the affirmative and R. Kelley for the negative.

Difficult to Say.

From Life.

The train rushed through Albany at the rate of seventy miles an hour. As the conductor came through the "smoker," collecting tickets, he announced that there would be no stop until they reached New York. A young man offered his ticket, and asked if he could not get off at Poughkeepsie.

"Yes," answered the conductor, "you can, but Heaven knows where you'll land."

An Improvement.

From Life.

Professor (reading)—"Dropping the reins, Mr. Flood assisted his wife from the carriage, and together they entered the store." Can any little boy improve upon this sentence?"

Bright Pupil—"The reins descended and the Floods came."

THE PRECIOUS GRANDSON.

From Fliegende Blatter.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Goldenstern are mostanxious that dear little Willie's first ride shall result in no serious accidents.