Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	4	7	4-6
Antiques	1	15	1
Automobiles	1	8	4-6
Automobiles	1	9	5-6
Automobiles	1	10	5-6
Bankers and Brokers	5	6	1
Bank Statements	5	7	5
Board and Rooms	1	15	3
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	4	1-6
Business Chances	1	15	1
City Hotels	1	14	3
Country Board	1	14	3-4
Country Property to Let	1	13	5
Dividend Notices	5	6	1
Dividend Notices	1	14	3
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	15	6-8
Dressmaking	1	15	2
Dressmaking	4	1	2-8
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	15	5-6
Engraving	4	1	6
Excursions	5	7	5-6
European Advertisements	5	5	5
Financial	5	6	5-6
Financial	5	7	2-6
Financial Meetings	5	6	1
Foreign Resorts	5	5	5-6
Furnished Apartments to Let	1	13	4
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	15	3
Furn'd Houses to Let, Country	1	13	2-3
Furniture	4	1	1
Help Wanted	1	15	4
Instruction	1	14	3
Lost and Found	5	7	5
Machinery	1	15	3
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	5-6
Meetings	1	16	4
Medical	4	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	15	1-2
Musical	4	7	3-4
Ocean Steamers	4	1	2-3
Public Notices	1	11	6
Railroads	4	1	4-5
Real Estate	1	12	5-6
Real Estate	1	13	1-6
Restaurants	1	15	2
Restaurants	1	14	3
Shoes	4	1	1
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	4	1	5-6
Summer Resorts	6	1-16	
Summer Resorts	1	14	4-6
Typewriters	1	15	2
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	13	3-4
Work Wanted	1	15	4-5

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The French press generally approves the attitude of M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, toward the peace conference at The Hague; meagre results are predicted from the meetings. ==== A dispatch from Carlsruhe denied the reported confession of Karl Hau, following the suicide of his wife. ==== Radical members of the Russian lower house were defeated in an attempt to instruct the agrarian commission to adopt the principle of compulsory expropriation. ==== American entries again won a number of prizes at the horse show in London. ==== The Russian Emperor approved a recommendation of the Council of Ministers in favor of granting a concession for a railroad from Kamsk to Bering Strait, and a tunnel under the strait. ==== Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, after a conference with the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet, went at once to see the Emperor. ==== Estimates of damage caused by the cyclone at Kurrachi, India, are between $3,000,000 and $6,000,000.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt made an address and took part in the work of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple in Washington. ==== Secretary Taft left Washington for a trip to the West. ==== Harry Orchard described a number of his crimes in detail under cross-examination at the Haywood trial in Boise. ==== Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Ayres, at West Point, N. Y., said that warnings that his friendship for General Wood would cost him his commission in the army had been repeatedly received by him. ==== Professor Arthur Fairbanks, of Ann Arbor, Mich., accepted the directorship of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. ==== The steamer Camden, on which Charles F. Morse and Calvin Austin were making a tour of inspection, was endangered by fire at Bath, Me. ==== A mill operator at Olneyville, R. I., killed his daughter, wounded his wife and fatally injured himself. ==== Twenty-one persons were killed by a cloudburst which wiped out the village of Gradyville, Ky.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ==== President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford would, it was said, be the head of the merged railroads of New England. ==== That Vanderbilt interests gained control of a substantial block of stock in the Delaware & Hudson was rumored in Wall Street. ==== It was said here that the Mutual Life would withdraw from Texas. ==== Announcement was made from Albany that an amended certificate of incorporation of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, extending the limits of its charter throughout Manhattan and The Bronx, had been filed with the Secretary of State. ==== Experts in the Board of Elections said they expected a long fight in the courts over the bill to recount the votes for Mayor cast in 1905. ==== Samuel L. Clemens sailed for England, where he will receive the degree of Doctor of Literature from Oxford. ==== E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe arrived for a two weeks' engagement. ==== The City Chamberlain, in his annual report, called attention to the elimination of an old Tweed ring deficit in the Surrogate's office.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day, fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 58.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE GREAT WHITE WAY.

In one of Poe's stories, wasn't it, a clever detective demonstrated that the easiest way to hide a thing was to make it too conspicuous? He explained that the hardest names to find on a map were the ones written all the way across two or three continents, the easiest ones being the fine print designations of obscure crossroads. Working on this principle, the eminent sleuth ferreted out concealed manuscripts with astonishing celerity. We have always entertained a suspicion that the novelist painted this theory with too broad a brush, but, in spite of this, he hit upon an idea that is as sound as it is valuable. It has been demonstrated by the psychologists that mere hugeness counts for little in drawing the attention and interesting the spectator. A small object, if intrinsically interesting, will intrude upon the unwilling passerby quite as forcibly as a large one, and sometimes much more surely. Also a small object in motion commands the attention more successfully than a huge stationary one. We wish the parties engaged in the billboard squabble would take some of these facts into consideration before carrying their hostilities into the courts, as they are now threatening to do.

