

NEW GRACE CHURCH.

Its Corner Stone Was Laid by President Roosevelt.

Will Be Ready for Occupancy on December 1—Pastor Is One of the Most Learned Men in Washington.

Not only is the white house to be re-occupied next season President Roosevelt will worship in a brand-new church. His pastor, Rev. John M. Schick, D. D., is now building a new Grace Memorial Reformed church, which will be ready for occupancy on December 1, about the time that President Roosevelt will begin the structural business of the next season.

The corner stone of this church was laid by President Roosevelt on July 1. It is a Gothic office of Cleveland, Levee, and gray stone, and will have a seating capacity of about 600.

At present Dr. Schick has a congregation of somewhat more than 200 communicants. The newspapers constantly refer to this church as the "new church," but on this head and others Dr. Schick pleasantly explains:

"My church is not the Dutch Reformed church, although many persons prefer to call it under that designation. It is the Grace Reformed church, and it belongs to any national origin it is German. Our church is differentiated from the Lutheran churches in that its vivifying principle is republicanism, while Lutheranism is the church of the princes and monarchs. Our church took its origin in Switzerland when the Monk Zwingli, at Basel, proclaimed the republicanism of worship in opposition to the monarchical and feudal tendency of the Roman Catholics under the papal monarch. We are Reformed Catholics. The Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Bohemian and Swiss churches all use the same catechism and have the same faith. The separation into nationalities came after the church had been established, and has little meaning. As a matter of fact we are older than Luther's church, because Zwingli had proclaimed his doctrine of opposition to Roman mon-



REV. JOHN M. SCHICK.
Pastor of Church in Which President Roosevelt Worships.

archical ideas before Luther began his reformation.

"I have been urged to erect a large church, but have thought that the structure now designed will be sufficient to accommodate my flock. The president is one of my communicants. The new church has been under consideration ever since the present modest edifice was completed. If after we have completed the new one there be sufficient money, we will remodel the present one so that the two structures may be harmonious in their Gothic outlines. My congregation is not a large one, but I have not found it difficult to collect the necessary funds about \$40,000.

"It has been said that we have been largely helped by contributions from sources outside the church. There have been some such, but not enough to detract from the enterprise of the local congregation. Of course I must refuse to divulge the contribution of the president, as neither he nor I consider it seemly to enter into such details. My congregation consists of sturdy Germans, Dutch and Huguenot families of the District of Columbia. We hope to be established in our new church about December 1."

Dr. Schick is a gentleman of medium size, with a placid, kindly countenance. He is very learned, but at the same time very charitable in his views. He can discuss doctrinal disputes with calm dignity and is thoroughly liked by his dissenting brethren of the cloth. He visits around among his flock and is especially popular with the children. At the white house the pastor visits of Dr. Schick are gala times for the children. He is the especial prey of Baby Quentin and Miss Ethel. They rifle his pockets, make him drop candy, ride on his knees and interrupt his priestly admonitions to their father with the license of affection. Dr. Schick is the same genial, kindly pastor in the home of the hum-

blest of his congregation. He is frequently invited by President Roosevelt to participate in the Sunday night suppers at the white house, which President Roosevelt reserves for a reunion of his family and personal friends.

Dr. Schick is one of the local authorities on all moot points concerning the period of the reformation. His historical reading is such that the most learned divines of other churches never contradict his assertions without careful revision of the authorities.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

William C. Whitney, of New York, has given a handsome house and lot to the physician who attended Mrs. Whitney in her long illness.

Capt. I. M. Smith, the first man who stretched wires across the state of Wisconsin, is still living in Topeka, Kan. He has made weather observations from a scientific standpoint for the last 50 years.

Gov. Smith, of Maryland, has appointed a commission of three to purchase a bust of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley to be placed in the new state capitol at Annapolis, in accordance with an act passed by the state legislature at its last session.

John E. Milholland is trying to get the federal government to purchase for \$30,000 the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga and restore it to the exact status it bore when Ethan Allen demanded its surrender. He formerly was editor and proprietor of a Ticonderoga newspaper.

When Carnegie was an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburg long years ago one of his friends was a conductor named John Powers. The millionaire learned recently of Powers' whereabouts and circumstances and has given him a pension of \$50 a month. The two old friends had had no communication for a long time.

In the course of some litigation in New Jersey the fact was made public that Bertram Cutler is the largest individual stockholder of record in the United States steel corporation. For a day or two Wall street wondered who this was that owned 123,975 shares of United States steel preferred and 25,365 shares steel common. He was finally located as a stenographer and typewriter for John D. Rockefeller and his salary is \$18 a week. The stock standing in his name is said to be worth about \$20,000,000.

Many a citizen from the interior has fallen a victim to the indigestible soft-shelled crab on going to live in Washington. Pension Commissioner Ware early contracted the soft-shelled crab habit and indulged his appetite for the dainty until a physician ordered him to desist. A friend in Kansas heard that the commissioner was worn-out by close attention to his duties and wrote him a solicitous letter. He received the following reply by wire: "It's not work that's breaking down my constitution—it's soft-shell crabs."

