WADE HAMPTON DEAD.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIER AND STATESMAN PASSES AWAY AT A RIPE OLD AGE.

Columbia, S. C., April 11.—General Wade Hampton died at 9 o'clock this morning from valvular disease of the heart. He had been unconscious for several hours. The general had just passed his eighty-fourth birthday. Twice last winter he had suffered attacks that greatly weakened him, but he rallied wonderfully on both occasions. He was out driving a week ago, but it was evident that his strength was failing. No arrangements have

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.
Who died yesterday.

yet been made for the funeral, except that it will be, at the general's expressed wish, without pomp of any kind and will take place on Sunday afternoon. The Governor has issued this proclamation:

Whereas, the Hon. Wade Hampton, a former Governor of South Carolina and a United States Senator, died at his home, in Columbia, this morning, at 8:50 o'clock, full of years and of honors, therefore I, M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina, in recognition of his distinguished services to his people and his country throughout his long and honored career, and in further recognition of his broad statesmanship and true nobility of character and his high patriotism and devotion to duty and his State, do request that on to-morrow, Saturday, all public offices in the State of South Carolina be closed, and, as a further testimonial to his worth, that the flags of the State and of the United States be put at halfmast on the State Capitol and all other public buildings in the State, and remain in that position until the funeral services are held.

The general objected to a state funeral. Bells were tolled in all the towns when the news was received, and many schools were closed.

New-Orleans, April 11.—By direction of General J. B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, Adjutant General Moorman has issued a general order on the death of General Hampton, paying a high tribute to the dead man and directing that all possible honors be paid to his memory by the United Confederate Veterans.

General Wade Hampton, a Confederate officer, Governor of South Carolina, and United States Senator from that State, was born at Charleston, S. C., on March 28, 1818. He was a grandson of General Wade Hampton, a Revolutionary officer, who afterward, in the War of 1812, served as a major general in the United States Army, and who resigned his commission in 1814 and returned to South Carolina, where he became the most wealthy planter of his time in the Union, being the owner of three thousand slaves. Wade Hampton, the younger, was graduated at the University of South Carolina. He studied law, but never practised, and served in both branches of the legislature of his State, being a member of the Senate when the State seceded.

He was a strong opponent of secession, and a vigorous and able opponent of the slave trade, but when his State decided upon secession he at once resigned from the State Senate and entered the Confederate Army. At the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was wounded, he commanded the Hampton Legion of Cavalry. Promoted to be a brigadier general, he served in the Chickahominy campaign, and at the battle of Seven Pines was wounded for the second time. He afterward commanded the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the battle of Antietam and in the invasion of Maryland in October, 1862, and was again severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 General Hampton was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and received command of the Confederate cavalry in Virginia. He was sent afterward to South Carolina, and in February, 1865, had command of the rear guard of the Confederate Army at Columbia. General Hampton was charged with the burning of Columbia upon the approach of General Sherman's forces, but it was afterward tolerably well settled that the general conflagration was accidental.

At the close of hostilities, in 1865, General Hampton retired to his plantation, near Columbia, and for some time took no part in politics. In 1868 he was prominent in the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor of South Carolina, and was elected over Governor Chamberlain (the Republican candidate) by a plurality of 1,134. The election was contested, but finally settled in his favor. In March, 1877, he visited Washington in response to an invitation from President Hayes, who was anxious for a personal interview respecting the withdrawal of federal troops from his State. In a speech made by him at White Sulphur Springs, Va., in August, 1877, he took the position (which he afterward maintained) that the people of the South had surrendered in good faith, and ought and intended honestly to carry out their pledges.

He was re-elected Governor in 1878, and just after the election he went on a hunting trip in the forests of his native State. He and his companions penetrated to the interior of a big forest, and they separated to remain at certain "stands" while the dogs chased the deer by them. Governor Hampton dismounted from his mule, tied the animal, and walked several hundred yards away, in order to better see a deer if one came by. He stumbled and fell, and one barrel of his shotgun was accidentally discharged, the entire contents going into his leg at the ankle. He could not walk and he was separated from his companions. If they did not find him he would bleed to death or starve. For hours he reclined on the ground and loaded and discharged his gun to attract attention. After hours of waiting his friends found him. They discovered that he selected certain marks on a big tree, and every time he shot he took deliberate aim. In nearly every instance his aim was accurate. He was over sixty-six years old when this occurred, and many thought he would lose his life, as his leg had to be amputated. His good constitution, however, pulled him through, and he enjoyed many hunts afterward.

