BIG NAVY NECESSARY.

PRESIDENT AT WILLIAMS.

Defends Monroe Doctrine—Degree of L. H. D. Conferred.

Williamstown, Mass., June 22.—The journey of President Roosevelt among the colleges of Western Massachusetts ended to-day with his departure from Williamstown, after he had received from Williams College the honorary degree of L. H. D. His stay in this State, which was scarcely of thirty-two hours' duration, was a busy one. He attended three college commencements, at two of which he received high honorary degrees; travelled several hundred miles, and, besides delivering significant addresses at each commencement, made a number of speeches from his car platform to citizens who had gathered to greet him.

His day at Williamstown began at about 7:30 a. m., when he was seen leaning from a window enjoying the superb view of the Berkshire country. After breakfast the President devoted a few minutes to meeting the classmates of Commissioner James R. Garfield, who is a trustee of Williams, and then he made a brief inspection of the new memorial chapel dedicated here yesterday.

After a short walk the President accepted the invitation of his host to a drive, which ended just before the commencement exercises began. He spoke twice here, once on receiving the degree and again from the steps of the church where the commencement exercises were held to the people who could not get into the auditorium. Then came luncheon, and before 2 o'clock the President was on his way back to Washington. His train made stops at North Adams, Adams and Pittsfield, where the citizens joined in demonstrations and were addressed briefly by Mr. Roosevelt.

EXERCISES HELD IN CHURCH.

The college exercises, according to the custom of years, were held in the Congregational Church, which had been decorated with green boughs, freshly cut from the nearby woods. Besides the President the college entertained Elihu Root, of New-York, formerly Secretary of War, and Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Long before the hour fixed for the exercises the church was thronged with people bearing cards of admission. As the academic procession, headed by the President and Dr. Hopkins, entered the church the audience arose and remained standing until the President was seated on the platform. The feature of the exercises was the conferring of the honorary degrees. Professor Richard Austin Rice, on behalf of the board of trustees, bestowed them. Besides the President, ex-Secretary Root and ex-Ambassador Choate, the recipients and degrees were: The Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, of New-York, Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Prentice, of New-York, Doctor of Laws; Stephen B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College, State of Washington, Doctor of Divinity.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Each one was cordially received by the audience, the President's reception being especially warm. After the volume of applause which greeted the Executive had subsided, he said:

Mr. President and You of Williams: It is a high honor that I have received at your hands, and I very deeply appreciate it. I appreciate it particularly because it is my good fortune to find on the platform with me so many men to whom I am knit by the bonds of personal friendship and of work for a common end. I have listened with real pleasure to the three discourses to-day, and, of course, the first was in my line of business.

Before speaking of what I had intended to say here to-day, I want to say a word just suggested by that address on "Idealism in Politics." I wish to see every graduate of this college, and every graduate of every other college in the land, feel (and I thank the speaker for the way he emphasized it) the need of ideals in business and in law, quite as much as in politics. I wish to see every graduate do all that in him lies to uphold a standard of practical idealism in after life.

I was struck and amused by the sentence in which the speaker said that at present, if you speak of ideals, you meet with the answer: "Oh, yes, that is very pretty in theory, but it won't work in Troy." There are two sides to that. That is, in the first place, it is a bad thing for Troy if Troy will not stand idealism, and, in the next place, it is a poor type of ideal that is of no use in Troy. I want you to remember the last just as much as the first. I want you to have high ideals, but practical ideals. I do not want you ever to get into a frame of mind which we see pretty often in the world at large, which believes that you can only have either high and fantastic ideals or else low and practical ones. If you have to choose, of course, I would a great deal rather see you choose high and fantastic ideals than low and practical ones, because then you have been choosing between what is a detriment to the nation at large and what is of no earthly consequence. If you have to choose between being noxious and merely harmless, of course, choose to be harmless. But do not expect a very great gratitude from any person interested in the country, if you choose merely to be harmless.

