WHERE WILL YOU GO?

Here Are the Leading Conventions and Gatherings for the Season.

POINTERS IN POLITICS.

Where the Religious Questions of the Day Will Be Discussed.

EVENTS FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

Pleasant Places for the Ambitious Students of Both Sexes.

WHAT WILL BE GOING ON ABROAD

While a considerable percentage of the millions who propose to break the monotony of life this summer by "a little journey in the world" will seek recreation and enjoyment without the excuse of any definite mission or errand, the majority will take advantage of reduced railway rates and of the society of friends and associates to participate in some great gathering whose objects enlist their sympathy, writes Albert Shaw, in the *Review of Reviews*. Such will have a variety of conventions to choose from. No summer ever saw more such gatherings nor so important. A brief outline of the season in conventions follows:

IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Republican, Minneapolis, June 7.
Democratic, Chicago, June 21.
People's, Omaha, July 4.
Prohibition, Cincinnati, June 29.
Republican League, probably Buffalo, late in June.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—Little need be said of this great gathering at Minneapolis, June 7. The occasion takes on, quite apart from its political aspects, all the features of a mammoth social event. Minneapolis is probably the most enthusiastic community in America, and its hospitality is boundless. Its perfectly organized committees are not only arranging to take care of the great body of delegates and alternate delegates who will be present officially, but also announce that they can and will give personal attention to the housing and accommodation of as many thousands of non-official visitors as may choose to take advantage of the low rates and the favorable time of the year to visit the Twin Cities of the Northwest. To this end hundreds of palatial residences will be thrown open to guests.

The enthusiasm seems, moreover, to be altogether non-partisan, and to be born of a municipal pride and spirit whose dimensions are simply colossal. The Exposition building, a large brick and stone structure, some 360 feet square, has, by re-arrangement of its interior, been converted into the largest and finest assembly hall in America. It will seat to perfect advantage, without any crowding, an audience of 12,000 people. It can readily accommodate more than twice as many as the great Auditorium Hall in Chicago.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—Everybody is familiar with the details of this great gathering, Chicago, June 21. Politically, the Democratic Convention this year promises to be the most interesting and important gathering of that party since the outbreak of the war. Viewed as a great gathering of representative Americans from every nook and corner of the Republic, it is less significant by far than the Minneapolis convention, because its sole interest will lie in the political business which brings it together, and it will have none of the marks of a social occasion.

Chicago will make no special preparation, but the convention will probably assemble in a large temporary wooden structure, a so-called "wigwam," which will seat about the same number of people as will the Exposition Building at Minneapolis. Memorable scenes will be witnessed by those who are fortunate enough to gain admittance to the sessions of this great convention, which will be composed of about 840 delegates and a like number of alternate delegates. The two-thirds rule that always prevails in Democratic National Conventions will add both to the difficulty and to the excitement of the choice of the Presidental nominee.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.—The uncertain quantity in the political situation this year will be the new People's party, representing the Farmers' Alliance movement and various allied industrial and labor reform elements. This party is the successor of the old Greenback party and of various third-party political movements which, under different names, have enlisted the support of the same group of leaders. Among the men who will be conspicuous in the People's party movement this year are President L. L. Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Mr. James B. Weaver, of Iowa. The National Convention will be held in the city of Omaha, Neb., on July 4. Each Congressional district in the United States is entitled to send four delegates, and each State to send eight delegates at large, making a total delegate body of 1,776. The next annual session of the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will not be held until after the election in November.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION—The national Prohibition party will not enter the field with the prospect of any very sweeping successes this year, but it proposes nevertheless to hold a large, determined and enthusiastic convention. It will assemble in the Music Hall at Cincinnati at 10 A. M. on June 29, for a two or three days' session. The call provides for 1,149 delegates and an equal number of alternates, and an attendance is expected of not less than 8,000 people. While the Women's Christian Temperance Union as an organization will not be represented in this convention, women are eligible to places in the various delegations, and undoubtedly a number of the leading members of the W. C. T. U. will be sent as delegates. The Prohibition Convention will be made up in the following way: Each State will be entitled to four delegates at large, and each Congressional district and Territory to two delegates, while for every 1,000 votes cast for Clinton B. Fiske in 1888 each State will be entitled to one additional delegate.

LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS—One of the most noteworthy movements in political organization has been the formation throughout the country of Republican Clubs. These bodies are composed for the most part of young men, and their plan of campaign is principally an educational one. The President of the National League of Republican Clubs is Mr. J. S. Clarkson. The League will not hold its convention this year until after the Presidental ticket has been nominated at Minneapolis. It is expected that the convention will be held during the last week of June, and that Buffalo will be announced as the place of meeting. As local centers for a propaganda of doctrine and opinion the clubs will have played a great part in the campaign of 1892.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, ETC.

National Educators, Saratoga, July 12.
Southern Educators, Atlanta, July 6, 7 and 8.
Institute of Instruction, Narragansett Pier, July 5, 6, 7 and 8.
American Association, Rochester, August 16.
University Extension, Chautauqua, July 18-23.
American Economic, Chautauqua, August 23-26.
American Library Association, Lakewood, May 16-19.
Business Educators, Saratoga, July 7-14.
Art Congress, Washington, May 15.
Charities and Corrections, Denver, June 23-29.
Social Science, Saratoga, August 29 to September 3.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS—Twenty years ago the National Educational Association was a small and obscure body; but it has grown to be the largest association in the whole world of men and women engaged in educational work. Last year it met at Toronto. This year it will meet at Saratoga, N. Y., and an attendance closely approximating 20,000 is expected. The great honor of the Presidency for this year was conferred at Toronto upon Superintendent E. H. Cook, Ph.D., at present Superintendent of the Public Schools of Flushing, N. Y. A new convention hall is building at Saratoga which will seat some 5,000 people. The meeting will open July 12 and continue for several days. Upon the programmes are the names of very many of the most distinguished educationalists of America, and the topics to be discussed are broad, timely and practical.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS—The Southern Educational Association is a body composed of workers in the various departments of education in the Southern half of the Union. Its President this year is Prof. Solomon Palmer, of Eastlake, Ala., Prof. Eugene J. Harrell, of Raleigh, N. C., being Secretary and Treasurer. It is to hold a great convention at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July. A most stimulating programme has been prepared.