When the South Carolina legislature met, in December, 1878, Governor Hampton was prevented from being present by the accident. A United States Senator was to be chosen, and the Governor, desirous that his position upon the question should be fully understood, addressed a letter to the General Assembly, in which he declined to be considered a candidate, but at the same time said he would accept the office if, in the opinion of the legislature, his doing so would subserve the interests of the State. In the House he received 111 out of 118 votes, and in the Senate he received every vote, 59. General Hampton was then thought to be at the point of death, but his election was at once communicated to him, and he served in the Senate from 1879 until March 3, 1879. He then withdrew from the contest for re-election, his conservatism and adherence to the principles of sound money not being satisfactory to a strong faction in South Carolina, Tillman succeeding him. After leaving the Senate General Hampton was appointed Commissioner of Railroads by President Cleveland, and in 1886 he made an official visit of inspection to the Pacific Coast. General Longstreet succeeded him in that office under President McKinley.

General Hampton's grandfather erected near Columbia a costly residence, that was famous for its beauty and the magnificent grounds surrounding it. The grounds alone cost $60,000 to beautify them, and people travelled for miles to see them. In 1864, when the war swept over the country, the house was reduced to ashes. After the war the family was reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. The home of General Hampton, on his ancestral estate, was known as the Southern Cross, and three years ago it was burned. Early one morning General Hampton discovered the flames. He got up, and, buckling on his cork leg, called his daughter, who was asleep. Negroes in an adjoining house were aroused, but it was too late to save anything except part of the silver. A trunk containing family jewels was kept wet, and after the fire was found to be little damaged. When he first rushed from the house General Hampton took with him the swords that the Hamptons have used in all the wars since Colonial days. The saddle the general used all through the Civil War was lost. This house was built of brick taken from the ruins of the old Hampton mansion. It was erected by the general's negroes.

General Hampton last year declined the office of postmaster at Columbia, which Senator McLaurin sought to have him accept. He recently expressed much gratification over the visit of President Roosevelt to South Carolina. The first wife of General Hampton was a daughter of General Francis Preston, and his second wife was the daughter of Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina.

J. D. LEARY DIES SUDDENLY.

CONTRACTOR AND PART OWNER OF HOFFMAN HOUSE DIES AT THAT HOTEL.

James D. Leary, the contractor, who had lived for the last year at the Hoffman House, of which he was part owner, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease. He had been a sufferer for several months from the effects of heat prostration, but his condition was not considered serious. Mr. Leary was sixty-five years old.

He came to this city from Canada, with his parents, when a boy, and has since made New-York his home. He began life as a builder, but soon became a contractor. His first large contract was to drain and fill in the Harlem flats. The piles which were used in the work were towed in the shape of a cigar shaped raft from Nova Scotia. The first raft, containing one million feet of lumber, went to pieces in a storm. Another of his large contracts was the construction of the Speedway bulkhead along the Harlem River. In 1862 he was made Superintendent of Construction and Repairs of the United States Revenue Marine, and for nine years was United States Surveyor for the Lloyds Register.

Of late he had charge of the docks of the Havemeyer sugar refineries and the Standard Oil Company, and built many of the modern piers on the North and East rivers for the Department of Docks.

A widow and two sons, Daniel J. and George Leary, and a daughter, Miss Marie, survive him. They were with him at the time of his death. Another son, Sylvester N., died suddenly at Atlantic City at the time his father was prostrated by the heat. The loss of his son is thought to have contributed to Mr. Leary's death.

Mr. Leary was one of two bondsmen for $40,000 in the case of Benjamin D. Greene, who, with Colonel William F. Gaynor, is accused of government contract frauds in the South.

A STEP IN BROWN WILL FIGHT.