If you choose to have high ideals so fantastic that they are of no use when you try to apply them in practical life do not for one moment delude yourself into the belief that to have the fantastic ideals shows that you are more virtuous than the man who has not them. It merely shows that you are more foolish. Have a high ideal, and try to realize it measurably within your powers—as immeasurably and with as infinite power as Abraham Lincoln and George Washington strove to realize their ideals. Have high ideals, and try to realize them in practical shape. I do not want to see you go out of this institution of learning with an ideal impossible to put into effect, because I am afraid if you leave it with such an ideal, and find that it does not work, instead of realizing that the fault lies in you for having chosen that kind of an ideal you will think it lies with idealism itself, and will therefore abandon idealism. I do not know whether I can develop that thought as clearly as I want to. What I desire to see you feel is that you must have a high ideal; that you must also apply that ideal in practice, and, above all things, avoid the state of mind in which you preach an impossible doctrine and make amends for it by not practising the doctrine that you ought to.

A LITTLE LESSON BY EXAMPLE.

I want to teach here a little by example. I am going to ask the pardon of those of whom I am going to speak personally, because I am going to sacrifice their feelings for the good of all the rest. On this platform with me are a number of men with whom I have been for a long time associated in public life, and, who, in public life, I can say of my own personal knowledge, have striven to realize high ideals in practical ways—men like Elihu Root, like Joseph Choate, like Senator Crane, like Congressman Lawrence, like Garfield here, whom you know. I have worked with these men. I know what they have done and how they have done it. With some I have worked more intimately than with others. With Mr. Root I have worked for nearly a quarter of a century. I know what they have done in public life; I know their disinterestedness; I know their effort to accomplishing something worth accomplishing. It is perfectly true that you want to avoid improper compromises, but you will not get any other, if you are not able to compromise non-essential matters. I do not suppose there is one of those men whose names I have given you who does not and has not disagreed with me on some pretty important points, ranging from the navy to corporations. But we have been able to come to a working agreement. We have been able to establish a basis for common action, not by surrendering on matters of principle, but by agreeing each to subordinate his views on certain points, so that we could secure the efficiency of action that can only come from united effort. I want you to feel that to accomplish anything in after life, you men who are just going out into the great world, you have got to personally keep before your minds both the desire to work for betterment and the power to work in combination with your fellows, who will not on all points agree with you practically to achieve that betterment.

Degrees have been conferred upon men of business, men eminent in engineering and in architecture, and those degrees would not have been conferred if the recipients had not earned them by the fact that in doing their work they not merely, as they ought to, worked for themselves personally, but, in addition, worked because it was borne in on them that they ought to give to their work the best expression of which it was capable, so that they worked in the spirit that Ruskin taught—the work that prizes as its reward the work itself, if well done, and not the work that is done merely for the fee.

I have spoken of men prominent in political life. There are men on the platform who have graduated in the schools of divinity. I want to see you have ideals which will be practical, but which will be high enough to permit you to work shoulder to shoulder with men like Bishop Lawrence, like Dr. Grosvenor, like Dr. Penrose. I want to see, above all things, the avoidance of any divorce between the real and the practical which will prevent the services of Dr. Grosvenor being utilized to the fullest extent in every way in New-York, the services of Dr. Penrose to the greatest degree in that great and wonderful State of the Pacific Ocean, from which he now comes. I want to see you able to combine the ideal and the practical, as it has for his thrice overgood fortune been given to Mr. Prentice, the quality that made him a gallant and efficient soldier in the Civil War.

I want people of every institution of learning like this, in achieving the success of the immediate governmental problems that are now before us, to feel that we have a right to expect leadership from the men who come out of Williams, who come out of the other colleges and universities of the land, and that we have a right to expect that leadership to be shown with practical efficiency in seeing that this nation does its duty abroad and at home. I am going to illustrate by two questions, neither of which is, nor can, nor should, properly be made a party question. I wish to see this nation not merely talk for peace and righteousness, but act for peace and righteousness. I have put in improper order peace and righteousness. I want to see this nation act for righteousness first, and then for peace. I wish to see the nation stand for the peace of justice, for the righteousness in the attainment of which peace is normally a potent instrument, but for which we must stand, whether peace comes or not. Mr. Prentice, in 1861, said there were men who cried "Peace! Peace!" when there was no peace; and we have peace now, combined with righteousness, and have secured it, as I believe, for ages to come, on this continent, because you and those like you dared to draw the sword for righteousness. We have not got any such terrible crisis as that of 1861 facing us now. On the contrary, we have a series of rather humdrum little crises which it is sometimes exasperating to have to face, but which we have to face.

