

TO CONFER OVER FRIARS.

SECRETARY ROOT WILL VISIT PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

SENATOR M'LAURIN TALKS WITH COLONEL ROOSEVELT ABOUT THE COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGESHIP VACANCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—Life at Oyster Bay assumed official color to-day, when each of the morning trains brought callers to see the President in regard to business affairs.

Senator M'Laurin, who is in the city, was entertained at luncheon by Father Thomas H. Malone, Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New-York, and William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the New-York Rapid Transit Commission. He spent several hours in discussing business questions with each one of these men.

Immediately after the interview with Father Malone it was announced that the President had received the papers containing the note from the Vatican to Governor Taft in connection with the removal of the friars from Philippine lands. No statement further than that the negotiations were being conducted satisfactorily to the President was obtainable.

Secretary Root has informed the President that he will be at Oyster Bay to-morrow. It is thought that the immediate visit of Secretary Root was necessary by the results of Governor Taft's work in Rome. The consultation to-morrow will embrace talk with respect to the best method of reaching a desirable agreement which will not tend in the slightest to work a hardship on the Roman Catholic Church, and at the same time will be a compromise between church and state separated, in accordance with the doctrine of American government.

SENATOR M'LAURIN A CANDIDATE.

Senator M'Laurin, whose term in the Senate expires next March, came to talk to the President about the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Davis, one of the five judges in the Court of Claims.

Senator M'Laurin is recognized as the leading candidate for this appointment since the early part of last spring. Appointing him would place a large number of Republicans in the Fourth. Though he was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket, he bolted his party in favor of Republican measures in a number of instances.

While there is reason to suppose that the President is friendly to Senator M'Laurin there is still uncertainty about his ultimate decision. M'Laurin's enemies in the Senate have threatened to defeat his appointment to the bench by refusing to vote for his confirmation.

ODELL AND PIATT WILL SUPPORT HIM.

President Roosevelt has been assured of the support of Governor Odell and Senator Piatt for the nomination for the next national convention. The two men have been secured as solid delegates from this State to the next national convention.

Despite the President's avowed preference for Odell, it is expected that he will enjoy his usual recreation in the forenoon he played tennis for nearly two hours. It was doubtless a very hot and sunny day, and the President's health is reported to be excellent.

Photographers persist in annoying the President. To-day one started to take a picture of the President while he was sitting at the table. The President patiently stands the annoyance of photographers and peepers, but the time is soon coming when he will not stand it.

CUSTOMS SERVICE REFORMS.

PROMPT NOTICE TO ADDRESS-PAYMENT WITH EXPRESS COMPANIES' CHECKS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 11.—Nevada N. Stranahan conferred with the President to-day in relation to State policies and affairs of the New-York Custom House. There have been several discussions from an American Collector Stranahan assumed his duties, on April 1, but no general overhauling of the employees was found necessary.

Two important reforms have been decided upon which will gratify tourists and merchants.

The practice of requiring individuals arriving at New-York from abroad to pay duty on their personal baggage in advance of the time of inspection will be abandoned within the next four or five days. Hereafter the cashier in the Appraiser's office will take a deposit of \$5.00 from the express companies in anticipation of the duty bills, and tourists may pay the tariff assessments with the express companies' checks.

It is also likely that an arrangement will be made with the transportation companies for the erecting of covered sheds and benches for the inspecting of personal baggage to avoid the possibility of the sun beating down on the goods. The inspectors will still be required to wear white gloves when on duty.

Numerous complaints have been received in New-York and Washington against the delay which consignees have to undergo in receiving their goods from foreign countries. In many cases the claims for the packages were not made only after forty days had elapsed.

Among the engagements for Mrs. Fiske's company for Paul Heytze's drama, "Mary of Magdala," that of Rose Eytzinger is announced. This actress has appeared on the stage infrequently in recent years, and her return in this production at the Metropolitan is being looked forward to with interest.

ROSE EYTINGER TO PLAY WITH MRS. FISKE-KIMONAS WHILE YOU WAIT.