The advertising signs on Broadway, which are the chief producers of acrimony, have long since ceased impressing the public in the way they are intended to. They are too big, too numerous, too bright and too ugly to serve any other purpose than that of illuminating the thoroughfare more efficiently than the municipal lamps do. All brightness being relative, it follows that an illuminated sign of ten thousand candle power, which would draw human beings like June bugs if it were alone in its refulgent glory on an otherwise darkened road, is as worthless on the Broadway of the present as the light from the Pleiades. To prove this, let the skeptics watch the crowds thronging the thoroughfare on any good night; it may be safely said that not more than one person in ten thousand gives any outward evidence of noticing any particular sign with interest. The total effect of glare and glamour may please many, to be sure, and if this is all the owners of the signs wish to accomplish they may be justified commercially. But it is hard to believe that shrewd business men would care to continue the heavy expense of illuminated signs simply to draw a few people to the district who would not otherwise come.

The same may be said of the day signs; while they are much cheaper than their nocturnal brethren, they have become even more superficial through sheer multitude and commonplaceness. A business man might almost as well placard the backs of all the New York house flies as to launch a painted craft into the sea of Broadway billboards. Smaller signs placed further apart and made in other respects less flagrantly intrusive would accomplish all their owners wish them to without arousing the ire of many thousands of citizens who believe that the public has some right to say how a public thoroughfare should impress the public. In street advertising as elsewhere cleverness must yield to brute force.

THE DE FACTO SENATE.

It is perhaps a little early to decide the question whether or not, if a reapportionment bill becomes law, a new Senate, as well as a new Assembly, will have to be chosen next November. The decision of the Court of Appeals upsetting the apportionment of 1906 is not entirely clear on this point. The court held that the present Legislature is a de facto body, and that its legislative powers cannot be challenged. As a de facto Legislature it must exercise not only its customary functions, but has devolved upon it the additional duty of providing for the election of a body to replace it, chosen in accordance with a better understanding of the meaning of the apportionment clauses of the constitution. It is not so obvious, however, that its de facto status must continue unimpaired after the performance of this special duty. Having paved the way for the choice of a de jure successor, it may be doubted whether constitutional propriety or political expediency requires it to "stand pat" on a title which, as the court decided, held good solely, or chiefly, because there was no practical way by which another and better title could be immediately perfected.

There are those who hold that the Senate, having been elected for two years and having been accepted as de facto, must serve out the two-year term. In that event the Legislature would be composed in 1908 of a lower house constitutionally elected and an upper house not constitutionally elected and merely serving from necessity ad interim. Another decision from the Court of Appeals will undoubtedly be needed to clear up these uncertainties. Incidentally, some light may be thrown on the situation by the recent decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals on the election contests carried before it from the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson. City and county officers were voted for in 1905, and the Mayor and other officials who were declared elected found their titles challenged on the ground of gross frauds at the polls. A minor court decided in favor of the contestees, but on appeal to the highest court this decision was reversed, and the conclusion was reached that there had been no valid and constitutional election. The incumbents were, of course, recognized as de facto officers, and their acts were validated. But the court decided that they should be displaced as soon as it could be conveniently done, and, acting under a Kentucky statute, empowered the Governor to appoint a Mayor and certain other officers, and these officers to fill by appointment the remaining vacancies.

The Kentucky judges declared, moreover, that the offices thus unconstitutionally filled must be considered vacant, "with the same legal effect as if the person elected had refused to qualify." The fact that the incumbents were elected to four-year terms was not considered to involve their de facto continuance in office for the full four years, their de facto functions lasting, on the contrary, only until the proper machinery could be put in operation to supplant them with legally chosen successors. If in our own case de facto Senators, a means having been supplied for replacing them constitutionally, have no other status than that of officers who have failed or declined to qualify, then an election this fall seems requisite. At any rate, the Kentucky parallel may be worth consideration at Albany.

CHEAP STREET CLEANING.

