

Index to Advertisements.

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did in 278 months—15 per cent as much work in only 14 per cent as much time. That is ample indication of the superiority of the American over the French system, though, of course, much of that superiority is due to the general advance of scientific and technical knowledge. It indicates, too, that so far as the simple work of excavating is concerned the canal could easily be completed in a very few years. But excavation is no longer the gauge of progress. At first Mr. Wallace, with the sea level idea in view, reckoned that the time required to complete the canal was the time required to cut the Culebra gap down to tide water. But all that is changed. The time now required for completing the canal is the time which will be required for building that stupendous dam at Gatun and those stairways of thousands of locks. The former problem, of excavation, had been tried and solved. This new means is untried and uncertain, and what it means in time no man can tell.

THE UNIT RULE.

"The Florida Times-Union," of Jacksonville, quotes approvingly a part of one of our recent articles on the abuse of the unit rule in Democratic national politics. But it is disposed to depreciate any reform in Democratic practices on the ground that attack "prepare the way for ruinous dissensions and divisions." Our Jacksonville contemporary is about the only Democratic newspaper the consequence of which seems to be that a few more dissensions within the Democratic party would matter much one way or the other. The normal state of the party is one of internal strife, and inevitably so, since it contains elements and forces which in opinion, purpose and practice are absolutely irreconcilable. There are many signs that on this question of reintroducing the original Jeffersonian principles of majority rule and individual initiative into party administration Democrats are going to divide as they have divided on every other idea and practice in politics. Mr. Bryan and Colonel Hemphill—opponents on every other issue—have come together on the project of abolishing nominating conventions and political middlemen. So the proposal to do away with the unit rule will only give the Democratic leaders and the Democratic rank and file an opportunity for a fresh alignment.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Both branches devoted the day chiefly to action on conference reports, preparatory to adjournment; the House again rejected the provision for ocean mail subvention. FOREIGN.—The Tribune's correspondent in London says that the results of elections in Scotland may retain the Liberal party in power for a few years, and that a general election seems improbable before 1910. The visits of King Edward and President Fallières to the Russian Emperor are regarded as practically a success in guaranteeing the peace of the world. Francois Coppée, the French author, died in Paris. The Supreme Court in Leipzig sent a majority of three to the Reichstag to vote on the bill of indemnity for the Count von Moltke, and ordered a retrial. The building given by King Victor Emmanuel to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome has resulted in the death of more than forty thousand natives. Ambassadors Buchanan and Creel arrived at San José, Costa Rica, and were warmly greeted.

DOMESTIC.—Reports of a clash between President Roosevelt and General Bonaparte over the suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were denied at the White House. Secretary of War Taft sent a protest to Mayor Rogers of Philadelphia against the action of a restaurant keeper in that city in refusing to serve a United States yeoman in uniform. A walking delegate in Chicago, in an effort to evade a ban on picketing, was arrested for a few hours. The thirty-day bill period ended at Albany, and Governor Hughes failed to approve the Robinson bill amending the rapid transit law. The Baldwin airship White Wing was badly damaged after flying 183 yards at Hammondsport, N. Y. Walter White, of Cleveland, the automobile inventor, was killed in a race at Cincinnati. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Kansas City, Mo., planned a world-wide evangelistic campaign.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. It was feared that Senator R. C. Taylor's approaching wedding would lead to another vote for the anti-trust bill. The Boston Stock Exchange brokers defeated a New York Stock Exchange team in a baseball game at the Polo Grounds. The Boston Police Department is an active factor in seeking to acquire the Boston & Maine road's stock held by the New Haven for the Delaware & Hudson. It became known that friends of State Chairman Woodruff would boom him for the Vice-Presidential nomination at Chicago. The Department of Health considered an anti-rabies crusade and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued a statement to prevent the annual mad dog scare. A man of eighty-three was arrested on a charge of trying to obtain money under false pretenses. A woman in her automobile in a collision with J. F. Marsden. Baron Sakatani was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Japan Society. The patrol boat was accused of conducting a handbook while on duty. Several persons were injured and the boat was damaged by an explosion on a yacht at South Norwalk. The 24th Essex received the 1st Regiment at its field maneuvers.