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POLICE CAPTAIN CONVICTED.

Next Monday night, in conjunction with "The Mikado," a new feature will be added to "Japan by Night" at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

BOLD APPOINTMENTS ON THE MINNEAPOLIS FORCE.

Minneapolis, July 11.—Police Captain John Fitch, known throughout the West as "Coffee John," was convicted to-day of embezzling in positions on the police force. The specific charge was that he accepted \$200 from John Long for procuring the appointment of the latter as a policeman.

MR. BAKER DENIES IT.

Official denial was yesterday given to the rumor that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company was planning to gain control of the telegraph lines on the New-York Central Railroad.

CANDY MAKERS.

Convention of the National Confectioners' Association will take place in Saratoga next week. Account of the good work done by the body, with photographs of the members, is to-morrow's Tribune.

DEPOSED PRESIDENT HERE.

JUAN JIMENEZ OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC TELLS OF HIS COUNTRY.

Juan Jimenez, the deposed President of the San Domingo Republic, arrived here yesterday from Santiago on the steamer City of Washington. He left his family, except three children, who are at school in Paris, at Santiago. The ex-President, when seen last night, was loath to talk, fearful that anything he might say would serve to put his friends in San Domingo in a dangerous position, and perhaps cause their arrest. He consented to answer a few questions through an interpreter.

"My overthrow was all a mistake," said he. "Vasquez I always considered my friend. On account of his position he had absolute control of the arms, the ammunition and the army. When he started this movement his first overt action was to cut all the wires, both telegraph and telephone, connecting the outlying districts and provinces with the capital. After the army had fought for two days under his leadership he declared to them that I was in danger not only of being injured but of being killed, and their steady advance to Puerto Plata was made under the impression that they were coming to my assistance. This is not mere belief, but simply what was told me by officers of the army in the French consulate, where I had to take refuge."

"Is there much disorder in the republic now?" the President was asked. His only reply was a shrug of the shoulders.

"Is the present republic and government resting on a stable foundation?" He only opened his eyes. "I can't discuss the political condition of the island. If I did the probable result would be that some of my dearest and oldest friends would be put in prison with twenty pound friends who are in New-York for about a month. I have certain business interests which will occupy my attention during that time, and I don't care to say what I shall do afterwards. I may go abroad to see my children, who are in Paris at school. I am out of the political situation. Whether I shall go to Europe or not depends on other things than politics. Ninety-nine per cent of the republic is black, and the rest a weird mixture of Spanish and French. Under those conditions, and considering my former position, it is unfair to ask me what the probable outcome of affairs will be. The condition is this: constitutional government is abolished; Congress no longer has any force, and the President is a dictator. In regard to the financial condition of the country, I don't wish to say anything. It is natural to suppose that affairs that have been in a bad condition for some time will not be better than they were. However the outcome of the existing conditions in the republic, I will not be a party to either its future government or otherwise participate in it."

Jimenez came into power after the assassination of President Heucreux in 1890. His partner in the government was Vice-President Horatio Vasquez. Late in April Vasquez started a revolution, which in the week following he overthrew the absolute overthrown of Jimenez. He took refuge at the French consulate after his capture. In the forenoon he played tennis for nearly two hours. It was doubtless a very hot and sunny day, and the President's health is reported to be excellent.

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SHOULD BE A TROLLEY.

SUFFERERS FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. LINE FUMES PLEASED AT LEDERLE'S ACTION.

The action of Commissioner Lederle of the Board of Health in summoning officials of the Metropolitan Street Railroad to appear before him on Monday to answer to the charge of maintaining a nuisance on the Thirty-fourth-st. cross-town cars has pleased many of the sufferers from the sulphuric fumes which daily make their life a misery. The action of Commissioner Lederle of the Board of Health in summoning officials of the Metropolitan Street Railroad to appear before him on Monday to answer to the charge of maintaining a nuisance on the Thirty-fourth-st. cross-town cars has pleased many of the sufferers from the sulphuric fumes which daily make their life a misery.

