A MARITIME OUTPOST.

THE NEW FLOATING STATION IN THE CHOPS OF THREE CHANNELS—AN INTERESTING AND PROMISING EXPERIMENT.

London, July 5.

The establishment of a maritime outpost for the British Islands and Western Europe is now assured by the organization of the Southwest Wireless Telegraph Ship Company. The prospectus boldly proclaimed "a monopoly, with every prospect of a substantial dividend," and as the capital required was a moderate sum—£25,000, with an issue of 18,000 ordinary pound shares—there could be no difficulty in carrying out the contract for the construction and mooring of a floating postal and telegraph ship and in bringing into operation a new system of maritime reporting. By the end of September an iron bark of 500 tons will be moored in seventy fathoms of water about 110 miles west of the Lizard and sixty-six miles west of the Scilly Islands, where it will be in uninterrupted communication with the mainland by the Marconi wireless system. Owing to the depth of water, the vessel will not be moored in the usual way, with a great weight of chain dragging the bow down in heavy weather, but by Captain Walters's patent arrangement, by which the cable is brought through a hawsepipe in the bottom about the heel of the foremast, and the strain is carried amidships, the bow being left free to rise and fall with the seas. The projectors are confident that the ship can be kept at her moorings, and this seems a reasonable assumption, since the Seven Stones Lightship, on the rock bound Cornish coast, has not been displaced, although lying in a strong tideway. The Seven Stones Lightship is, however, in forty, instead of seventy, fathoms of water, and it will be necessary to double the weight and strength of the fastenings of the floating telegraph ship. Otherwise the commercial success of the new enterprise depends upon the patronage of ship owners, since the carrying power of the Marconi apparatus for the distance landward has been amply demonstrated.

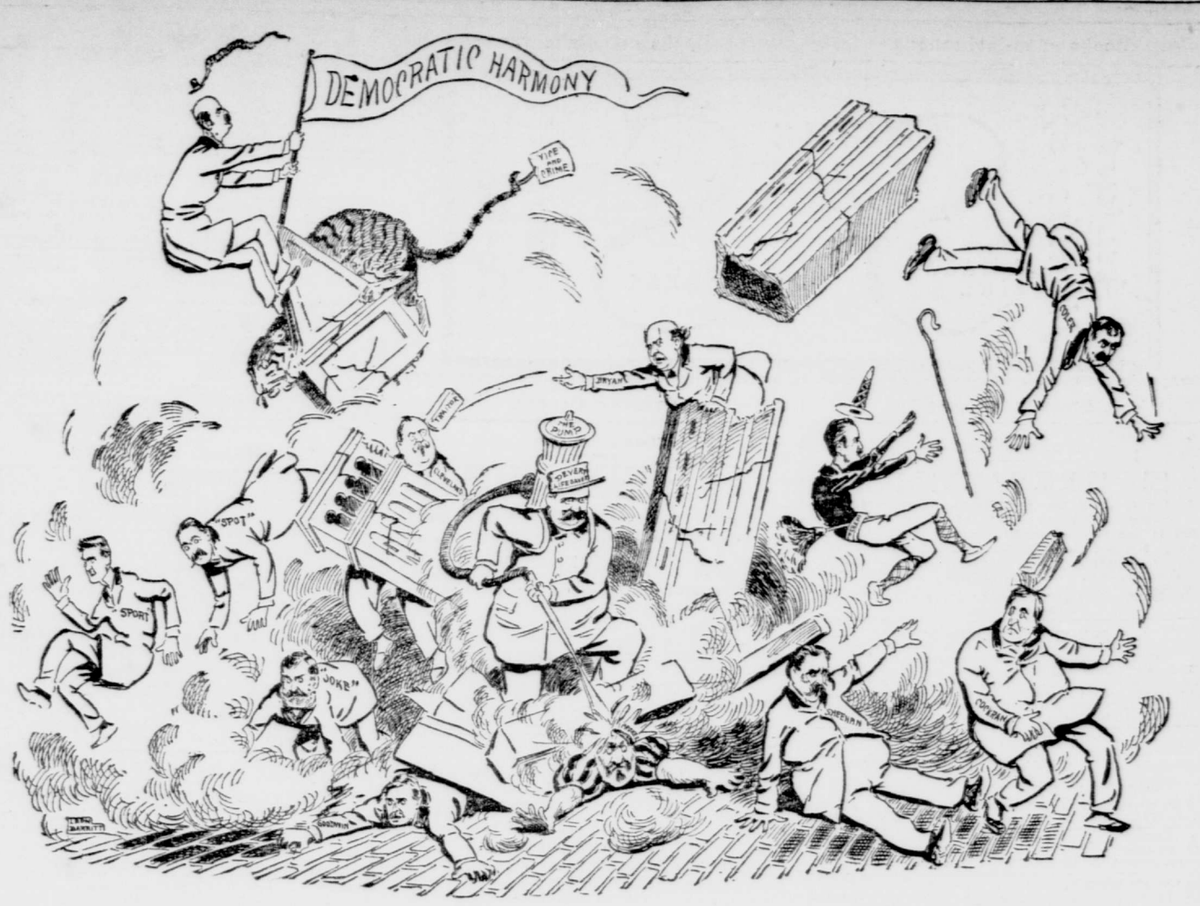
The signal station will be in the open sea in latitude 49 degrees 40 minutes almost due south from Queenstown, and 315 miles from Liverpool, 215 from Cardiff and 455 from London by water. It will offer facilities for communicating with outgoing or incoming vessels, and transmitting orders to captains as well as obtaining the earliest possible shipping intelligence from them. As the floating station will lie in the chops of the English, the Irish and the Bristol channels, it will be at the centre of three converging streams of ocean traffic, and will be favorably situated for reporting arrivals and communicating orders.