THE WEATHER.—Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh westerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 60. FOUR YEARS AT PANAMA. The return of Secretary Taft from Panama is a reminder of the fact that it was just four years ago this month that the United States took actual possession of the canal zone and undertook the work of completing the canal. It was on May 4, 1904, that Mr. Renaudin, in behalf of the French company, transferred the effects of that corporation to Lieutenant Brooke, representative of the United States government. Five days later the President issued orders concerning the government of the canal zone, and authority over the zone was formally transferred from the Panaman to the American government on June 1. On the latter date also Mr. Wallace became chief engineer of the canal, and a fortnight or so later he arrived on the isthmus and began operations. At that time the French had been at work, with some intermissions, since February 1, 1881, more than twenty-three years and two months. They had begun with the expectation of constructing a sea level canal twenty-eight feet deep in seven or eight years at a cost of \$114,000,000. In the twenty-three years they had got rid of three times that amount of money, one-third of it being spent on the canal, one-third wasted and one-third stolen. The amount spent had, however, been on the whole well spent. They had done more good work. They had founded the highest ground on the line of the canal, at Culebra, 312 feet above tide level, and had reduced its elevation more than one-half, leaving for us a cut 161 feet deep, and with its bottom only 151 feet above the sea; and at Bas Obispo they had reduced the elevation from 233 to only 85 feet. In all, including diversion channels, they had excavated about 81,548,000 cubic yards of material.

The Americans took hold in the spring of 1904. At first their work was merely exploratory and experimental. Then it suffered various delays, practically all the men being called off for some time in 1905 for sanitary engineering work. Nevertheless, in scarcely four years—three years and eleven months, down to May 1, 1908, they have excavated a total of 35,176,908 cubic yards, or 43 per cent of what it took the French more than twenty-three years to excavate. Moreover, and this is the most significant feature of the case, of that amount 12,396,492 cubic yards were lifted in these first four months of 1908. That is to say, in four months our men have dug 15 per cent of what the French

and private charity organizations must first work out a plan of action, and the state must co-operate.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF QUEBEC.

There is a peculiar and grateful significance in the announcement that the French government will officially participate in the celebration of the founding of Quebec. Nothing could, of course, be more fitting, logically, historically or sentimentally, than that participation, which will make complete an occasion of extraordinary interest that otherwise would seem and lack in an essential element. Nor could anything more impressively denote or remind the world of the profound and salutary changes which time and benevolent statesmanship have effected not only in the constitution of the great colony on the St. Lawrence, but also and even more notably in the relations of the two countries which have been concerned in its foundation and development.

It was the French who founded Quebec; at first, in Cartier's time, as Stadaconé, and later, three hundred years ago, under Champlain, as Quebec, the City of the Straits. Quickly overshadowing Port Royal, four years its senior, rising into far greater prominence and promise than struggling Jamestown, one year its senior, and beginning its career a year before Hudson entered New York Bay, Quebec became the seat of what promised to be the chief empire of the Western world. From the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of the Gulf of Mexico, and thence southward to the Gulf of Mexico, all was claimed for France. Thereafter for more than a century and a half that splendid domain of New France was contended for by the two historic rivals and antagonists, and at last in the dramatic struggle on the Plains of Abraham, which gave to each nation a name of immortal heroism, it passed under the sway of Great Britain. Of the splendid fancy of New France Quebec was thus the cradle and the grave.

For one year less than a century and a half Quebec has remained British. Yet all the time it has, in other senses, remained French, more French than France itself. The city is in great part as purely French as was Paris in the days of the Bourbon kings, while in the villages and on the farms of the "habitants" may be found as pure French blood, French speech, French customs and French life as in any department of the French Republic. For a time the city and the province were half rebellious and wholly resentful of what seemed to them alien, unsympathetic and even hostile control, but the wise policy of Lord Durham opened the way to pacification and conciliation, and since the creation of the Dominion the French of Lower Canada have vied with the sons of the Loyalists in Upper Canada in sincere attachment to the British Empire. To-day there is no resentment over memories of Wolfe's victory, and there is no inclination on the part of the French to resist British sovereignty. The world securely contains a finer example. The world securely contains a royalist statesman, more than Lord Durham, nor all the two races in Canada, but the two nations from which they sprang and the governments of those nations amicably unite to celebrate that sowing of seed by Frenchmen from which England reaped so rich a harvest. It will be an edifying spectacle to see the heir to the British throne and a representative of President Fallières together commemorating the foundation of that city and state which for more than a century was an object of belligerent contention between England and France. It will typify an entente cordiale between those who were formerly historic adversaries as complete and we may hope as enduring as that between the two races on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