The commission to be appointed by the Mayor to investigate street cleaning in other cities and devise an improved system for New York may advantageously look into what is being accomplished in Chicago, which, according to "The Engineering Record," profits by a remarkable demonstration of the efficiency of private street cleaning. Chicago's streets have been for years notoriously ill kept, poorly paved and dirty. The city spends about one-tenth as much a mile upon the cleaning of its streets as New York does, the old city charter preventing an adequate appropriation. A couple of years ago the merchants and other business men of the central commercial section of Chicago undertook to clean that section of the city themselves. They obtained a contract from the city to clean a district containing fifty-six city blocks—a little less than six miles of streets. The city paid them what it had been accustomed to pay for cleaning the section and the merchants contributed what additional money was found necessary. The pavements were 85 per cent Belgian blocks in poor repair, so that the cleaning was more difficult than the average in this city, where two-thirds or more of the street area is paved with asphalt. Again, the area cleaned was more difficult than is the average in New York, for the district was the most congested in Chicago, the heavy traffic increasing the dirt on the streets. The sweeping is done by hand, with a man to each one-half to two blocks, according to the character of the pavement and amount of traffic. The street refuse, instead of being simply swept into the gutter to be scattered by wind or by traffic, is gathered into boxes placed at intervals on the edge of the sidewalk, which wagons regularly empty.

The streets are swept thoroughly on an average of two and one-half times each weekday and once on Sunday. A daily statement is made of the cost of cleaning each section, so that each foreman is able to compare the cost of the work done under him with the cost of that done under other foremen. "The effect of this is to create a spirit of rivalry," says "The Engineering Record." Let any one who chooses try to imagine a spirit of rivalry between street cleaning foremen in the municipal employ. The total cost of cleaning these six miles of streets, including snow removal, sweeping the streets more than twice daily and actually removing the sweepings, was $59,546 for the year 1906. Chicago furnished $36,000 of this and the rest was privately subscribed. The private sweeping was begun in 1904, and with experience and an improved system the cost has been steadily reduced. In 1904 the cost of sweeping one thousand square yards varied from $2 40 to $1 33 a day. In 1905 it varied from $1 28 to 78 cents, and last year the average was only 75 cents. This shows how, with intelligence and the enterprise of a private undertaking, economies in the cost of street cleaning can be effected.

It is impossible to make any comparison with the cost of street cleaning in New York, for we do not know the cost of cleaning any small area in this city corresponding to the special section of Chicago. About six miles of poorly paved streets, the most used in Chicago, cost $59,546 a year to keep clean—that is to say, about $10,000 a mile. Apparently if money could be spent as economically in New York as it has been in Chicago one hundred miles of New York business streets could be swept twice a day and the sweepings and snow removed for $1,000,000. New York's Street Cleaning Department spent in 1904 about $8,000,000, more than $2,000,000 going for snow removal alone. It cleaned that year about sixteen hundred miles of streets, most of them naturally of the sort receiving infrequent sweeping. New York's streets are not so thoroughly manned as is this small section of Chicago, for Chicago has a sweeper to almost every block, while the Borough of Manhattan in 1905 had one to every five blocks. But then not so many sweepers are needed on asphalt pavement as on stone, and not nearly so many would be needed to keep clean the average residence district in New York as the downtown district of Chicago. Undoubtedly we have to pay more for sweepers than does the Citizens' Street Cleaning Bureau of Chicago, and the removal and disposition of refuse are much more expensive here than there. Still, not only is it costing us a vast sum of money, but our streets are not kept clean, while those in Chicago's selected area are. Much of this difference in results is due to the more thoroughly organized system of Mr. Richard T. Fox, who manages the private street cleaning bureau of Chicago, and who, as one might expect, learned the business under Colonel Waring. Still more is doubtless due to the difference in energy and effectiveness between a private and a public enterprise. Probably the results in Chicago could not be duplicated except upon a small scale and under the promptings of civic pride; but we should like to see repeated in this city what is being done in Chicago, if only as an object lesson in really efficient street cleaning.

COREA.

The gayety of nations is now and then enhanced by somebody's raising an intentionally serious but actually comic pother over Japan's predominant influence in Corea. Since the Russian war, we are told, Japan has established a virtual control over that peninsula, directing its politics and diplomacy, controlling its finances, building railroads and telegraphs, developing industry and commerce, and in general acting very much as though the Land of the Morning Calm were a dependency, if not indeed a province, of the Land of the Rising Sun. Wherefore, we are indignantly assured, Japan is a monster of ingratitude, duplicity and all-round iniquity.

