Leaves His Throne.

King Oscar of Sweden, Weary of Reigning, Abdicates in Favor of His Son—A Romantic History.

Although of peasant extraction, Oscar II of Sweden has for so many years been the most imposing and majestic looking figure among the sovereigns of the Old World that the news of his having been forced by illness and old age to surrender his sceptre to his eldest son and to step down from the throne, as incapable of fulfilling any longer the onerous duties of rulership, will be received with a feeling of regret even in this country, where popular sentiment is so averse to monarchical forms of government. Oscar was until a few months ago a superb specimen of manhood, towering head and shoulders over every other king and emperor in Europe, with the exception of Leopold of Belgium, while his wonderfully varied gifts and talents, his unusual culture and his singularly sunny disposition imparted to his manner an extraordinary charm and fascination that made themselves felt to all those who had the privilege of approaching him. Indeed, for those who believe in the advantages of blue blood and of ancient lineage it was difficult to realize that this grand looking prince, so truly kingly in appearance, and yet withal so simple and so democratic in his ways, was the grandson of a Pyrenean peasant and the great-grandson, on the distaff side, of a Marseilles shopkeeper.

There are few stories more romantic than that of the present Swedish dynasty. Gustavus IV, the last monarch but one of the House of Vasa, was brought to the throne at the early age of fourteen by the assassination of his father in that very palace at Stockholm where Oscar a few days ago turned over the reins of government to his eldest son. Gustavus IV proved a most unsatisfactory ruler, and in 1809 was deposed by means of a military pronunciamento, forced to sign his abdication, after a most dramatic hand-to-hand struggle with General Alderkreutz and the officers implicated in the conspiracy, and was then banished, along with his consort and his children, his uncle taking his place on the throne as Charles XIII. The latter, being childless and an admirer of France and of Napoleon, selected the French field marshal, Bernadotte, who had been born as a peasant near Pau and who had risen from the ranks, to become his heir, induced the national Diet at Stockholm to ratify his choice and established him in the Swedish capital as crown prince. Bernadotte, who took the name of Charles John, soon made himself the real ruler of the kingdom, associating himself heartily with his adopted land, and in 1813, when Napoleon's star began to wane, joined the powers which were striving to crush the Emperor. His services in bringing about the latter's overthrow caused the Congress of Vienna to leave him undisturbed in the place which he had attained at Stockholm, and in 1818, on the death of Charles XIII, the last of the Vasa line of kings, he ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIV, his wife, Desirée, daughter of the Marseilles stockbroker Clary and grandchild of a Marseilles shopkeeper, becoming Queen of Sweden and Norway.

Queen Desirée, it may be added, was at one time betrothed to the first Emperor Napoleon, who jilted her. Her grandson, King Oscar, is the authority for this assertion, and it will be found likewise in the novel which he published some years ago under the pen name of "O. Frederick," and entitled "A Romance of the Times of Napoleon and of Bernadotte." Desirée was, according to her grandson, King Oscar, almost heartbroken when Napoleon abandoned her for Josephine de Beauharnais, and never forgave him; for after indignantly refusing General Junot and Duphot, as well as several other suitors, supported and sponsored by the Emperor, she finally accepted Bernadotte, not because she loved him, but because in her eyes he was the only man capable of contending with Napoleon. The match, as might have been expected under the circumstances, did not turn out happily. Bernadotte, on becoming Crown Prince, and subsequently King of Sweden, lost his head so completely that, forgetful of the fact that he himself was a peasant from the Pyrenees, he reproached his charming wife with the lowliness of her birth, declaring that he had been guilty of a terrible mésalliance, and that if he had only waited he might have had any princess of the blood in Europe for the asking—this, too, in spite of the fact that he had stood as a soldier on duty on what is now the Place de la Concorde at Paris, on the occasion of the execution of King Louis XVI, and that he had taken part in the shout of "Mort aux Tyrans!" which greeted the exhibition of the severed head of that monarch to the multitude—words which along with a Phrygian cap were found tattooed on his right arm after his death. Queen Desirée, whose sister Julia married King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain, and lived with him for a time at Bordentown, N. J., survived her husband for many years, and died shortly before the Franco-Prussian War, universally beloved in Sweden, and strangely enough without ever having revisited her native land after the overthrow of the great Napoleon. It is by an irony of fate that Queen Desirée's only son, Oscar I, should have fallen in love with Josephine de Leuchtenberg, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, who was the only son of that Empress Josephine for whose sake she had been jilted by Napoleon. In spite of his mother's opposition, Oscar I insisted upon marrying Josephine of Leuchtenberg, and in this way the present King of Sweden, Oscar II, finds himself a grandson of Desirée Clary, and a great-grandson of Empress Josephine, whose singularly beautiful and expressive eyes he alone of all her descendants is said to have inherited.