The particular small crisis of which I am thinking is that in Santo Domingo last year. I had done everything that in me lay to prevent that crisis coming. All I asked on behalf of the people of the United States of Santo Domingo was that it should be good and happy. Without entering into the ethical question, I shall merely say that it was not happy. Finally affairs grew into such shape down there that it was evident that the bonds of society were on the point of dissolution, and the government of Santo Domingo made an earnest appeal to the government ofo the United States and asked that this nation, out of the abundance of its strength, should strive to help a weaker brother.

Now, do not forget that that was the appeal, and that it was because of that appeal that we took action. There were, of course, two motives that influenced us. One was the desire to help the people of Santo Domingo for their own sakes, and the other—and a legitimate one—was to try to fend off the possibility of trouble coming to Santo Domingo, which might bring the United States itself into trouble. The debts of Santo Domingo were so great and the impossibility of paying those debts was so patent that there was a threat of imminent interference by foreign nations to collect the debts due their citizens. And, as the only way of guaranteeing the collection of those debts was to seize the customs houses, it inevitably meant the seizure, nominally temporary, of a certain amount of Santo Domingo territory, which would almost inevitably produce a conflict between us and those foreign governments. So, in the interest of the peace of the world, and in the interest of justice, we yielded to Santo Domingo's request, and have started to try to help her so to carry on her finances that she may be able to pay all that she can of what she justly owes. In taking that action the government has proceeded upon the theory that you cannot formulate a right, individual or national, without impliedly formulating a responsibility and obligation to go with that right.

NATIONAL DUTY DEMANDED.

We say that in our own interest and in the interests of the people of the Western Hemisphere we adhere to the Monroe Doctrine. With the promulgation of that doctrine must go the responsibility that ought by right to accompany it. We cannot say that other peoples shall not do what ought to be done, unless we do it ourselves. People answer that trouble and bother will come if we do it. Of course, if this nation does not do its duty because it thinks the duty will necessitate encountering some trouble, some bother, then let this nation cease to claim to be great. I demand that the nation do its duty, accept responsibility that must go with greatness. I ask that the nation dare to be great, and that in daring to be great it show that it knows how to do justice to the weak no less than to exact justice from the strong.

In order to take such a position of being a great nation, the one thing we must not do is to bluff. It is perfectly defensible, although I think perfectly proper, to say we will not try to be a big nation, will not try to play the part of a big nation or act as such in the world. But the unpardonable thing is to say we will act as a big nation and then decline to take all steps to act as a big nation at all. Therefore, gentlemen, see to it that the navy is built up and kept up to the highest point of efficiency. I ask that, not in the interest of war, but as a guarantee of peace. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine; I believe in the building and maintaining as an open highway for the nations of mankind the Panama Canal. I had a great deal rather see this country abandon the Monroe Doctrine and give up all thought of building the Panama Canal than see it attempt to maintain the one and construct the other and refuse to provide for itself the means which can alone render its attitude as a nation worthy of the respect of the other nations of mankind. Keep on building and maintaining at the highest point of efficiency the United States Navy or quit trying to be a big nation. Do one or the other.

Now, for our internal affairs. I am particularly glad to speak to an audience like this, because I do not know that I shall have the unqualified assent of everybody here. If I address an audience merely of men of very small means or wage workers, then what I want to tell them, as the most important thing for them to learn, is to avoid an attitude of rancorous envy or hostility toward men of wealth, and, above all, to remember that the condition of our social structure rests upon obedience to the law, upon the immediate suppression of mob violence, mob rule, in any form. There can be no palering with any form of manifestation of that spirit. Any attempt to override the law by action of individuals or by the action of mobs, whether the attempt comes in connection with labor difficulties or in any other way, must in the interest of the nation be met fearlessly at the earliest opportunity, and the lawlessness put down. On the other side, just as we must never allow this government to be changed into a government by a mob, so we must never allow it to be changed into a government by a plutocracy.