Sailing vessels and cargo steamers from foreign countries, instead of calling at Queenstown, Plymouth or Falmouth for instructions, can receive them 110 miles from the Lizard by wireless telegraphy, and alter their courses for their destinations without the risks of making land in foggy or stormy weather, or the expense and delay of running into a port of call. This will be a great gain for shipowners, since the destination of the vessel and cargo can be regulated toward the end of the inward course by the conditions of the markets and the chances of securing freight for the outward voyage. Pilotage, port and towage dues will be saved, and the dangers of approaching the coast for tidings of ultimate destination will be avoided. These considerations have special weight when the values of cargoes are not infrequently speculative, and when the best markets are found for them after the vessels have gone to sea.

The reporting station will be equipped with searchlights and a powerful syren, or fog trumpet, and, being in the open sea over sixty miles from the nearest land—Bishop Rock, Scilly—can be approached with minimum risk by outgoing and incoming vessels. It will be at once an outpost for the collection of ship news, a postoffice where letters can be received and delivered, and a salvage station of marked utility. The ship will have all the ordinary riding lights, and, in addition, a vertical electric beam of high power for playing on the under surface of clouds on dark nights, and a system of searchlights which can be read and answered at long distances. For foggy weather there will be a powerful apparatus for automatic signalling. Messages from vessels equipped with the Marconi transmitters will be received and repeated to the Lizard, or will be collected by a launch from passing ships which are supplied with the electric mechanism. Absolute privacy can be secured in the transmission of messages, since the upright wire of the floating station can be syntonized with the wire at the Lizard. The uses of the ship as a postoffice and a salvage station will be incidental; but there will be an important gain for the weather service of the United Kingdom in having an outpost where meteorological changes and the advance of depressions from the Atlantic can be systematically reported. The chief utility of the floating station will be its adaptability as a convenient base of communication between passing ships and the centres of commerce. Vessels which cannot afford the Marconi apparatus or the men to operate it can approach this lightship in any weather and be brought into telegraphic communication with the mainland when they are over three hundred miles from Liverpool and more than four hundred and fifty miles from London.

The projectors of this enterprise are looking in many directions for commercial returns in the form of dividends. They find the largest margin of profit in the transmission of ships' orders. They propose a charge of threepence for every registered ton in place of the sixpence involved in entering Falmouth or Queenstown for the receipt of orders. They contemplate a fee of ten shillings for reporting vessels homeward bound and seven shillings and sixpence for registering the passage of outward bound craft. They also count upon having a steady revenue from the news service for shipping intelligence, and considerable profit from the collection and delivery of letters for a shilling each, the sale of ship's stores, fees from towboat owners and occasional salvage. The charges for messages received from vessels having wireless instruments will be shared with the Marconi company. In order to bring every passing vessel to the station the managers propose to report gratuitously one inward bound and one outward bound vessel a day, and to give one vessel a week orders free of charge, the names being drawn by lot. It can hardly be doubted that the investment of the moderate capital required will prove remunerative when there are so many sources of revenue; but this is of little consequence in comparison with the experimental value of the installation of this service at a long distance from land in the chops of three channels. If all expectations are fulfilled the practicability of mooring floating stations in deep water will be established, and additional safeguards will be provided for the handling of shipping in the approaches to dangerous coasts.