King Oscar's contributions to literature have been very voluminous. He has published several volumes of original poems, as well as Swedish translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," of Goethe's "Faust," of several of the dramas of Shakespeare and of the "Cid" of Corneille, and to such an extent is he regarded by Scandinavian writers as a man of letters that when Bjornsen learned that Oscar had criticised one of his plays he immediately insisted that the King had been prompted thereto by mere literary jealousy, and proceeded to send him a challenge to a duel. Of course, Oscar ignored this, and some time later, when at Christiania, and being serenaded by a number of choral societies, he requested them in a loud tone of voice from the balcony of the palace to sing one of the finest poems of Bjornsen. This particular song of the republican poet is a very soul stirring and intensely patriotic composition, set to exceedingly grand music, and when the vast crowd that densely thronged the huge square in front of the palace perceived that not only had Oscar bared his head while the song was in progress but that he had actually joined in the singing with that voice for which he was celebrated, and which would have won fame and fortune for him on the lyric stage, the popular enthusiasm became indescribable. On the following day, and before leaving Christiania to return to Stockholm, Oscar conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf upon the poet, sending him along with the insignia a most charming autograph letter, expressive of his admiration of his poems. That is how the King granted to old Bjornsen the satisfaction which he had demanded of him on the field of honor.

With regard to Oscar's voice and fondness for music, it may be mentioned the vast majority of the hymns now in use throughout the Protestant churches in Sweden are of his composition, words as well as music. Of course, the King has long since ceased to sing. But up till about ten years ago, whenever he was in residence at Stockholm, he would assemble a little coterie of his own in the beautiful music room adjoining his library at the palace, among the number being usually the Countess Taube, the popular Swedish composer Ivar Hallstrom, and the operatic singer Oedmann, and with Hallstrom at the piano an hour or so would be spent in part singing.

King Oscar's library, adjoining the music room, is a magnificent affair, occupying a number of vast apartments, and differs from most royal libraries in that the books have each of them been personally chosen and acquired by Oscar himself, for his brother and predecessor on the throne bequeathed on his death his books to his only child, the Crown Prince of Denmark, who took them all off with her to Copenhagen, leaving nothing but the empty shelves. Each volume in the King's library, as now arranged, is adorned with his "Ex Libris," consisting of a laurel encircled "O" surmounted by a royal crown, and below the motto "Oefver djupen mot hojden," which may be translated as "Soaring from the depths upward." The same kindness and consideration that characterize Oscar in other matters, are likewise apparent in connection with his library, and all people connected with the court, from the highest dignitaries down to the lowliest kitchen scullion, are permitted access thereto, under the supervision of the chief librarian, Dr. Von Friesen, precisely as if it were some national or public institution. No other sovereign grants privileges of this kind to his household royal libraries being, as a rule, most jealously guarded, which is a pity, as those, for instance, of Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, of the Kaiser at Berlin and Potsdam, and of King Edward at Windsor Castle, contain vast treasures of priceless value to the historian, but which are altogether inaccessible either to the latter or to the public.

Like the Queen Dowager of Portugal, King Oscar wears upon his breast a medal for saving life. It was conferred upon him by the French government as far back as 1861, long before he ascended the throne, for two feats of courage performed in the neighborhood of Nice. The first consisted in checking at the peril of his life two runaway horses hitched to a carriage that were on the point of dashing themselves and the vehicle with its occupants over a precipice. Five days afterward he jumped into the water and saved a child from drowning. He declared that he deemed it best to leave Nice after this, lest he should be accused of posing for a professional lifesaver, and as staying on the Riviera for the sole object of exercising his profession.