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BOURKE COCKRAN DARED.

TELLS MR. LAMB THIEVES ARE BEHIND HIM.

There was an exciting clash, and, for a moment, every prospect of an actual physical collision between W. Bourke Cockran and George Alfred Lamb at the hearing yesterday before Judge H. S. Silberman, as referee, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, under the Supreme Court order obtained by Mr. Lamb several weeks ago for the examination of Mr. Cockran to enable Mr. Lamb to frame his complaint in an action which he purposes bringing against Mr. Cockran and others to obtain from him his professional services in opposing the purchase by the Consolidated Gas Company of the New-York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company early in 1900.

At the first hearing, on June 19, Mr. Cockran testified at much length concerning the litigation, which was discontinued in 1901, a settlement having been effected out of court. Mr. Lamb yesterday was not represented by counsel. He reached Mr. Silberman's office a little before 12 o'clock, the hour set for the examination, and at five minutes after noon Mr. Cockran arrived, accompanied by Treadwell Cleveland, his attorney. Around the big table sat a dozen or fifteen reporters. The referee did not take a seat, but walked around the room during the hearing. Mr. Cleveland opened the proceedings.

"Mr. Referee," he said, "we are here to have Mr. Cockran sign his deposition. Mr. Cockran went over the minutes and found that in various particulars they needed amendment. Those who have heard Mr. Cockran know how difficult it is for a stenographer to follow him, and most of the changes are grammatical, making the construction more smooth. Revised copies were made, and we sent a copy to Mr. Lamb and one to Mr. Cady. There are two matters of substance which Mr. Cockran wishes to correct. In one place he is made to say that at the time of which he was speaking he did not own stock in any gas company in New-York City; he should have said, in Manhattan Borough, or in the old city of New-York. Again, in answer to a question, 'Did you appear upon the record as attorney in person?' he said, 'Yes.' The answer should have been, 'No, Robert J. Fox, a lawyer in my office, appeared for me.'"

Referee Silberman ruled that Mr. Cockran would be allowed to make such corrections as would not tend to change in substance the intent of his deposition, but that all other changes would have to be made by Mr. Cockran through the medium of supplementary examination.

Mr. Lamb insisted that a great many material changes had been made by Mr. Cockran in his deposition. Mr. Cleveland agreed to make no amendments except the two already mentioned, and then Mr. Cockran pushed forward to the table and signed his testimony. Mr. Lamb in vain brandished the copy returned to him corrected by Mr. Cockran.

"I don't want that," said the referee. "I have here the official copy, which has been signed by Mr. Cockran. The examination is closed, Mr. Cockran."

Mr. Lamb held in his hand a copy of the original deposition, with Mr. Cockran's corrections written in by hand. On some of the pages almost every word had been rewritten, and all through the book it was evident that many alterations had been made. It was on these changes that Mr. Lamb desired to base his further examination of Mr. Cockran, and it was quickly seen that by electing to sign his original deposition Mr. Cockran had escaped what might have been, under the referee's ruling, a very trying and disconcerting further examination. Mr. Lamb said:

"Mr. Cockran, I am not going to ask you any question that will tend to incriminate you." Mr. Cockran quickly rose to his feet, and, glaring at Mr. Lamb, demanded: "Mr. Referee, are you going to permit such a remark?"

"I didn't hear the question," answered Mr. Silberman.

Mr. Lamb repeated his words, and Mr. Cleveland broke in with, "Lamb, what's that you are saying?"

"Mr. Lamb, if you please," retorted the young lawyer.

Mr. Lamb's employers who were responsible for his statement, and Mr. Lamb demanded:

"Do I understand, then, Mr. Cockran, that you refuse to answer any further questions?"

"My client will answer any questions which the referee may rule that he should answer," said Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cockran was on his way to the door by this time, when Mr. Lamb, rushing toward him, waving his hand, shouted:

"I dare you to answer my questions!"

