

WORLD NOTABLES WITNESS CEREMONY IN THE EAST ROOM

HISTORIC WEDDINGS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Nellie Grant's Wedding the Only One That Compares With the Latest.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Feb. 17.—White House weddings come at such long intervals that they never fail to attract the general attention of the country. Today's wedding compares in the extent of this attention, and in the popularity of the bride, with the Nellie Grant wedding, which took place in the east room, in 1874, on a day, set in front of the scene by bow windows which were the background for today's event. In the number and value of the wedding gifts, and in the number of guests present, this last event breaks all White House records, for prior to 1874, the presidents who managed White House weddings had rather simpler views of life than have prevailed at later times.

Those presidents have always been the most popular who have had children in their families, and when these children occasionally have led up to weddings, the seal of social success has promptly been placed upon the administrations which were concerned. The bachelor or widower presidents, and those whose children were all grown-ups, have had at times some difficulty in winning that social applause which has come in such volume to the Roosevelts, and which came also to the Grants.

Nellie Curtis was a charming addition to the family of the first president, but she was not old enough to wed until after Washington had retired from office, and the ceremony was performed at Mount Vernon, after the simple fashion of that day. There were no young people in the family of John Adams, the second president. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, came to the White House a widower, and whatever social success his administration has was given by the wife of his secretary of state, Mrs. Madison. The election of Madison to the presidency brought this most popular woman to the White House as mistress, and there were two White House weddings during her stay there.

The First Wedding.

The first wedding to take place in the president's house was that of the widow of a nephew of George Washington—Lucy Payne, Mrs. Madison's younger sister, who was married at the age of 15, in 1792, to George Shepley Washington, and lived during her widowhood with the Madisons in Washington.

The engagement of this sister in the winter of 1810 to Justice Todd of the supreme court, a widower many years older than herself, the father of five children and a resident of the then far distant state of Kentucky, was approved by her family, and Mrs. Madison revelled in the preparations for the fine wedding she gave the couple. It was celebrated on the evening of March 11, 1811, and a typical Virginia wedding it was, for Mrs. Madison opened the doors of the White House to her relatives and family connections and to all the personal friends of the family.

A President's Daughter.

The third wedding was that of Miss Maria Monroe. Being the daughter of a president it might have been expected that the occasion of her wedding would have been marked by great festivity. But such was not the case, and the affair was a distinct disappointment to those who thought they had a right to expect more from the White House family. Mrs. Monroe was a city-bred woman. She had been brought up in the exclusive circle of New York, and she did not approve of the Virginia style. So the wedding of her youngest daughter was the reverse of a grand affair.

The Fourth Wedding.

The fourth marriage celebrated in the president's house was that of John Adams, the son and private secretary of President John Quincy Adams. He was married to his cousin, Mary Hellen of Philadelphia. Miss Hellen was a niece of Mrs. Adams, and her brother, Walter Hellen, was a secretary to the president and lived in the White House. It was an evening affair and the ceremony was performed Feb. 10, 1828, in the blue room in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Dr. Hawley officiated on this occasion as he had done at Miss Monroe's wedding, and the president and Mrs. Adams, who it was known that they did not wholly approve of the match, made the wedding a notably gay one.

The Fifth Wedding.

Miss Lewis was married to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pagueot, a native of Martinique, who was secretary of the French legation at the time of his marriage. The wedding ceremony was performed in the blue room and was witnessed by the personal friends of the two families, the members of the official family and their wives and the foreign diplomats in Washington. It was a evening affair, and the bride, who was a beautiful southern girl, was given away by the president.

Miss Tyler's Wedding.

The year succeeding President Tyler's incumbency the eighth wedding to take place in what was now styled the executive mansion took place. The bride was Elizabeth Tyler, and she was married to William Waller of Williamsburg, Va., in the blue room of the executive mansion at Washington, Jan. 31, 1842. Miss Tyler was in her nineteenth year. The wife of Robert Tyler, the president's eldest son, wrote to an absent mother in the family this account of the wedding.

Sartoris-Grant Bridal.

Wedding bells did not ring in the White House during the administrations of Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson. Myrtle S. Grant, the bride, became chief mistress, and it was during his term that his daughter Nellie was "given away" to Algernon Sartoris. This was in May, 1874, and the east room had to be utilized, as the list of invited guests was large.

The Wedding Party.