FIFTY YEARS IN AFRICA. The semi-centenary of the opening of the Dark Continent suggests some impressive reflections upon the rapidity of the advance which civilization has there made. It is fifty years since Speke and Burton made their epochal discoveries of Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, and only a little longer since Livingstone first stood upon the shore of Lake Nyassa and gazed upon the world's greatest cataract in the gorge of the Zambesi. At that time, when men not yet grown old remember, the African continent was known only along its margin, and here and there where some venturesome explorer had penetrated into the interior, to be rewarded by the denunciations of mankind. To-day the blank spaces on the map are practically all filled up, and all but a small remnant of the vast continent is partitioned out among the European powers. As for the very region which was the scene of the labors of Livingstone, Speke and Burton, there has now long been a railroad running from the shore of the Indian Ocean to the shore of Lake Victoria, a telegraph line from the Delta of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope traverses the shores of both Victoria and Tanganyika, while steamboats ply the waters of those lakes and of Lake Nyassa. It is now possible to travel across the heart of the continent, from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, by steamboat and railroad.

In recent years the most striking progress has been made in the region which was opened up by the indomitable and enterprising genius of Cecil Rhodes and which fittingly bears his name. Half a century ago the world largely regarded Livingstone's account of Victoria Falls as fanciful, but now a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been held on their brink. Less than a score of years ago the journey from Kimberley to Victoria Falls occupied four months to nine months. Now the journey from London or Paris to the falls is accomplished with ease and luxury in three weeks. Now Pullman cars are running not only to Victoria Falls but more than four hundred miles beyond them toward the sources of the Nile. Only about eight hundred miles more of railroad are necessary to the completion of a continuous line of railroad and steamboat communication "from Cape to Cairo." With the exception of our own land, there is no other such chapter of progress in the history of the world.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Commendable though somewhat belated action is being taken by the Railroad Commission of New Jersey in instituting, or asking the Attorney General to institute, suits against various railroads to compel the abolition of dangerous grade crossings. After all the controversy and fuss of the last few years to secure new legislation it has suddenly been discovered that the existing law apparently gives the state power to compel railroads to abolish grade crossings wherever they obstruct traffic or imperil human life. It is pretty clear that all grade crossings obstruct or impede traffic in thickly settled communities, and that they imperil life in all places unless they are guarded by watchmen. The Railroad Commission acts with excellent discretion in its plan of campaign. It has not gone to the extreme of bringing a general suit for the abolition of all grade crossings, nor to the other of bringing suit against a single road. It has carefully selected four of the most dangerous crossings in the state, at which there have been most disasters and delays of traffic, and one of which is on each of the four principal railroad systems of the state. No better plan could have been devised for testing the law and the charters of the various roads. The scheme is, of course, to sue for the abolition of crossings which are manifestly causes of delay and danger. If the law can be applied for their abolition, the principle of its efficiency will be established, and the only question remaining will be how many other crossings can be proved to be also causes of delay and danger. We shall watch the progress and outcome of

the suits with much interest. If the state wins, it will doubtless proceed with many more suits of like character for the abolition of crossings all over the state. If it loses, and the present law is thus shown to be invalid or ineffective, there will be an irresistible demand for the prompt enactment of a new law which will be effectual.

Attestation has been evinced over the ability of a man whose brain had been pierced by a pistol ball to talk. Well, we have heard persons speak for hours at a time who apparently had no brains at all.

A budget deficit in France, to be met by additional taxes in that already overtaxed country, sounds somewhat formidable, but the explanation of the proposed ways and means makes it seem much less so. The shortage is to be made up, we are told, chiefly by preventing evasions of the tax law and compelling the actual payment of the taxes which are now levied, and by doubling the license fees of absinthe sellers. Such methods of swelling the revenue are to be commended on general principles, apart from their expected proceeds.

The friends of a confessed shoplifter just arrested declare the prisoner to be suffering from "temporary mental derangement," said derangement having begun when certain goods were spilled on an open, unwatched counter and having ceased when the store detective appeared on the scene. The incident brings to light a serious imperfection in the modern department store. This wonderful institution has escalators for patrons who abhor stairs and elevators. It has waiting rooms, smoking rooms, free tea rooms; it checks umbrellas, dogs and babies; it has trained nurses and store detectives—in short, everything except a padded cell for visiting "kleptomaniacs." We cannot imagine how the clever managers have failed to provide this comfort for a large and influential class of "buyers."