It is not generally known in America—at any rate, by those of the present generation—that King Oscar visited this country on several occasions prior to his accession to the Crown, and while serving in the navy. In fact, King Oscar was reared as a sailor, and has always remained devoted to the sea, as may be seen from the whole tenor of his poems. It was while in the navy that he acquired that presence of mind in the face of danger, and developed that courage which has been one of the features of his entire career, and in Sweden they tell a story of how on one occasion a gigantic soldier lying under sentence of death secured possession of a long knife and defied any one to enter his cell. The King, on hearing thereof, drove to the prison, and, in spite of the protests and entreaties of his attendants, insisted on entering the man's cell alone and unarmed, locked the door behind him, reasoned with the convict, explained to him why he had decided to reject his appeal for clemency, and then shook hands with him on taking his departure, leaving the prisoner thoroughly subdued and content to meet his fate on the following morning in a manly and soldierly manner.

Columns more could be written about this remarkable monarch, whose career has been so singularly free from scandal, who has dabbled in theosophy, and who, in spite of his earnest piety, oddly enough expresses his belief in the Darwinian theory of evolution, and is content to accept the doctrine that our ancestors were not angels, but monkeys. He made this clear one day in discussing the arguments of Professor Virchow in favor of the gorilla being descended from man, and representing the most degenerate form of the latter, and gave utterance to the conviction that the tendency of mankind was not downward, but upward. This is so entirely at variance with the ideas expressed by most other monarchs concerning their semi-divine origin and the sacred character of their royalty, that it created a sensation. How can an emperor or king pretend to revere his ancestors as saints, such as is the case with almost every reigning family in Europe, if he believes that these ancestors were monkeys? There is a possibility that we may be favored with further views on the subject, by this broad minded sovereign. For it is stated that he has for two years past been engaged in writing his memoirs, which are to be published shortly in four volumes, and to bear the title of "Hours of Contemplation."

EX-ATTACHE.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Demand Exceeds Supply of Space at Lewis and Clark Exposition.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Every week brings some new development in the municipal corruption cases. The Mayor this week served notice on the Auditor that the payment of $2,200 for the expenses of the grand jury was illegal and that the money must be refunded to the city treasury.

He declared that the room rents and other expenses were wasteful, as the city could provide free all these things for which the grand jury had paid. This grand jury's chief work has been to furnish material that has served to convict two men who stuffed ballot boxes for Mayor Schmitz and the labor ticket. The Mayor's cutting off the funds may compel the grand jury to cease its activity in dragging out proof of fraud in municipal politics. Meanwhile the Mayor is trying to secure a Police Department that will be absolutely subservient to him. George Whitman has been Chief of Police for four years, and he has made a good head for the department because of his thorough training in all branches of police work and unusual executive ability; but he did not obey all orders from the Mayor, and hence this week a majority of the Police Board suspended him, pending an investigation of a charge of wilful neglect of duty and incompetency. This suspension really means his dismissal, for the Mayor has long been restive over the Chief's independence. Captain John Shilane is named acting Chief, but it is pretty certain that the Mayor's brother Herbert will be appointed Chief. He knows little of the duties of the place, but this lack of training will be no bar, as it was none against his filling the position of chief of the Board of Public Works, which he recently gave up.

The conviction of Adolph Steffens as a ballot box stuffer this week in eight minutes showed the conclusive character of the evidence which the prosecution placed before the jury. Steffens was guilty of the same offence as Weiman, who was recently convicted. He wrote another man's name on the roll and voted this name. Fairfax Wheelan, a local lawyer, and his young son were witnesses of the whole proceeding, and, though Steffens swore that he never wrote the name, an expert photographer presented enlarged facsimiles of the writing on the election register and Steffens's own handwriting, and proved his perjury in a most convincing way. Both Steffens and Weiman were working for Maestretti, a local boss, who aided largely in securing the election of Schmitz.