But what rational and reflecting person ever expected or had ground for expecting anything different? What does anybody imagine Japan accepted Russia's war challenge for but the control of Corea? That was written in the biggest letters and plainest words all through the ante-bellum negotiations. Japan wanted her special interests in Corea recognized, and was willing in return to recognize Russia's special interests in Manchuria; but Russia, while insisting upon an absolute monopoly of Manchuria for herself, was unwilling to concede any special rights to Japan in Corea. Therefore they fought. It was not to be expected that Japan, having won the war, would renounce the very thing she fought for. The United States on winning its little war in 1898 did not invite Spain to resume her rule over Cuba. Great Britain, having won her war in South Africa, did not leave the Transvaal free to organize an anti-British confederation. We do not recall that Russia after marching her armies to Khiva, Merv and Samarcand abjured for herself all special rights in Central Asia and left Turkestan free to be added to the British Indian empire. Why should those who looked on complacently and approvingly when Russia was trying to annex Manchuria and Corea now be distressed by Japan's assumption of authority in the latter country?

It seems to us not only that Japan has a perfect right, according to the usage of the world, to do as she is doing in Corea, but also that it is greatly for the benefit of Corea and of the world at large that she should. It may be an historical fact that Corea was the birthplace of both Japanese and Chinese civilization, and it may be theoretically desirable for the independence of Corea to be preserved; but the facts are that for many years Corean civilization has suffered from dry rot and Corean independence has been non-existent. Long ago Corea became a tributary of China. It was to give Corea a chance to reassert her ability to be independent that Japan drove China out, a dozen years ago. But it was in vain. The peninsular empire became the prey of rival intrigues and drifted steadily toward chaos. She was bound to fall under the sway of some stronger power, and she did; and there she will probably remain, since there is no indication that a restoration of independence would be attended with other than disastrous results.

Of the practical benefits of Japanese control there can be no question. Japan is doing more for Corea in a year than Corea could or would have done for herself in a century. Geographical proximity, ethnological similarity, reciprocity of industrial and commercial interests, and indeed all other circumstances, facilitate the process. Japan, we are told, means to make Corea practically a part of herself. Well, when we contrast what Japan is to-day with what Corea has been we are able to contemplate that prospect with fortitude. No doubt there will continue to be those who will insist that in spite of nature's and history's *non possumus* Corea should have been kept quite independent, as there are those who deprecate any meddling with Morocco, who lament the oppression of poor old Theebaw, and who condemn that iniquitous interference with the tricks and manners of the King of Dahomey. But it takes all sorts of people to make a world.

THE SEASON FOR OUTINGS.

There is no reason for thinking that because winter lingered unseasonably in the lap of spring, spring in revenge will linger indefinitely in the lap of summer. The skeptics who are still wearing heavy flannels and talking about the degeneration of our American climate will soon be railing at the thermometer and rushing for relief to the seashore or the mountains. The summer exodus has been delayed and summer resort preparations have been a little hindered by the chills of May and June. But within the next ten days the cooling breezes and open air pleasures of the coast, the woods and the mountains will be making their customary appeal to the pent-up dwellers in the cities. The Tribune's summer resort section, published with to-day's issue, bears testimony to the extent and variety of the attractions offered to the summer traveller or sojourner, and the recreation hunter will be captious indeed who cannot find somewhere among the resorts noted the place most suited to his tastes, temperament and income.

It is a curious commentary on urban life that the more complicated, elaborate and luxurious it becomes the more it demands to be supplemented by the contrasts of country simplicity and detachment. We require in our town life comforts and conveniences which no earlier generation enjoyed. Yet we appreciate and insist on, as no earlier generation did, a change of air and scene and a return for longer and longer periods each year to an invigorating contact with nature. This tendency in American life is conspicuously wholesome; for the country, after all, as President Roosevelt justly said in his address the other day at Lansing, is to be valued not alone as the bounteous mother of crops, but also as the grower of men and the refiner and moulder of character. The more the average city man sees of the country the more he is refreshed in spirit and body and the more he is broadened in understanding and sympathy. The summer season is his season of relaxation and inward growth, and it has come to have its important social and intellectual as well as its merely physical uses.

The man, the woman or the family looking forward to a fortnight's, a month's or a whole season's avoidance of the city's heats and dulness will find The Tribune's summer resort section a useful and trustworthy adviser. It pictures the delights of an outing in the various regions easily accessible from this city—the New Jersey, Long Island and New England coasts, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains, the Lake George-Lake Champlain section, the Catskills, the Berkshires, the New York lake region and the Delaware River highlands. The range of choice is wide and the attractions offered are one and all worth their cost. No one who can afford it will regret the trip he makes this year to any one of these fascinating and health giving resorts for summer visitors.

Testimony given at Boise ought to make some of Russia's practised terrorists wonder whether they have really mastered the arts of thuggery and assassination.

According to "The Baltimore Sun," Democrats "still admire Mr. Bryan's oratory, but no longer feel full confidence in his leadership." Probably Mr. Bryan holds that if he can only do the talking for the party it isn't of much consequence who does the rest.