The growth of our modern industrialism has resulted in an altogether disproportionate reward to the man who goes into money-making as his only career. It is desirable that he should have a reward. I see no way of changing the present system, by which his reward is altogether too great, but I think that reward altogether too great. Two evil results follow. One is the result to himself; unless he is a man of very strong character, there almost inevitably comes a certain arrogance, or, at least, a certain carelessness toward the rights of others, and of breeding in their minds an attitude of sullen envy toward men of wealth, which is infinitely more damaging to the people who make it than any action of the men of wealth could be against the interest of the general public. I do not believe that such supervision can come effectively through the State, nor that it can effectively come through the municipality, but ultimately in the great majority of cases to be effective it must be exercised by the national government. I trust that in the end means will be found by which the exercise of such control over all the great industrial corporations which are really engaged in and doing an interstate business will be lodged in the hands of the national government. As the first step to that I hope to see the passage of legislation which will give as an executive, not as a judicial, function to the national government the supervision of the railroads of the United States which are engaged in interstate commerce, with the power, when a rate is complained of as improper and unjust, to examine that rate, and if they think the rate should be changed to change it to a given rate and to have that given rate take practically immediate effect. Now I am perfectly well aware that there are objections to the proposed change. In my judgment they are infinitely outweighed by the objections attendant upon not making the change. The fear expressed by excellent people, who no doubt feel it genuinely, that you could not get a commission which would fix all the rates of the railroads of the country is to my mind much as if you should express fear that you could not get Supreme Court justices who would be able to fix all the laws. I expect that the commission will be able to pass upon a given rate brought before it, just as the Supreme Court passes upon a given question of law brought before it, and one will prove to be as feasible as the other has proved feasible. That system should be, and in my judgment will be, introduced. I believe it will work a measurable betterment for the public.

Listen to what I say—a measureable betterment for the public. I do not believe that it will produce the millenium or anything approaching it; and I am quite certain that some of the most enlightened advocates will be disappointed with the results. But I think measurable good will come. It can only come if the officers intrusted with the administration of the law remember that it is exactly as much their duty to protect the railroad from the public as to protect the public from the railroad; to remember that when we say we want justice from the railroad we must, if we are honest, add also a pledge to do justice to the railroad.

I am going to illustrate what I mean by some work now being done in the Department of Justice and in the Bureau of Corporations, at the head of which stands your fellow alumnus, James Garfield. Resolutions have been passed by very important bodies demanding the investigation of what is called the Beef Trust and of the Standard Oil Company. The Beef Trust had to be investigated partly by the Department of Justice acting through the District Attorney of Chicago. The Commissioner of Corporations was to report upon the fact of the case, and the District Attorney was to act on the legal evidence he could obtain. If the District Attorney can collect legal evidence which will show that there has been wilful and intentional violation of the law by any man, no matter how high he stands socially and financially, he will be indicted and if possible convicted. If he does not secure such legal evidence, no amount of popular feeling is to be allowed to be substituted for the legal evidence. So, in investigating the Beef Trust and the Standard Oil Company, I have been content to leave it absolutely in the hands of Mr. Garfield, because I knew that he was as incapable of being swayed by popular demand on the one hand as by any sympathy on the other; that in conducting his investigations he would do his simple elementary duty by finding it guilty or not of the specific facts alleged, not with regard to whether he personally did or did not like the corporation, but in accordance with the evidence produced before him, and obtained by him to show the corporation's acts on the points complained of.

The same spirit must be shown in applying the laws dealing with all corporations if, as I hope, we get the scope of those laws sufficiently lodged.