Governor Pindall was stopped at the threshold of his office by George W. Donaghey, of Conway, Democratic nominee for Governor. Governor Pindall accepted his advice and walked back into the office of Little Rock (Ark.) dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This reads like another "Lady or the Tiger" problem.

"The Evening Mail" claims to have caught a traffic squad patrolman acting as bookmaker while on duty at the Broad Street curb market. The discovery is worth making; but nobody familiar with New York City will be startled by the revelation nor filled with hopes of great exposures to come. Any citizen wishing so to use his time could, within a few months, witness twenty petty infractions of police rules and possibly half a dozen more serious ones. He would be a stupid observer who could not see some policeman duck into a saloon, chat with servants in a court, spend a pleasant quarter hour in a janitor's sitting room or "steer" some citizen to the nearest gambling house on any night of the year. If influential policemen are allowed to own saloons, play politics and become partners of blacklegs, it is folly to expect their rank and file to remain long untainted by this pernicious example. Under the prevailing system of city government the Police Department can be freed of petty malefactors only by continuous aggressive spying on the part of many private citizens. A year's hard work by five thousand men under the present system might frighten the uncaught offenders back into the ways of discipline. Only a secret detective bureau composed of first class men can really cope with the difficulty.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

New Yorkers who have observed the great increase in the last year or two in the number of Chinese restaurants, and have wondered whence came all these Mongolian restaurateurs have here the explanation of their growing numbers. It must have been also noticed that the number of competing American laundries has had, of course something to do with this decrease, but the records show that most of the former laundrymen have abandoned the washboard for the cooking stove. A few have been forced out of the laundry business by the keen competition; others have gone out of it voluntarily, but in both instances they find their way to the country clubs. The number of Chinese restaurants has increased, and the records show that most of the former laundrymen have abandoned the washboard for the cooking stove. A few have been forced out of the laundry business by the keen competition; others have gone out of it voluntarily, but in both instances they find their way to the country clubs. The number of Chinese restaurants has increased, and the records show that most of the former laundrymen have abandoned the washboard for the cooking stove. A few have been forced out of the laundry business by the keen competition; others have gone out of it voluntarily, but in both instances they find their way to the country clubs.

"Bluffington is suffering with rheumatism, I hear." "No, he isn't suffering. He's got it, but he's quite proud and happy. His doctor called it 'got'." Philadelphia Press.

Professor Harry A. Garfield, the new president of Williams College, will be installed on October 17, instead of at commencement time, in June, as had been planned. President Garfield will occupy the chair of government in the college faculty, taking the place of the late Henry Louis Nelson.

Tommy (aged ten)—Dad, what is the bone of contention?" Mr. Henpeck—The jawbone.—Illustrated Bits.

The 35th anniversary of the introduction of tobacco in Germany is referred to in an article by Hans Winter in the "Staats-Zeitung." Tobacco, he says, was brought to Europe first in 1587 by a body physician of Philip II, Don Francisco Hernandez. The physicians who speak against its use should remember that one of their number made the Europeans acquainted with the weed. Jean Nicot, who was at that time the French Minister at Lisbon, sent some tobacco to his sovereign, Francis II, and his recommendation, the scientific name Nicotiana glauca, was given in his honor. It has often been credited with having taken the first tobacco from America to Europe, it was introduced in England in 1580.

Hostess—I want to introduce you to Professor Hopscotch, the celebrated Orientalist. Castleton—Languages, rugs or brass ware?—Life.

Suzanne Despres kept a day book while making her Egyptian tour, and has published some chapters which she thinks "may be of a little interest to others besides myself." Under the head "A Camel Ride," she says: "It was between the Pyramids and the Sphinx. One of the Bedouins who has the ugly, slow, stupid looking animals for hire, asked in broken German: 'Will you ride on Bismarck?' evidently taking me for a German. 'No,' said I. 'Then try Chamberlain,' he said in bad English, and I saw the point. His animals have names in honor of the great statesmen of his customers. I am French, I said to him, and he smiled broadly and said: 'Ah, madame, then ride Sarah Bernhardt,' and I did, and I was proud, too, for I saw that Bernhard's greatness was acknowledged even in the desert."

Grubb—I hear your last novel has already appeared in its sixth edition. How did you manage to have so phenomenal a success? Scrubb—Very simple. I put a "personal" in the book, and the subject was the wife who is something like the heroine of my novel. With two days the first edition was sold out.—Tit-Bits.

