QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

E. M. (Newton, Conn.): In what manner is, according to scientific speculation, the end of the world, or, rather, of mankind, to take place?

Various causes may, in remote times, bring about the end of life on our globe. True, it has been established by astronomy that the conditions in our solar system, so far as the attraction of the heavenly bodies is concerned, though periodically fluctuating, are, nevertheless, in the main of a stationary nature. Still, there are minor causes which, despite the minute influence they exert, may in the course of millions of years cause the cessation of terrestial life. There is, in the first place, the progressive cooling off of thes un. Though its loss of heat, as shown by Helmholtz, is compensated again by the contraction of its volume, this source of compensation will ultimately prove ineffectual. The earth also gradully loses evermore its own heat, and in time it may be too cold to support life any longer, and be in the same condition that the moon is in now, or even worse off. Again, there is the possibility of a sudden end, which is the entering of our solar system into a cosmic nebula, a phenomenon repeatedly observed by astronomers in heavens and known as the flashing up of a new star. This is all speculation, of course, based on imperfect knowledge. Apparently the extinction of life by the cooling of the earth seems the most probable of all these agencies, but no trained scientist will to-day make a positive prediction on any of these points.

BATTENBERG.

H. L. (Geneva, N. Y.): It has been stated that King Alfonso of Spain, in marrying Princess Ena of Battenberg, receives Jewish blood into his family. What truth, if any, is there in this statement?

It is claimed that among the ancestors of King Alfonso's bride there was a Jew. In the service of the Landgravine of Hesse there was a Jewish officer by the name of Haucke, who accompanied the princess to Russia to the court of Catharine II. He married a waiting maid of the landgravine, called Katy, and then, upon the landgravine's request, became a Protestant. The issue of this marriage was the later Minister of State Haucke, who, in 1829, was made a Polish count and married the daughter of the Protestant parson Schweppenhäuser. The children of this marriage were the playmates of the princely children at the Court of Darmstadt, and one of the daughters, Julia Theresa, who in 1851 married Prince Alexander of Hesse, was raised to the rank of princess, with the title of "Erlaucht" and became the ancestress of the House of Battenberg.

CONVERTED PRINCESSES.

G. A. S. (Springville, N. Y.): In view of the conversion of Princess Ena to the creed of Alfonso XIII of Spain, will you please state if in such royal marriages it is the rule for the bride to change her religion for that of her future husband?

Judging from instances among contemporary princesses all that can be said is that in marriages of adherents of different religions the dynasty that considers itself superior always prevails in enforcing the retention of its creed. This is best illustrated by Russia, which recruited almost all her grand duchesses from German ruling families. She made the conversion of the bride to the orthodox church a condition with which the insignificant and by the marriage flattered parental courts only too readily complied. In doing so they were probably guided by the saying of King Henry IV of France, "Paris vaut bien une messe." Thus the oldest among the grand duchesses, the widow of Grand Duke Constantine, confessed the orthodox creed a fortnight after her marriage. On the other hand, her daughter-in-law and niece, the young Grand Duchess Constantine, who like her was also a princess of Saxe-Oltenburg, owing truly to the religious tolerance of her husband, was permitted to remain loyal to her own faith. In this she had a precedent in the Duchess Maria Paulovna of Mecklenburg, who had sufficient will power—and beauty—to hold her own faith when marrying the Grand Duke Vladimir. The Russian grand duchesses however, who married into families of other denominations, remained loyal to their own creed. So did the late Queen Olga of Würtemberg, and, among the living, the Grand Duchess Dowager Maria of Coburg; so did Princess Wilhelm of Baden, a former Princess of Leuchtenberg and granddaughter of Czar Nicolas I; so did the Duchess Vera of Würtemberg, a daughter of the aforementioned Grand Duke Constantine, and so did also the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the German crown princess. On the other hand, Crown Princess Sofia of Greece became a convert to the orthodox church two years after her marriage. Princess Maria of Rumania, to be sure, remained a Protestant, but her children were raised in the orthodox faith, and Princess Valdemar of Denmark, nee Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres, to this day remains true to the Catholic faith, and must see her children being brought up in the Lutheran creed of their father. Princess Elena of Montenegro abjured her faith in the Greek Catholic Church twenty-two days before becoming the wife of the Roman Catholic King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

EASTER AND EASTER EGGS.