At the close of the exercises and after the audience had been dismissed by President Hopkins the President passed down the aisle of the church to the steps, where he addressed a large gathering of citizens of Williamstown. He spoke of the cordiality of the reception given him wherever he went, North, South, East or West. He said he was especially pleased on his recent Southern trip to find the same cordiality extended by those who wore the gray as by those who wore the blue.

The President then had luncheon and soon afterward boarded his special train for North Adams.

PRESIDENT'S RAINY TRIP.

Crowds Greet Him on Homeward Journey, Despite Weather.

After a two days' sojourn in Massachusetts, President Roosevelt left Jersey City last night at 8:15 for Washington.

The President's train arrived at the Mott Haven yards of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at 6:48, and was switched to the transfer boat Maryland. The President's train was made up of two cars, and was part of the regular train due at Mott Haven at 6:50 o'clock. Although a gathering, including two hundred railroad men, congregated about the train, President Roosevelt did not appear. Through a window of the car Courier the President could be seen dictating to a stenographer.

Secretary Loeb, however, came out on the rear platform of the Edward Hopkins and bowed to the throng.

At Jersey City a crowd cheered the Chief Magistrate, and he bowed his acknowledgments as the train left the station.

Despite the tremendous electrical storm which swept over Massachusetts and Connecticut in the afternoon, the President's journey from Williamstown to Jersey City was a prolonged, enthusiastic reception. After leaving Williamstown, at 1:40 p. m., the train stopped at North Adams, Adams, Pittsfield, Brookfield Junction, Danbury and South Norwalk. At North Adams, the home of Congressman Lawrence, the President left the train a few minutes and addressed a great crowd of people from a stand erected near the station. He was introduced by the Mayor of the city and spoke particularly to the children. The schools had been dismissed and all the factories of the city had been shut down that all citizens might join in the welcome to the President. Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, and Representative Lawrence left the train at Pittsfield, the President being joined there by President Mellen of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, who accompanied him as far as Danbury.

What constituted a picturesque feature of all the greetings extended the President during the day was the total disregard of the throngs of people for the heavily falling rain and hundreds were drenched as they listened to the President.

The President's train was scheduled to reach the national capital at 2 a. m. The President expected on arrival in Washington to go directly to the White House.

THE A. P. A. AFTER TAFT.

Objects to Courtesies Extended to Father O'Conner.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 22.—Secretary Taft has aroused the members of the American Protective Association and kindred organizations in the West to a high pitch of excitement, according to reports which reached Washington to-day. It appears that the "courtesy of the port" of San Francisco has been extended to the Rev. M. J. O'Conner, and this gave rise to the rumor that Father O'Conner was to be received in Washington as a duly accredited papal delegate to the United States, and aroused unbridled indignation among the anti-Catholic organizations in the extreme West.

Inquiry at the Treasury Department revealed the fact that the courtesy of the port had been extended to Father O'Conner by order of Secretary Shaw, and for a time it looked as if the Presidential boomlet of the Secretary of the Treasury was in danger, but further investigations disclosed the fact that Secretary Shaw had acted on the request of the Secretary of War.

When confronted with this apparent evidence of his guilt the Secretary of War laughed genially and then explained fully the circumstances which had led to the extension of the courtesy. He said that he had known and formed a strong attachment for Father O'Conner while in the Philippines, Father O'Conner having been the private secretary of the late Papal Delegate to Manila, Archbishop Guidi. Father O'Conner is now en route to Rome, where he expects to turn over to the relatives of the late Archbishop his episcopal ring, his pectoral cross and other insignia of his episcopal office, together with other private effects of the late prelate. Assuming that Secretary Taft enjoyed the same privileges in this country that he did as Governor of the Philippines, Father O'Conner wrote to the Secretary asking that he be permitted to carry the jewels and other property across the United States without the payment of duty, and the Secretary therefore requested that this privilege be accorded the reverend secretary.

"That is all there is to it," added the Secretary, "unless you wish to add that both Archbishop Guidi and Father O'Conner were men for whom I entertained the highest respect and with whom I sustained warm personal relations."

NEW "MOODY'S MANUAL" APPEARS.

Shows Great Increase in Amount of Information About Corporation Investments.

"Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities for 1905" is just off the press. This year's edition comprises 2,900 pages. It covers the entire field of corporation investments. There are ten sections to the volume, and each section has been prepared by its own special experts, who have made it their entire work to make the book complete. The increases in information over the 1904 edition are about as follows: In steam railroads, 80 per cent; in electric traction companies, 56 per cent; in gas and electric light company statements, 49 per cent; in water supply companies, 80 per cent; in telephone, telegraph and cable companies, 32 per cent; in industrials, 21 per cent; in mines, 48 per cent, and in banks and financial institutions, 90 per cent.

The book now circulates all over the world, and will be found in the leading banking institutions and in the hands of investors as far away as South Africa, Australia and Japan. Its European circulation is increasing with remarkable rapidity.

M. C. DU VAL SAILS TO PLAY GOLF.

To Take Part in International Tournament of Grand Duke Michail.

Horace C. Du Val will sail on the Kroonland for Europe to-morrow, where he will take part in the international golf tournament at Baden-Baden. Mr. Du Val is a member of the committee of arrangements, which also includes W. O. Roosevelt and H. Myers, captains; the Rev. T. Archibald S. White, secretary; H. F. Lyon and H. Groshok.

The tournament will be held on the Baden-Baden links from August 1 to August 20. The competition will be played by strokes over a full round course of eighteen holes. The chief contest is for the cup put up by Mr. Roosevelt, which must be won two years in succession, to be held. The first play for it was last year, when Mr. Corbett, the Scotch golfer, won. Mr. Corbett will play again this year, and hopes to capture the prize.

Another trophy offered is the Harry Myers Challenge Cup, to be played for this season for the first time.

The tournament is under the direct patronage of the Grand Duke Michail Michailowitch, who was sent into perpetual exile by Alexander III because of a morganatic marriage, but who was recalled and honored by the present Czar. The duke married the Countess von Merenberg, granddaughter of the celebrated author, Pushkiov.

Mr. Du Val was himself the winner of one prize at the tournament last summer.

DETROIT RAILROAD TO PAY BONDS.

The Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company has given notice that the $6,585,000 of its first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent ten-year bonds, which mature on July 1, 1905, will be paid on presentation at the Guaranty Trust Company of this city, on which date interest will cease. Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. have purchased the Detroit United Railway first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, due 1932, issued to replace the bonds maturing on July 1.

SUNDAY TRIPS ON NEW-HAVEN LINE.

The steamer Richard Peck, of the New-Haven Line, will make her first Sunday trip for the summer season, leaving New-York from Pier 20, East River, Peck Slip, at 9:20 a. m. The steamer will make a landing at East 31st-st. at 10 a. m. and will be due to arrive at New-Haven at 2:20 p. m. Returning, will be due in New-York, at East 31st-st., at 8:45 p. m.; Pier 20, East River, at 9:15 p. m. Two hours will be spent in New-Haven.

MORE YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS.

Washington, June 22.—Governor Magoon has reported to the Bureau of Insular Affairs the following new cases of yellow fever in the canal zone:

James Morgan, negro, policeman, Panama; Russell Viditor, American, non-employe, Panama; Felipe Echeverria, Colombian, non-employe, Colon; John R. Williams, American, clerk, Panama.

MRS. ROGERS REPRIEVED.

Habeas Corpus Denied—Case to the Supreme Court.

Brattleboro, Vt., June 22.—A reprieve until December 8 for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, the condemned murderess, was signed this afternoon by Governor Charles J. Bell, and for the third time the woman who was to have been hanged at Windsor to-morrow for killing her husband has been saved through the operation of the Governor's power of staying the execution. To-day's reprieve was granted in order that the case may be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional questions which were raised at a hearing before Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, sitting as a justice of the United States Circuit Court. Mrs. Rogers's attorneys petitioned for her release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The court declined to grant the petition, but suggested that the points of law raised by the petitioner were such as to be passed on by the Supreme Court of the country. The refusal of the judge to grant the writ was at once followed by the filing of an appeal. Judge Wheeler thereupon announced that he would render his decision on the question of appeal late in the afternoon, in order to give Governor Bell an opportunity to reprieve Mrs. Rogers. He gave the attorneys to understand that he would grant the appeal, and intimated that he would remand Mrs. Rogers to the custody of the United States Marshal, which would, in effect, bring about an execution, provided Governor Bell did not sign a reprieve. In giving his decision on the main question before him, Judge Wheeler criticised the procedure of the State courts in relation to the Rogers case. He declared that he found some cause for justice in the attitude of Mrs. Rogers, that she had been confined as a solitary prisoner for a very long period, which acted as a hardship to her. However, he could not see legal reasons for releasing Mrs. Rogers.