COUNSEL FOR DISINHERITED CHILDREN ASK THAT ONE BE APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR.

The first active step in the contest over the will of Joseph H. Brown, who was the head of the importing firm of Brown, Draper & Co., No. 141 Fifth-ave., was taken yesterday, when Surrogate Fitzgerald was asked by Frederick R. Kellogg, of Kellogg & Beckwith, to appoint Herbert P. Brown, of No. 103 East Twenty-ninth-st., one of the disinherited children of Mr. Brown, as temporary administrator of his father's estate. Decision upon the motion was reserved.

Mr. Brown and his wife became estranged seven or eight years ago, and four of Mr. Brown's five children espoused the cause of their mother. As a result Mr. Brown disinherited all these four children as well as his wife, and made Elliott Cowden Brown, now a student at Princeton University, his residuary legatee.

John Spohr, a confidential employe of Brown, Draper & Co., and the Rev. Albert Robinson, a Presbyterian minister at Westfield, N. J., were named as the executors of the will, which was made five years ago, and disposed of an estate valued at $300,000.

The children disinherited with Mrs. Brown are Miss Elsie Brown, who lives with her mother at No. 43 East Twenty-ninth-st.; Herbert Pomeroy Brown, Dr. J. Douglas Brown and Martha Brooks Brown, of No. 4 West Cedar-st., Boston. They are contesting the will.

Mr. Kellogg said the executors were men not financially responsible, one of them being an employe in the firm of which Mr. Brown had been the head, and neither of them being under bonds for the due performance of his duties. They had it in their power to dispose of at least $100,000 if they chose to do so.

Albert B. Boardman, of the firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, opposed the application, and said it was preposterous to ask for the appointment of H. P. Brown as administrator, as there was no one on the face of the earth whom the testator hated more bitterly than he did this son. He maintained that there was no need of the appointment of a temporary administrator, as the executors were perfectly responsible and would manage the estate properly.

CONNECTICUT VETERANS.

Annual State Encampment of the Connecticut Sons of Veterans is to be held at Derby on April 15 and 16. Photographs of many of the prominent Sons and description and history of the order in tomorrow's Tribune.

DR. TALMAGE SLOWLY DYING.

PHYSICIANS SAY THEY CAN SEE NO HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.

Washington, April 11.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is slowly dying at his home in this city. His physicians say that they can see no hope for his recovery. He has been unconscious for the last forty-eight hours, and the passive congestion of the brain has developed into an inflamed condition. After the afternoon consultation of the physicians the following bulletin was issued:

Dr. Talmage has grown steadily worse. His condition is extremely critical.

According to the 11 o'clock statement of the physicians, there was no marked change in the condition of Dr. Talmage. If anything he was resting a trifle easier to-night, with the pulse a little more regular and less fever. His condition, however, is extremely critical, and every hour the present alarming symptoms continue to lessen the chances of recovery.

Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started for Mexico, six weeks ago. He was suffering from influenza and serious catarrhal symptoms. He has been critically ill since his return to Washington, but some hope had been entertained until yesterday. The day before the wedding of his daughter he recognized the latter, saying: "Of course I know you, Maud." Those are about the last rational words he has uttered.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, April 11.—The area of low pressure that developed in the upper lake region yesterday has moved but slightly eastward. It is central to-night over eastern Lake Superior and is being followed by an area of high pressure and colder weather from the westward. A second area of low pressure appears to be forming in Southwestern Colorado. The weather has been fair in the great majority of districts, no rain having fallen except in the lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and locally in Tennessee and the Southwest. The temperature has fallen in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and risen in Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania. Cloudy, unsettled weather with showers is indicated for the lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New-England. There will also be showers in the Southwest. It will be cooler in the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh south, becoming brisk on the Texas coast Saturday; on the lower lakes fresh to brisk northwest winds will prevail Saturday and on the upper lakes brisk northwest winds will diminish in force, becoming variable. Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have fresh south winds and cloudy weather. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Flood warnings have been issued for the Ohio at Mount Pleasant, W. Va.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For New-England, cloudy, unsettled weather, probably showers to-day; Sunday fair; fresh south winds on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, cloudy, unsettled weather with occasional rains to-day and probably on the coast Sunday; fresh south winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, showers to-day, cooler in southeast portion; Sunday probably fair; fresh northwest winds.