The bride party entered the east room thru the corridor, the bridesmaids walking in couples. They were Miss Conkling, Fredinghuyson, Drexel, Porter, Fish, Barnes, Dent and Sherman. Rev. Dr. Tiffany led the procession, followed by the bridegroom, his best man, Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant. The bridesmaids preceded the bride, who entered the room leaning on the arm of her father. Mrs. Grant and her two younger sons followed.

succeeded that of John Quincy Adams, and it is recalled as one during which there were three weddings and a wedding reception in the White House.

The fifth marriage in White House history was that of Miss Della Lewis of Nashville, Tenn., whose father, William B. Lewis, was one of President Jackson's most intimate personal friends. He practically lived in the president's house and was a member of that famous Kitchen Cabinet caricatured so persistently in that day.

Miss Mary Easton, a Tennessee girl, was one of these nieces, and when she was married to Lucien B. Polk of Tennessee the president arranged to have the ceremony take place in the blue room.

Another White House marriage that took place during President Jackson's administration was that of Miss Emily Martin, a niece of Mrs. Donelson, who became the bride of Lewis Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson. At the time of his marriage Mr. Randolph was a clerk in Washington and studying law, and was residing with his mother, Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, who was the eldest daughter of President Jefferson.

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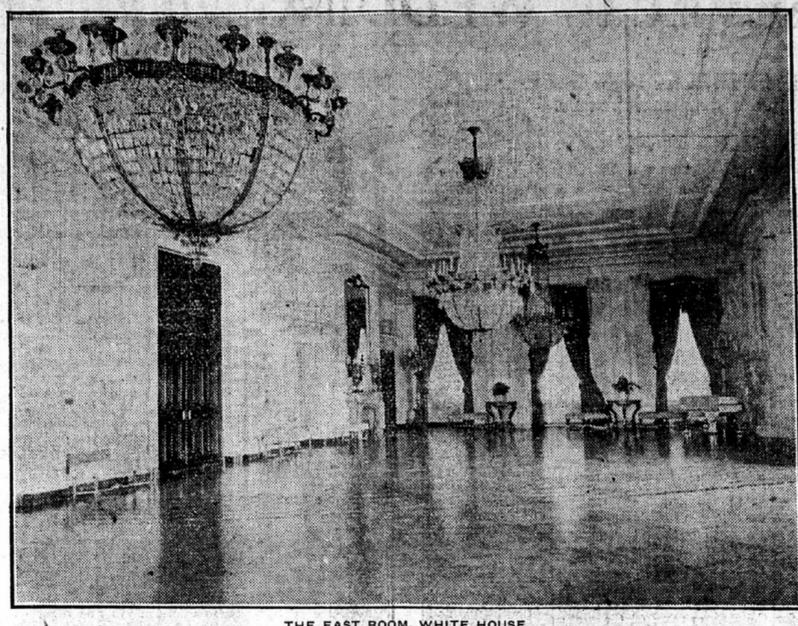
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THE EAST ROOM, WHITE HOUSE. The Wedding Party Was Stationed Opposite the Great Doors.

five mansion was garlanded with roses and shields of plants and blossoms. The wedding party was a small one, the guests being restricted to the relatives of the bride and bridegroom, the cabinet officers and their wives and private Secretary and Mrs. Lamont. The company met in the blue room at 7 o'clock and ten minutes before the time appointed for the service the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, announced the coming of the bridal party by playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Down the western staircase and across the corridor came the president and his bride, unattended. They entered the blue room and the simple ceremony was at once begun.

The bride's gown was of ivory tulle, with trimmings of India silk, arranged in Grecian folds over the front of the high corsage and fastened in the folds of satin at the side.

Orange blossoms and buds and leaves outlined this drapery and adorned the edge of the skirt. A coronet of orange blossoms fastened the veil and garniture of the same blossoms were artistically arranged thruout the costume. Her veil of silk tulle enveloped her form and softened the effect of the satin gown. It fell over the entire length of the long court train, which lay about the feet of the bride in a glistening coil. She carried no flowers and wore no jewels, except her engagement ring. Gloves reaching to the elbow completed the perfect toilet of the White House bride.

From the bride of 1886 to the bride to be of 1906 is a lapse of twenty years, and in that time no wedding has occurred in the White House.

A President's Wedding.