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION—The American Institute of Instruction is the oldest organization of teachers in this country, and probably the oldest in the world. This will be its sixty-third annual convention. It is made up chiefly of New England teachers and their friends, but its sessions are attended by many people from other parts of the country. Its forthcoming assemblage will be at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of July. A profitable educational programme has been prepared, and distinguished teachers will be in attendance. The President is Prof. Ray Greene Huling, of New Bedford, Mass.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—The most important and inclusive scientific organization in this country is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which performs the same function here that the British Association fills in England. The fortieth annual meeting of the American Association was held in Washington last year. The forty-first meeting will assemble at Rochester, N. Y., beginning August 16. The retiring President is Prof. A. B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the President-elect is Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California. The American Association is divided into the following sections: Mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mechanical science and engineering, geology and geography, biology, anthropology, and economic science and statistics. Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass., is Permanent Secretary. The Association has a membership of over 2,000.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—Lake Chautauqua, in Western New York, will be the Mecca of many hundreds of students this summer; for besides the regular Chautauqua summer schools and assemblies, there are to be several special educational conferences. The University Extension movement within the past year has had a most extraordinary expansion in all parts of the United States, and it is important for its further development and highest usefulness that all the workers engaged in the movement should have the benefit of the experience of those who have been longest connected with it and are most familiar with its aim and its mechanism. It is expected that model lecture courses, training schools for university extension lecturers, and free discussions of various aspects of the work will be features of this conference, which will be held during the week of July 18-23. Such leaders as Prof. Melvil Dewey, Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Prof. E. J. James, Prof. E. W. Bemis, and other authorities in this line of educational effort, are expected to be in attendance.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION—Chautauqua has also been selected as a meeting place this year by the American Economic Association, which will hold its sessions from August 23 to August 26. This organization includes most of the leaders of economic thought and study in America, and it is the model upon which like associations have been formed in England, Australia, Japan and elsewhere. Among the many distinguished economists who may be expected to attend this gathering are General Francis A. Walker, who has from its first organization held the office of President; Prof. R. T. Ely, who has from the first been Secretary and chief executive officer; Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Henry C. Adams, Dr. Washington Gladden and Prof. W. W. Folwell. The sessions of the association will be open to the general public.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—No men are nearer the heart of the present great educational movement in America than the librarians; and the American Library Association, though not a very numerous host, is made up of men who exert an immense influence in the work of public instruction. This year the association will meet at Lakewood, N. J., May 16 to 19, whence it will adjourn to Baltimore to spend Friday, the 20th, and to Washington for Saturday, the 21st. The association is intending to give particular consideration to the question of the library exhibit at the World's Fair. A post-conference excursion through Virginia will occupy the remaining days of the month.

BUSINESS EDUCATORS—The extent and importance of the class of institutions known as business or commercial colleges in this country is not generally appreciated. Last year the Business Educators' Association held a convention at Chautauqua; this year its fourteenth annual convention will meet at Saratoga from July 7 to 14. The business educators have formed an advantageous connection with the National Educational Association. Several hundreds of proprietors, principals and instructors in business colleges are expected at this convention.

ART CONGRESS—At Washington, on the 15th of May, there is to be held an Art Congress under the auspices of the National Art Association. The principal or more immediate object of this association is the removal of the duty on foreign works of art. Another object is the advocacy of a Government Commission of Art and Architecture. One of the attractions of the congress this month will be a loan exhibition of paintings by leading American artists, in the chapel of the Smithsonian Institution. The social feature of the occasion will be a reception at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Harrison. The Secretary and moving spirit of the National Art Association is Miss Kate Field. Under Miss Field's championship the cause of free art triumphed in the McKinley bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate in its inscrutable wisdom saw fit to vote a duty of 30 per cent on art works. A compromise of 15 per cent was finally agreed upon in the conference committee of the two Houses; but Miss Field and the National Art Association will never rest until the 15 per cent is wiped out. What the American Copyright League has done for international literature, Miss Field's Association is destined to do for the promotion of art, and Miss Field will deserve the cross of the Legion of Honor quite as much as did the indefatigable promoters of the copyright bill. Mrs. Harrison is honorary President of the Association, and the nation's Vice President and Mrs. Morton are honorary Vice Presidents. The working President is Mr. Daniel Huntington, of the National Academy of Design.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The annual conferences of the men and women specially concerned in the practical work of charity, or with the administration of penal or reformatory systems, have come to exercise an almost commanding influence upon public opinion and upon State legislation. This year the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Denver, Col., June 23 to 29, and will be composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of States and Territories; of the members of State Boards of Charities; of the managers of prisons and reformatory institutions; of workers in institutions for the care of the defective and dependent classes, and of philanthropists, social scientists and private workers in the great field of charitable and reformatory effort. The Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, is President this year. The programme includes papers by numerous distinguished specialists.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—With many newer organizations which occupy themselves with one phase or another of the range of subjects which belong to the yearly programmes of the Social Science Association, this mature and well known body has still an important place to fill, and its yearly sessions at Saratoga, N. Y., are always stimulating and valuable. Eminent among the men who have for many years contributed to its success are: Dr. Andrew D. White, Prof. Francis Wayland, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, and others of like standing. The congress will sit this year from August 29 to September 3, and a carefully elaborated programme is assured. The President this year is Mr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia.

IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Methodist Conference, Omaha, now in session.
Christian Endeavor, New York, July 7-10.
The Y. M. C. A. Conference, Providence, May 26 to June 1.
Baptist Annual Folkmoot, Philadelphia, May 19-30.
Presbyterian General Assembly, Portland, May 19.
Episcopal General Convention, Baltimore, October 5.
American Board, Chicago, in October.

QUADRENNIAL METHODIST CONFERENCE—This is now in session at Omaha, having begun May 1. It will continue for a month. While this representative body is not very numerous, consisting of 250 ministers and 150 lay delegates, it stands for a membership of nearly 2,500,000 communicants, and it is the authoritative law-making body of the Methodist Church. All other bodies, great or small, are merely executive. The question of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference is not unlikely to come up again, as four years ago. A slight majority at that time was in favor of admitting women, but a two-thirds vote was requisite to accomplish the change. Several other subjects of blazing interest inside denominational lines will occupy the attention of the conference.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION—In point of numbers, the greatest convention or assembly of the season will be the annual convention of delegates representing the "United Societies of Christian Endeavor." The Christian Endeavor societies are young people's organizations connected with evangelical Protestant churches of various denominations. They have a simple platform which puts far more stress upon personal Christian living, and united activity for the moral and religious welfare of their companions and the young people about them, than upon any merely theological propositions. The founder of the Christian Endeavor movement is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., who is now, and has been from the beginning, the President of the united societies. The membership is said to be rapidly approaching 1,500,000. The strength of the movement lies in the fact that it adapts itself easily and perfectly to the local work and conditions of individual churches, and that it possesses no ambition to become a religious order apart from existing church organizations. Its great convention this summer will be held from July 7 to July 10, in the wonderful assembly hall of the new Madison Square Garden, New York. It is expected that 25,000 delegates from outside New York City will attend. A number of hotels have been engaged in advance by the delegates, many thousands of whom are coming from the trans-Mississippi States. The convention will be an inspiring sight. The blase New Yorker may get some new ideas if he will take the trouble to look upon these assembled thousands, representing the fresh-faced and honest-hearted young manhood and womanhood of America. The "Christian Endeavorers" have quite outlived all adverse criticism—whether from within or from without the churches—by their modest, steadfast, sensible adherence to working rules of Christian faith and practice. An organization working upon practically the same line as the Christian Endeavor, but confined within the Methodist denomination, is known as the Epworth League. It has a membership of several hundred thousands. It will hold no popular gathering this year, but in 1893 it proposes to hold a great national and international convention at Cleveland, O.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE—An important undenominational gathering of religious workers will be the National and International Conference of General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, which convenes on May 26, and continues until the first day of June. The meeting will be held at Providence, R. I., in the homelike and beautiful Y. M. C. A. structure erected in 1890. General Secretaries representing at least 500 cities and towns are expected to be present.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES—The great annual folkmoot of the Baptists of the United States will be held this year at Philadelphia, from May 19 to May 30. The Baptists are sub-divided into several organizations, but the leading one, to which this notice refers, now reports a membership of nearly 3,300,000 souls. The so-called "Baptist Congress" will convene on Thursday, May 19, and sit for two days. This will be followed by conventions of all the great societies of the Baptist Church—the Woman's Baptist Home Missionhry Society meeting on May 22 and 23; the American Baptist Historical Society on the 23d; the Missionary Union on the 24th, 25th and 26th; the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society on the 26th; the Home Missionary Society on the 27th and 28th; the Baptist Educational Society on the 28th, and the Baptist Publication Society on the 30th. The Baptist Young People's Union of America will hold several conferences during the last week. The Baptists reap great advantages from the arrangement by which their various societies and enterprises hold annual meetings together.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convenes at Portland, Ore., on the 19th day of May, and will probably conclude its sessions on May 31. Its two principal topics will be, in common parlance, "Revision" and the "Briggs Matter." The question of the revision of the Westminster Confession will come up through the report of the Committee on Revision appointed by last year's Assembly, which met at Detroit. Final action will hardly be taken, as the Presbyteries will have to be "overtured" again on the subject. The heresy charges against Prof. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, will recur on appeal of a committee from the New York Presbytery against the action of that body in dismissing the subject. This New York committee becomes a General Assembly Committee of Prosecution. It is expected that home missionary work will command the particular attention of the Assembly, from the fact of its Western place of meeting; but from present appearances the theological questions involved in Prof. Briggs' views upon the authorship and inspiration of the Bible will dwarf all other subjects.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL—The great gathering of Episcopalians during the present year is the General Convention, which meets at Baltimore on the first Wednesday in October. This is the triennial convention of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and it promises to have special interest this year.