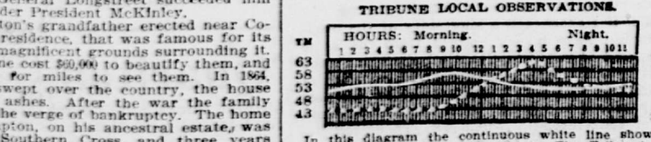
For New-Jersey and Delaware, showers and cooler to-day; Sunday showers; fresh south winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, showers and cooler to-day; Sunday fair; variable winds, becoming fresh west.

For Western New-York, showers to-day, with cooler in east portions; Sunday fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler to-day; Sunday fair; fresh west winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 a. m.	43	44	5:40 p. m.	63	—
6 a. m.	43	44	6 p. m.	58	58
9 a. m.	47	46	9 p. m.	52	51
12 m.	53	51	11 p. m.	53	47
4 p. m.	62	58	12 p. m.	—	48

Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 43; average, 53. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 51. Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 46.

Local Forecast—Cloudy, unsettled weather, with occasional rains Saturday, and probably on the coast Sunday, stationary temperature, fresh south winds.

OUR CITY RAVEN.

"And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Justice, just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming,
And the lamp light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—Nevermore (?)"

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

VIOLENT SCENES AMONG DEPUTIES—OUTBREAKS CHECKED.

Brussels, April 11.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day was characterized by violent scenes. The Premier, Count de Naeyer, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said:

The appeal of the Socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle, even after Parliament has pronounced on the Revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution. The government is resolved that the debate on the Revision bill shall occur, in spite of the assertions of the "Moniteur Socialiste."

At this point in the Premier's speech violent altercations, which nearly led to blows, arose between the Deputies of the opposing parties. Liberals and Socialists engaged in a sharp discussion concerning the agreement concluded between them for the defence of universal suffrage, and M. Demblon, a Socialist, shouted: "We are betrayed!"

At the close of the sitting Socialist Deputies, shouting, "Jesuit thief!" stormed the President's tribune. Ushers were then summoned to preserve order, and a violent scene followed, in which blows were freely exchanged.

After the chamber was closed members of the Left party and Socialists proceeded to the Maison du Peuple, with the intention of persuading the people to cease their demonstration until next week. The building was surrounded by the Civic Guard, but a meeting was permitted to be held inside. M. Van der Velde and other speakers at the meeting advised the people to remain calm and to have recourse to a general strike next week if the government used force. As the persons who attended the meeting were dispersing, and in spite of the precaution of permitting only a few of them to leave at one time, conflicts with the police occurred. Mounted gendarmes cleared the streets, and many of the demonstrators fired their revolvers.

In the course of the evening there were several other outbreaks in the city. The police charged the rioters and about twenty-five persons were wounded. Many others were arrested. All those arrested were armed with revolvers.

Demonstrations and encounters also occurred at Liege, Ghent and elsewhere, the most serious being at Houdeng, in the local district. In the fight between the police and strikers at that place, the latter used brickbats and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing a coal miner and a young girl. Fifteen persons were wounded, including two policemen. Mounted infantry finally dispersed the mob.

RIOTERS YIELD TO FORCE.

BELGIUM, HOWEVER, STILL AROUSED OVER LABOR TROUBLES.

Brussels, April 11.—A semblance of order was restored among the rioters in the Rue Stevens early this morning. The police, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, were strongly reinforced by gendarmes and civic guards, with loaded rifles. Orders were issued to use all the force necessary to drive the mob out of the Maison du Peuple. Just as the order was about to be executed the chiefs of the socialists offered to evacuate the building quietly.

Estimates as to the number wounded in the riots vary from forty to one hundred, but scores of injured were carried off and hidden by friends. A large number of rioters were arrested, and are still detained.

The burgomasters of Brussels and suburban municipalities have proclaimed that meetings of more than ten persons are prohibited, and that any one found carrying a revolver shall be liable to six months' imprisonment.