State Treasurer Berry, elected two years ago by the Lincoln, Democratic and Prohibition parties, did Pennsylvania a great service in uncovering the scandalous frauds in the furnishing of the new Capitol at Harrisburg. It is a pleasure to note that the Republican State Convention on Thursday nominated a candidate for Treasurer, John O. Sheatz, who even the Democratic newspapers admit will make an admirable successor to Mr. Berry.

It is reported from Berlin that a professor has discovered a process of making large artificial diamonds. The report does not state whether he has dared break the news to his wife.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee frankly disavows any belief in the utility of submarine torpedo boats, and there are other naval officers, no doubt, who, like him, regard such craft as mere "scarecrows" which will not scare. Among those who entertain a different opinion is Admiral Fournier. His verdict, rendered after the French naval manœuvres of last year, was based on the ability of several submarines to deliver an attack on large vessels in his fleet without detection. If that performance is possible only occasionally there would seem to be some reason for providing means of attempting it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The London Express" complains that "shoals of American bunco steerers" are infesting London at this season, and quotes an old Scotland Yard detective on the causes of the influx.

"This year," says the detective, "because a record American tourist season is expected, these swell mobsmen have rushed to London in hundreds, and over a dozen expert gangs are known to be at work. Already the London police have received many complaints from confiding Americans who have trusted well dressed strangers, and lost their valuables in consequence.

"The chief stock in trade of these rogues is the art of inspiring confidence. They have even been known to deceive detectives!

"One man who posed as a member of a millionaire New York family sold a string of valuable horses last week to a new arrival who had ambitions to shine as the owner of stock. The only flaw in the bargain, from the purchaser's point of view, was that after the confidence man had vanished with the dollars it was discovered that the horses belonged to another and respectable American.

"It would surprise you to know the men who are taken in by these little tricks. Hard headed business men and experienced men of the world fall ready victims to these well dressed, plausible scoundrels."

"Tommy, when I tell you something is wrong you do not do it?"
"No, sir."
"But when your conscience tells you a thing is wrong you keep right on and do it?"
"Yes, sir."
"But doesn't your conscience hurt you when you do something wrong?"
"Yes, sir; but not in the same place you do."—Houston Post.

The old story of one doctor not wanting to take another doctor's medicine does not apply to the dentists. In the clinics of the Missouri State Dental Association's convention in Kansas City recently, many of the dentists allowed the demonstrators to fill their teeth. More than twenty-five dentists had their teeth treated free of charge. As the little machines would buzz and whiz and cut deep into the teeth the dentists being operated on would complain of the pain as ordinary patients do. "Just have a little patience; it will take only a minute and it doesn't hurt," the demonstrator said to one of the dentists who was having a tooth bored into.

"Don't give me any more of that kind of talk," the dentist who was suffering the pain said. "I have told my patients the same thing a hundred times a day for twenty years, when I knew it was hurting like the very deuce. Cut out the soothing talk and don't hurt so much."

Greenroome—I've played to full houses, every night for a week, and never got a hand.
Greenecloth—And I've played hands, every night for a week, and never got a full house.—Puck.

In Portuguese East Africa an explorer discovered a new kind of zebra, resembling the ordinary zebra in shape, but the head, neck, forelegs and fore half of the body are dark brown in color, the hind part of the body, including the legs, being striped. He also discovered a peculiar type of antelope similar in size and shape to the Boer roebuck or impala, the distinctive difference being a black line down the centre of the back and on either hind leg down to the foot. When the animal is startled it immediately takes to flight, the initial leap being fully ten feet through the air.

"John," said a wife to her selfish husband, "I have just come from the doctor's, and he says I need a change of climate—somewhere more bracing."
"All right, dear," was the unfeeling rejoinder; "the weather forecast states it will be much colder to-morrow."—Tit-Bits.

By the use of concrete a tall lighthouse was constructed in a short period of time at the Point de la Coubre, at the mouth of the Gironde River, in France. The building is 225 feet high and about 35 feet in diameter at the base. It was finished in nine months after the beginning of the work, and cost $90,000. The haste was due to the fact that the sea threatened to wash away the old structure.

A minister, having given out his "notices," was about to read his hymn, when he was reminded of one he had forgotten. Stopping, he made this announcement, apologizing for his forgetfulness. Then, much to the amusement of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows: "Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I!"—Judge.

PRESS COMMENT ON SENATOR KNOX.

PROGRESSIVE, BUT CONSERVATIVE.

From The Boston Transcript.

Senator Knox would not let his progressiveness lose sight of a conservative regard for property rights.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Pennsylvania has the honor to be the first in the field in an official way. She has given the nation something to think about, and she is thoroughly in earnest.