Besides Mr. Cleveland, the only president to be married during his term of office was President Tyler, who took as his second wife Miss Julia Gardner of New York. They were not married in the White House but in New York. The president at that time was 56 and S. Grant the bridegroom of a number of the family. The New York home of the bride was at 43 Lafayette place, and the marriage ceremony was performed at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth avenue. The procession to the church consisted of five carriages, one

with their most respectful compliments, comprised the talent and the highest station in the land. For two hours I remained upon my feet, receiving quite in queenlike style, I assure you.

"At 8 o'clock I had to appear on the balcony, it being music afternoon, and go thru introductions. Thruout, everything has been very brilliant—brilliant to my heart's content, as much so as if I was actually to be the president for four years.

"Crowds followed me whither I went. My high estate has been thus far altogether pleasant to me."

A "Freak Marriage."

The list of weddings given above does not include a "freak marriage" that was performed in the White House in 1863. One James H. Chandler, a resident of Mount Sidney, Va., eloped by stage to Washington in that year with a girl from his neighborhood. They secured a marriage license, and proceeded to the White House with a preacher, were admitted to the mansion by a colored attendant, who was well paid for the service, and were married in one of the state apartments all "unknown" to the rightful occupants of the building.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

President's Cousin, a Democrat, Before People of Ackley, Iowa.

Special to The Journal. Iowa, Feb. 17.—"Shall we have Theodore Roosevelt for mayor?" is a question now before the people of Ackley, in this county. Mr. Roosevelt is a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, but is a democrat. Mr. Roosevelt for many years has been a prominent citizen of Ackley. He is being urged to accept the highest honor in that city, since his abilities qualify him for the position. In many respects he has the characteristics of his famous cousin in Washington.

DEYDOCK DEWEY OVERDUE

Gibraltar, Feb. 17.—The famous floating dock is still unheard from. It was due here ten days ago.

World-Wide Interest in Wedding As Tribute to American Nation

By W. W. Jernane.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Said Emerson: "All mankind loves a lover." The sage of Concord was one of the most emotional of Americans, and lived in a rarified atmosphere of philosophic contemplation. Any fondness he may have felt for lovers was probably purely impersonal, but his statement is as sound as if made by the most emotional of poets. But the White House wedding today does much more than prove the truth of the Emerson observation. It strikingly shows the great rise of the American capital city to a position of front rank among the diplomatic capitals of the world.

Compare today's event with those which have preceded it. President Monroe's daughter, President John Quincy Adams' son and President Tyler's daughter were married in the White House, and yet none of these events occasioned any comment abroad, or excited the slightest interest anywhere outside the environs of Washington and the families immediately interested. The marriage of President Cleveland, in 1886, excited wide interest, but history of it will be searched in vain for anything suggesting international scope.

The wedding of Nellie Grant, in 1874, to a British subject, is the closest parallel furnished by previous White House weddings to the wedding which took place today. There was interest in that event in this country, and in England, but it did not extend to the continent. The only representative of the ministerial corps in attendance at it was the minister from Great Britain, the bridegroom's friend and fellow-subject of Queen Victoria. The gifts, for the time, were numerous and costly, but they embraced nothing from any nation or from any sovereign.

The differences which separate today's event from those which have preceded it, and more particularly from the Sartoris-Grant wedding, are not measured by the larger number of guests in attendance, nor by the greater brilliancy of the wedding gifts, for wealth and pomp and ceremony in the United States have gone forward by mighty steps in thirty years. These differences are marked by the world-wide interest manifested in today's marriage and by the participation in it, by gifts and otherwise, of practically every nation of importance around the globe. From the far east, China and Japan, have come costly gifts. Cuba's gift is a gracious recognition thru the charming bride, of that country's gratitude to the United States for services rendered in the securing of a free government. The emperor of Germany, the king of England, the republic of France, rulers and countries right and left, have signified their respect for the American nation and their appreciation of the larger place it

now holds in world affairs, by showering upon the White House bride presents and messages of congratulations such as this country has never known before. And but for the fact that the president permitted it to be known that he thought it would not be advisable for gifts to be sent as coming from nations as such, the example of Cuba and France would have been generally followed.

It is understood that the president has expressed some regret that his daughter's marriage should have assumed an international significance, but he has been powerless to prevent this.

This interest on the part of the rest of the world is a personal tribute to the American nation as a whole, and not confined to the president personally nor to his fair-haired, blue-eyed daughter. They have been the media thru which this interest has found expression, and that is all. The great lesson of the wedding is the fact that the United States now sits enthroned securely among the great powers of the world; that her position there is a dignified and honorable one, and that whether we desire that it should be the case or not, we cannot dissociate ourselves from our new and larger responsibilities.

