Amusements.

ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—A Daughter of the People.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park, Bostock's, Steeplechase, Dreamland.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM CASINO—6:30—Rigo.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LYRIC—8:20—The Wolf.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:30—Mary's Lamb.
SAVOY—2:15—8:20—The Servant in the House.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Gay Musician.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President Amador, in a dispatch from Panama, said that the republic was quiet and that no trouble was expected at election. ═══ The text of the cordial speeches exchanged between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas was given out at Reval. ═══ Empress Augusta Victoria fell from her horse in Sans Souci Park, but was not seriously injured. ═══ The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Victoria Patricia were guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at a dance at Dorchester House. ═══ Archbishop Nikon, exarch of Georgia, was murdered by revolutionists in Tiflis. ═══ Marie Louis Gaston Boissier, secretary of the French Academy, is dead. ═══ A monument to the Russian dead at Port Arthur was unveiled on Antzu-Shan.

DOMESTIC.—As a result of the deliberations of the Republican National Committee at Chicago thirty-five Taft delegates were placed on the temporary rollcall with thirty-four votes and two Foraker men with one vote; the Hughes delegates from Missouri were not seated. ═══ It was announced at the White House that the President would maintain a strictly neutral position on the selection of a candidate for Vice-President. ═══ A mail pouch, said to have contained $100,000, in transit from Los Angeles to New York disappeared in Kansas City. ═══ Envoys from Liberia are in Washington seeking America's assurances that the status quo of their republic will be maintained. ═══ The Assembly at Albany passed the anti-racetrack gambling bills; the vote in the Senate is assured to-day; Senator Foelker arrived at the capital. ═══ The Assembly Judiciary Committee at Albany refused to report the McCarren and direct nominations bills. ═══ Governor Hughes delivered the chancellor's address at the Union College commencement at Schenectady, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ Forged letters to anti-racing Senators were traced to their source, an office in Thames street. ═══ The case against Raymond Hitchcock went to the jury. ═══ Princeton University conferred the degree of LL. D. on Baron Takahira, among others. ═══ The cut in steel prices was welcomed by buyers. ═══ O. H. P. Belmont died at his home at Hempstead, Long Island. ═══ It was evident the Public Service Commission would enforce its car seat orders despite the protests of the New York City Railway receivers. ═══ Announcement was made of increases in the prices of beef. ═══ The new armor plate vaults of the Carnegie Trust Company were formally opened yesterday. ═══ The revised tax books were opened for inspection. ═══ Counsel for the International Tobacco Company characterized the motion of Louis Berger to inspect its books as an attempt at blackmail. ═══ A new aeronautic club was organized. ═══ Cornell University Medical School held its commencement exercises. ═══ Plumbers working on a sewer main undermined a five-story tenement house. ═══ Andrew Carnegie offered to give $10,000 to Stevens Institute if that institution succeeded in raising $15,000. ═══ Governor Hughes delivered the address at the Fordham University School of Law commencement. ═══ The Chicago & Alton Railroad declared a 1 per cent dividend on its common and a 2 per cent on its preferred stock. ═══ Hearst gained fifty-three votes in the day's recount.

THE WEATHER.—Fair to-day and to-morrow; north winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 65.

PASS THE M'CARREN BILL.

The McCarren bill has passed the Senate, and the Assembly should not fail to make it a law before the session closes. If it does fail to do that it will have to accept the responsibility for defeating legislation of exceptional merit for which there is an almost unanimous demand among the press and the people, irrespective of party. Under Speaker Wadsworth the Assembly has made a good record for public spirited legislation, which it should not mar by a failure to enact this measure.

Further legislation for the government of party procedure has been shown to be necessary by the scandals connected with the last two Democratic state conventions. It is absurd that New York should throw elaborate safeguards about the primaries, that it should spend large sums on their management—$250,000 in New York City and probably $150,000 in the rest of the state—and then permit an irresponsible person or organization to ignore or invalidate the primary results. Why hold the primaries at all if Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners can throw out of a convention the legally chosen representatives of the party electors? Why take such elaborate precautions about the election of persons whose right to their seats depends, after all, not on their election but upon the nod of some boss? Why make it a crime to attempt to vitiate the result of a primary election by casting a fraudulent vote and then wink at the boss's treating the whole machinery for getting at the honest expression of the popular will as an empty farce?