CASE LAW BOILED DOWN.

The right to designate the route of through shipments at through rates is held, in Post vs. Southern R. Co. (Tenn.), 55 L. R. A. 481, to belong to the carrier and not to the shipper, in the absence of a sufficient or controlling reason to the contrary.

An agreement by the holder of a mutual benefit certificate to be governed by laws subsequently enacted is held in Gaut vs. supreme council A. L. of H. (Tenn.), 55 L. R. A. 463, not to authorize the reduction of the benefit called for by his certificate, after he has for years paid assessments on its original value.

The owner of a dog that has always been of a kind temper and has never given occasion to suspect that he would bite is held, in Martinez vs. Bernhard (La.), 55 L. R. A. 671, not to be rendered liable in damages by the mere fact that the dog bites some one, where the owner is guilty of no negligence.

The death of a steamship passenger, caused by sleeping on a wet mattress, is held, in Van Anda vs. Northern Navigation Co. (C. C. App. 7th C.), 55 L. R. A. 544, not to render the company liable where, because of an extraordinary passenger list, he could not be furnished with a berth, and agreed to make use of a mattress borrowed by the company from a storekeeper, the condition of which he had opportunity to inspect.

The expulsion from a train of a passenger holding a round-trip ticket which is not signed and stamped by an agent of the company as required by a condition on the ticket to make it good for return passage is held, in Southern R. Co. vs. Wood (Ga.), 55 L. R. A. 536, to render the company liable in damages where the passenger had used due diligence to find an agent authorized to sign and stamp his ticket, but was unable to do so because of the failure of the company to have such an agent present at the station.

An Avenue Not Necessary.

"Every avenue of escape has been closed," proudly announced the chief of detectives.

But as the streets and alleys were still open the criminal experienced no difficulty in getting away.—Los Angeles Herald.

COMMISSIONER ROSS DEAD

LONG SERVICE OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.

Was Postmaster and District Commissioner for Four Terms—Beloved by Citizens of Washington, to Whose Interests He Was Ceaselessly Devoted—Served in the Illinois Legislature.

District Commissioner John W. Ross died at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at his home, 1334 Yale street. He suffered a sudden sinking spell half an hour before that time and Fire Chief Belt's wagon was hurriedly dispatched for Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ross' physician. The latter was quickly at his patient's bedside, but his services were unavailing, as the recurrence of the heart attack, so long feared, proved fatal in a few minutes.

At the dying Commissioner's bedside were his two sons and two daughters and his brother, Mr. Perry Ross. The latter and the elder son, Mr. Tenny

in California after an extensive Philippine service. He is married, and has two children. The second child of Mr. Ross is Mired Varnum Ross, the third Mr. Lee Ross, who is associated with the Thomas Waggaman Company in real estate business in this city. The fourth surviving child is Miss Georgette Ross. Mr. Ross made his home for the past many years with his two daughters on Yale street.

In September, 1888, Mr. Ross married a second time. His second wife was Mrs. Isabelle McCullough, of Allegheny, Pa. His second wife has resided in Pittsburg, and never lived in Washington, the scene of her husband's duties, since the marriage.

Commissioner Ross was one of the most universally popular men that has ever been a member of the District's government triumvirate. His wonderful popularity with the citizens was due to his great and kindly heart. He was a champion of the weak and afflicted, and earnestly believed and ever carried out his belief, that no matter how humble a person might be, every one had a right to be heard with patience. Mr. Ross was a man of unapproachable integrity, and never a question was brought before him that he did not give it the fullest and most careful consideration. He respected the popular wishes of the residents of the District, and always during his long ser-

vice. Since entering the army in 1852 he has served in Burma, India, China, Canada, Ashantee, Egypt and finally the Soudan.

Last year there became nominally available for military service in the German empire 1,645,846 young men, but of these 135,168 had emigrated without leave, and over half a million were sent back for a year.

The British war office has issued plans for the demobilization of the army in South Africa which show that there are 70,000 volunteers, colonial troops, yeomanry, reservists, etc., to be sent home before any of the regulars are moved.

It is said of a former marquis of Townshend that when young and engaged in battle he saw a drummer killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, which seemed to engross his thoughts. A superior officer, observing him, supposed he was intimidated at the sight and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. "Oh," said the young marquis with calmness, and severity: "I am not frightened. I am puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here!"

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

A good idea for mending a hole in an umbrella is to stick on very firmly black court plaster inside the cover. This is not as much seen as a darn.

Economical women are making bags to wear at the side of velvet, broaded or plain silk, and sometimes of cloth to match the skirt. They are very simply made and fastened on the belt with black ribbon.

An excellent way to use again a little left of a vegetable like peas, beans or corn is to add to one cupful of left-over a cupful of hot water and heat. Wash, strain and reheat. Blend a half tablespoonful each of butter and flour, season, and stir in the vegetable liquor. Add a half cupful of hot milk and serve.

Wallpapers that have become bruised or have been slightly torn, and which cannot be matched, are not necessarily ruined. They can be touched up with water-color paints, so that at a very little distance no damage is perceptible. The paints from a child's box will be good enough, but you must mix the colors to get the right shades and then touch in the broken pattern.