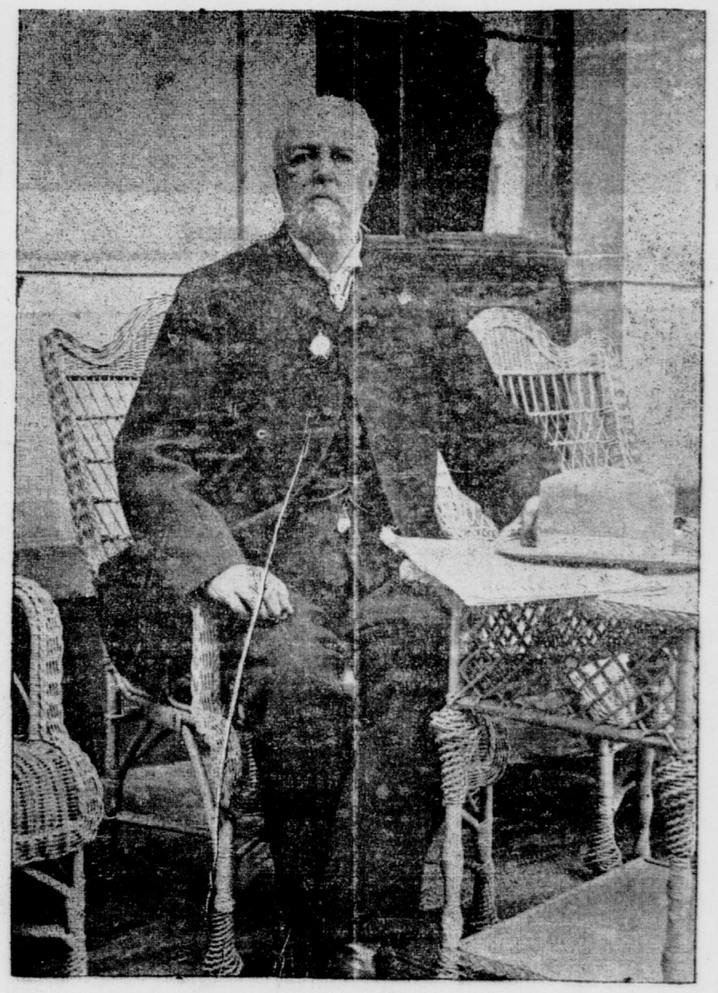
The cancelling of the sale of the Methodist Book Concern property in Market-st. was good news to the leading Methodists here, who were much wrought up over Eaton & Mains disposing of the property without consulting any of the local agents of the book concern. It was regarded here as a bit of revenge for the deposition of Dr. J. D. Hammond, agent here for many years, who was retired for what the conference called unministerial conduct.

The Italian Opera Company, which has been crowding the Tivoli for seven weeks, will give another week of opera, as there is still time before the date of opening in Havana. The honors of the season have been won by Signorina Tetrazzini, soprano, who has one of the clearest and most powerful voices heard in this country since Patti was in her prime. She shows little feeling in singing, but high notes are taken with so much ease and her voice is so perfect throughout the entire register that she has created a furor among lovers of the opera. She is under contract with Conried to sing in New-York next fall, and her appearance here shortly before Conried brings out his own company for a brief season has displeased the New-York impresario. He wrote to Tetrazzini saying he deeply regretted she should have sung at the Tivoli, but she replied that she didn't regret it, as she had received $14,000 for the season, and if he wanted to break the contract she was perfectly willing.

The sale of the southwest corner of 3d and Mission sts. this week is noteworthy, as showing the increase in the value of property in that part of town. The lot, which is only 25x75 feet, was sold to M. A. Gunst, a tobacco dealer, by George D. Toy and Henry P. Sontag for $125,000. Only two years and a half ago this same property was bought by them for $50,000.

One of the best rains of the season has fallen throughout the State this week. In Southern California it has been equivalent to one thorough irrigation, and it has greatly helped the stock ranges.

The managers of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., report that now, four months before the opening, the demand for space by manufacturers exceeds the supply. Additional buildings are being constructed. One of the features of the fair that will interest all Eastern tourists will be a large working model of a gold mine. "Pay dirt" will be brought from Jacksonville, Ore., and gold will be extracted.



OSCAR II OF SWEDEN.

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COST OF FREE SEEDS.

Total Reaches Over $6,000,000 Since Distribution Began.

The distribution of free seeds by the Department of Agriculture recently caused animated debate in the United States Senate. An effort was made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose, but when the matter came to a vote on Monday he was its only supporter, and the amendment was lost.