WELL QUALIFIED.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Pennsylvania is certainly as well entitled to name a Presidential candidate as any other state, and certainly no candidate has been suggested better qualified for the high office than the Pennsylvania Senator.

LINES CLEARLY DRAWN.

From The Baltimore American.

The lines are now being clearly drawn and the contest for the supremacy of the convention is taking shape. It is certain that the action of Pennsylvania will have weight in securing independent action on the part of similar bodies in other states, which is as it should be.

GENUINE, SINCERE AND VITAL.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The candidacy of Senator Knox is genuine, sincere and vital, and it will appeal more and more to the Republicans of the country as its sound reasons and its intrinsic strength come to be fully realized.

HIS SERVICES.

From The Philadelphia North American.

His services as Attorney General linked his name with important policies for the advancement of the public welfare, and he showed conspicuous ability in supporting them. Aside from this, Pennsylvania owes him something for having given her the first capable representation she had in the United States Senate for a generation.

"A STRONG, LOGICAL VALUE."

From The New York Sun.

By these resolutions the Republicans of Pennsylvania accept as irrevocable the determination of Mr. Roosevelt not to be President for another term, and they present for his recognition a candidate who has done more to advance his campaign against the trusts than any other one man, if not more than all other men.

The candidacy of Philander Chase Knox must therefore be regarded as having a strong logical value which makes it formidable.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 8.—President Roosevelt attended the cornerstone laying at the new Masonic Temple in this city at 3 o'clock, and delivered an address.

Governor George R. Carter of Hawaii told the President that he must decline another term as Governor of that territory, feeling that he could best serve the islands by resuming his duties as a private citizen on November 23, when his four-year term expires. The President urged Mr. Carter to reconsider his decision, but the Governor said his declination was final.

John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics and the representative of the President at the breaking of ground for the Yukon-Seattle exposition, called to tell the President of the success of the exercises, and to convey to him the thanks of the people of Seattle for his kind words about the forthcoming exposition.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, introduced to the President Professor E. G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who wants the appointment of superintendent of schools in Porto Rico, vice Mr. Faulkner, who is about to resign.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, called to introduce some friends, and late in the afternoon went horseback riding with the President.

Among the long list of those who shook hands with the President were the members of the Chicago American baseball team, the champions of the world. Dr. White, the star pitcher, headed the team.

Secretary Garfield, F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service; Commissioner Ballinger of the General Land Office and Senator Clark, of Montana, discussed with the President certain questions concerning the public land policy of the administration.

Representative James S. Sherman, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, called on the President. On leaving the White House he said that New York would be for Theodore Roosevelt for President at the national convention next year, and that he would be nominated and re-elected.

Secretary Taft took luncheon with the President, saying goodby as he started for the West to-night, to be gone until some time after the President goes to Oyster Bay for the summer.

Tulio Larrinaga, resident commissioner of Porto Rico, saw the President about the proposed commercial treaty with France, by which it is hoped to prevent an increase of the duty on coffee imported from the island into France.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins Smith, of New York, who were the guests for a day or so of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, left here to-day for Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Lafarge, of New York, will arrive in the city to-morrow in time to accompany the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on board the Mayflower to Jamestown. Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Hagner and Mr. Latta, assistant secretary to the President, will be other members of the party on the Mayflower. Mrs. Longworth, who was to have come from Cincinnati to accompany her father upon the trip, sent word to-day that she would not be able to come.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt went for a horseback ride this afternoon, having as companions Secretary Root and Senator Lodge. John Ellicott, an invalid cousin of the President, who had been his guest for some weeks, left the White House to-day for a visit to Miss Jane Turnbull, of this city.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 8.—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf boarded the Dolphin this morning, and were to have started for Jamestown before noon, but the train on which Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt came from the South was several hours late, and they did not leave the navy yard until early this afternoon. The Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer and Miss Chabot were the other members of their party. Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf will remain away from the capital until the last of the week, unless business recalls the Secretary.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 8.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will leave Washington on June 26 for New York, and will sail the following day for France. They will spend the summer abroad.

The British Ambassador will leave Washington on Monday morning for Chicago, and will spend about ten days in Illinois, making several addresses. The first will be at the University of Illinois. Mrs. Bryce will not accompany the ambassador, but will leave Washington about the middle of next week for Intervale, N. H. Members of the staff will accompany her, and the summer embassy will be settled there in the absence of the ambassador.

The counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Isabella Howard have leased a cottage at Intervale for the summer and will go there next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watson, also of the British Embassy staff, will leave here on Monday for Bristol, R. I., where Mrs. Watson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Low, of Brooklyn, live in the summer. They will join the embassy staff at Intervale later.