J. S. S., Beaufort, S. C.: (1) Please tell me why Easter does not come on the same date each year. (2) Why are eggs used on Easter?

(1) Easter is one of the movable feasts, that is, it is not fixed to one particular day, like Christmas Day, e. g., which is always kept on December 25—but moves backward and forward according as the full moon next after the vernal equinox falls nearer or further from the equinox. Easter, according to the regulation of the Council at Niece, must be determined from the following conditions: First, Easter must be celebrated on a Sunday. Second—This Sunday must follow the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, so that if the fourteenth of the paschal moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter must be celebrated on the following Sunday. Third—The paschal moon is that of which the fourteenth day falls on or next follows the day of the vernal equinox. Fourth—The equinox is fixed invariably in the calendar on March 21. From these conditions it follows that the paschal full moon, or the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, cannot happen before the twenty-second day of March. Hence Easter Sunday cannot happen earlier than March 22 or later than April 25. (2) The custom of presenting and eating eggs on Easter is of pagan origin. In China it probably originated seven hundred years before the Christian era. The same custom also obtained in ancient Persia at a very early date. In accordance with the tradition of the Magi, the world was hatched from an egg in the beginning of the season of the year which corresponds with the vernal equinox, for which reason eggs are popularly presented as New Year's gifts by the modern Persians at this time of the year. Christianity, which blended pagan customs with Jewish observances, invested the Paschal egg of the Jews, eaten in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt, with a new significance, namely, that of the resurrection of Christ, and it was colored red in allusion to the blood shed for sinners on the cross. In the fourth century it was prohibited by the Church to eat eggs during the forty days preceding Easter, but, as the heretic hens could not be prevented by this prohibition from laying eggs, there was always a great abundance of eggs after the fast. They were given to the children, and, to make them more attractive, were colored and otherwise adorned. This was probably the first in the evolution of the Easter egg, made to-day artificially of sugar, chocolate, glass, etc., of mammoth size, and at a cost our ancestors never dreamed of.

HORSEPOWER.

R. J. B. (Brooklyn, N. Y.): Being a constant reader of your paper, I would like to know the meaning of a horsepower.

Horsepower is the power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing. From a variety of experiments it is found that a horse, at the average, can raise a 100-pound weight at the velocity of 2½ miles an hour. The power of a horse exerted in this way is made the standard for estimating the power of steam engines. Thus we speak of an engine 60 or 80 horsepower, each horsepower being estimated at equivalent to 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in a minute. Engineers differ widely in their estimate of the work a horse is able to execute. That given is the estimate of Boulton and Watt based on the work of London dray horses, but it is considered much too high, 17,400 foot-pounds a minute being generally considered nearer the truth. As it matters little, however, what standard be assumed, provided it be uniformly used, that of Watt has been generally adopted. The general rule for estimating the power of a steam engine in terms of this unit is to multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet and the number of strokes a minute; the result divided by 33,000 will give the horsepower, deducting one-tenth for friction. As a horse can exert its full force only for about six hours a day, one horsepower of machinery is equal to that of 4.4 horses.

ORIGIN OF THE CIPHER.

B. W. V. (Corinth, N. Y.): When, where and by whom was the cipher first introduced into mathematics? Did the ancients know decimal mathematics?

Although the ancients knew the decimal numeration, they could not use decimal mathematics because they had no knowledge of the cipher, which is a rather recent invention. In the sixth century after Christ we find among the Hindoos and Chinese the first mention of a round sign to classify the figures in decimal order. Through the intervention of the Arabs the cipher came to us not before the eleventh or twelfth century. Before that epoch it was therefore impossible to imagine a decimal system, and it required several centuries to realize the advantages to be derived from the decimal division of measures. In 1670 a celebrated astronomer of Lyon, named Mouton, was the first to call attention to the advantage of such division, and all scientists who, after him, occupied themselves with the reform of weights and measures made this division the essential basis of the reform.