From 1852, in which year the first Congress appropriation was made for the purchase of seeds, until the present time the taxpayers have put up $6,144,073 78 for the purchase and distribution of garden and flower seeds, and "rare and valuable plants and bulbs," this colossal sum not including deficiency appropriations, amounting to something like $198,000, and an average of $5,000 a year for printing and other incidental expenses, making the aggregate a little more than $6,602,000.

Since the birth of this free seed distribution there have been more than 4,716,987,000 packages and packets of seeds sent out broadcast over the country at government expense, as vote getters for Senators and Congressmen. Last year the number reached 36,293,820, and the men, women and machinery of the Division of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department will burden the mails with more than this number before the present "seed season" closes, in April. It is interesting to note that of this more than 36,000,000 packets and packages of seeds 32,393,324 packets were garden seeds and 3,665,625 flower seeds, the bulk being the ordinary seeds which are purchasable at almost every country store at two papers for a nickel, notwithstanding the fact that the department has pathologists, botanists, pomologists, agrostologists and cerealists chasing all over the civilized and heathen world after "rare and valuable plants and seeds," and drawing salaries ranging from $1,800 to $4,600, with elastic expense allowances thrown in.

The total salaries of these scientists, a number of them employed in the "free distribution of seeds," foots up $56,050 annually. There are 493 high salaried officers and lower priced clerks and laborers in the Bureau of Plant Industry, 84 being regularly engaged in "the purchase and distribution of valuable domestic seeds," to say nothing about the Brown Bag Filling Machine Company, which received last year $46,236 63 for putting up these little remembrances from statesmen to their constituents. The following items will give the reader an idea of how some of the $290,000 appropriated for the "purchase and distribution of seeds" is used:

Salaries, $47,955 35; seed and plant introduction, exclusive of salaries, $26,547 91; vegetable and flower seeds, $65,975 31; tobacco seed, $1,582 58; cottonseed, $8,674 51; miscellaneous seeds, $7,567 49; miscellaneous plants, $2,951 69; seed testing experiments, $3,906 75; freight, express and hauling, $5,197 29; miscellaneous expenses, $12,050 75. These and similar expenditures foot up $279,825 99, leaving a balance of $10,174 01, but the announcement is made that "outstanding freight, telegraph and express bills will probably use up most of this."

But there is no doubt about the department knowing what to do with any left-over funds, and they will not be burned, either, as was the case two years ago, when more than $20,000 worth of garden and flower seeds were consigned to the furnace, the seeds being in such rotten condition that they were worthless. There are always immense quantities of seeds left over after the distribution has closed, the list last year showing:

Seeds in packets—Vegetable, 104,967; flower, 226,555; tobacco, 77,754; lawn grass, 2,976; cotton, 1,425. Bulk seeds, pounds—Vegetable, 18,400; flower, 1,201; grain, forage, etc., 30,605; other seeds, 14,020.

It is interesting to note that the first appropriation for agriculture—and this was followed by the free seed abuse—was made in 1838, when Congress gave a township of land in Florida to Dr. Henry Perrine, who had accumulated a knowledge of the tropical plants while the American consul at Campeche. Congress believed that he could do incalculable good for his country if he had a chance to test the raising of such plants in Florida, and for this purpose the land was granted. The following year an appropriation of $1,000 was made out of the patent fund to be expended by the Commissioner in the "collection of agricultural statistics and for other agricultural purposes."

This same appropriation, and for the same purposes, was made each year until 1842, when it was increased to $2,000, followed the next with the same, and then made $3,000 in 1845, but no appropriation was made in 1846. In 1847 an appropriation of $3,000 was made, and this was increased by $500 the following year, dropping to $1,000 in 1849, and being raised to $4,500 the following year. In 1851 the appropriation was made $5,000 and the next year it was $5,500, and the clause "for the purchase of seed" inserted. The next year it remained the same, but was doubled in 1854 by a deficiency bill, and then made $25,000 in the regular appropriations, Congressmen adding "plants" to the purchases. The next year Congress reimbursed the Patent Office with $40,000 for funds expended on this line and gave another regular appropriation of $25,000.