Meanwhile, all these outside expressions of good will and kind wishes for the bride and groom personally are as welcome as they are undoubtedly sincere, and at home as well as abroad all will cordially join in expressing the hope that this marriage may be the beginning of a happy, prosperous, typical American home.

One of Dr. Holmes' conceits is the story of a concerted effort made by all the people of the world to see how great a noise the whole human race could make if all should "boo" at the same instant. When the appointed time arrived, everybody was so intent listening for the long-awaited event that nobody said "boo" but one deaf woman, over in China, and the world had never been so silent since the creation.

The psychology of a situation such as that of Miss Roosevelt's wedding day is not altogether dissimilar from that of Dr. Holmes' ingenious fancy. This is the time when all loyal Americans should be thinking of the happy bride at the White House, and wishing her all manner of good things—and doubtless they are. But it must be confessed that the modern newspaper system has so filled the air with talk about every conceivable aspect of the affair that the sentimental interest in its actual occurrence has been exhausted in advance, and the day of the wedding has probably been hailed by many a reader rather as the end of a long chapter in the newspapers than as the beginning of the great chapter in the life of the president's daughter.

GOWNS KEEPING BRIDE'S LIFE THE ENVY OF AMERICAN GIRLS

Elaborate and Beautiful Toilets Seen at White House Wedding.

Washington, Feb. 17.—No social event in recent years in America has induced so many elaborate and beautiful toilets as the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. The gowns and hats of the ladies present in keeping with romantic importance of the event. While the display of jewels was not so great as it might have been had the wedding been an evening affair, it nevertheless was notable. Many of the women present wore jewels which matched in color their gowns or if they did not, they blended harmoniously into the color scheme of the toilettes. The wedding was a morning function, the women guests for the most part kept on their hats. The ladies of the president's household, however, wore no hats. Some of the notable toilettes were as follows:

Mrs. William S. Cowles, sister of the president, wore sapphire satin, trimmed with bands of velvet in same shade. The transparent ruffles and collar were of Point de Venise lace, the sleeves being elbow length and finished with lace.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the president, wore a reseda velvet band of sable, trimming the skirt and edging the jacket, which was in Empire effect.

Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., light blue chiffon gown with a narrow band of insertions of Irish lace, a large picture hat of velvet of the same shade, with white plumes.

Mrs. Olga Benson wore white silk, and a picture hat in white, wreathed with roses.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, black lace and black velvet hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. John B. Roosevelt, tan chiffon cloth, the skirt edged with a narrow band of insertions of Irish lace, having three mink ornaments placed between narrow V-shaped insertions of lace; a small hat of mink trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Helen Roosevelt, steel blue panne velvet with insertion collar and cuffs; hat of lace and feathers.

Mrs. Christine Roosevelt, blue silk trimmed with large hat with blue plumes.

Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt, cerise crepe du chine and hat in same shade.

Mrs. Longworth's mother of the bridegroom; white chiffon cloth trimmed with a deep band of Irish lace at the hem; a long coat of Irish lace; she carried a large hat with blue plumes.

Comtesse De Chambrun, sister of Mr. Longworth, was in brown chiffon velvet embroidered and trimmed with cloth of gold. Her sable toque had white egrette.

Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president, wore a blue chiffon gown with white plumes and gloves to match, the hat having long violet plumes.

Mrs. Root, wife of the secretary of state, wore green velvet with a small toque to match.

Mrs. Root, cerise chiffon velvet with black velvet hat and white plumes.

Mrs. Root, wife of the secretary of the treasury, lavender satin with toque of the same color.

Mrs. Cortright, wife of the postmaster general, white voile, the train of skirt and bodice being of hand embroidery; large white hat with plumes.

Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the secretary of the navy, wore the historic black lace which she wore at her wedding, and which she has handed down to the secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte. The lace is foundered with pearls, and was worn over coral satin. She also wore the necklace, pins and hair ornaments which she carried to her husband's funeral, the Patterson of Baltimore, where he became king of Westphalia.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the secretary of the bureau of commerce and labor, was in blue velvet with large white hat, with blue plumes.

Mrs. Engelhardt, wife of the secretary of the interior, was in coral-tinted voile, her hat matching in color.