COOL DISHES FOR HOT DAYS.

For a lemon sherbet take pint lemon juice, quart water, pound sugar, white six eggs; stir in latter after other ingredients have been partly frozen.

For an orange frappe make a sirup by boiling quart water with pint sugar 20 minutes; Add juice five oranges and two lemons; cool, strain and freeze.

For a pineapple parfait whip one quart of cream to stiff froth, add cupful powdered sugar and peeled pineapple, eyes removed, and grated; turn into cover tightly, pack in ice and let stand three hours.

Orange Plombiere.—Strain the juice of six oranges and grate the rind of one into one cup of water; add 1/4 cupful of granulated sugar; turn into a freezer and freeze to a mush, then add one pint of cream and freeze until stiff; turn this into a frozen mold and let stand packed in ice and salt one hour, or remove the dasher and pack the cream closely in the tin.

ALL WORK, NO PLAY.

Germany's 1,500 mines employ 41,600 miners.

The trackless trolley car, a European conception, described in Popular Mechanic a short time ago, is to make its appearance in America.

The through trains on the Siberian railway are said to be operated at a loss at present because of the low rates, and because most passengers take second-class.

The recurring destruction of telegraph and telephone wires by winter storms is causing companies to put their wires under ground, even where councilman provisions do not call for this method.

Frogs of every kind are now in commercial value. There is a growing demand for their skins, which are useful in many ways but principally in the mounting of books where an exceptionally delicate material for fine binding is required.

The oldest brick plant in the world is believed to be that at Nivangard, Denmark. The plant, says Erick, began operations in 1701 for the purpose of manufacturing brick and terra cotta to be used in building a castle for Queen Louise. The records show an output of only 37,000 bricks in 200 years, about half of which were produced in the last 25 years.

Safe Betting.

Mrs. Jones—Here's a man been arrested for having ten wives.
Mr. Jones—I'll bet two boxes of gloves to a shirt button that he didn't try to get away from the officers.—Puck.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Wolsey has probably been in more engagements than any other

ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

England's New Premier and His Illustrious Predecessor.

Man Who Will Govern Great Britain for Some Years to Come is a Nephew of the Retiring Government Chief.

The nephew succeeds the uncle, for Arthur James Balfour, incoming premier of England, bears that relationship to the marquis of Salisbury, who goes out cheerfully to resume his beloved studies of chemistry in the laboratories of his great house near St. Albans.

When Arthur Balfour was at Cambridge he got the name of "Aunt Fanny," but he has lived it down. There is nothing effeminate in the character of Arthur Balfour who today steps into one of the first administrative positions in the world.

He was born in Scotland July 25, 1848, and is the eldest son of the late James Maitland Balfour and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, sister of the present marquis of Salisbury. He practically began his political life as private secretary to his uncle when the marquis was secretary of state for foreign affairs. One-third of his 54 years have been spent in political service, that service finally bringing him into the position of conservative leader of the house of commons. Ever since he was first elected to parliament in 1874 he has been close to the person and deep in the councils of Lord Salisbury. He is popular in many sections of the empire, and admired where he is not popular.

He was selected for the chief secretaryship of Ireland, because "he had the hardest head, the steadiest nerve, and the strongest hand," for the position. His self-possession is described as "indomitable and ever vigilant." The conservatives hold to him because he is an "aristocrat to his finger tips," and that kind of aristocracy is quite popular in England at the present time.

Scotland has taken especial delight in honoring this brilliant son of hers. There is scarce a university in the land of heather that has not conferred upon



HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.
(Lord Salisbury's Successor as Premier of Great Britain)

him an honorary degree of some kind or elected him to some position in its government. English universities have also signally honored him, and, although a graduate of Cambridge, Oxford has heaped its honors upon him with a friendly hand.

Balfour has called himself a popular statesman, "and by that," he says, "I do not mean a statesman who is personally popular, but a statesman who aims at furthering the prosperity of the people."

Lord Salisbury looks back on a political career of more than half a century.

In 1852, when only 23 years old, he was elected to parliament as member for Stamford, and represented the borough for 15 years. He took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the established church and the chief political questions of the day. In his younger days Lord Salisbury was a frequent contributor to the Quarterly Review and kindred periodicals.

In 1866 he was appointed secretary of state for India, which post he resigned in 1867 on account of a difference of opinion respecting the reform bill. Two years later he was elected chancellor of the University of Oxford in succession to the late earl of Derby.

When Disraeli returned to office in 1874 Lord Salisbury was appointed secretary of state for India. These two great statesmen were the representatives of Great Britain at the congress of Berlin in 1878. On his return the queen invested Lord Salisbury with the Order of the Garter.

In 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the marquis became the leader of the conservative party in the house of lords. On January 9, 1885, Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a budget vote and resigned, and Lord Salisbury took office as premier.

Much Study of Consumption.

Within the last ten years more new methods have been devised for dealing with consumption than any other human ailment.—American Medicine.