THE AMERICAN BOARD—The Congregationalists have, within recent years, adopted the plan of a National Triennial Council; but this year they have no denominational gathering. Even the missionary societies which they support hold separate conventions and have none of the popular denominational character that belongs to the splendid May meetings of the Baptists. Unlike the other evangelical denominations of the country, the Congregationalists have no foreign missionary society of their own, but prefer to give their offerings for missionary work into the hands of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," a distinct, undenominational corporation, self-elective, which has always played a very distinguished part in foreign missionary work, but which at present attracts secular attention chiefly through the acrimony of its theological dissensions. It seems to other denominations very strange that the Congregationalists, who are notably generous in their gifts for missionary propoganda, and who, moreover, have stood historically for the principle of self-government and representation, should be content to conduct their missionary undertakings through an organization which, while of the most distinguished and most thoroughly effective character, is not directly accountable to the Congregational Churches, although its membership is almost wholly made up of Congregationalists. The next annual meeting of the American Board will be held in October at Chicago. It is likely to give much attention this year, as in previous years, to the controversy over the manner of determining the precise doctrinal views of young men and young women who offer themselves as missionaries. In the Congregational press of the country, this interminable controversy occupies far more space and attention than all the work of all the board's missionaries in heathen lands.

LUTHERAN GATHERINGS—The Lutheran Churches of America are organized in four general bodies, namely, the General Synod, the General Council, the Synodical Conference, and the United Synod of the South. The General Synod holds no convention this year, but will meet in Canton, O., May 24, 1893; and the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America will meet in Fort Wayne, Ind., in October, 1893. The United Synod of the South will hold its next convention this summer at Staunton, Va. One of the most important of forthcoming Lutheran gatherings will be that of the Evangelical Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, at Reading, on June 9, 1892. This is the mother synod of the Lutheran Church in America, having been organized in 1848.

HEBREW OCCASIONS—So far as we have learned, there will be no popular assembly of Hebrew bodies at any time during the coming summer. The American Hebrew Publication Society will meet at Philadelphia on the first Sunday in June, and the meeting of the Central Rabbinical Conference is to be held in New York City in July; but these gatherings have little bearing upon general questions.

SALVATION ARMY—May 17 there will be a great inter-State Salvation Army demonstration at Carnegie Music Hall, New York City, and on the following day dovotional meetings in the Association Hall an Twenty-third street. In Boston, on May 27, there will be a demonstration in Tremont Temple in the aid of the memorial building fund. On the 16th of July a Salvation Army camp-meeting will open at Old Orchard. On July 23 the Commander will speak at Chautauqua upon the social side of the Army's work in the United States, and on the 28th addresses will be made at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on the effects of Salvation Army work upon the liquor traffic.

MISCELLANEOUS GATHERINGS.

Knights Templar Triennial Conclave, Denver, August 9.
Grand Army Encampment, Washington, September 20.
Sons of Veterans, Helena, August 8.
Odd Fellows Convention, Portland, September 19.
Lawyers' Convention, Saratoga, August 24-26.
American Medical Association, Detroit, June 7-10.
Discovery Day, everywhere, October 12.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Quite parallel with the preparations Minneapolis is making for the entertainment of the National Republican Convention, and even more elaborate, if possible, are the hospitable plans of the city of Denver, Col., for the reception of the twenty-fifth triennial conclave of the Knights Templar. The local committee of the Knights had early in April assigned definite quarters to more than 50,000 applicants for hotel accommodation, and it is confidently expected that 100,000 visitors from all parts of America will be in Denver on the 9th of August, when the conclave will open with a grand parade. At no preceding triennial gatherings of the Knights have there been any arrangements of a more munificent and splendid character than Denver is now perfecting; and the whole State of Colorado is making ready to give a royal welcome to guests of both coasts and every corner of the land. From 500 to 1,000 Pullman cars will stand at convenient points upon side tracks during the conclave, in expansion of the hotel capacity of the city.

THE GRAND ARMY—This great assemblage will meet in Washington, at the capital of the country and in sight of Arlington, where so many thousands of their comrades of 30 years ago lie buried. The attendance will reach scores of thousands. The Commander in Chief this year is General John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., and the date fixed for the encampment is September 20. At last accounts the Grand Army had a total membership of 398,067. The annual meeting of the Women's Relief Corps, and some other kindred organizations, will be held at the same time and place.

SONS OF VETERANS—This year the annual gathering of the Sons of Veterans will be held on August 8, at Helena, Mon. It will be a delegate body, and the number of representatives entitled to vote will be only a few hundreds; but it has been customary for a large number of visitors to attend the annual reunions. Mr. Russell B. Harrison, the son of President Harrison, is chairman of a transportation committee.

MEDICAL GATHERINGS—Perhaps the largest of the yearly professional conferences of the country is that of the American Medical Association. It will hold its forty-third annual session at Detroit, Mich., June 7-10. This convention is made up of delegates who receive their appointment from permanently organized State medical societies, and from such county and district societies as have regular representation in their respective State associations, together with delegates from the medical departments of the Army and Navy and the Marine Hospital Service of the United States. William B. Atkinson, M. D., of Philadelphia, is Permanent Secretary. The society works in 12 sections, each dealing with some department of medical science or practice. Some 1,500 delegates are expected at the Detroit meeting, besides several hundred other guests. The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold its annual gathering at Washington, June 13 to 17. The Canadian Medical Association will meet at Ottawa in September.

THE LAWYERS' CONVENTION—The American Bar Association has given much valuable attention to comparative State legislation, and as a result of its discussion and work numerous reforms in statutory law and in the modes of procedure and practice have been accomplished. The distinguished New York lawyer, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, is this year the President of the Bar Association, and Mr. Edward Otis Hinckley, of Baltimore, is the Secretary. The fifteenth annual meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, August 24, 25 and 26. The membership of the association at present exceeds 1,100.