"I don't propose to recognize the tool of the desperate band of thieves who employ you," Mr. Cockran hissed.

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"I dare you to answer the questions!" Mr. Lamb again cried, at the top of his voice. Mr. Cleveland edged in between his client and Mr. Lamb, and appealed to the referee.

"I'm sorry that I am not sitting in court," said Mr. Silberman. "If I were, I should call the Sheriff in, but I haven't the power."

By this time Mr. Cockran had got to the door, and the turmoil ended with his departure from the room.

Mr. Lamb yesterday afternoon was undecided whether to seek to reopen the examination of Mr. Cockran by applying to the Supreme Court for an order directing him to answer certain questions or to bring an action at once; but he declared that he would adopt one or other of these courses.

The examination of Mr. Cockran on June 19 was a searching one, and it will be remembered that on the very next day his letter to the District Attorney was published, suggesting that that officer proceed against James B. Duke and Thomas F. Ryan for criminal conspiracy, basing his suggestion on certain statements made by Delaney Nicoll, counsel for the Consolidated Tobacco Company, of which Messrs. Duke and Ryan are directors, in the course of argument on a motion in the suit of George P. Butler and Susan K. Elmes against that corporation. No basis for a charge of criminal conspiracy was found by the Acting District Attorney.

The interesting fact was disclosed yesterday that Charles C. Davis, who brought suit as the owner of four hundred shares of American Tobacco Company common stock against the Consolidated Tobacco Company at about the time Mr. Cockran instituted the Butler and Elmes suits against the same parties, and who was characterized by Mr. Nicoll in court as a "paper plaintiff," had applied to the courts without notice to the other side for leave to discontinue his suit. The court granted the order on payment of costs.

It is said that the order was granted to move Davis of the examination which has been ordered by the courts in order to ascertain who were the real parties behind his suit. Davis had applied previously, in April, to vacate an order issued by Justice Greenbaum for his examination before trial, but his motion was denied. The attorneys for the Consolidated Tobacco Company announce their intention of moving to vacate the order discontinuing his suit.

A NEW STATE PARK.

The dedication of the State Park at Stony Point on the Hudson will take place on July 16, and the ceremony will be in charge of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects. July 16 will also be the 125th anniversary of the death of that patriot, General George Washington, by Mr. Anthony Wayne. Excellent pictures in to-morrow's Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION ENDS.

FINAL SESSIONS AT MINNEAPOLIS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis, July 11.—This was the last day of the National Educational Association meeting here, and the morning was devoted to a general session in the Exposition Auditorium. Superintendent H. S. Tarbell, of Providence, R. I., was in the chair. The first speaker was William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, whose topic was "How the School Stretches the Individuality of the Pupils." It was a mistake, he said, to suppose that the school tended to develop a type of character like one of the common results of machinery. Neither did it tend to develop individuality in thought and action. The cultivated man thinks in the printed word, which develops the shades of thought. Without means of this sort the child has little more opportunity of gaining knowledge than the corolla of Central Africa.

Charles Fayson Gurley Scott, of Philadelphia, spoke on "The Simplification of English Spelling a Present Duty."

Thomas Clarkson Trueblood, professor of oratory, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, spoke on "The Educational Value of Instruction in Spoken English."

The National Federation of Teachers was organized this morning, the following officers being elected: President, Margaret Haley, Chicago; first vice-president, Miss K. Maud Clum, St. Paul; second vice-president, Miss Mary McGowan, Cincinnati; secretary, Miss Arnette Roseenthal, Milwaukee, and treasurer, Miss Mary McGowan, Cincinnati.

The afternoon was devoted to the meetings of the various departments of the association, most of which wound up their sessions by electing officers. In the elementary education department W. A. Millis, superintendent at Crawfordsville, Ind., pointed out "The Use and Danger of Method."

John H. Hinson, superintendent at Pina Bluff, Ark., read a paper on "Age as Related to Character Building."