DIOGENES.

S. R. C. (Spencer, N. Y.): (1) Who is authority for the story that Diogenes lived and died in a tub? (2) Why is he called a cynic? (3) Was he not loved by the most beautiful woman of Athens?

(1) The truth of this story has been disputed, since it is not mentioned by Plutarch, Cicero or Epictetus. The only authority for the tale is a comment by his biographer, Seneca, who was not born till more than three hundred years after the cynic's death: "A man so crabbed ought to have lived in a tub like a dog." (2) Because all his life he tried as much as he could to degrade himself to the rank of a beast. Like the beasts, he defied all rules of decency and offered before the public scenes that shocked even pagan impiety. He violated all rules of propriety and taught men to look upon shame as a ridiculous virtue. His mind was as vicious as his body was filthy and disgusting. (3) Yes, the courtezan Lais preferred him to his rival, the young, wealthy and handsome Aristippus, which only shows her bad taste and is but another striking instance of woman's whimsicalness.

PORT WARDEN OF NEW YORK.

J. N. J. (Pattersonville, N. Y.): (1) What are the duties required of a port warden of the Port of New York? (2) How many wardens are there and (3) what salary is attached to the office? (1) The port wardens have exclusive cognizance of all matters relating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes arriving at the Port of New York in distress, or damaged in that port, and are the judges of the fitness of the cargo to be reshipped to its port of destination. They specify the amount of damage which has occurred, and are the judges of the repairs necessary to render such vessel again seaworthy, or of the safety of the vessel and cargo on the intended voyage. The Board of Port Wardens transmits a full and accurate account of their receipts and expenditures to the state controller each year. (2) The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints nine port wardens, who hold office for the term of three years, also one special port warden, who holds office for two years. (3) The compensation of the wardens is provided by fees collected from shipowners.

SHORT ANSWERS.

Subscriber (White House, N. J.): At what place in New York City does a person have to apply for a position as sailor on a whaler or any other ship? On the ship or at the offices of the various ship companies.

M. B. T. (Wilmington, Ohio): Please give Luther's hymn "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott" in German. If you want to read the hymn in German you can find it in any German hymn book.

Subscriber (Hickory Grove, Penn.): How are cadets appointed to Annapolis and West Point? You are referred to The Tribune Almanac for 1906, where full particulars are given.

H. C. S. (East Thetford, Vt.): (1) Please give the pronunciation of the name of the French President Fallières. (2) Whose daughter is the wife of the King of Greece? (1) It is difficult to express the exact pronunciation by English sounds. All we can say is that the "a" is pronounced as in father, and "lieres" like lyer, the er as in Berlin. (2) She is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, grand-uncle to the present Emperor.

A Subscriber (Spencer, N. Y.): We suggest that you do what we would have to do to get the desired information—apply to the British War Office.

B. A. B. (Andover, N. J.): Will you kindly give us a comprehensive definition of osteopathy? The word is of recent origin, compounded of the Greek "osteon," a bone, and "pathos," suffering—meaning literally bone suffering. It is, however, used to designate a system of healing in the sense of bone cure.

B. D. (Dunkirk, N. Y.): Is it advisable to eat before retiring in order to obtain a dreamless sleep? Yes, but not a big supper. Not lobster or Welsh rarebit, but something light and sleep producing, i. e., a cracker, with a glass of warm milk. This draws the blood from the brain and stops active thought.

S. T. (Bridgewater, S. D.): Has the government of the United States the right or power to grant retail licenses to saloons, when the state constitution prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicants? No, nor does it assume the right and power. The tax imposed by the United States government upon the sale of intoxicants is only for revenue, and does not imply a license for the sale of intoxicants wherever prohibited by the state constitution or laws.

A. V. B., New Kingston, N. Y.): Where was the expression "a government of the people, by the people and for the people" first used. By Lincoln in a speech at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

H. C. R. (New Ipswich, N. H.): Please inform me what disposal the court has made of the funds from the Franklin Syndicate of William F. Miller. No disposal has been made and this for the simple reason that no funds whatever were found to dispose of.