Late this afternoon Judge Wheeler received a telegraph message from Governor Bell announcing that Mrs. Rogers had been reprieved. The judge at once signed the paper which gave to Mrs. Rogers the legal right to have her case heard by the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW-YORKER TO PROBE.

H. de B. Parsons Chosen to Help Mayor of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Frequent conferences were held between Mayor Weaver and his counsel to-day, but thus far they have been followed by no new developments.

Announcement was made to-day of the selection of H. De B. Parsons, of New-York, as engineer to take charge of the investigation of the physical work on the filtration system. Mr. Parsons has authority to pick the men who shall assist him in that investigation, and as soon as his choices shall be made the actual inquiry will begin.

It was explained at the Mayor's office to-day that E. T. Perine and A. L. Tinsley, experts engaged in the filtration contract investigation, would devote their time entirely to an exhaustive examination of the books, while William Barclay Parsons will have general supervision of the entire inquiry.

Director Potter, of the Department of Public Safety, to-day severely scored the sergeants of police for what he termed their neglect of duty. Departing from the usual custom of having the district lieutenants report to the Superintendent of Police the Director to-day ordered the sergeants to the City Hall. While they were assembled in the roll room Director Potter entered and delivered a scathing address.

Continuing, Director Potter said that he had received information that policemen were seen entering a notorious Republican club frequently while on duty.

"I understand," said the director, "that patrolmen know just when to expect the street sergeant on his rounds. They meet him, and then almost before he gets out of sight they sneak into the club."

John W. Hill, ex-chief of the bureau of filtration, who was yesterday held in $8,000 for trial on the charge of falsifying the records of his bureau, issued a statement to-night in which he denied the charges made against him. Mr. Hill said his position at the City Hall was never congenial, and that he resigned his position because of a desire to return to professional work, which was more profitable than the salary paid by the city, which was $17,000 a year.

Thomas J. Blair, a policeman, who was a witness for Samuel Salter when the latter was accused of ballot box frauds, was discharged from the force to-day by Director of Public Safety Potter. In explaining his action, Director Potter said that his connection with the Salter case made his retention on the police force impossible.

NIAGARA RATHER THAN INSANITY.

Buffalo Man Fearing He Would Lose Mind Plunged Into River.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22.—"I can stand these aches and pains no longer. I fear that I shall never be well. Let me go before I lose my mind entirely."

This is the wording of a note left by a man who jumped from the Goat Island bridge just before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The note was written on an envelope addressed to James A. Gibson, No. 1807 Seneca-st., Buffalo, which is believed to be the name of the suicide, as there was a notice in the pocket of the coat left behind addressed to the same name. The suicide stood straight up on the stone railing and deliberately dove to the river. When in the water he made an effort to catch hold of the bridge abutment, as though he would save himself from the current. In this he failed, and was tossed on the waves until he dropped over the brink.

LA FOLLETTE FAILS TO RESIGN.

Friends of Wisconsin's Lieutenant Governor Disappointed at Former's Slowness.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Madison, Wis., June 22.—The Wisconsin legislature has adjourned, and while it was fully expected that Governor and Senator-elect La Follette would resign in the last hours and that Lieutenant Governor Davidson would be sworn in before the Senate adjourned, the Lieutenant Governor and his friends were disappointed. Friends of Lieutenant Governor Davidson say that while Governor La Follette probably needs the pay of the office, it is not fair to the Lieutenant Governor to compel him to perform the functions of that office at a salary of $5 a day. Until final adjournment it was generally expected that Governor La Follette would send in his resignation.