In the department of higher education Professor J. Irving Manatt discussed the future of Greek in American schools, and William Bayard Craig, chancellor of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, read a paper on "Education in the Appreciation of Art."

In the business education department B. H. Meyer, professor of institutes of commerce, University of Wisconsin, discussed the preparation of commercial teachers for public school work.

Dr. J. M. Anderson, of Minneapolis, Mass., outlined a practical commercial course for a high school. Selby J. E. Anderson, of Detroit, Mich., discussed the education of an amanuensis.

The two papers in the library department, one on "What May the School Properly Demand of the Library?" by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of the Public Library, Boston, and the other in Rural Districts, by Agnes Robertson, superintendent, Cherokee, Iowa.

The department of the blind, under the leadership of Dr. R. O. Beard, Minneapolis, discussed the physiology of the nervous system as applied to education, and the topic of "How Far Does the Modern High School Fit the Nature and Needs of Adolescents?"

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OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HEATH LYON.

William Heath Lyon died yesterday at his home, No. 170 New-York-ave., Brooklyn. He was born in Holland, Hampden County, Mass., on October 18, 1818. He traced his descent from William Lyon, one of the early English settlers of Massachusetts, who settled at Roxbury in 1633. Mr. Lyon was educated in Hartford. After graduation he went to Wayne County, N. Y., where for five years he taught the last two years as principal of the Clyde High School.

In early life Mr. Lyon was interested in telegraphy, and demonstrated by means of a model, that type and ink could be used in conveying messages by telegraph wire. In 1845 he came to this city, and after a two years' experience as salesman in the wholesale drug goods business, he organized the firm of William H. Lyon & Co., fancy goods, at No. 18 Pearl-st. With increasing trade the firm moved at various times to increasingly larger quarters, and in 1870 settled at Nos. 48 and 46 Broadway, where it remained for twenty years, when Mr. Lyon retired, and the firm passed out of existence.

Mr. Lyon is said to have been the first New-York merchant in his line of business to visit Europe for the purpose of procuring a better assortment of fancy goods and small wares than could be obtained at that time from New-York importers. The first trip took place in 1848. He was the first American merchant to enter Paris after the revolution. He was appointed by General Grant to serve on the Board of Indian Commissioners, and was immediately assigned to the purchasing committee, and served as its chairman under eight Presidential administrations.

Mr. Lyon organized a system of bids and awards under which an animated competition in bidding took place among the largest merchants and manufacturers in the country, and thereafter the supplies required for the Indians were obtained at low prices.

In 1878 he was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket from his district in Brooklyn, which included a large part of the city, and received 8,000 votes. His candidacy reduced this majority about one-half.

He was an old member of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Long Island Historical Society, the Essex and Oxford and League clubs of Brooklyn. He was a director of the New-England Society, the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, the Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn.

He was a widow, two married daughters, Mrs. James O. Carpenter and Mrs. Seth Thayer Stewart; two sons, William H. Lyon, Jr., and Marvin T. Lyon, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Lyon.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. on Monday at his home.

COLONEL GEORGE C. TICHENOR.

Colonel George C. Tichenor, member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, died at his home, No. 125 Walnut-st., East Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from locomotor ataxia, a disease with which he had been afflicted for a number of years. He was sixty-four years old.

Colonel Tichenor was a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the leading tariff experts in the country. He had much to do with the construction of the McKinley and Dingley Tariff bills. Nearly all his business life was spent in the public service.

Colonel Tichenor was a descendant of Daniel Tichenor, one of the settlers of New-York. He was born in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1817. He held the rank of major in the 1st U. S. Artillery, and was promoted to the rank of colonel. He served in the close of the war, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. About 1867 he resigned his commission and returned to Des Moines to practise law.

Taking an interest in politics he became a leader in the Republican party in Iowa. He held the State chairmanship of the party in 1871. He was elected to the office of Secretary of the United States Senate. He was an ardent supporter of Alisson. For two terms he was postmaster of Des Moines. In 1878 he was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, and for many years was a special agent of the State and Treasury departments in Europe.