J. W. (Monroe, Wis.): You are right. Since Samuel Pepys was born on February 23, 1633, the second commemoration dinner held the other day at Magdalen College, Cambridge, was not, as erroneously reported in the article referred to, on the anniversary of the day of his birth "326 years" ago. It should have read 273 years ago.

Subscriber (Elizabeth, N. J.): Apply either to the United Civil Service Commission, Washington, or to the secretary of the board of examiners, Custom House, New York City.

G. M. G. (Glenville, N. Y.): The head clerk of the fraternity of Modern Woodmen of America is C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill. Sorry that, on account of their great number, we cannot give you in these columns a list of all the fraternal organizations of the United States.

CHURCHILL'S FUTURE.

Tributes to His Increasing Importance.

London, April 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill remains the most interesting personality in politics. His enemies are mainly responsible for his increased importance. They ridicule and revile him; and that is helpful for a rising man. Was not Mr. Disraeli in his time laughed and jeered into prominence when he persisted in making himself talked about by his eccentricities of dress, his theatrical style, his political romances and his swaggering independence as a free lance? Mr. Churchill has changed sides in politics early in his career, as Mr. Disraeli did, but he has acted more soberly and with less frivolity in abandoning Toryism on the Free Trade issue than the romance writer, whose affectation of advanced Radicalism had failed to carry him into Parliament. His literary work has also been sounder and more dignified, for his biography of Lord Randolph Churchill has not been marred by breaches of taste and whimsical freaks of cleverness such as characterized the early Disraeli novels. If he has compelled people to talk about him and to forecast a brilliant future for him, it has been by sheer force of intelligence, by genuine talent for debate, by an instinctive faculty for discerning the trend of public opinion and by phenomenal displays of versatility and audacity. As his father had mercilessly assailed Mr. Gladstone and as Mr. Disraeli had violently attacked Sir Robert Peel, so Mr. Churchill has defied so masterly a tactician as Mr. Balfour and so resourceful a debater as Mr. Chamberlain; and he has come to the front with an irresistible rush as a man of aggressive force, apparently destined for leadership, if his precocious genius for politics can be controlled by sobriety of judgment.

The animosity and abuse which Mr. Churchill has inspired are tributes to his increasing importance in public affairs. No other Minister on the front government bench is disliked and feared in the same degree. The Prime Minister is personally popular with every section of the Commons for his uniform courtesy in debate, his genial optimism and the good natured, pawky humor with which he answers embarrassing questions. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane and other ministers are honored on both sides of the House as loyal party men and efficient servants of the Crown. Mr. Churchill is singled out for contemptuous ridicule and acrid and intemperate criticism, to which his colleagues are not exposed; and it is not merely on account of his change of party, but mainly because he is a hard hitter of amazing energy and resource, with courage, coolness and dexterity requisite for every emergency. Whether he is smiling complacently when incisive questions about Colonial policy are to be answered, or with flushed face and vibrating tones is menacing Mr. Chamberlain with scornful gesture, he is the fighting man on the Liberal side, and his opponents dread his impetuous attacks, and describe him as an insolent swashbuckler and reckless soldier of fortune. Naturally the Liberals cheer lustily when he faces his most formidable opponent without flinching, and returns blow for blow; and the trade-unionists are drawn to him as a leader with democratic impulses in spite of his high lineage. With the Prime Minister smiling approvingly when the Under Secretary for the Colonies is flinging sarcasms across the table at Mr. Chamberlain, and with the jubilant shouts of the fighting Radicals ringing in his ears, Mr. Churchill needs to be on his guard against the rashness and impetuosity of youth. So far he has not lost his self-possession and sanity of judgment.