ODD FELLOWS—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will concentrate at Portland, Ore., on the third Monday of September. According to late statistics their membership in the United States is nearly 700,000. Mr. Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C., is Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

DISCOVERY DAY—The 12th of October will be celebrated throughout America as the four hundredth anniversary of the finding of the Western World by Columbus. President Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Chicago Exposition, has issued an address regarding the observance of the day. There will be a great gathering at Chicago for the purpose of dedicating the Exposition grounds. The day is likely to be observed throughout the Union as a holiday, and in all the public schools of the entire country, probably by proclamation of President Harrrison and of the Governors of all the States, there will be held commemoration exercises with a uniform programme prepared by the superintendents of education—a commemoration in which it is estimated that 13,000,000 school children will participate.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS — Organized labor has not in prospect any of the great popular gatherings which have been held in several former years, but the national organizations of a number of special trades will meet at different dates during the summer. The Knights of Labor have not yet announced the place of their annual convention, which will occur in October. Last year they met at Toledo. Mr. T. V. Powderly is still President of the organization. Important dates already fixed are:

International Typographical Union, Philadelphia, early in June.
International Machinists' Association, Chicago, June 6.
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburg, June 6.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, Philadelphia, June 6.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, St. Louis, August 10.
American Federation of Labor, Philadelphia, December 12.

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

CHAUTAUQUA—Summer schools, both general and special, have become so numerous in the United States that a complete list of them is a very difficult thing to compile. It will be admitted in all directions that the largest and most elaborate of the general schools is at Cautauqua. Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, is principal of all the educational work that centers about Chautauqua. The Chautauqua College this year opens July 6 and continues until August 17. Besides the Chautauqua College a number of special schools will be in session. Thus, from July 6 to 27 Colonel Francis Parker, of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, with the assistance of nine or ten specialists in the training of teachers, will conduct a department of pedagogy. From July 6 to August 17 there will be in operation a series of schools of sacred literature, under Prof. Harper and various other distinguished theologians and scholars. Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, from July 15 to August 19, conducts a school of music with a number of assistants. Dr. W. G. Anderson, of Brooklyn, is at the head of a school of physical education, and the miscellaneous classes which will be in operation cover a great range of subjects.

BAY VIEW—Probably the largest summer university in the country except Chautauqua is that which has for some years been held at Bay View, Mich. It is announced that Prof. Richard T. Ely will henceforth be in charge of this university as its principal. The annual attendance at Bay View, which is charmingly situated at the head of Lake Michigan, reaches 25,000. It opens this year on July 12, and closes August 10.

FOR TEACHERS—As a summer school designed particularly for teachers the Martha's Vineyard Institute, the fifteenth annual session of which opens on July 11, claims for itself "the honorable distinction of being the oldest, the largest, and the broadest summer school for teachers in the United States." Its attendance last year was over 600. Another summer school particularly for teachers will hold its eighth annual session at Glens Falls, N. Y., during the three weeks beginning Tuesday, July 19.

THE UNIVERSITIES.—Whatever may be said of some other of Harvard's recent innovations, there can be but one opinion as to the broad and generous spirit that has been shown by President Eliot and the governing bodies of Harvard, in throwing open the facilities of the institution to all who may choose to enter upon one or more of a most interesting and stimulating variety of special summer courses. These include for the summer of 1892 four courses in chemistry, two in botany, two in physics, three in geology, three in engineering, two each in German, French and physical culture, and single courses in physiology, American history, socialism and social problems, trigonometry, horticulture, English, history and art of teaching, besides courses at the medical school and general lectures free to students in any of the courses. Most of the work begins about July 1 and continues some six weeks. The good example of Harvard is now to be followed at Ithaca, N. Y. Summer courses will be offered at Cornell University this year, its libraries, laboratories and museums being opened during six weeks of July and August.

SOME FOREIGN OCCASIONS.

Columbian Celebration, Genea, June to November.
Exhibition at Madrid, September 12 to December 31.
Summer Theology at Oxford, July 18 to August 2.
Oxford University Extension, July 29 to August 26.
British Association, Edinburgh, August 3.
Reunion Conferences, Grindelwald, July 29.
Vienna Exposition of Music and Drama, all summer.

DEMOCRACY OF WILHELM.

How He Bumps Up Against Porters and Fishwives When on the Streets.

The forces behind William II. are such as have never been cultivated in Russia, whose Czar lives in hourly dread of assassination, and whose people are so many items of official budget, so many units in a military report, says Poultney Bigelow in the *Century*. The German Emperor walks about the streets of his town as fearlessly and naturally as any other man, although the life of his grandfather was twice attempted. One day, in November of 1891, he was walking with a guest through the narrow and crowded thoroughfare of a city not far from Berlin. The sidewalks were narrow, and, as the Emperor is a fast walker, he frequently had to step out into the street to pass other pedestrians, and especially clusters of people who stopped for a chat.

His companion, who had been in Russia, was struck by the democratic manner in which the German Emperor rubbed in and out among porters, fishwives, peasants and the rest of the moving crowd, chatting the while, and acting as though this was his usual manner of getting about. He was struck still more by the fact that no precautions against a possible murderous fanatic appeared to have been taken, and ventured to speak of this. The Emperor laughed heartily, and said: "Oh, if I had to stop to think of such things, I should never get through with my day's work."

ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN.

The Period When It Works Best Differs With Temperaments and Habits.