The McCarren bill is a logical development of the primary system. The state undertook the regulation of primaries in order to insure to a majority of the party voters their vested right to choose their own representatives and govern their own parties. The legislation upon the statute books falls short of securing this result because party bosses and party conventions are not under sufficient legal compulsion to abide by the result of the official primaries. After the delegate has been elected, with all the official care and supervision with which offices are filled at the general elections in November, the boss is at liberty to trump up a contest and deny him his seat as the representative of his locality in the councils of his party. It is only a degree less absurd than if some extra-legal body had the authority on its own caprice to refuse their offices to men elected at the general election.

It is essential to our system that parties, like the government itself, shall be in their organization representative democracies, and to insure the right of localities and local majorities to representation in the government of the parties whatever legal safeguards are necessary must be provided. The people as enrolled in parties will not long tolerate a system which gives them the shadow of power without the substance, and no party can afford to assume the responsibility of denying to the people the necessary legal protection of their right of representation in party government. The McCarren bill treats only one phase of the large and important problem of getting more democracy into party management, but it is an indispensable move in that direction and obviously the first one called for by existing conditions.

NO "RIDING ROUGHSHOD."

Mr. Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican National Committee, comes from Indiana, a "favorite son" state, and in the work done at Chicago to prepare a temporary roll for the national convention he has shown a consistent spirit of balance and fairness. His testimony as to the soundness of the decisions made in the contests so far heard is entitled to consideration. He said yesterday:

> I know it has been charged that the Taft people on the committee have been riding roughshod over everything. I want to say, however, that all the contests that have been settled by the national committee have been decided on their merits and on the evidence presented. There has been no rough riding over anybody.

A great amount of rubbish has been published about the arbitrariness of the committee's decisions. As a matter of fact, not 10 per cent of the "contests" submitted had any merit, and a casual examination of the record was enough in most cases to establish the regularity of the delegates seated. The committee could not well have acted otherwise than it did act on the facts presented. The "riding roughshod" existed only in the imagination of those who thought that serious contests could be manufactured to order out of any old political material.

THE LOUISIANA SETTLEMENT.

In its settlement of the contests from Louisiana the Republican National Committee used sound judgment. The issue involved was exceptional, and besides the technical question of *prima facie* regularity an important question of party policy was involved. There can be little doubt that the Warmoth faction represented a majority of the actual Republican voters in Louisiana and had a better *prima facie* title than the Cohenites. But the charge was made, apparently with some foundation, that the Warmoth organization had been seeking to draw the color line, and in state campaigns, at least, had attempted to limit its membership to white voters. The recent Warmoth state convention partly disproved the charge by electing some negroes as delegates to Chicago, but the impression was not entirely dispelled that the so-called "Lily Whites" intended to make their faction a white man's party.

The national committee felt impelled to protest this year, as it protested in 1904, against such a programme of race discrimination. It is not in accordance with Republican tradition or principle to deny membership in the party to any qualified voter on grounds of race or color. No such denial has occurred in any other state than Louisiana, and even there the fact of denial was only inferentially established. Yet it is clear that the principle is one which should not be relaxed by a Republican national convention. All qualified voters should stand on the same level, so far as their right to enroll and act as Republicans is concerned, no matter what their color or nativity. We do not think that the Republican party should or ever will countenance arbitrary discriminations by a state organization against any class of legally qualified electors.

It is not, of course, within the province of the national organization to say who shall and who shall not help to elect delegates to the Republican convention. The states fix their own qualifications for the suffrage, and the laws of different states differ widely. Women take part in primaries and conventions in a few states, while in most they have no voice at all. Here in New York no one can vote directly or indirectly for delegates to the national convention who is not an elector and has not enrolled himself a Republican. All states are entitled to equal treatment, and it would be as foolish to argue that the national organization should see to it that in Southern states persons not qualified for the suffrage and not exercising it should have the right to take part in naming delegates to a Republican national convention as it would be to contend that the party authorities should see to it that Republicans who had neglected to enroll and register should vote in our New York primaries. So far as the negro has ceased to be a voter in the Southern states he has undoubtedly lost his right to participate in party action. But in so far as he qualifies under state laws he is entitled to participate, and it is indefensible to try to exclude him on account of his color.