Signor Montagna, counsellor of the Italian Embassy, has returned to Washington from Geneseo, N. Y., where he accompanied Miss Harriet Wadsworth and a party of friends from Washington, making the trip on horseback, starting about two weeks ago. Signor Montagna will be chargé d'affaires for Italy in the absence of the ambassador and will establish embassy headquarters at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where he has spent several summers.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 8.—Miss Mabel Boardman, who has spent her time in Paris since arriving in Europe two weeks ago, joined the American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at their house in London to-day and will be their guest during the Red Cross congress, which is to meet there within a few days. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, her parents, will leave Washington on Wednesday for their home at Manchester, and Miss Boardman will join them there on her return to this country, July 1.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have returned to Washington from their trip down the Potomac, and will remain at their Washington home this month. On July 1 they will go to Richfield Springs, N. Y., for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, who had been the guests for some weeks of Mrs. Gibson's mother, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, have gone to their recently acquired estate near Leesburg, Va. Later they will join Mr. and Mrs. Page at their summer place at York Harbor.

Mrs. Stanley Mathews will go to New York next week, preparatory to sailing for Europe. Her cousin Miss Mitchell will join her in her trip abroad, and they will not return to this country until October.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish plays so conspicuous a role in New York society as one of its most hospitable leaders that the marriage of her only daughter, Miss Marian Fish, is exciting a good deal of interest among the fashionable set, which will be found extensively represented on Wednesday next at St. Bartholomew's, where the ceremony takes place in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bridegroom will be Albert Zabriskie Gray, son of Judge John Clinton Gray. After their return from their honeymoon they will settle down for a time on Long Island, where they have rented a place for a year. Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, will be her cousin's only attendant. Austen Gray will be his brother's best man, and two other brothers—John and Henry Gray—Sidney and Stuyvesant Fish, jr., Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Philip W. Livermore, Kenneth P. Budd, John and W. S. Bartlett, Arthur Delano Weekes, jr., Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Grenville Clark and J. L. Lovering, of Boston, will be the ushers. Wagner's "Bridal Chorus," Schubert's "Ave Maria," Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Verdi's march in "Aïda" and Barnby's wedding anthem, "O Perfect Love," will be played at the church before, during and immediately after the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at their home, in East 78th street.

Wednesday is also the day set for the wedding of Henry Wharton Shoemaker to Miss Beatrice Barclay at Sinnemahoning, in Western Pennsylvania, where the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Barclay, have a country place. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Darlington, of Central Pennsylvania. As the bridegroom, who gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's, is in mourning for his brother, the invitations to the wedding have been limited to near relatives and a few intimate friends. Part of the honeymoon will be spent at the Riverside country place of the bridegroom's father, Henry F. Shoemaker, in Connecticut, and afterward they will go for the remainder of the summer to their own country home in Convent, N. J. Next winter they will have a house in town.

Several other weddings are set for Wednesday, among them that of Henry Noble MacCracken, son of Chancellor MacCracken, to Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of the late Samuel C. T. Dodd, at her home in East 64th street. Little Katherine Stockwell and Willie Squire will be the only bridal attendants at the wedding, and on Tuesday week the newly married couple will sail for Europe, to remain abroad for twelve months.

On Tuesday a number of persons will travel from the Grand Central to Scarsdale, N. Y., to attend the wedding of Le Grand Griswold to Miss Esther Tone, at Fairlawn, the country place of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard W. Tone. Miss Lily Potter, of Philadelphia, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Marie Russell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell; Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crawford Clark; Miss Aileen Tone, a sister of the bride; Miss Fano Cary, of Baltimore; Miss Isabel Cox, of Utica, and Miss Mabel Taylor, of Philadelphia, will be the bridesmaids. E. Coster Wilmerding, Louis Crawford Clark, jr., Frederick W. Stelle, John M. Perry and Charles Henry Reeves, of Baltimore, will be the ushers and R. Lawrence Benson the best man. The bridegroom gave his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday last. He is a son of the late Chester Griswold and a grandson of the late Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon.

Miss Edith Greenough's marriage to Edison Lewis, of Boston, on Saturday next, will also be a country wedding, namely, at Oyster Bay, and the ceremony in Christ Church will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, a sister of the bride, at her summer home near by. Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman; Miss Mary L. Gurnee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee; Miss Ruth Greenough, a cousin, and Miss Natalie Henderson, will be the bridesmaids, and Miss Marion Greenough her sister's maid of honor. Kenneth Lewis, of Boston, will be in attendance upon his brother as best man.