Mrs. Cassius, wife of the Mexican ambassador, black velvet costume trimmed with Irish crocheted lace; large black hat trimmed with black and white plumes.

Baroness Rosen, wife of the Russian ambassador, black velvet with black hat, being in court mourning for the late King Christian of Denmark, father of the dowry empress of Russia.

Mrs. Jusserand, white chiffon with velvet apron, black and hat.

Lady Durand, wife of the British ambassador, gray chiffon cloth, with gray hat, fur, shoes and gloves.

Baroness Von Sternberg, wife of the German ambassador, in cloth of silver, Albert velvet, picture hat of lace covered with plumes, and a superb boar of long ostrich feathers, shading from shell pink around the neck to an exquisite purple at the tips, which hung to the bottom of her skirt.

Mme. Nabuco, wife of the Brazilian ambassador, blue lace and hat, with large hat trimmed with plumes.

Mme. Leger, wife of the minister of Haiti, a cream-tinted lace costume which had apron in pink and red velvet, with hat and white and encircled with white plumes.

Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian minister, black panne velvet; large black picture hat.

Mrs. Walker-Martinez, dress of Irish lace; white lace hat.

Mme. Calderon, black velvet costume and hat trimmed with white plumes.

Mrs. Hartman, black velvet, trimmed with white lace; black and white bonnet.

Mrs. McKenna, black velvet trimmed with Irish lace; white and hat.

Mrs. Day, white cloth dress, with a white hat to match.

Mrs. Helen Cannon, white broadcloth with yoke and insertions of Irish lace; white hat, trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Trammell, wife of the assistant secretary of the navy, blue chiffon velvet with violet plumes; large violet hat with shaded violet plumes.

Mrs. Brewster, I. Long, light blue broadcloth and a picture hat in blue.

Mrs. Foraker, electric blue chiffon, trimmed with white lace, and a picture hat with small gold hat trimmed with electric blue plumes and ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Foraker, coral cloth made princess, with short blue sleeves, back trimmed with seal-skin; coral hat trimmed with gold lace and coral plumes.

Mrs. J. Sloss Fassett, white lace gown and a hat of violet velvet.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, mauve chiffon velvet, princess style, the waist opening over a vest of silver cloth embroidered in gold, set with amethysts; blue bands of mauve velvet with white plumes.

Mrs. Spooner, costume of green velvet with rich embroidery, hat in light shade with plumes.

Mrs. Loeb, wife of the secretary to the president, a dainty silk costume, with yoke and sleeve trimming of real point lace. Her hat was of pink maline with pink feathers.

Mrs. Ekins, wife of Senator Ekins, Irish lace and cloth dress; gold lace hat trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Ekins, coral-colored embroidered crepe gown with hat to match.

Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois, embroidered gray crepe, trimmed with real lace; ermine hat, stole and muff.

Mrs. Hemenway, pink and white pompadour silk and large picture hat.

Mrs. William Alden Smith, wife of Representative Smith of Michigan, white lace with large white plumes.

Mrs. Landis, wife of Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana, pale blue radium silk trimmed with silver lace, the gown made principally of Irish lace, with blue plumes, and a picture hat of blue with blue plumes, and French flowers in a wreath about the hat.

Mrs. DeWitt, wife of Senator DeWitt, broadcloth from Indianapolis, in blue and white, with hat trimmed with Irish lace and Irish lace hat.

Continued from 2d Page.

more as a musician than as a student, altho proficient in a general way. He belonged to the glee club in his junior year, and with it made a tour of the United States, his talent as a violinist bringing him encomiums everywhere. Music is yet his passion, and perhaps the most prized of his possessions, save only the fair woman whom he made his bride today, is a genuine Stradivarius, which he discovered in Cincinnati and on which he extemporizes in a manner that marks the born musician.