Remembering the career of the father, hostile critics are predicting a similar meteoric course and final catastrophe for the son. Analogies are frequently misleading, however, in the study of temperaments. Mr. Churchill has inherited his father's brilliant talents and independence of character; but he also has superior physical resources and better health, works more systematically and strenuously and has greater steadiness of purpose and sounder judgment. A most defective speaker at the outset, he has corrected his faults of breathing and delivery and has become a brilliant debater, with a true sense of literary form and the power of thinking clearly while on his feet. When he prepares his speeches he is apt to overstock them with epigrams and finished phrasing; and he is heard to the greatest advantage in the ordinary course of debate when his cocksure manner is toned down to firmness and confidence, and he is fluent and clear without being labored and theatrical. He has been savagely attacked by the Opposition press for his speeches on South African affairs and Lord Milner's administration; but when the difficulty of mastering in a few weeks the details of business in a department like the Colonial Office is considered, it must be admitted that he has shown great aptitude for work and remarkable coolness of judgment. Subjected to the supreme test of replying twice in a single day to Mr. Chamberlain, the most formidable antagonist in the Commons, Mr. Churchill has held his ground and vindicated his right to be regarded as one of the coming leaders in English public life. Brilliant and almost startling as has been the rise of this Commoner of thirty-two, there are sober qualities and reserves of character which indicate that he will remain a permanent force in English Liberalism.

This conclusion is confirmed when the business of the present session is scrutinized. The Workmen's Compensation, Trades Disputes and Merchant Shipping bills will be carried through standing committees, and Parliamentary reputations are not likely to be made in connection with them. During the next three months the Education bill will be constantly debated, and Mr. Birrell, accomplished and brilliant advocate as he is, with literary grace and original humor, which are safeguards against gulness, will be fortunate if he escapes the fate of Mr. Forster in dividing the Liberal party and in estranging from it the support of influential sections of opinion. It is a session when reputations of ministers can be impaired rather than strengthened by legislation on controversial questions, and while among the new members there is a group of dashing literary men such as Mr. Herbert Paul, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Mason, Mr. Masterman and Mr. Harold Cox, and while also in the Opposition a most promising orator and phrase maker has been found in the young barrister, Mr. F. E. Smith, it is not probable that any fresh figure of commanding authority will force himself to the front. Mr. Churchill will probably continue to enjoy the unique distinction of being the only youngster in politics whose chances of leading the Commons and becoming Prime Minister are seriously discussed. His astonishing canvass in Manchester and his success in tackling Mr. Chamberlain in two rounds have marked him out as a leader capable of imparting enthusiasm to his followers and of undertaking the most difficult service with confidence and self-restraint. His enemies themselves being witnesses, he is likely to go higher and to make a good deal of political history.

I. N. F.

TRAINING TOMATOES.

The amateur should grow the plants on some sort of support rather than let them spread over the ground. It means earlier fruit of better size and color. Training to a single stem is recommended by the best authorities for "fancy" results, but, as the pinching and pruning will be almost constant, an otherwise busy gardener will probably be satisfied with some less strict method. A leaning trellis or rack to support the vines above the ground will be found to help the development of the fruit and reduce liability to rot.—Garden Magazine.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

THIS WEEK AT BROOKLYN FURNITURE CO.
FULTON ST. & DEKALB AVE.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

THE OPENING OF OUR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.

Marks One of Greatest Economy Event Ever Witnessed in This City.

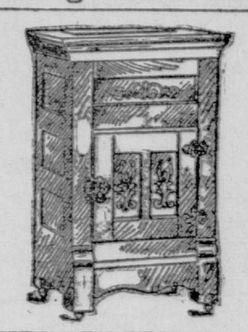
At the request of hundreds of our patrons we have thoroughly stocked, and will open Monday Morning, a Housefurnishing Department that will contest with any in Brooklyn or New York. On Monday we will show a great assortment of Choice Crockery, including Austrian, English, French and Domestic Ware, Lamps, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves of all kinds, and every household article that is required.

This Department already shows how well we have mastered a new situation; how well we have purchased; how complete the line; how it is bound to share the honors and reputation maintained by our other departments for quality and economy.

For months we have been preparing for this opening and getting ready for the Opening Sale that starts Monday morning. Surely such remarkable economies as the following make a befitting opening and will crown our efforts with early success.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS GOING AT TO-MORROW'S OPENING:

Refrigerator Sale.