Disregarding states of excitement, which do not come within the scope of the question, the brain of a healthy man or woman living a simple and natural life would be most active as soon as the process of awakening is quite complete. But as the demands of civilization gradually abrogate the processes of nature, the period of highest intellectual activity will vary according to the condition of the individual mode of life. The brain of the literary man or the journalist is, as a rule, most active at night, although a study of the lives of the most celebrated writers will, it should be added, disclose a wide variety of period and method of work.

Again the highest capacities of some brains are only developed during the time that the mind is on the border-land between sleeping and waking. It is then, that the brain, shut off, as it were, from the confusing influences of the external world, seems to concentrate its energies upon its stored-up impressions, to review them with marvelous accuracy and scope of vision, and to recombine them into new shapes and projects for the future with a clearness and originality unknown in actual waking life. This faculty is, however, almost entirely confined to the higher orders of intellect.

Improved Appliance in Sketching.

Some of the many who will spend a large portion of the next few months of their life in the open air will be interested to know that a new appliance has been brought out for facilitating the making of sketches of landscapes, buildings, etc. The device comprises an instrument to enable a draughtsman to mark off on a sheet of paper the relative position of as many points in the view as may be considered necessary to obtain a correct representation. This instrument is based on the well-known method of measuring with the pencil and thumb. One form of the appliance resembles a pair of compasses, with a fixed limb between the two legs.

STAGE DRIVER RUSK.

How He Caught a Horsethief and Got Himself Elected Sheriff.

HIS OPINION OF FLORIDA LAND.

Grant's Simplicity of Character and How He Felt in Battle.

CAME VERY NEAR BEING A PROFESSOR

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.

THE quiet talk which is going on among the Republicans in discussing the next Presidential situation often includes Secretary Rusk among the possibilities. There is no doubt that Uncle Jerry has many elements of popularity, and though he positively says he will not be a candidate before the convention and that he is body and soul for Harrison, his strength with the farmers makes him a strong possibility.

His sturdy honesty would appeal to the people, and the stories of his having worked as a cooper at 25 cents a barrel, of his having driven a team and carted dirt for the building of a railroad and of his stage-driving experiences would bring him right down to the people and give him something of the same boom that President Lincoln got from his rail-splitting. Speaking of Secretary Rusk's stage-driving, I heard a new story last night which illustrates his lack of snobbishness and at the same time gives an idea of his political foresight.

Jerry Knows What the People Like.

It was when Uncle Jerry was running for Congress and his opponent was a man who had made a fortune in lumber and one of the charges made against him by a speaker at a joint debate was that he was nothing but a log-roller and the people wanted something better than a lumber man to represent them in Congress.

Rusk, the Stage Driver.

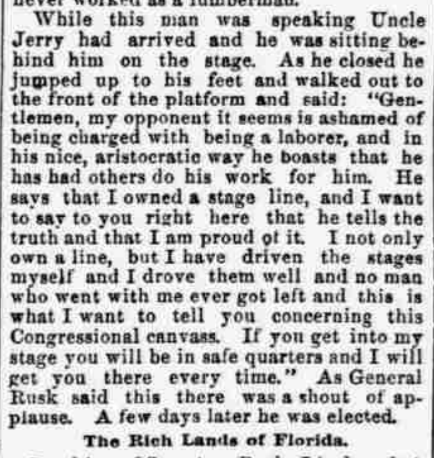
Secretary Rusk's opponent followed and he said it was true he had been a log-roller, but he had rolled logs by proxy. He had hired others to do his work for him and he, in fact, had never worked as a lumberman.

While this man was speaking Uncle Jerry had arrived and he was sitting behind him on the stage. As he closed he jumped up to his feet and walked out to the front of the platform and said: "Gentlemen, my opponent it seems is ashamed of being charged with being a laborer, and in his nice, aristocratic way he boasts that he has had others do his work for him. He says that I owned a stage line, and I want to say to you right here that he tells the truth and that I am proud of it. I not only own a line, but I have driven the stages myself and I drove them well and no man who went with me ever got left and this is what I want to tell you concerning this Congressional canvass. If you get into my stage you will be in safe quarters and I will get you there every time." As General Rusk said this there was a shout of applause. A few days later he was elected.

The Rich Lands of Florida.

Speaking of Secretary Rusk, I had a chat with him the other day about the wonderful work that is going on in reclaiming the swamp lands of Florida. A large part of lower Florida is susceptible of easy drainage. The land at its highest point is only 72 feet above the sea, and it is cut up by such a set of lakes and streams that a small amount of dredging will give the water a natural outlet and vast tracts can be reclaimed at a small expense. The richness of this land can hardly be conceived. It surpasses in its fertility the valley of the Nile and the soil is a jet black or brown muck, which is from 3 to 16 feet deep and which is mixed with a natural phosphate so that when cultivated it produces most wonderful crops.

General Rusk tells me the soil looks like peat, and it is made of the rotten vegetable matter of ages. It contains so much fertilizing material that some of it would sell for $10 a ton, could the nitrogen in it be brought to the market. Some of the land



Plowing With Snowshoes.

has been cultivated, and there are several thousand acres in sugar cane and about 6,000 acres of it in rice. It is very valuable for the raising of vegetables.

How Mules Wear Snow Shoes.

I asked General Rusk how these lands were worked, and he told me that the plowing was done by mules who wore snow shoes or mud shoes to keep them from sinking into the muck. These shoes are round thin disks, each 18 inches in diameter, which are fastened to the hoofs of the mules and which work exactly like a snow shoe. The mules do not like them at first, but they soon get used to them, and it is found that the plowing can be done in this way.