CIGARS IN CHURCH AND PULPIT.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The limit of sensationalism in the church would seem to have been reached by a New York preacher, in charge of a "men's church," who smoked a cigar in the pulpit the other Sunday evening. For it is not at all probable that any congregation would ever tolerate such an act as tapping a keg of cigars or operating a roulette wheel in the sanctuary. The example set by the preacher was closely followed by his congregation, a haze of smoke filling the building as the members of the church lit their pipes. One would have supposed that no novel attraction would have been discovered by the church, but observant newspaper reporters discovered several neat seats. Possibly the trouble is that the quality of the preaching is not of as high an order as the quality of the tobacco consumed. In fact, it may be stated as a general proposition that ministers who have an important message to deliver are not to resort to such practices to fill their pews.

AN ENEMY'S VIEW OF TAFT.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. We have in these times of the people of South Carolina without regard to their political predilections will rejoice with "The News and Courier" at "dawning of the certainty that Taft will be elected President." The only objection to him is that he is the most popular candidate whom the Republicans can nominate.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 23.—The President to-day authorized an emphatic denial of the report that there had been discussion of the suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The case was determined on months ago, and the only question that arose was as to the court in which the government should bring the suit. After a conference with the President Secretary Garfield announced that the Railway River dam bill would be passed over the President's veto, with the latter's consent. The company building the dam has agreed to abide by any conditions the President or the Secretary of War wish to impose. Callers at the White House included Secretaries Root, Wilson and Garfield, Senators Burkett, Carter, Owen, Clapp, Smith, Stephenson and Beveridge, Representatives McKinlay, Madden, Cooper, Burleigh, Kennedy, Beall, Calder, Lever, Humphreys, Davenport, Sturgis, Patterson and Finley; Professor Robert Wallace, of the University of Scotland, and Henry Lane Wilson, United States Minister to Belgium.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 23.—Mrs. Nathan H. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, went to Bryn Mawr to-day to see her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, who was graduated from the Baldwin preparatory school, which has fitted her to enter Bryn Mawr College next September. Miss Taft returned to Washington with her mother to-night.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 23.—The Japanese Ambassador will return to Washington to-morrow, after a week spent at the Mahoon. Mr. Vogel, the Swiss Minister, entertained at dinner last night the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver. Miss Wetmore, Miss Forsaker and Prince Koudacheff, Russian first secretary. The British military attaché and the Hon. Mrs. James will leave Washington to-morrow for Seal Harbor, Me., where they have leased a cottage for the summer. Colonel James will go West with the British Ambassador on June 8.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Washington, May 23.—New York Society will be well represented at the Washington Society. Miss Elizabeth Oliver and Francis K. Stevens on Tuesday. Among the guests who arrived to-day from that city were Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, Miss Stevens and Francis K. Stevens, the bridegroom-elect, and his brother, Eben Stevens, who is to be best man, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Choate, Jr., the highest in-law and sister of Miss Oliver; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Murray, and Colonel and Mrs. Edward Bowditch, of Albany, her uncles and aunts, and Miss Bowditch, Miss Alice Bowditch and Mr. Byrd will arrive to-morrow. When the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Miss Newberry leave Washington to-morrow they will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Alfred W. Cooley, Commander A. E. Culver, naval aid to Mr. Newberry; Representative and Mrs. Lord, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Choate, Jr., the highest in-law and sister of Miss Oliver; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Murray, and Colonel and Mrs. Edward Bowditch, of Albany, her uncles and aunts, and Miss Bowditch, Miss Alice Bowditch and Mr. Byrd will arrive to-morrow.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Memorial Day, on Saturday, will, as usual, open the summer season. It will find New York society scattered in the country houses around New York, at suburban resorts and at the country clubs, which, in accordance with their annual custom, have organized extensive programmes of sports and open air pastimes for the day. Among other features of the week will be the racing at Belmont Park, which comes to a close on Saturday; the polo tournament at Great Neck, Long Island, and the horse show at Philadelphia, which opens to-morrow, lasts until Friday and always attracts a number of persons from New York to the Quaker City. Among those who have already gone to Philadelphia are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. There will be several charitable entertainments of some note and of interest to the fashionable set during the week, among the most important being the garden party to be given on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Frederick B. Grant at Governor's Island for the benefit of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society. In the case of bad weather the fate will take place in the officers' clubhouses. Its object is to raise funds for the relief of dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the regular army. Among those interested in the affair with Mrs. Grant are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald and Mrs. Richard Aldrich.