$38.50 for this $60 value. Large Opalite Refrigerator, with the white porcelain-like inside walls, fine solid oak, none better made.
$22.50 for this $37 value. Splendid solid oak, upright type, finest construction.
$27.00 for this $44 value. Solid oak, double door, superb construction, nickel trimmed.
$14.00 for this $22 value. Excellent solid oak Upright Refrigerator. Fine seller.
$10.50 for this $16 value. Very desirable solid oak upright Refrigerator, good size.
$6.00 for this $10 value. Neat, solid oak upright Refrigerator, holds a good supply of food.

Go-Cart Sale.

$22.00 for this $36 value. Beautiful "Heywood" Go-Carts, Bedford cloth cushions. Best steel running gear, artillery wheels, highest grade throughout.
$19.00 for this $30 value. "Heywood" Go-Cart with cushion. All steel running gear, rubber tired, damask cushions.
$13.50 for this $21 value. Handsome Reed Body Go-Cart. Upholstered cushions, best running gear, rubber tires.
$10.50 for this $16 value. Dainty Reclining model. Finest reed body, all steel running gear, rubber tires.
$6.75 for this $10 value. Very neat and strong reclining Go-Cart, with rubber tires.

Crockery Sale.

$78.00 for $110 Dinner Sets. 143 Piece Haviland Set. Magnificently decorated and gold stippled. Highest grade of china.
$47.00 for $63 Dinner Sets. Finest English Dinner Sets of 115 Pieces. Handsomely decorated and gold stippled.
$16.50 for $25 Dinner Sets. Best Domestic Sets of 112 Pieces. Choicely decorated.
$12.00 for $18 Dinner Sets. Splendid Grade of Domest Sets, 112 Pieces, finely decorated.
$4.50 for $7 Tea Sets. Attractive 56 Piece Set. All daintily decorated.
$4.50 for $7 Chamber Sets. All neatly flowered and tinted.

LIBERAL CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, BEDDING, Etc.
559-571 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN SOCIAL CHAT.

Continued from sixth page.

emnized Saturday, April 28, in Holy Trinity Church. The Rev. J. Howard Melish performed the ceremony.

At the Presbyterian Church, of Huntington, Long Island, on Saturday, April 28, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Jessie Kendall Brush, daughter of Mrs. James M. Brush, and Roger Platt Conklin. The bride's attendants were Miss Nellie T. Hubbs and Miss Hazel T. Brush. Harry Dusenberry was the best man, and the ushers were F. Murray Gibson, Frank E. Ruhland, Clifford Gardiner, Alvah Ellsworth and Frank C. Brown. Easter lilies and greens were used as decorations.

The wedding of Miss Emily Hobbs, daughter of Mrs. Emily Hobbs, and Pierre T. Ackerson, of South Midwood, Flatbush, is to take place on Monday evening. It will be a home ceremony, and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. McDonald, formerly of Remsen street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth McDonald, to Frederick C. G. Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Lyon, of East Orange.

Thursday, May 24, is the date set for the wedding of Miss Florence Elsworth Chadwick and Augustus Charles Froeb. The ceremony will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Stone Chadwick, No. 28 McDonough street. Miss Edna Livingstone Chadwick will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Rebecca Chadwick, Miss Marie A. Weed, Miss Mabel E. Weed, Miss Carrie C. Detrick and Miss Gertrude C. Hosford. Frank H. Crane will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Charles Froeb, jr., Frederick H. Livingston, Beeckman J. Delatour, Carl P. Goellner and William L. Taylor.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Kinsella, daughter of the late Thomas Kinsella, to the Marquis Presbitero, of the Italian navy.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the marriage Thursday of Miss Lillian Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, of No. 20 West 49th street, and William J. Tingue, jr., owing to the recent death of Mrs. Morrison's brother, Henry R. Putnam, in Pasadena, Cal. The bride, who was attended by a maid of honor and six bridesmaids, wore a princess gown of white satin and point lace, a tulle veil fastened with sprays of orange blossoms and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Nathalie Morrison, as maid of honor, was in pale pink radium with hat to match and carried a basket of pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, Miss Marjory Putnam, Miss Mildred Harbeck, Miss Jeannette Abbott, Miss Suzanne Merrill and Miss Katherine Fisher, were gowned in white mulle and carried baskets of pink roses and lilacs. Howard Tingue was the best man and the ushers were Putnam Morrison, Clifford Mallory, Sherman Hoyt, Edward T. Gross, Howard Cram, W. E. Powers and Frank Outerbridge. The ceremony took place in All Souls' Church, Manhattan, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer officiating. The bride and bridegroom will make their home in Greenwich, Conn.