He spent one year in the Harvard law school, then finished his legal training in the Cincinnati law school, being admitted to the Ohio bar in 1894. As a counselor he succeeded independently, and in 1898 he entered politics. Admission was not difficult for him. George B. Cox, who ruled the destinies of the republican party in Hamilton county, gave him a friendly lift and helped him into the school board. A year later he was elected to represent the county in the house of representatives of the state; two years later he was sent to the Ohio senate. He acquitted himself with credit, two important laws touching on the government of municipalities bearing his name, and he was again promoted, this time to membership in the fifty-eighth congress of the United States, as representative of the First Ohio district. He did little in that session, as new comers usually do, but he was a vigorous and studious member, making only one speech in the two years, and that on the proposition of providing the embassies and legations of the United States with homes at government expense. He was renominated and re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

At present Mr. Longworth resides with his mother in the Jones house, as it is called, in Big Seventh street. This was leased to Mr. Longworth last summer for two years. At that time there was no question of a future daughter-in-law in her mind. The romance had not yet budded and came into full flower on the Philippine trip. What the future plans of Mrs. Longworth in regard to a house for herself and the young couple will be is still uncertain. After the adjournment of congress there will be no occasion for Mr. and Mrs. Longworth to remain in Washington, and when they return from their honeymoon it will only be for a short time.

This house was occupied by Mr. Longworth two seasons ago. Last winter, however, his mother selected the Rodgers house, in Connecticut avenue, but again chose the Jones house when the lease of the Rodgers house expired; for the size and the arrangement of rooms is much more convenient for a member of congress who is constantly visited by his constituents and who has a secretary in continual attendance.

This house, where Miss Alice will reside after she has become Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and has returned from her honeymoon, was built by the late John Davies Jones, of Cincinnati. It is extremely bright and airy, standing on the corner of Eighteenth and streets, it is an English basement, having a square hall with a staircase at one side, to the right the kitchen and servants' quarters and to the left a large library with open fireplace, making a room where all political business can be transacted apart from the family. On the first floor is a large drawing-room and sitting-room and a dining-room with a bay window for breakfast at dinner. The living rooms are on the two upper floors, and all have the same bright sunny exposure.

Mr. Longworth's mother presides over "Bookwood," the country home of the Longworths on a beautiful Cincinnati hilltop, which will be graced by the presence of the president's daughter after the adjournment of congress.

tiger lily pattern, with hat of blue maline and blue plumes.

Mrs. Ebenzer J. Hill, an imported costume of black thread lace over white silk and chiffon, with white ermine, large hat with white plumes.

Mrs. William M. Howard of Georgia, silk crepe of champagne tint, with panels and jacket of Point de Venise; lace hat with feathers.

Mrs. J. E. Anderson, a light blue princess gown with Irish crocheted lace coat and hat in blue and white.

Mrs. McKim, cream white chiton crepe, lace trimmings and a white hat.

Mrs. William A. Jones, an velvet trimmed with ostrich feathers, black lace over violet chiton, trimmed with point lace; violet and white hat.

Mrs. Geedel, light blue broadcloth with white of chiffon and a hat trimmed with plumes in same shade.

Mrs. O. E. Foss, a light blue silk with cream lace and hand embroidery, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Allen Cooper, an imported princess gown of pale gray silk crepe, embroidered in cherry blossom, garniture of duchess lace and pink roses, pearls; toque of gray velvet with crushed pink roses and plumes.

Mrs. J. E. Anderson, a light blue princess gown with Irish crocheted lace coat and hat in blue and white.

Mrs. J. Van Vechten Oloetz, a gown in light mourning of black net elaborately spangled in dull jet, in a feather; large black hat to match; pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. James W. Perkins, coral-colored embroidered crepe and hat in plume.

Mrs. Eleanor Wayne Parker, white chiffon embroidered in pink roses; lace hat with white feathers and roses.

Mrs. Sheraton, a gown of Representative Sheraton, gray crepe trimmed with Irish point lace; toque in gray and white.

Mrs. Don Cameron, entire costume of Irish lace with hat in gold lace and white plumes.

Mrs. Cameron, pale blue lace dress, hat in same shade.

Miss Hoyt of New York, light green crepe, with hat to match.

Mrs. Boardman, black velvet dress and bonnet.

Mrs. Boardman, silver gray cloth and feather hat same shade.

Miss Josephine, coral broadcloth, plumed hat to match.

Miss McMillan, Irish lace combined with Valenciennes; white hat in plume.

Miss Alice Warder, white lace dress and white hat.

Miss Isabel May, coral crepe and hat in same tint.

Mrs. George W. Smith, amethyst silk trimmed with cream-colored lace and touches of chiffon velvet in amethyst shades; hat in similar colorings with feathers.

Mrs. Theobald O'Brien, crepe chiffon broadcloth. The waist was trimmed with medallions of Irish point lace and pearl passementerie and the elbow sleeves with Irish ruffles. The skirt was medallions of Irish point, Irish point lace hat with ostrich plumes.