The next year a deficiency appropriation of $30,000 was made, and the regular appropriation fixed at $75,000, but this was cut to $60,000 in 1857. It remained the same for 1858, and was cut to $40,000 in 1859. The three following years each had an appropriation of $60,000, and in 1862 the Department of Agriculture was established and the same transferred from the Patent Office. The first appropriation was for $60,000, and then followed several deficiency appropriations, one of $40,000, to pay claims against the Department of Agriculture for goods furnished. The appropriation was made with the understanding that "the government would not stand for contracts made by the department in excess of the appropriations made each year, and that a violation would cause a fine of $5,000." In 1869 the appropriation dropped to $20,000, but "the act must not be construed to reduce the salary of any employe." Along in these years there were some heavy appropriations for glass houses, flower pots, repairs to houses, freight, etc., and deficiency appropriations for clerks, as well as for seeds for States ravaged by grasshoppers and locusts. Then, too, the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to pay "some man of approved attainments in agriculture" to look after the work of seeds.

In 1878 $75,000 was appropriated, provided the Commissioner report place, quantity and price paid for seed purchased, "but nothing in this shall be construed to prevent the Commissioner from sending out flower and garden seeds to those who apply." It was in 1880 that Congress got right down to business in the seed line and made an appropriation of $80,000, with the proviso that "three-fourths of all seeds and plants are to be supplied to Senators and members for distribution among their agricultural constituents." The next year Congress made the same appropriation, but only wanted two-thirds of all seeds and plants. The $100,000 mark was first reached in 1884, and with $8,000 added, remained that for the years 1885 to 1891, when $13,500 was added for clerks. One year later saw the appropriation raised to $130,000, and in 1895 it was brought up to $180,000, dropping to $150,000 in 1896, and to $136,000 in 1897-'99. An upward move was made to $170,000 in 1900, and one year later raised to $270,000, then to $290,000, where it now is, although a Mississippi statesman attempted to get another $100,000 added at this session.

Along with all these appropriations there are others for various and sundry purposes connected with the department, and most of them bearing almost directly on the seeds division and the distribution of seeds and plants. In many of these old appropriation bills earmarks of "I'll-send-a-few-vote-getters" statesmen are clearly seen.

Even back in the early years prior to the establishment of the Agricultural Department, the Commissioner of Patents, who had the "procuring and distribution of seeds," was taxed yearly far beyond the amount of his appropriation, and deficiency appropriations ran as high as $16,000. Then, as now, statesmen insisted that their rural constituents must be supplied with seeds and plants, and that no application must be turned down. The policy was, you furnish the goods and we'll pay the freight. Each succeeding year has witnessed increased expenditures, not only for the purchase and free distribution of seeds and plants, but for installing a printing office, costly machinery, building of additional houses for the storing and testing of seeds, flower pots, "miscellaneous expenses"—always elastic and convenient—and hundreds of other items found and utilized only in well regulated free seeds emporiums conducted by governments at the expense of taxpayers.

Touching the question of costly machinery for the proper carrying out of this gigantic work, it has at least been a source of relief to Secretary Wilson, who was asked a few years ago if it would not be better for the government to employ men and women to do the work of putting up in packets and packages the seeds, and his reply was: "Emphatically, no. When this work of seed packeting was done here by hand every Senator and Representative wanted to appoint some woman, and the result was that we had about four hundred women at work and paid an average salary of $9 a month—a very expensive and annoying state of affairs. If the system is to be continued, let it be with the help of machinery."

In all fairness to Secretary Wilson it should be stated that he does not favor the wholesale sending out of common seeds and plants, and he says: "The law is not carried out; it does not carry out the act as originally framed. There are collected put up, and distributed now, on Congressional orders, nearly forty million packets of miscellaneous vegetable and flower seeds each year. These seeds are the best that can be obtained in the market, but from the fact that large numbers of packets are wanted, the seeds obtained can be of standard sorts only, such as can be found everywhere for sale in the open market. As there is no practical object to be gained in distributing this kind of seed, it seems very desirable that some change be made. It would seem wise to limit our work to the securing and distributing of seeds, plants, etc., of new and rare sorts. There are great possibilities of improving agricultural industries by distributing specially bred seeds and plants. There are valuable plants scattered all over this country which are little known outside of their respective localities."