This, we think, is the attitude—and the very sensible attitude—of the Republican leaders in most of the Southern states. They do not want to discriminate against the negro as such, but they rightly insist that he shall enjoy the same treatment at the South as at the North, and shall qualify as a voter before he exercises the privileges of a voter. The national committee has arranged to reorganize the party in Louisiana and to abolish all racial discriminations. That reorganization can be best accomplished by laying down the same rule of eligibility for blacks and whites, confining party action to actual electors and compelling those electors to apply the principle of majority rule.

CHIEF ENGINEER BARTON.

To find a suitable successor to the late Rear Admiral Rae as chief engineer of the navy was no easy task. In every branch of the naval service the progress on which the highest efficiency depends continually gives rise to new problems. In the adoption of guns of only a single calibre for the heaviest fighting the duties of the ordnance expert are apparently simplified, but in one respect they are more exacting than formerly. There are now more big guns to be loaded and fired without accident than ever before, and it yet remains to be shown that explosions in turrets cannot happen again. In like manner the advance from a displacement of 16,000 tons to one of 20,000 imposed on the bureau of construction demands which were not foreseen five or six years ago.

At the present time, however, the rule of new problems to solve seems to hold good to an exceptional degree in regard to the bureau of engineering. The adoption of the steam turbine, though fully warranted by its performance in the merchant marine, raised a number of questions which have not yet been fully disposed of. Some relate to the possible economy at different speeds, some to the form of the screw propeller giving the highest efficiency for the increased number of revolutions now customary and some to the character of the repairs which the new machinery may require. Moreover, an even more radical innovation in motive power, the employment of the gas engine, has lately been proposed. Its introduction is not imminent, apparently, but no one can say how soon it may be found practicable. Without waiting for that change, the use of liquid fuel in the place of coal to generate steam on small vessels has already been approved and is likely soon to have a trial. Though the general success of the undertaking may be regarded as certain, there is still much to learn on the subject.

The old distinction between line officers and the engineers of the navy, to which there were grave objections, was removed a few years ago by legislation which the President actively promoted. Yet under the unusual circumstances now existing he has evidently deemed it wise to fill the post made vacant by Admiral Rae's death with a man having a large experience in engineering. Captain Barton, on whom his choice rested, possesses that qualification, and the fact will inspire popular confidence in the fitness of the new appointee for his enlarged responsibilities.

THE CUT IN STEEL.

The cut in the prices of finished steel has been expected for several months. Consumers have felt so confident that the policy of maintaining prices unchanged despite the depression in business could not be carried on that they have kept out of the market and awaited the inevitable. Whether or not they will now enter it with their delayed orders will doubtless depend upon their judgment as to the sufficiency of the reluctant concessions in prices. If they believe that further concessions are sure to come the policy of waiting till the manufacturers offer better terms will continue. Last week's cut in the price of steel bars, for instance, is said not to have resulted in any considerable increase in business, and this fact was used by those who opposed concessions as an argument against them, but it is equally susceptible of explanation on the ground that it failed only because it did not meet the expectations of consumers.

The deadlock between manufacturers and buyers of steel has apparently had the effect of making steel and iron production temporarily an incorrect barometer of the state of trade. Reports in these industries show little improvement, keeping very close to a production only one-half as great as that of a year ago, while in all other lines the indications of improving trade are marked. Where improvement is pronounced concessions have already been made, and buyers, reaching the conclusion that rock bottom has been touched, have placed orders freely, with the result of greatly increased activity. It is generally thought that when a similar situation is reached in the steel industry, it, too, will respond to improving conditions, and that the relief of the deadlock there will have a beneficial effect upon trade in general. The cuts already made prove that arbitrary prices cannot be held indefinitely without regard to the economic situation. If the present reductions are insufficient, now that the process has begun, readjustment will probably not be long delayed. The policy of uniform prices, with their steadying effect, is doubtless ideal, but, human nature being what it is, the tendency of such prices is to err on the side of excess. Probably the utmost that will be accomplished by efforts in this direction will be not the maintenance of uniform prices, whatever the fluctuations of trade, but a narrow range of price variations.