Oyster Bay, by-the-bye, will be very gay this week in connection with the opening of the racing season of the New York Yacht Club, with the matches for the spring cups off Glen Cove. The annual regatta of the club will follow a week later, over the same course, and on these occasions there is always a large gathering of the yachting element of New York society off Oyster Bay, the presence of the visitors being made the occasion of much hospitality and gayety both ashore and afloat. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who returned the other day from Europe, crossing the ocean on board his steam yacht North Star, has now taken up actively his duties as commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and will be present at the races with a party of friends, including young Lord Anglesey, on board his flagship. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children are still abroad, but will return soon, and on their arrival will go at once to Newport.

Mrs. James Henry Smith and her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, sail for England on Tuesday, and on their arrival there will live in London, where Mrs. Smith has leased a house for a term of years.

Lewis Huntington Hyde's marriage to Miss Leila M. McGuire will take place on June 22 at Winchester, the ceremony at Christ Church to be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Dr. and Mrs. William P. McGuire. Miss Eva McGuire will be her sister's only attendant. William D. Leonard will be best man, and Colonel E. A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken; Arthur D. Chandler, of Orange; George F. Hyde, of Bridgeport; Randolph and Hugh McGuire, of Alexandria, Va., and Robert E. L. Lewis and Henry L. Armstrong the ushers. Mr. Hyde is a widower, and his first wife was at the time of her marriage to him the widow of the late John Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, and her daughter, Mary Stevens, was married last April to Ogden H. Hammond.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Stowe Phelps to Miss Edith R. Catlin, daughter of Mrs. Julius Catlin, of Morristown, N. J. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, the wedding, which is to take place at the end of this month, will be a quiet affair. Stowe Phelps, who is well known as a leader of cotillons, is a son of Mrs. Charles Phelps, of East 32d street, and an architect by profession, being associated with Grosvenor Atterbury. He was graduated from Yale in 1890. His brother a couple of years ago married Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding.

Mrs. Helen D. Gallatin's marriage to Charles Newbold Welsh, son of Mrs. John Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia, took place yesterday afternoon at the East 38th street home of her mother, Mrs. James Gallatin. Her brother, Frederic Gallatin, jr., gave her away. She had no maid of honor nor bridesmaids, and wore a frock or mauve pink chiffon cloth embroidered with roses, a large Leghorn hat trimmed with white plumes, and a corsage bouquet of gardenias. Samuel K. Reeves, of Philadelphia, was the best man. Among those present were Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, jr., Dr. and Mrs. John M. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Frazer and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Brown. The newly married couple will devote their honeymoon to a motoring tour, and will afterward go to Narragansett Pier for the summer. Mrs. James Gallatin will, as usual, spend the summer at Easthampton, Long Island, and open her cottage there next week.

Bishop Courtenay will officiate at the wedding of Sidney Beardsley Wood to Miss Emma Lucy Washburn to-morrow in St. James's Church, Madison avenue and 71st street, at 4 o'clock. Miss Helen Schermerhorn, Miss Mary Myrick, Miss Josephine Munson, Miss Lucy Burke and Miss Ruth Starbuck will be the bridesmaids, and Miss Marion Washburn her sister's maid of honor. Afterward a reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker Washburn, the parents of the bride, at their house in East 79th street.

Miss Laura Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, and a niece of Mrs. Charles T. Barney and of the late William C. Whitney will be married on Tuesday in the Unitarian Church at Brookline, Mass., to Phillips Dodge, jr.

At St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, the marriage of Samuel E. M. Crocker, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., to Miss Gladys Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wethered B. Thomas, of Dongan Hills, Staten Island, will take place on Tuesday. Miss Marjorie Motley will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Nancy Whitman, of Tuxedo; Miss Ruth Danenhower, of Oswego, and Miss Edith Donald, of Staten Island. Lewin Hartley Thomas will be the best man and Bartow Crocker, Richard Miller, Donald Nichols and Shaw Kelly the ushers. After the ceremony there will be a reception given by the parents of the bride.

Miss Ruth Trimble has selected Wednesday as the date for her marriage to Clarence Mason Blake at Newcastle, Me., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Delmage Trimble, have a country place, which has been in the possession of their family for nine generations.

At South Orange, N. J., in the Church of the Holy Communion, Miss Edith W. Woodbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Woodbury, will be married to Philip Edward Coyle, of Boston. Lawrence Delafield Woodbury will be the best man, and Percival Delafield, Edward Powis Jones and E. Wardell Catchings, of New York; Philip Dunbar, of Boston, and Bryan Brownell, of Pittsburg, the ushers. Miss Mildred Lawrence Morgan and Miss Marion Scott Boyd will be in attendance on the bride.