Secretary Morton, in 1895, made a thorough investigation of the free seed business and came to the conclusion that the original spirit of the law could not be lived up to, as the plants and seeds which were being annually distributed could be bought anywhere and everywhere. He asked the Attorney General for an opinion, and that opinion was of such nature as to cause Secretary Morton to close up the free seed emporium, but a lobby in the interest of Western seedsmen succeeded in getting through a special act making it mandatory upon the Secretary to cause the distribution of seeds to be made.

And now, with a new $10,000 seed warehouse, new and costly machinery, a full force of "seed scientists," clerks and laborers, the government is hammering away, sending out millions of packages of seeds and plants; the mail clerks are taxed to the limit with packages, and express and freight agents are kept on the jump, and the distribution will be larger this year than ever before, and the taxpayers will pay the freight.

ON FLORIDA EAST COAST.

Rush of Visitors—Delights of the Season—Many Entertain.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 18 (Special).—The rush to Florida, especially to the East Coast, increases as the season advances. Every train coming in does full duty, and here, at St. Augustine, the distributing point, hundreds of visitors come and go daily. This does not affect the real life at the hotels, for every hotel is entertaining many more than the usual number of all-season visitors, who are entertained by the kaleidoscopic picture the arriving and departing visitors afford.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, of New-York, have joined the permanent colony at the Alcazar, finding friends there. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam, who were married in Madison, N. J., on January 25, are among the recent arrivals. Samuel T. Shaw, Mrs. J. F. Fradley, Miss Emma Fradley, A. O. Webber, Dr. George L. Romaine and H. C. Knight, of New-York, are late arrivals. Archbishop Farley, of New-York, came late last week. Fathers R. J. Claney and J. V. Lewis are with him.

Mrs. Murray W. Seagears gave a valentine tea in the Alcazar parlor on Tuesday, entertaining fifteen young women. Bridge was played, and afterward valentines were presented as favors. Tea was served at a table decorated valentine fashion.

A supper for the bridge reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Fletcher at the Ponce de Leon was served at a beautifully appointed table, decorated with hundreds of pink carnations and pink shaded candles. The guests included General and Mrs. Brooke, General and Miss Wherry, Colonel H. Anderson, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Camp, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Keep, Mrs. Hugh Cole, Miss Metcalf, Miss Stearns, Miss Freeborn, E. A. Dix, Miss Smith and W. H. Pell.

The handicap tournament, eighteen holes, medal play, for men and women, was the leading golf event of the week, both women and men turning in good scores, despite a strong wind. Miss Riggs, of Washington, won the women's prize, and L. M. Boomer the handsome flask put up for men, given by Mrs. Felix De Crano.

Among the New-Yorkers at the Ponce de Leon recently have been Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Halsted, Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. James Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hees, Mrs. Z. Frailley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. F. May, Miss May, Mrs. C. M. Shott, Ralph D. Shott, Mr. Clark, Mr. Fish, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Miss Coudert and Mrs. Benedict.

The guests of the Ormond find every hour occupied. There is automobiling, sailing, fishing and golfing, with occasional baseball, for out of doors. Within there is, of course, bridge, swimming in the pool, daily concerts, afternoon tea, billiards and cards, and none are neglected. Clarence Seamans, who went South with his party directly after the races, has returned, Mrs. Seamans and Mrs. Dyer joining him there. Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Collard, Charles H. Fleishman, Edward H. Childs, Mrs. M. F. De Hass, Henry A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pouch, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hedden, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willey and Mr. and Mrs. T. Hungerford.

William Adriance, who, with his family, comes to Ormond each season from Poughkeepsie, celebrated his birthday with a large dinner last week, entertaining a number of Ormond friends. Mr. Stevens, of Lynn, Mass., spends his waking hours either in one of his automobiles or on the river in his motor boat.

Mrs. William McMillan, of St. Louis, gave a dinner recently for E. E. Combe, of Havana. The guests were Mrs. F. F. Webber, Mrs. L. R. Carter, of St. Louis; Mrs. Alice G. Fisher, Miss Alice Caldwell, the Rev. J. M. McGrath and M. M. McGrath.

The fish in the Halifax, Tomoka and Thompson creeks and biting, and fishermen are having fine sport, bringing in great strings every day.

One of the factors of life at Palm Beach that makes it an ideal resort is the charming hospitality dispensed by the cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Robert have a charming home, Fleur d'Eau, and few days pass without some guest from one of the hotels enjoying its beauty and hospitality. At a luncheon given on Saturday their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Sprague, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodman, of Philadelphia.