The annual luncheon of the Woodman Choral Club was given on Thursday of the week before last at the Germania Club. The tables were decorated with daffodils and baskets of crocuses. R. Huntington Woodman, the founder of the club and the director of music at the Packer Institute, was the guest of honor. After the luncheon Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. George Schlegel and Mrs. Henry Love sang and Miss Helen Burns recited. The attendance included Mrs. Francis A. Wilson, Mrs. Richard Laimbeer, jr., Mrs. August Scharman, Mrs. James Nelson, Mrs. Florence Shepard, Mrs. Janet Pearson, Mrs. Henry D. Love, Mrs. Sidney Gardiner, Mrs. George Munoon, Mrs. Charles Gildersleeve, Mrs. William Newman, Miss Cornelia Henshaw, Miss Elida Pearson, Miss Jean E. Travis, Miss Anna Burns, Miss Ellen Hart, Miss Carol Thomae, Miss Mary Perkins, Miss Elizabeth Emerson, Miss Serena Eyland, Miss Nanette Benedict, Miss Kathleen Thompson, Miss Ida Bainbridge, Miss Aletta Stiles, Miss Alice Street, Miss A. Augusta Brennan and Miss Florence Griggs.

Miss Gertrude V. Day, of Bayonne, N. J., was the guest of honor at a tea given Thursday afternoon of last week by Mrs. Stuart Hull Moore, of No. 43 McDonough street. Pink sweetpeas, combined with mignonette and asparagus fern, formed the effective decorations. Mrs. Moore and Miss Day, who is the fiancée of her son, Elliot Drake Moore, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur A. Brown, Miss Ada Wishwell, Miss Grace Stephenson, Miss Winifred Richards, the Misses McLaughlin and Miss Helmken. It was also the twenty-seventh wedding anniversary of the hostess and the birthday of Mr. Moore.

Mrs. J. Stuart Ross and Mrs. Le Roy Williams Ross, of No. 640 2d street, gave a reception Wednesday of the week before last. The receiving party included Mrs. John P. Holder, Mrs. E. C. Jones, Mrs. John S. Griffith, Miss Julia H. Griffith and Miss Elizabeth Scattergood. Mrs. Ross was in pale gray crêpe de chine. The drawing rooms were decorated with pink roses and palms, and the dining room was in green and white.

A large card party was given in the sun parlor of the Hotel Margaret on Friday afternoon, April 27, by Miss Minnie Tilden. Some of the guests were Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, Mrs. Donald Grant Geddes, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mrs. Russell E. Prentiss, Mrs. William H. Nichols, Mrs. William H. Nichols, jr., Mrs. C. Walter Nichols, Mrs. Maude Boody Carey, Mrs. Sylvester L. Blood, Mrs. James Guthrie Shaw, Mrs. Alfred F. Wise, Mrs. Hiram Roswell Steele, Mrs. Edward Hinman, Miss Hinman, Miss Blanche Barclay, Miss Dora Conrow, Mrs. Daisy Beard Shults and Miss Edith Southard.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lanier Smyth and the Misses Smyth, who are to sail for Europe Tuesday, will spend the entire summer abroad.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay Parker will spend the summer abroad. They expect to sail on the Cedric on Friday, June 1.

Among those who have already left town are Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews, of Berkeley Place, who have gone to Southold, Long Island, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lester, of First Place, who opened Lestaley, Bay Shore, Long Island, last week; Mrs. David H. Gildersleeve, who has gone to Cranford, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Low Pierrepont, who are now at Bay Shore.