All centres of agitation are bristling to-day with bayonets. Squads of cavalry are continually patrolling the streets and guarding the shops which were threatened with plundering by the rioters.

A manifesto, signed by the General Council of the Labor party, has been widely posted. It demands a revision of the constitution and universal suffrage.

FEARS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

Telegrams from the country districts indicate the widespread character of the movement, which threatens to culminate next week, while the reform debate is going on in Parliament.

A thousand demonstrators caused great disturbances at St. Nicholas last night until routed by repeated charges of the gendarmes.

At La Louvière six thousand men ceased work forcing the workers in the large industrial establishments at La Croyere and Haine St. Pierre to join them. The strikers threaten to burn all factories where the men refuse to leave work.

Strong detachments of cavalry are now patrolling the district in order to protect the factories. The strike at La Louvière is extending to the central provinces. About fifteen thousand men are now out.

A telegram from Mons says work still continues in the Borinage district, but a strike and disorders are threatened. Troops have been sent to the district.

Additional regiments of cavalry, infantry and engineers arrived here this morning. A battalion is held in readiness for action at each of the barracks. All the troops are supplied with two packets of ball cartridges and two packets of so-called strike cartridges.

Gendarmes and City Guards are assembling at their headquarters in large numbers, and rigorous instructions have been issued for the instant repression of outbreaks.

Four regiments of cavalry and infantry arrived to-day at Charleroi. Infantry has been sent to Louvain, a city fifteen miles east of Brussels, and Vilvoorden, a town six miles north-northeast of Brussels, and squadrons of chasseurs have been distributed in the Midlands.

GENDARMES AND LANCERS IN A FIGHT.

Sharp fighting between strikers and gendarmes occurred this morning at Bracquégniès, near Charleroi. Several thousand strikers attacked and stoned a body of gendarmes, who retaliated by firing their revolvers. A sharp fusillade followed, and the gendarmes were compelled to retreat. A squadron of lancers, however, galloped up, charged and dispersed the mob.

M. Volkaert, president of the society of the Young Socialist Guard, who is charged with being largely responsible for the disorders here, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, has eluded the police and escaped from the country.

DECISION FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Brussels, April 11.—The Belgian Government has decided to proclaim martial law on Monday unless order be previously restored.

HIGHER DUTIES ON MEAT.

GERMAN TARIFF COMMITTEE MAKES CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEDULE.

Berlin, April 11.—The Tariff Committee of the Reichstag to-day fixed the duties on horses as follows: Horses of the value of 300 to 1,000 marks, to pay a duty of 90 marks; horses valued at from 1,000 to 2,500 marks are taxed 130 marks; horses whose value is above 2,500 marks pay a duty amounting to 360 marks. Stallions under two years of age pay ten marks, and older stallions pay 20 marks duty.

Mules are taxed 30 marks. On all live cattle, sheep and pigs the duty will be 18 marks a double hundredweight.

The duty on salt meat, with the exception of bacon, will be 45 marks. Plain prepared meat is taxed 60 marks, and meat prepared for table use pays 120 marks duty. Bacon is subjected to an additional duty of 36 per cent. Other boneless meats and ham pay an additional duty of 20 per cent.

All the above largely increase the duties proposed by the government.

During the course of the debate the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, General von Podbielski, and the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, opposed fixing minimum duties on cattle, which, they argued, would create fresh difficulties for the commercial policy of Germany.

TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS.

ATTACK ON BOCAS DEL TORO THREATENED—THE MACHIAS GOING THERE.

Washington, April 11.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department from United States Consul Malmros at Colon, dated last evening, says that an attack is threatened on Bocas del Toro, and suggests the presence of a warship to look after American interests. The Marietta has just been withdrawn from those waters, but the Machias is speeding from San Domingo to Colon to take her place, and she should arrive at the isthmus to-morrow morning. Bocas del Toro is four hours or less from Colon, so that unless detained by the necessity of taking on coal, the gunboat will be at the point of trouble before to-morrow evening. There is not much in the way of American investment at Bocas beyond some fruit shipping industries and wharves.