TIME FOR INTEREST IN APPROPRIATIONS

The pertinent reminder is offered by the Bureau of Municipal Research that the present and the immediate future are the time when taxpayers can most efficiently take an active interest in the apportionment of city funds for the various departments of administration. The heads of departments are already at work preparing their estimates and requests for funds, for they have been told by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that their requests must be formulated and handed in not later than July 15. These next five weeks, therefore, are the time in which citizens and taxpayers may most effectively exert their influence upon the making of appropriations for schools, parks, streets, police, sanitation, etc., in the first stage of the process.

After July 15 will come the second stage. The estimates and requests of the various Borough Presidents, commissioners and others will then be in the hands of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics for searching scrutiny, comparison and consideration, to see that "every item of expense not absolutely necessary "is excluded or reduced to the lowest amount "consistent with efficient service." Then will come the second opportunity for those who are to provide the funds to express their desires as to the amount and manner of the using of them. When that sifting and analyzing process is completed, the revised estimates, together with reports and recommendations concerning them, will be printed and sent to the Controller for transmission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for its final action.

There will, of course, be a third opportunity, in the third stage of the process, when the estimates are being considered and acted upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Indeed, hearings are then given for the very purpose of letting taxpayers express their views as to the amounts needed for various departments of municipal work. But it is notorious that then, in October, the time is too short to permit any extended consideration of details. The members of the board are simply unable to listen to all that might be said, or to investigate thoroughly every item before them. They must be chiefly governed by the reports and recommendations which have come to them as results of the preliminary work in the earlier stages of the apportionment process. That is why it seems desirable for individuals and civic organizations to interest themselves in the matter in those earlier stages, instead of waiting until the eleventh hour.

DEALING WITH SIGNS.

Chicago is perhaps not the city which most persons would expect to be first in dealing with signboards and advertising hoardings on purely æsthetic grounds, but it is certainly not the city which would be last to do so on practical grounds. The action which it is now about to take may be attributed partly to good taste and partly to sound business sense. Both are concerned in the abatement of the nuisance. From whatever cause the action arises, however, it is to be regarded with approval as a step in the right direction, and a step which it was most desirable to take. We have already commented favorably upon the taking of another step in the same commendable direction, in the prohibiting of advertising signs on the outside of the Fifth avenue omnibuses; and it is also agreeable to note a promising movement in this city for the abolition or considerable restriction of sky signs.

All these are simply steps toward the desirable goal. The goal itself is not yet reached, and is not to be reached by any one or, indeed, all of them. It cannot be reached until two fundamental principles are recognized and enacted into effective law. One is that advertising signs are property and are part of the plant of a profitable business, and that as such they are appropriate objects of taxation at the prevailing rates for business property. This principle has recently been adopted with good results in various New Jersey communities. It needs to be generally adopted, and whether it results in fewer signs or larger revenues the public will be the gainer.

The other principle which needs to be practically established is that sight is as much entitled to protection from offence as are the other senses of hearing and smell. An industrial establishment which emitted grossly offensive odors would not be tolerated in a closely settled residence region. The law would suppress it as a nuisance, or compel its removal, because of its assaults upon the olfactory organs of the public. In recent years laws and ordinances have been directed, with popular approval, against the making of unnecessary noises of a disturbing and distressing character. Equally legitimate, and hardly less needful, is it to forbid outrageous assaults upon the eye by the display of offensive objects in public places. Under the operation of these rules a large proportion of the signs which now abominably disfigure both urban and rural scenery would be altogether abolished, and those which remained would be compelled to pay taxes at the same rate as other business property. When those ends are attained the question of dealing with signboards will be equitably solved.

The passage of the anti-gambling bills by the Assembly clears the situation. In the Senate the racetrack interests do not seem to have gained strength, while the Governor has probably an additional supporter. The outlook for a victory is bright.

"The Charleston News and Courier" draws a highly colored picture of Colonel Watterson beating the Democratic hosts in Kentucky into line for Bryan. We fear that the Beckhamites whom Colonel Watterson helped to overthrow in the Legislature last winter are not now rapturously claiming him as a leader. The colonel is in the Bryan procession all right; but so far as Kentucky is concerned he is still doing duty with the rearguard.