Marriage bells will ring almost continuously throughout the month of June, the series of weddings being opened to-morrow week by that of Miss Grace Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, to William Everett Rogers, in Grace Church. Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas was the bride's sole attendant, but the bridegroom will have a number of ushers, among them William Rhineland Stewart, Jr., Alexander Keogh, Kenneth Budd, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and Albert Zabriskie Gray. Miss Dorothy Read's marriage to F. Rutledge Davis follows on Tuesday in the Church of the Incarnation, where the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will perform the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of George R. Read, of the New York Coaching Club, by his first marriage, will have her sister, Mrs. John Irving Downey, as matron of honor, and Miss Louise Corwith as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Eleanor Hastings, Miss Florence Aker, Miss Gertrude Boyce, Miss Ella Buek, Miss Mildred Eagle, and Miss Jessie J. Kennedy. Robert Barbour will be the best man, and Harold Fowler, George Armstrong, Douglas Ober, W. Warren Barbour and Boardman Spaulding, the ushers. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the father of the bride at the home, in West 84th street. Mrs. John Irving Downey will entertain the bridal party at dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening preceding the wedding.

Many weddings are set for Wednesday week. Among them is that of Miss Gretchen Hoyt, at whose marriage Mr. Henry Ladd Corbett, in St. Bartholomew's Church, will be the officiating minister. David H. Greer will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, Miss Edith Corbett, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy King, Miss Rosamond Sturgis Dixey, of Boston; Miss Elizabeth Sherman Hoyt and Miss Edith Landon will be the bridesmaids, while Miss Elizabeth Hoyt will be her sister's maid of honor. Elliott Corbett, of Portland, Ore., will be his brother's best man, and another best man will be Hamilton Corbett, and Julian and Francis Peabody, Henry and Gordon Parker, William B. Bouton, Jr., Gardner H. Rorer and Roderick McClay will be the ushers. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt, at their house, in East 53rd street.

St. Peter's, West Chester, one of the most picturesque churches in Western Chester County, was selected by Miss Juliet Chester, who has married to Dr. Rayburn Townsend, of New York.

Miss Margaret Chapin has arrived in New York from her home in Paris and is staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Golet have left town for Philadelphia, to remain until to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, accompanied by the Count and Countess della Gherardesca, have left town for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and the Misses Dodge have left town for their place at Riverside for the season.

WEDDINGS.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Amherst, Mass., May 23.—Miss Florence Elizabeth Howland, of the Lodge, South Amherst, daughter of Walter Morton Howland, treasurer of the Amherst College Corporation, and St. John Smith, of No. 17 East 42d street, New York, Harriet M. Howland, Thomas Kingman, A. Macley Pentz, of Brookline, Mass., and Arthur C. Zimmerman and Samuel Burdick, of Orange, N. J.

also on Wednesday, June 3. The bride will have four attendants—her sister, Miss Ellen Louise Adey, Miss Carolyn Fellows, Miss Sarah Augusta Letchford, of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. David T. Dana, at whose marriage a few weeks ago Miss Adey was among her bridesmaids. Henry Townsend will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will consist of Dr. Hugh Hutchinson, Colonel Townsend Adey, Augustus Blagden Stewart Hotchkiss, Dr. Albert Lamb, Dr. George T. Smith, David T. Dana and Paul B. Ely. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendening, the parents of the bride will entertain the entire party at a wedding breakfast at their place on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club. After their return from their honeymoon, Dr. Townsend and his bride will make their home in New Haven.

Miss Caroline Morgan, niece of the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, will be married on the same day by her uncle, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to Frank P. McNulty. Her cousin, Miss Nora Stanley, will be the maid of honor, Miss Dorothy and Miss Eleanor McNulty will be the bridesmaids, and little Marion Hall will be the flower girl. The ushers will include Charles Eustace Ketchum, Thomas Kingman, A. Macley Pentz, John McVickar Haight, Roswell Parish, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., and Arthur C. Zimmerman and Samuel Burdick, of Orange, N. J.

Another wedding on Wednesday will be that of Miss Edith Livingston Mason, daughter of a Livingston Mason, to Arthur L. Keller, at Newport, R. I. The ceremony will be performed at Haddon Hall, the ancestral home of the father of the bride, by the Rev. Father Seagraves, of Providence. Miss Margaret Mason will be her sister's only attendant, and A. E. Keller will be his brother's best man. On the Saturday following the newly married couple will sail for Europe, to spend the summer abroad.