The success of the experiment will probably involve not only an extension of the system, but also its incorporation with the lighthouse service of the United Kingdom and other maritime nations. The cost of this improved lightship, with its heavy fastenings, will be about $37,500 when it is securely moored, equipped with scientific apparatus and connected with land by the wireless system. The general utility of deep sea stations at the entrances of the great routes of ocean traffic can hardly be questioned. The service will be too important for the safety and protection of commerce to be left in private hands as a monopoly on either side of the Atlantic; and it will naturally pass under government control when its value has been adequately demonstrated. These maritime outposts will be lonely but not necessarily dangerous posts, for they can be built with hundreds of watertight compartments, so that sinking will be impossible, even if the moorings are disturbed in violent storms. The garrisons, moreover, will be in instantaneous communication, by their Marconi mechanism, with land in any emergency, and able to communicate with all the great liners equipped with similar apparatus. In any event, the new station, as an experimental outpost for the United Kingdom and Western Europe, is full of promise, and its installation will be watched with keen interest by the maritime world. I. N. F.



FALL OF DEMOCRACY'S CAMPANILE—HARMONY.

History shows that it has stood fully eighty seconds.

C. H. HASWELL WILL RECEIVE PAY.

ACTION TAKEN REGARDING THE AGED ENGINEER.

Charles H. Haswell, the aged engineer, who, as told in yesterday's Tribune, has been working without pay for the city since the first of the year, because of complications in the interpretation of the Civil Service regulations, is to receive his pay.

Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the State and local Civil Service commissions had agreed to refer the appointment of Mr. Haswell to the Mayor, with power to act. When Mayor Low was seen yesterday he said:

The appointment of Mr. Haswell will still need the formal permission of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, as I understand it. I am in favor of the retention of Mr. Haswell in the city's service.

WILL OF EDWARD PRESCOTT BARKER.

The will of Edward Prescott Barker, a former president of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of this city, who died at Pawling a week ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The petition gives the value of the personal estate at $200,000 but makes no mention of the value of the realty. The testator leaves all his property in trust, the income to be paid for life to his mother, Mrs. Charity Barker, who lives at the Hotel Grenoble. On her death, Prescott Barker Wiske, the namesake of the testator, is to receive $10,000, a similar legacy being bequeathed to May Mason. Herbert L. Smith is to receive $15,000, and a trust fund is created of $50,000, from which William H. Barker is to have the income. Upon his death the principal of the trust fund is to be equally divided among Prescott Erskine Barker, Arthur Graham Barker and Elizabeth Barker, the children of William Prescott Barker, the nephew of the testator, who is to have the residue of the estate on Mrs. Barker's death.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

DUSS TO OPEN CONGRESS—REJANE SIGNED FOR 1903—THE MARY MACLANE MICROBE.

It is announced that Duss will probably open Congress; that is, he will begin a season of concerts in Washington at the time Congress reassembles. It is also announced that he will be at the St. Nicholas Rink again next summer. Before then the rink will be equipped with a library—a kindly provision—and baskets, to hold six people, suspended from the roof. There should be a house rule then against eating peanuts.

Liebler & Co. announce that they have concluded arrangements with Mme. Rejane to tour America for fifteen weeks, beginning in October, 1903.

Mary MacLane has infected the press agents at last. The press agent for Miss Elizabeth Kennedy is hit first. According to him, Miss Kennedy (who is to play Mme. Trentoni in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" this winter) yesterday received a letter from the mythical Mary declining Miss Kennedy's invitation to visit her in New-York. Miss Mary writes that, after spending a day in Buffalo with "the anemone lady," she will proceed direct to Boston. Alas! Or is it Hurrah?