TO ENFORCE COERCION ACT.

REPORT THAT TEN BATTALIONS ARE TO BE SENT TO IRELAND.

London, April 11.—A dispatch to "The Pall Mall Gazette" from Dublin, says that ten battalions of English and Scotch militia are to be embodied and sent to Ireland within a month, in pursuance of the British Government's determination to apply the Coercion act. The correspondent understands that Lord Londonderry, the Postmaster General, threatened to resign from the Cabinet unless active measures were taken to circumvent the United Irish League.

FENIMORE COOPER.

This noted novelist courted and won his bride in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Some views of the bride's residence, which is now being demolished, in to-morrow's Tribune.

FRENCH MISSION AT WASHINGTON.

Paris, April 11.—The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, has received the official invitation of the United States asking France to take part in the dedication, at Washington, May 24, of the statue of Count de Rochambeau, and has presented the invitation to the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, who will submit it to the Cabinet, whose acceptance is a foregone conclusion. The mission will probably consist of a general, an admiral, four junior officers and three representatives of the Foreign Office.

SALVAGE ON THE ETRURIA.

London, April 11.—The Admiralty Court to-day awarded to the owners of the British steamer William Cliff £11,000 for salvaging the Cunard Line steamer Etruria.

DELEGATES COMING FROM LONDON.

London, April 11.—The London Chamber of Commerce has accepted the invitation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and will send a delegation to the opening of the latter's new headquarters. The Prince of Wales, through his equerry, said that he knew nothing regarding an invitation sent to him to be present.

THE PASSING THRONG.

C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, discussed yesterday at the Imperial the revolution now in progress in that country. It has, he declared, developed unexpected strength, though its speedy suppression is looked for in official circles. "In addition to an accumulated fund," said Minister Hart, "the revolutionist leaders possess gold which they have been able to secure by sending coffee and cattle out of the country. They were also able to command a greater or smaller supply of arms and ammunition which had been secreted from the last revolution. From the money collected—furnished by friends since the war began and gained from the sale of their products—the revolutionists have been able to arm and equip a considerable body of men. In a country as mountainous as Colombia men who understand the business can accomplish a great deal by guerilla warfare, and this in the main has been the style of fighting that has characterized the revolution. Had the revolutionists accepted battle in the open, probably they would have been put down long ago. But the object of the revolutionists has been to continue these tactics until the opportunity comes to weld the bands into armies. About two months ago they began to make effective this union of bands to the eastward of Bogota. The government at once began to mass troops in the same region in the hope of surrounding the revolutionists and defeating them in a pitched battle, or of establishing an effective siege and thus bringing them to terms. Several encounters followed, in which both sides suffered, but so far as we could learn in Bogota, the revolutionists more than the government. The government expressed itself satisfied with the early results, and when I left Bogota expected to bring their plan of campaign to a successful issue in a month or two."

DISCUSSES COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Nothing is so bad that it isn't worse somewhere else. "Let me tell you why I am most glad to be in New-York," said F. Coonley Prentiss, of Mexico, at the Holland House yesterday. "I have been able to go to a theatre and sit out the entire performance. I have lived in Mexico, off and on, for fifteen years now, and I have been to the theatres there at least fifteen times a year, but I have never yet sat through an entire performance. It is a rather surprising thing, too, that the drama in Mexico should be so bad, for there are cultured and well educated people in plenty in the City of Mexico and elsewhere. But the plays that are put on the stage and the way they are acted show no signs of it. The Mexican actor's idea of fun is excruciating; not so much coarse as simply hopelessly dull and tiresome. The scenery is bad, the plays are without point or distinction—hardly plays at all—and to sit one of them out has always been for me an impossible task. One can get on the average much better singing than acting in Mexico, for the Spanish traditions of music have come over there, and the people are naturally tuneful. I have often wondered, sitting in a Mexican theatre, with its pitiful makeshifts for scenery, whether the plays of Shakespeare, fine as they are, did not lose a great deal more by their bare setting when they were first given than some people would have us believe. I understand the attempt to put Shakespeare on the stage in Germany with little or no scenery was rejected by the people. Certainly an average person of to-day has only to go to Mexico to become convinced that scenery is a great deal."