"CHICKS EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES."

Incubator Eggs at Luna Park Timed to Hatch at Regular Intervals.

"Chicks Every Fifteen Minutes," at Luna Park, is now under way. The first of the hatch started yesterday and each quarter of an hour eight diminutive little Leghorns appear.

For a long time it was found impossible to so time eggs that a continual process of incubator hatching could be shown. Hugh S. Thomas, chief electrician at Luna Park, devised a scheme whereby the thin shelled eggs of Leghorns placed in patent incubators at regular intervals and allowed to remain undisturbed, could be counted on to hatch within a certain hour on a certain day.

C., B. AND Q. R. R. BONDS OFFERED.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Clark, Dodge & Co. offer to investors at 108 and accrued interest $23,859,000 of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1949, with interest payable January and July 1, the balance of an issue of $85,000,000, of which $50,835,000 have already been issued as 3½ per cent bonds, and $16,306,000 as 4 per cent bonds.

FOR STOMACH DISORDERS
GOUT and DYSPEPSIA
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
Best NATURAL Alkaline Water.
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MANY WEDDING GUESTS POISONED.

Bride and Bridegroom Among Those Made Ill by Ptomaines.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 22.—Nearly a hundred guests at the wedding of Miss Juna Bell Warner, of Nicholson, and H. R. Benjamin, of Scranton, at Nicholson, were made seriously ill last evening by ptomaine poisoning, and the physicians of the little village and the surrounding country were kept busy all night and far into this morning relieving the sufferings and saving the lives of the victims. Miss Amanda Nichols, A. P. Benjamin and his wife and daughter, of Scranton; Mrs. Bert Slate and Mrs. Galusha Rought, of Nicholson, were not pronounced out of danger until this evening.

This afternoon the anxious relatives managed to reach the bride and bridegroom at Binghamton by telephone, and discovered that they, too, had been slightly sick, but were well over the effects of the poisoning.

It has not yet been discovered what caused the poisoning.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

STAMFORD
New York
The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dept. Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

THE
Catskill Mountain House
OPENS JUNE 26.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,
25 UNION SQUARE.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Elevation 3,000 feet. Always Cool.
WILL OPEN (24th Season) JUNE 29TH.
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
THROUGH PARLOR CAR SERVICE TO HOTEL.
Largest Mountain Hotel in the World; 700 Rooms. 100 have private bath. Floor plans, further particulars, rates, etc., of P. C. HUMPHREY, New York Office, 509 5th Ave. Telephone, 1061—38.

ONEIDA, Stamford, N. Y.—Heart of the Catskills. Beautiful, cool location. Table and beds of the best. Modern conveniences. D. L. THOMPSON, Prop'r.

The Hotel Frontenac.
1,000 Islands—St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course, free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address
C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y.
(Also Manager Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

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ROMANTIC MORICHES ON THE
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High class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing; Tennis, superior Music, pure Water, dry and salubrious atmosphere, 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
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New York Office, Hotel Regent,
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New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
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LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
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Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.
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Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
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A high altitude mountain resort; beautiful spring water lake; elevation 1,060 feet; view of unparalleled grandeur; no malaria; no flies; no mosquitoes; good livery; tennis, croquet, boating, fishing; orchestra. Now open. LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.
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ALTHOUGH THE RATES AT
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are half other first class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views. C. A. COX, Proprietor "The Waldon," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.
THE ALPINE PINE HILL, N. Y.
MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.
20th season. Elevation 1,800 ft. Orchestra.
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THE MONTOWESE
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INDIAN NECK, BRANFORD, CONN.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
The most delightful location on Long Island Sound. Extensive grounds, abundance of shade; Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Golf, Music. Electric lights; rooms with baths. Stable and Automobile accommodations. Send for booklet.
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Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed ocean view.
HOT AND COLD SEA WATER IN PRIVATE BATHS.
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OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
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Most select location on the ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, etc., can be seen at 289 Fourth