The Brown family is coming strongly to the front in Georgia. "Little Joe" Brown has just been nominated for Governor over the mighty Hoke Smith, and Ananias Brown has just been seated as a delegate from Georgia in the Republican National Convention.

The case of "Jack" Gormley, the alleged burglar whom Magistrate Breen released on $2,500 bail, is a timely illustration of the need of reorganizing the inferior criminal courts. According to the magistrate, "whenever a burglar of "that character is brought to the attention of "the magistrate, he [the magistrate, we suppose] "is usually advised by the District Attorney and "the police of the character of the crime, but "they failed to do that in this case." According to others, bail of an utterly unsatisfactory character was accepted. According to some investigators, the escaped Gormley is a loyal servant of Percy Nagle's crowd. But, according to common sense, the whole situation proves that a system which permits such bungling in the handling of criminals is worthy of something more than investigation.

The political temperature at Panama seems to be rising pretty high these days, but it may be expected to decline to somewhere near normal before Election Day. And it will not, we think, be necessary for the United States to apply a refrigerating process.

Another arrest and imprisonment of a driver for cruelly beating a horse occurred yesterday. It is worth whole to make conspicuous mention of every such incident "to encourage the others."

Detachments of Russian and Japanese troops uniting in the ceremony of dedicating a monument raised by the Japanese in honor of the Russian dead at Port Arthur is an impressive demonstration of the speed with which fraternity sometimes is able to replace antagonism.

It is hoped that the new law for the identification of party voters will at least partly disfranchise many of our leading repeaters.

The rumor of failure of the Congo annexation treaty is ominous, for there can be little doubt that such failure would be attended with disturbing results in Belgium itself in addition to the action which might be taken by some other powers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked's experience with a would-be convert which he related to his congregation on Sunday bears close resemblance to an occurrence which the late Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke of to a Tribune reporter several years before his death. A man came to him and said that he had resolved to renounce his faith and to devote the rest of his life to the conversion of the Jews, although all his friends were of that persuasion. He told of the eagerness of hundreds to follow him and wanted to have the management of a mission, if the church would pay the expense of maintaining it. Dr. Hall said he would consider the matter, made inquiry as to the man's character and when he called for an answer declined the offer with thanks. The man seemed to be disappointed, used disrespectful language and said to the Scotch maid who showed him to the door: "He's a hard man to do business with."

"This hot weather must bother you."
"It does," answered the fat man. "It makes every scrawny dyspeptic feel so sorry for me that he becomes annoying."—Philadelphia Ledger.

In Buenos Ayres they have a new holiday—Animal Day—which was celebrated on April 29. "The Herald," of that city in describing the celebration says: "The extensive grounds of the 'Zoo' presented an animated appearance, and were crowded with thousands of people who had assembled in response to the efforts of the 'Society for the Protection of Animals' to arrange that this day be celebrated annually." Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, President of the Republic, delivered an address and ten thousand commemoration medals were distributed among the children. One of the features of the celebration was the liberation of five hundred pigeons.

Chauffeur—It's all right, my man; you're not hurt!
Victim—I don't know so much about that. I must see my solicitor.—Punch.

"When you teach children to avoid kissing, swapping gum and eating half baked foods and to be clean you will be doing something to prevent tuberculosis," declared Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, at the recent convention of the American Medical Association in Chicago.

WE ALL LIKE IT.

The end seat hog
Along doth jog
Amid a deal of kicking
He blocks the way
And people say
He ought to have a licking.

His arklike feet
The victims greet
With language terse and acid,
But through it all,
It doth befall,
The end seat hog is placid.

The end seat hog
Sets men agog
And causes fights and factions.
Ought he to go?
Well, I dunno;
The end seat has attractions.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A bright boy who writes letters and "compositions" for his mother as a "home study," but has time enough for baseball, had this to say in one of his recent productions: "Archie —— can't be first base because Harold's mother won't let him play with a driver's boy. Archie is a bully player, even if his father drives a team. I sent Harold's mother what was in my Christmas book about poor boys. It says that Virgil was the son of a porter, Sir Richard Arkwright was the son of a barber, Franklin was a tallow chandler, Oliver Cromwell's father kept a brewery, Æsop was just a slave, Dickens was a reporter and Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. But Harold's mother told him that was long ago, and it don't go now, so I do not know what to do to get Archie in if we don't get a new club without Harold. I wish I had a big brother to tell me what to do, for I think ladies don't know so much about such things."