Dr. and Mrs. Glenworth Reeve Butler have taken a cottage at Lake George.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon will spend the summer at Pembroke, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HELP FOR DESERVING CHARITY.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charity appeals for contributions to a special fund of $80 in order that an affectionate old couple, both of whom are suffering from tuberculosis, may be permitted to remain together during the remainder of their lives. The husband is slowly failing, and it is quite likely he will only live for a few months. It will be impossible for them to go to any institution without being separated, and this would be a heartless thing to do. The rent of the couple is being paid by a sister-in-law, who cannot do more for them. There is some slight aid from a society, but in addition the sum of $5 a month is required as a pension. The sum above is asked to cover the next six months, when conditions may have changed. Both the husband and the wife are respectable and have supported themselves until within a comparatively recent time. The privilege of remaining together during their trouble is one which should not be taken from them.

Contributions to this fund marked "Special C. Fund No. 1," may be sent to William I. Nichols, general secretary, No. 69 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

CANARSIE A PROSPEROUS TOWN.

Satisfied with Increased Traction Facilities and Will Not Appeal to B. R. T.

Canarsie is forging ahead. The outlook for good transit facilities for the village is now such that the railroad committee of the Canarsie Board of Trade has reconsidered its intention to call on President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit this week for more improvements. While anxious to get all facilities possible, the members of the committee have decided that the prospect is so good that it would be unreasonable to urge new demands at the present time.

C. J. Mehrtens, chairman of the committee, said to-day that the committee had assembled for the purpose of making its visit, but found on talking the matter over that it would be better to await the working out of present plans of the company. He continued:

The new summer schedule on the Rockaway avenue line, which is to go into effect soon, will give us a car almost every minute, instead of at fifteen-minute intervals, as at present. That is doing pretty well. Moreover, the company is endeavoring to get the extension of the Ralph avenue line put through. That and the improvement and electrification of the old steam road to Canarsie, now under way, will give us about all the transit facilities we can reasonably expect just now. The place is taking on a new life, even our old fogies are getting waked up. This is largely due to the possibilities in the way of rapid transit now in sight. The B. R. T. people are doing all they can for us, and I don't believe in pestering them unless we have a just grievance. Canarsie, with its water connections by means of Jamaica Bay and improved railroad communication, is bound to forge ahead rapidly. Our decision to join the Allied Boards of Trade is a sign of the new spirit.

THE END OF A BIG CATTLE ROUND UP.

It was well nigh to noon before we saw a sharp dark line on the horizon that appeared and disappeared as we rose and fell along the undulating creek bottom. We knew the dark line to be the cattle already rounded up, and that we were late. But we had ridden the big circle that morning.

Our cattle soon saw the larger herd, and their heads went up, their tails stiffened, and they hurried to join the long dark line that began slowly to separate itself, as we drew nearer, into thousands of cattle. And as we approached the main herd our cattle became more quiet. From the distant waiting multitude, as if in greeting, came a low, rumbling moan. The sound was faint; it became audible as the hot wind of the plains blew against my face, then it died away again—even as the wind spent itself on the long stretch of level plain.

Soon our cattle were on the run, and from a distance we stopped and watched the two herds merge one into the other. We were late, and the cow punchers greeted us with yiles of all sorts, but we did not mind them, for the day's drive was over. To the right of the herd, some six hundred yards, stood the grub wagon. Near by it I saw the smoke slowly rising from the cook's fire, and my appetite was made ravenous. Some one called, "Who says dinner?" and with that came the stinging crack of many quirts, the waving of hats, the whirling of ropes, and with the cowboys' yells—that, I believe, have no equal—there followed a wild spectacular race for dinner. My horse was tired and streaked with sweat and white dust, his ears drooped, his tail hung limp, and he breathed hard, but I found myself in the first "bunch" at the finish. I jumped to the ground and hurriedly loosened the saddle and the soaking wet blanket from the horse's back and threw them on the hot ground to dry. Then I made for the soap box of tin dishes and heaped my tin plate with meat and potatoes, and afterward, by way of dessert, I had a small can of tomatoes.—Scribner's Magazine.

A LONG SLEEP.

William S. Smith, one of the labor leaders of Los Angeles, went to sleep one morning about six months ago in a railway car, and the next thing he knew he was in Australia, unable to say how he had got there. He tramped to Sydney, where he told his story to the labor council, which is now sending him back to California.—Kansas City Times.