UNABLE TO SIT OUT A MEXICAN DRAMA.

HAWKES BARS "RAGTIME."

ONLY BANDS THAT CAN PLAY GOOD MUSIC TO GET RECREATION PIER ENGAGEMENTS.

Commissioner Hawkes and Deputy Commissioner Wallace of the Dock Department have determined that good music must be furnished at the recreation piers this summer, and bands which can only play "ragtime" will have a poor show for engagements. There is to be no politics in the awarding of the contracts, a Spartan standard of merit being the only door open to applicants for engagements. They hold that the musical taste of the people is improving, and that the public generally can stand something better than the kind of stuff that was tooted out last year. Every bandmaster who wants an engagement must prove that he is up to the standard that will be set for this year, and must sign an application paper attesting his skill and experience both as a musician and bandmaster, signed also by three competent judges. When all the applications are in the bandmasters will be selected from the list.

Up to yesterday no less than one hundred and fifty bandmasters sent in applications, among them being the well known conductor, Nahan Franko. The season begins on June 1 and ends on November 1, and all the applications must be in by April 15. The applicant must undertake, in case he is appointed, to post the name of each piece to be played by his band at the pier where it is stationed before the piece is played.

"ULYSSES" TO BE PLAYED HERE.

London, April 11.—Charles Frohman closed a contract with Beerbohm Tree to-day enabling the former to produce "Ulysses," which has been such a success here, in New-York in the coming winter, with all the original scenery and appointments, but it will be played by Mr. Frohman's own company.

Mr. Frohman says he has received from a London syndicate a proposition for the appearance of Maude Adams in "Quality Street" and "L'Aiglon" in London for ten weeks in the coronation season. The contract's acceptance depends entirely on Miss Adams.

A NEW CANTATA TO BE GIVEN.

"The Celestial Country," a new cantata for quartet, soli, chorus, organ and string orchestra, the music of which has been written by Charles E. Ives and the words taken from St. Bernard and Henry Alford, will be presented on Friday evening, April 18, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh-st., between Broadway and Seventh-ave. The solo parts will be taken by Miss Anne S. Wilson, soprano; E. Ellsworth Giles, tenor; Miss Emma Williams, contralto, and George A. Fleming, baritone, and the Kaltenborn Quartet, composed of Franz Kaltenborn and William Rowell, violins; Gustave Bach, viola, and Louis Heine, 'cello, will also take part.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

LEESON—DIX—On Wednesday, April 9, at All Souls' Church, 4th-ave., New-York City, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Robert Ainsworth Leeson to Mildred Carruth Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Dix.

VAN ALLEN—FOSTER—On Wednesday, April 9, at Hotel Albert, New-York City, by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Emma Frances Foster to Lucas L. Van Allen.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Adams, Alvin.
Bartram, Joseph B.
Beach, Alexander.
Carberry, James B.
Day, A. L.
Horn, William C.
Jewell, Charlotte W.
Johnston, James.
Johnson, William.
Lathrop, Mary R.
Leary, James D.
Pearson, Henry A.
Plume, Abby R.
Rickard, Dorothy A.
Roosevelt, Marion T.
Steele, Mary R.
Stewart, Mary A.
Timpson, Mary H.
Titus, William E.
Tower, Nina C.
Tower, Albert.
Williams, Margaret P.

ADAMS—At Pasadena, Cal., Alvin, son of Edward L. and Emily Macy Adams, of Boston, in his 32d year. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Boston, Sunday, April 13, at 2 p. m.

BARTRAM—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 10, 1902, Joseph Burr Bartram. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 67 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 12, 1902, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

BEACH—At Newark, N. J., on April 9, 1902, after a lingering illness, Alexander Beach. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 165 Mount Pleasant-ave., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4 p. m. Friends take 3:15 p. m. train on Erie Railroad, foot Chambers-st., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

CARBERRY—At Westfield, N. J., April 10, 1902, James Black Carberry, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Westfield, N. J., Saturday, April 12, 1902, at 3 p m. Interment private.