A man had just arrived at a Massachusetts summer resort. In the afternoon he was sitting on the veranda when a handsome young woman and her six-year-old son came out. The little fellow at once made friends with the latest arrival.
"What is your name?" he asked. Then, when this information had been given, he added, "Are you married?"
"I am not married," responded the man with a smile.
At this the child paused a moment, and, turning to his mother, said:
"What else was it, mamma, you wanted me to ask him?"—Harper's Weekly.

There is a shopkeeper in 23d street who is a firm believer in the saying "Sweet Are the Uses of Adversity," as well as in the perversion of it in which the last word is changed to "advertisement." A glass show case outside the store was broken into and despoiled the other day, and now it has a sign on it which reads: "All men want our goods; when they haven't the price, they steal them."

Gyer—Isn't it queer that the bump of benevolence is located exactly at the top of a man's head?
Myer—What's queer about it?
Gyer—Why, it's as far from the pocketbook as possible.—Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 10.—The President had a conference this evening with Booker T. Washington and three Liberian commissioners who are in this country for the purpose of interesting the administration in the preservation of their republic's autonomy. J. J. Dossen, Vice-President of Liberia; G. A. Gibson, ex-President of that Republic, and James Dunbar, an attorney, constitute the delegation.

Secretaries Root and Taft and Minister Squiers had a conference with the President this afternoon. The subject of the coming election in Panama was discussed.

Other callers at the White House during the day included Senator Borah, Representatives Smith, of Michigan, and Fratt, of New Jersey; Assistant Secretary Coolidge, of the Treasury Department; Judge Rodey, of Porto Rico; Labor Commissioner Neill and United States Treasurer Treat.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Metcalf, accompanied by Secretary Taft and a few other friends, will leave Washington Friday night on the Dolphin or the Mayflower for Hampton Roads, where on Saturday morning interesting torpedo experiments will be made on the Florida. They will start on their return trip to the capital Saturday night.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 10.—Baron and Baroness Mayor des Planches, who were to have closed the Italian Embassy to-day and start upon their automobile trip to Manchester-by-the-Sea, changed their plans slightly, and remained in Washington to attend the Leiter wedding breakfast to-day. They will start on their journey within a short time.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco will also prolong their stay in Washington, and will probably not leave the capital until about June 20.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 10.—The wedding breakfast which followed the marriage ceremony uniting Miss Juliet Williams and Joseph Leiter, son of the late Levi Z. Leiter, at noon to-day, called together two hundred well known members of Washington society, most of whom lingered in the capital especially for the event. Father Buckeye, of St. Matthew's Church, officiated at the ceremony in the apartments of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams, the bride's parents. The bride was accompanied to the altar by her father, who wore his full dress army uniform, and was preceded by her younger sister, Miss Frances Williams, who carried a basket of flowers. During the ceremony Miss Dorothy Williams, another sister, held the bouquet for her sister. Mr. Leiter had as best man Roman Baldwin, one of his Harvard classmates.

The bride's gown was an Empire effect in white satin, made without other embellishment than a rare old English lace bertha. Above the Dutch neck of the bodice she wore the rope of pearls which Mr. Leiter gave her.

Mrs. Williams wore a gown of white chiffon hand-painted in roses and trimmed with bands of black chiffon and lace, with which she wore a hat trimmed in black plumes. Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, mother of the bridegroom, wore pale gray chiffon and a gray toque trimmed with plumes. Mrs. Hewitt and Miss Hewitt, maternal grandmother and aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Douglas and son, of Fond du Lac, Mich., brother-in-law and sister of Colonel Williams; Mrs. B. C. Turner, of St. Louis, sister of Mrs. Williams; Miss Hardway, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Remington, of New York, and Payson Thompson, of Chicago, with those before mentioned, formed the party witnessing the ceremony.