The visit of Sir William Grey Wilson, K. C. M. G., Governor General of the Bahamas, and the dinner given by Henry H. Flagler are still the topic of conversation at Palm Beach. There was a notable gathering around the board—ex-Secretary Gage, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Duke of Manchester, his father-in-law, Eugene Zimmerman, and a dozen men well known in New-York.

The tournament for the Jefferson cup began Thursday morning with the largest list since Joseph Jefferson first put up the cup. It is a handsome silver trophy, bearing his name, and is much prized by golfers, who anxiously contest for it. This year S. J. Spaulding puts up a runner-up cup and George W. Watts, of Durham, N. C., offers a consolation cup for the second sixteen.

Mr. and Mrs. William Painter gave a violet luncheon in the grill of the Royal Poinciana on Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Knieriem, of New-York. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello, ex-Governor and Mrs. Orlando Manning, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, Miss Fontleroy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Meeker and Mrs. Lankley.

Robert Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., gave a boating party on Monday night, the houseboat at the Inlet being the objective point. There supper was served. Among those present were S. S. Remsen, J. S. Van Nostrand, George W. Johnson, Edward Langley, Louis Bound, Misses Ethel and Louise Carr, Mrs. G. W. Watts, Miss Boyd and Miss Eddy.

Mrs. J. Marshall Philips, Miss Elizabeth Z. Wildoon, W. H. Cheesborough, Miss Evelyn Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Greacon and Miss Greacon are New-Yorkers at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Anden, Mrs. A. W. Teele, W. A. Tilt, Mrs. Grenville M. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Frank Pussy, Mrs. C. M. Hills and Mrs. A. M. Hazeltine are at the Royal Poinciana.

Miami is crowded with visitors who no longer ask themselves where they will go, but where can they find a spot to rest their heads. Of course, this congestion is just before the sailing of the ships for Nassau and Havana, and after their departure a little shifting of the scene, and all is well for a day or two. The Royal Palm increases in popularity each year, especially with the Westerners who flock there in constantly increasing numbers.

A few New-Yorkers are equally fond of Miami and the famous hotel, returning each season. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Maxwell are among them, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayden and family, including Mrs. R. E. Fenton and Hayden Bonsal are also guests.

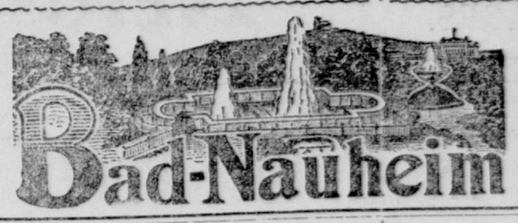
Mrs. Charles S. Dazey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ellsworth, Miss Anna Dibble, Harold J. Ellsworth, William Crane, Miss Edith Bosworth and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Marth are at the Royal Palm.

Other New-Yorkers at the Royal Palm include Mr. and Mrs. James Vose, Mr. and Mrs. John Mott, W. F. Mott, John Suydam, John Moller, Jr., Proctor Smith and William Henry Hall. Miss Naomi Rudd, of New-York, won the prize in the tennis singles this week. There was a veranda bridge party recently, Frederic Brice, of New-York, carrying off the men's prize.

Nassau is enjoying her banner season, every ship arriving filled with visitors, many of them coming for a long visit—more than ever before. New-Providence deserves the name "Fair Isle of June," the sun shining so brightly, the air being so soft and balmy, the natives living out of doors, as visitors soon learn to do. Besides the regular service three times a week between Miami and Nassau, there is a weekly ship from New-York and an occasional excursion steamer that leaves many passengers here on their home journey.

Tennis is giving court golf a race for popularity this season, many of the young people spending most of the day on the courts. Mrs. G. H. Gamblin recently gave a tennis tea for the players on the lawn, many of the English colony also enjoying it. Mrs. H. E. Bemis offers handsome prizes for a court golf tournament to be held this week; there will be a handicap sweepstake Saturday afternoon. The third cricket match for the Dewar Cup was played at the Haynes Oval on Friday between the St. George and Wanderers' clubs, the former winning easily with sixty-three runs.

Foreign Resorts.



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