General Rusk tells me that there are large phosphate beds in Florida, and that there is a strip of these beds which is 20 miles wide and 150 miles long, and this is filled with the most valuable of phosphates. The field is not definitely mapped out as yet, and new phosphates are being found. These, in connection with the muck lands, promise to make Florida one of the richest States in the Union, and English capitalists are making large investments in the phosphate lands, and I am told that they will have a monopoly of them if Americans are not careful. The chances for investment in these and in the muck lands are said to be good, and Prof. Wiley, who has just returned from Florida, predicts that this will be the market garden of the United States. He tells me that the dredging and reclamation of new lands is going steadily onward, and he gives a rosy report of the success of the sugar experiment station of the Agricultural Department.

Jerry Rusk Was Once a Sheriff.

If Uncle Jerry ever should be President of the United States he will be the second President who has risen from the office of Sheriff to the highest position in our land. The story of how he got his office is interesting. It was shortly after he had come to Wisconsin, and while he was living on his farm in the country, that a man drove up to his house in a buggy, which was pulled by a single horse which looked pretty well fagged. The man seemed uneasy and he told Uncle Jerry that he had been riding very fast, and that he had started out so early that he had not had time to get his breakfast and he asked for something to eat. He was given a meal and he drove away rapidly. A few hours after this the county officers came up and said they were hunting a horse thief, and from their description Uncle Jerry had no doubt but that the man of whom they were speaking was the one who had passed on in the morning.

Now, near Mr. Rusk's house the roads forked, and no one knew which road the horse-thief had taken. The officers decided to go one way, and after they had left, Uncle Jerry, thinking it over, decided that the thief must have taken the other road, and he took a fast horse out of his stable and made after him. After riding many miles on a gallop he at last saw the man fast asleep in the buggy, and the horse walking quietly along the road. He quietly jumped down from his horse and grabbed the man before he could wake, and tying his hands together he bound him to the buggy, and thus brought him back to town. The exploit was so noted that at the next election General Rusk's friends put him up for Sheriff, and he got the office after an enthusiastic campaign.

New Stories of General Grant.

During a talk which I had the other night with Secretary Stephen B. Elkins he spoke most interestingly of General Grant.

Elkins and Grant.

Mr. Elkins lived next door to Grant in New York and the two were close friends during the last year of Grant's life. I had asked Mr. Elkins as to how General Grant impressed him and he replied: "He talked about himself and his great actions in the most simple way and was surprised that the world thought he was more than an ordinary man. I remember chatting with him once on the porch of my home in Deer Park when the conversation turned to his appointment as a cadet at West Point at the request of Congressman Harmer. After telling me how Harmer came to appoint him he turned to me and said, 'Do you know, Mr. Elkins, Harmer thought I had something in me.' Something in him! He uttered this as though it were a surprise to him, and as he did so I looked at that great bundle of greatness and wondered.

"At another time in the same language," continued Secretary Elkins, "Grant referred to Lincoln's opinion of him as though he were surprised that he should hold it. It was one night when we had dined out together, and, after the dinner, had dropped into the Union League Club for a moment before we went home. We were both members of the club, though we seldom visited it. This night, however, General Grant was in a chatty mood, and as we passed the club he proposed that we go in and rest awhile before we went home.

How Grant Felt in Battle.

"While we talked the battle of Fredericksburg came up, and Grant told me all the details of that terrible fight. As he finished I looked at him with wonder and asked:

"'General, I have often tried to imagine how a man feels when he is in the midst of some great transaction which he must know is to change the face of the world, which is to affect the condition of millions, and which is bound to go down into history as one of man's great deeds. Can you not tell me your sensations in the midst of one of those great battles? What did you think of? How did you feel?'

"'I don't know,' he replied simply. 'I can't say I felt anything, save that I knew I had to whip the war, and I was bound to do it.'

"General Grant then fell into a reminiscent mood and went on somewhat as follows: 'Yet as I look back upon it I feel that I have had some very trying times in my life and I sometimes wonder that I am able to stand the strain. It was hard when I was fighting the South. It was harder when I felt that back of us there was a divided North, a part of which were ready to find fault, and I knew that many of the leaders of our own army were against me and were trying to break me down. But,' he concluded, 'President Lincoln was always my friend. He stood by me through thick and thin. Do you know Lincoln thought there was something in me.'"

Grant as a College Professor.

"It is not generally known," Mr. Elkins went on, "that Grant applied for a professorship in the University of Missouri before the war. It was at this college that I was educated, and had he succeeded I would have been taught my mathematics by him. He made the application in 1857. He was at St. Louis at the time, and was at the end of his resources when this vacancy occurred in the Chair of Mathematics. General Grant wrote a modest letter to the Board of Trustees in which he stated his qualifications and his needs, but another man got the place. I talked with General Grant about it a year or two before he died, and he said:

"'I think I could have filled the place quite well. I was pretty well up in mathematics at West Point, but if I had gotten it I presume I should not now be here.' I must have been in my sophomore year when Grant made his application, for I graduated in 1860."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Good Tone on the Piano.

The wonderful object lessons which the Americans have been able to avail themselves of during the last few months in the production on the piano of the ideal tone, that approaching most nearly the quality of the human voice, lend interest to a description of the technical methods by which pianomakers strive to make this tone possible on their instruments. Each of the seven octaves requires a different treatment, and as regards actions the class of action suited to one make of piano may be totally unfitted for another. The exact speed and power of blow are essential to good tone. Much also depends upon the shape and weight of the hammer.

Bricks Made of Sawdust.

One result of the various attempts made in Germany to produce a building material at the lowest possible cost is the brick of sawdust. The sawdust is immersed in a specially prepared liquid and then subjected to enormous pressure. The blocks are said to be extremely hard, practically non-combustible, much lighter than either iron or steel, and much stronger than timber.