Attending the breakfast, besides the relatives, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco, Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Senator Du Pont, Senator Warren, Captain and Mrs. Summerlin, Baron and Baroness Preusche and a large contingent from official and resident society.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter left Washington this afternoon in a touring car for Manchester-by-the-Sea, where they will be preceded by Mrs. L. Z. Leiter in her special car, which carries a family party. She will give a formal greeting to the bride and bridegroom at Undercliff.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a large basket of flowers, while Mrs. Leiter's gift to her son's bride was a solid silver service, one of her own wedding gifts, and a massive piece of gold plate with several costly jewels. The Countess of Suffolk and Mrs. Colin Campbell, sisters of Mr. Leiter, who are unable to travel at present, are each sending to the bride from England jewels for her personal adornment.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry. The other guests were the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Colonel and Mrs. McCawley, Miss Carol Newberry and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Niblack, who arrived from Annapolis to-day for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Newberry.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marie left Washington this afternoon for California, and will spend the summer on one of their ranches.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie have left town for their country place at New London, Conn., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore and Miss Grace Moore have left town for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman will take possession of the late Charles T. Barney's place at Westbury, at the close of the month. They have been occupying the Stowe villa for the last two seasons.

Frederick Brewster's marriage to Miss Margaret B. Fitch, daughter of John B. Fitch, will take place in Trinity Church, New Haven, to-day. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and the brother of Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings. Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will go on to her country place at Casenovia, N. Y., immediately after her son's wedding.

Another out of town wedding to-day will be that of Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, daughter of Mrs. Albert L. Coolidge, of Boston, to Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby, of this city, at Lenox, Mass. Mr. Crosby is a son of Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, of No. 665 Fifth avenue.

General and Mrs. Edward Hastings Ripley and the Misses Ripley left town yesterday for San Francisco, en route for Japan, where they will spend the remainder of the summer, returning at the close of the autumn.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock has gone to her country place at South Coventry, Conn., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rembert Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. L. Lane are booked to sail to-day on board the Baltic for Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin Davies have taken a cottage at Tuxedo for the summer.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, who returned with Miss Laura Swan from Europe a day or two ago, will leave town to-day for Newport for the season.

William Spencer who makes his home in Paris, has arrived from France to visit his brother, Lorillard Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons have left town for the season and are at Stoneover, their place at Lenox, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster sailed yesterday from Southampton for New York, and on their arrival here will go at once to Bellefontaine, their country place at Lenox, for the summer.

Mrs. Augustus Kountze and Mrs. Karl Neuhoff left town yesterday for Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Gertrude Sheldon has arrived from Europe and will spend the summer at Southampton.

James V. Parker will leave town on Saturday next and go to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., have taken the Hodgman villa, at Saratoga, for the month of August, and will occupy it during the racing season.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the President's daughter, was a bridesmaid at the wedding in Orange yesterday of Miss Georgiana Harding Farr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, of West Orange, and Fletcher Harper Sibley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y. Miss Margaret Roosevelt, daughter of W. Emlen Roosevelt, was also a bridesmaid. The ceremony took place in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange. The Rev. Murray Bartlett, of Rochester, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Frank Reazor, rector of the church. The other bridesmaids were Miss Orling Sibley, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Cornelia Lee and Miss Susan Sedgwick. Miss Marion Farr, a young sister of the bride, and her brother, Master William Rush Farr, were attendants. The best man was Thomas Spencer, of Rochester, and the ushers were T. H. Powers Farr, jr., Barclay Harding Farr, W. O'Donnell Iselin, Walter G. Oakman, James Parrish and Malcolm D. Sloane, of New York; Gordon Arthur Smith, a cousin of the bridegroom; Joseph Husband, of Rochester; George Burnett, of Boston, and Henry Elliott Corbett, of Portland, Ore. After the ceremony there was a large reception at the country place of the bride's parents.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 10.—Many New York and Boston guests arrived at the Curtis Hotel to-night for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, of Boston, daughter of Mrs. Albert Leighton Coolidge, to Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby, of New York. Mr. Crosby is a member of the class of '08, Harvard, and will be graduated this month. Miss Coolidge will be unattended. John Hall Wheelock, of Morristown, N. J., will be best man. Some of those in Lenox for the wedding are Dr. and Mrs. Graham Bacon, Miss Bacon, Kenneth C. MacArthur and John H. C. Nevins, of New York.