DAY—At his home, in Old Saybrook, Conn., April 11, 1902, after a lingering illness, A. L. Day, aged 37 years. Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Old Saybrook, on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 p. m. Burial in Cypress Cemetery.

HORN—On Friday morning, April 11, at his late residence, No. 125 Prospect-st., East Orange, N. J., William C. Horn, aged 57 years. Private services for relatives at his late home, Sunday, 3 p. m. Friends are invited to attend funeral services at Christ Church, East Orange, Sunday, 4 p. m., on the arrival of the D., L. and W. train leaving Barclay and Christopher sts. 3 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

JEWELL—In Hartford, Conn., April 8, Charlotte Williams, wife of Lyman B. Jewell.

JOHNSTON—At Newark, N. J., April 9, 1902, James Johnston, aged 71 years. Funeral services at his home, No. 361 Mount Prospect-ave., Newark, on Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 p. m. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

JOHNSON—At his late residence, The Penington, No. 215 East 15th-st., William Johnson, in his 83d year. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, corner of 15th-st. and Rutherfurd Place, Seventh Day, the 12th inst., at 11 a. m.

JOHNSON—Fourth month, 9th inst., William Johnson, at his late residence, The Penington, No. 215 East 15th-st., aged 83 years. Funeral service, to which friends and relatives are invited, in Friends' Meeting House, 2d-ave. and 15th-st., Seventh day, the 12th, 11 a. m.

LATHROP—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 10, at the Roosevelt Hospital, Mary Richardson, wife of James Roosevelt Lathrop, in her 57th year. Funeral private.

LEARY—On April 11, 1902, James D. Leary, aged 65 years. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10:30 a. m. Monday, April 14. Please omit flowers.

PEARSON—Suddenly, on April 11, Henry A. Pearson. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 129 Mercer-st., Jersey City, Saturday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Providence papers please copy.

DIED

PLUME—In Spartanburg, S. C., April 9, 1902, Abby Richardson, wife of David S. Plume, of Waterbury, Conn. Funeral services at the house, No. 58 Johnson-st., Waterbury, Conn., Sunday, April 13, at 2 p. m.

RICKARD—At Morristown, N. J., Thursday, April 10, 1902, Dorothy A., widow of the late Richard H. Rickard. Funeral services at her late residence, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, April 12, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of train leaving New-York, D., L. and W. R. R., at 1:20 p. m. Interment at Stamford, Conn., Monday, April 14, from St. Luke's Chapel, 2 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

ROOSEVELT—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 9, Marion T., wife of Robert B. Roosevelt. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., on Saturday, April 12, at 10 a. m.

STEELE—At the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Atwater, No. 184 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, April 10, Mary R., widow of Thomas Steele, of Hartford, Conn., in the 89th year of her age. Funeral private. Interment Saturday, at Hartford, Conn. Carriages will meet 12 m. train from New-York. Hartford papers please copy.

STEWART—Suddenly, from pneumonia, on Wednesday, April 9, 1902, Mary A. Stewart, widow of William Stewart and daughter of the late Frederic W. Burke. Funeral services Saturday, April 12, at 2 p. m. at her late residence, No. 246 Vanderbilt-ave., Brooklyn.

TIMPSON—On Wednesday, April 9, 1902, at Maizeland, Barrytown, N. Y., Mary Hasbrouck, widow of Theodore Timpson. Funeral services at Maizeland, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Burial at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, N. Y.

TITUS—At East Williston, Long Island, on Thursday, April 10, 1902, William E., son of George P. and Mary T. Titus, in his 31st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, 13th inst., at 3:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train at East Williston leaving Long Island City at 2 p. m.

TOWER—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 10, 1902, Nina Carpenter, wife of Albert Edward Tower. Funeral private.

TOWER—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 10, 1902, Albert, son of Albert Edward and Nina C. Tower. Funeral private.

WILLIAMS—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Friday morning, April 11, Margaret Phelps, daughter of Arthur and Harriet Stow Williams, aged 7 years and 3 months. Funeral service at the residence, No. 143 Urban-st., Saturday afternoon, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
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