Protective Coating for Pictures.

A good coating for the protection of maps, pictures, drawings, etc., can be made of a solution of Gutta percha in benzine. The evaporation of the benzine leaves a thin film of the protecting medium on the surface to which the application has been made. The best way of "fixing" crayon and charcoal drawings is to spray them with the fluid through an atomizer.

HEALTH IN A WHEEL.

What an Enthusiast and a Doctor Say of Bicycle Exercise.

FACTS FAVORING MEAT DIET.

The Camera Successfully Used in Detecting False Signatures.

FRESH BITS OF EVERY DAY SCIENCE

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Thomas Stevens has entered an earnest plea for the bicycle as a factor in modern hygiene. He holds that bicycling has already been of incalculable benefit to mankind, physically, socially, morally, intellectually and commercially, and that the probabilities of its expansion along these and other vital lines of human concern are beyond compute.

It is a popular error to suppose that bicycling exercises no other part of the body, to any extent, than the legs. As a matter of fact, every muscle of the body, every fiber of the vital man, is brought into healthful play. It is doubtful if any other form of exercise can compare, in the fair and equal distribution of physical effort and mental alertness, with bicycle riding in the pure country air. Mr. Stevens recommends the lawyer, doctor, minister, banker, editor, professor or teacher, whose sedentary mode of life has been insidiously filching away his reserve of health, to give a month's go-by to "health lifts," "Swedish movements," massage treatment, Turkish baths and indoor exercises of all kinds, and to invest $150 in a high class safety bicycle, and "take to the road."

He speaks enthusiastically of "sipping with strange delight the dew and honey of health from pleasures the very existence of which is unknown, even unsuspected, by people who do not ride the bicycle. The sensation of skimming across country at the rate of 10 or 15 miles an hour is but a short remove from that of aerial flight, the dream of the future. The effect is electrical on all the functions of mind and body. The brooding cobwebs of the brain are swept away in the tide of quickened, oxygenated blood that courses through the veins in response to the new spirit of health and action."

In bicycling the lungs have all the action they need, the muscles of the back and abdominal region are exercised and strengthened, and the doctors say that for sluggish liver, the bane of sedentary men, the pedalling action of the legs produces a vigorous circulation of blood that nothing can equal as a remedial measure. A "wheelman's appetite" has become a household word, and the bicycler comes to look on dyspepsia as a humorous dream of the past. Physicians now prescribe the "bicycle" so often that it is fairly entitled to an honorable place in the pharmacopœia.

The use of the machine by women is rapidly extending, and has been the means of making hundreds of girls of weakly constitution strong and robust. Not long ago a meeting of homeopathic doctors in Chicago unanimously decided that bicycle riding was "one of the most wholesome and exhilarating forms of exercise that women can indulge in." The great danger to be guarded against is the tendency to overdo.

Meat as a Steady Diet.

There will always be differences of opinion as to the respective merits of the various kinds of food. The vegetarians point to splendid specimens of humanity, brought up in their faith and practice, as proof that the products of the kitchen garden are the most natural and wholesome food for man, while the advocates of the various modern systems of physical training are just as emphatic in their belief that animal food is essential to the perfect physical and mental condition of man. This belief is in line with the conclusions arrived at by an eminent American physician a few years ago. He established a series of careful tests, extending over a considerable period, and employed a number of men by the month to do nothing but take the kind of food he gave them at whatever time and for whatever length of time he desired. The physical condition of these men was accurately tested and recorded, and the results which have been preserved are most interesting reading. Oatmeal, which has quite a respectable reputation as an article of breakfast diet, was found to be a most desirable food, and Johnson's definition of it as an article "used in England as a food for horses and in Scotland as a food for men" was thoroughly vindicated.

Vegetables were placed very low in the scale of nutrition, and most of them were found to do more harm than good. The best results in every way were secured from a meat diet. It is beyond question that many races of men who live entirely on animal food are exceptionally hardy and free from diseases of all kinds. Sir Francis Head lived for some time with the Pampas Indians, who have neither bread, fruit nor vegetables, but subsist entirely on the flesh of their mares. These men pass their lives on horseback, and in spite of the climate, which is burning hot in summer and freezing in winter, go absolutely naked, not having even a covering for their head. Sir Francis says that after he had been living for three or four months on beef and water he found himself in a condition of superb health, and felt as if no exertion could kill him. Although he constantly arrived at the camp so completely exhausted that he could not speak, a few hours' sleep on the ground, with his saddle for a pillow, always so completely restored him that for a week he could be on his horse every day before sunrise, ride until two or three hours after sunset, and when necessary tire out 10 or 12 horses a day. He considers that the condition necessary for covering the immense distances which people in South America are said to ride could only be attained on beef and water.

Another confirmation of this view of the diet question is afforded by the practice of the Gauchos of the Argentine Republic, who live entirely on roast beef and salt, and whose sole beverage is mate or Paraguay tea, taken without sugar.

Photography in Detecting Crime.

Photography is being applied with great success in the detection of the falsification of handwriting. The picture can always be enlarged, and erasures and alterations can be seen more plainly than in the original. A remarkable fact is that the photographic sight is infinitely keener than human eyesight, and brings out distinctly differences in inks which cannot be perceived by the eye. This difference can be considerably intensified by the use of suitably colored light and color-sensitive plates.

WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP.

WOOD'S Penetrating PLASTER

cures pain where others fail.

Worth taking trouble to get

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.