Mrs. Alfred E. Edwards, who has been critically ill since Sunday, underwent an operation by a New York surgeon yesterday at her cottage. Her condition had improved to-night and there is hope of her recovery.

Mrs. Hamilton Kuhn, of Boston, arrived at her Hillside cottage to-day.

T. H. Hoppler, of Newport, and A. E. Gallatin, of New York, are in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins, of Lakewood, N. J., and Mrs. J. E. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman and Franklyn Pans, of New York, have arrived in Lenox.

Mrs. Richard C. Dixey entertained this evening at Tanglewood for her daughter, Miss Rosamond Dixey, whose birthday was celebrated.

Miss Mary Simpson, Miss Julia Tuckerman, Prescott Huidekoper and Burrall Hoffman, of New York, are at Tanglewood.

Mrs. Henry W. Gray, who has been at the hotel, opened The Willows to-day for the summer.

Mrs. Louise Gilmore has arrived to open Lithgow, her country estate.

Mrs. John B. Swann has taken the Butler place in Stockbridge for the summer.

Mrs. Charles S. Mellen and Miss Marion Hague departed to-day for town.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield for tea at her villa, on Ice Glen Road, to-morrow.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 10.—The Newport Clambake Club at Easton's Point is now ready for opening. The first bake will be held on the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ward, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth opened their cottages for the season to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth are occupying Mrs. Woodbury Kane's estate this summer. Mrs. Kane, with her sons, will spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Henry Clews was in Newport to-day making an inspection of The Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, of New York, are expected at Armsea Hall to-morrow for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will arrive at their cottage, near Bailey's Beach, early next week.

Maurice Roche has returned from Boston and is at the La Forge cottage.

Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, left here to-day for Chester, N. H.

Marguerite S. Mason, Maurice Roche and Alfred Houston registered at the Casino to-day.

The health of Mrs. John Carter Brown, who is ill at her Newport summer home, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Harold Brown, who was called from Europe by the illness of her mother-in-law, has gone to New York to be the guest of Mrs. Norrie Sellar. Mrs. Brown will soon return to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor have gone to New York on their steam yacht Wanderer.

Mrs. H. H. Morris, Daniel B. Fearing, Miss Alice Potter, Miss C. Ogden Jones and Theodore M. Davis were among those who returned from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, accompanied by Dr. J. H. French, arrived for the summer this evening from New York. Mr. and Mrs. French will occupy Hopedene.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Love are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse and their son William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, jr., arrived this afternoon for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are expected the summer on Saturday.

A DANCE AT DORCHESTER HOUSE.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia Among Guests.

London, June 10.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dance at Dorchester House to-night in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Victoria Patricia. The ambassador, Mrs. Reid, Miss Jean Reid and the Hon. John Hubert Ward, to whom Miss Reid is engaged, dined at Mrs. Potter Palmer's, this being one of the many dinners given for them since the engagement was announced. After dinner the party went to the ambassador's Park Lane residence to meet the duke and duchess and the princess, who have just returned from a long stay in the Mediterranean.

There were upward of three hundred invitations sent out. The mansion was beautifully decorated for the reception of the royal guests, the railings of the staircase, at the head of which the ambassador and his wife received their guests, being entwined with red rambler roses. Supper was served at separate tables in the library, in which pink roses had been daintily arranged.

Dancing continued until long after midnight, and Princess Patricia, who, like her brother, Prince Arthur, is fond of dancing, was among the last to leave.

Among those present were the Earl of Dudley, who is a brother of Mr. Ward, and the Countess of Dudley; the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the Austrian, Spanish, Italian and Turkish ambassadors; the Danish and Swedish ministers; the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. Lowther, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess Dowager of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Powis, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Earl and Countess of Craven, the Countess of Jersey, Lord Althorp, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Lord and Lady Savile, Lord and Lady Ronaldshay, Lord and Lady Barrymore, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel.

$200,000 IN GIFTS FOR GETTYSBURG.

Gettysburg, Penn., June 10.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Gettysburg College yesterday, President S. G. Helfblower announced a gift of $100,000 from John E. Firch, an Oakland, Cal., mine operator, for the erection of a new science hall. President Helfblower also reported the promise of a like amount from another source, the second gift to be used in any manner which the board may desire.