Thursday, June 4, is the date chosen for the marriage of Miss Eva Van Courtland Ronger, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, to McDougall Hawkes, former Deck Commission, at her house, in East 63d street. As Miss Morris is in mourning, the wedding will be a quiet affair, and she will have no maid of honor or bridesmaids, while Dr. Purshaw Hawkes will be his brother's only attendant. Immediately after his brother's only attendant. Immediately after his brother's only attendant. Immediately after his brother's only attendant.

Another June wedding will be that of Miss Carolyn Blagden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius J. Harper Sibley, in St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19. The other bridal attendants will be Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Irving Sibley, Miss Corneille Lee and Miss Margaret Lee, Miss Susan Sedgwick and Miss Margaret Barr. The ushers will be Mr. and Mrs. George Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane, W. O'Donnell Iselin, T. H. Powers Farr, Jr., Barclay H. Farr, Walter G. Oakman, Jr., James Parrish, Gordon Arthur Smith, Joseph Husband, of Rochester; George Burnett, of Boston, and Henry Elliott Corbett, of Portland, will be the ushers. The bridegroom is a son of a merchant in New York, and a brother of Mrs. John Allan Gade, of New York.

Miss Lydia Mason Jones's wedding to Arthur C. Blagden will take place on Monday, June 22, in St. Thomas's Church, New York. Mr. Arthur C. Blagden will be the groom, and Miss Lydia Mason Jones will be the bride. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Seagraves, of Providence. Miss Margaret Mason will be her sister's only attendant, and A. E. Keller will be his brother's best man. On the Saturday following the newly married couple will sail for Europe, to spend the summer abroad.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt will be among the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Georgiana Farr to J. Harper Sibley, in St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19. The other bridal attendants will be Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Irving Sibley, Miss Corneille Lee and Miss Margaret Lee, Miss Susan Sedgwick and Miss Margaret Barr. The ushers will be Mr. and Mrs. George Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane, W. O'Donnell Iselin, T. H. Powers Farr, Jr., Barclay H. Farr, Walter G. Oakman, Jr., James Parrish, Gordon Arthur Smith, Joseph Husband, of Rochester; George Burnett, of Boston, and Henry Elliott Corbett, of Portland, will be the ushers. The bridegroom is a son of a merchant in New York, and a brother of Mrs. John Allan Gade, of New York.

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Miss Jean Reid's wedding to the Hon. John Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley and envoy to King Edward, will take place in London on Tuesday, June 23, in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace. Lady Gladys and Lady Morveth Ward, daughters of Lord Dudley, who was appointed recently Governor General of Australia, and Miss Beatrice Hill are among the bridesmaids of Miss Reid. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast, given by the parents of the bride, the American Ambassador and Mrs. White-Lane Reid, at Dorchester House, their home in Park Lane.

Miss Charlotte Pearsall Thorne's wedding to Birdseye Blakeman Lewis will occur on Saturday, June 27, in Grace Church, Millbrook, N. Y. Miss Thorne, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, will have her sister, Miss Margaret Thorne, as maid of honor, and Miss May Weatherbee, of New York, as bridesmaid. Miss Margaret Thorne, French, Miss Frances Thorne, Miss Edith Rosseter and Miss Catherine Burton as bridesmaids. Stephen Peabody, Jr., will be the best man and Howell Jones, Carroll Robertson, Marshall Bartholomew, John D. Wing and Thomas Blakeman will be the ushers.

Frederick Townsend Martin will give a dinner at the Plaza on Tuesday evening next in honor of Cardinal Logue, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and of Archbishop Farley.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Europe were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wiltses.

Miss Marguerite Chapin has arrived in New York from her home in Paris and is staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Golet have left town for Philadelphia, to remain until to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, accompanied by the Count and Countess della Gherardesca, have left town for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and the Misses Dodge have left town for their place at Riverside for the season.

WEDDINGS.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Amherst, Mass., May 23.—Miss Florence Elizabeth Howland, of the Lodge, South Amherst, daughter of Walter Morton Howland, treasurer of the Amherst College Corporation, and St. John Smith, of No. 17 East 42d street, New York, Harriet M. Howland, Thomas Kingman, A. Macley Pentz, of Brookline, Mass., and Arthur C. Zimmerman and Samuel Burdick, of Orange, N. J.

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