The Professional Woman's League has found it impossible to induce the Orientals of this city to appear in public in the coming bazaar, and the Geary law seems an effectual barrier to their importation. The league hopes eventually to bring these women into the country without difficulty as artists, and a letter requesting information on this subject was yesterday dispatched to the Attorney General at Washington.

Alexander Vincent has been engaged for "Captain Molly" at the Manhattan Theatre. Mr. Vincent is remembered for his work as a comedian in "Hon. John Grigsby" last season, appearing as the veteran with a wooden leg in that play.

THE LAND COMMISSION ENTERTAINED.

Corporation Counsel Rives gave a private dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club, at which Mayor Low, the State Land Commission, Controller Miller, Attorney General Davies and Secretary of State McDonough were the guests. It is said that the land commissioners are to consult the Mayor and Mr. Rives on "waterfront privileges."

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. E. V. LESLIE.

Many well known literary persons were present yesterday at the funeral of Mrs. Ada Eugenie Vrooman Leslie, wife of Alfred Leslie, son of the late Frank Leslie. Mrs. Leslie wrote both poems and prose and had edited several publications which were published by her husband and by the Frank Leslie Publishing Company. The funeral was held at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-st. and Sixth-ave. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. The burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Leslie plot.

LUTHER R. MARSH RECOVERING.

Middletown, N. Y., July 15.—The condition of Luther R. Marsh is much improved. The physicians predict his recovery.

HOME ADVICE TO SENATOR BURTON.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Here is the resolution adopted by the Republican convention of Riley County on the subject of reciprocity:

"Whereas, Senator Burton has requested the people to advise him as to their wishes; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we demand of Senator Burton, whose home is in this district, that he vote for and stand by the reciprocity policy of President Roosevelt."

THE PASSING THRONG.

DOGS SLIDING DOWN A MOUNTAINSIDE.

Maurice Marsden, F. R. G. S., of London, in passing through this city on his way back to England from Alaska, where he went to travel, explore and climb mountains, stopped at the Hotel Imperial, where he told stories of adventure, always covering up his own share in them, for he is as modest of his muscle and power as he is strong and the picture of health. One of his stories went something as follows: "You may have heard, especially from men who have climbed Shasta, how it is the fashion to facilitate a descent whenever possible by sitting down on a snowslide and, on what I might call nature's toboggan, reaching the bottom quickly. Well, once I was climbing one of your splendid Alaskan mountains, hewing my way up with an axe and having my team of five dogs attached to me by a rope. Presently I came to the top of a ridge and found that the other side sloped suddenly down for a distance of some three hundred yards, a sheer sheet of gleaming snow crust. At the bottom were no stones, so I untied myself from the dogs, sat down and for a few seconds the Empire State Express was by no means the fastest thing going. When I came to a stop and scrambled to my feet I looked back to watch the dogs come down, and saw one of the most comical sights I have ever witnessed. I had forgotten to unleash them from each other, and they were trying to come down in a bunch. Have you ever played on the ice or on a hill slope the old game of snap the whip? Well, that is what the pups were playing. They would get to sliding like the Old Ned in a space of a few yards, and then the lead dog would get frightened, dig his claws frantically into the crust till he got a grip and come to a stop. At once the other dogs would be pulled up by the collars and turn complete somersaults over his head. This was repeated a dozen times or more, till finally they rolled in a confused tangle to my feet, and whined in terrified astonishment and mild protest."

HE PLAYED ON THEIR WEAKNESS.

Once a priest, always a priest; once a sailor, always a sailor, but once a New-Yorker, a New-Yorker forever and a bit besides. So others declare of the citizens of Deveryville. "Not many days ago I was at Liberty, N. Y.," said F. C. Carleton, of Chicago, at the Manhattan yesterday, "and while there ran across a man from New-England who took great joy in piloting all the visitors from New-York City that he could get hold of up a tolisome steep to show them what he declared was a glimpse of their home. From the summit he would point out to them on the far southern horizon a sort of speck or misty patch, which he stoutly affirmed was New-York City. I asked him why he was at such pains to do this, and he replied: 'To see them regard longingly the imaginary spot, to hear them vex the glorious air of those mountains with sighs, and nine times out of ten exclaim, "How I wish I were there!"'"

DOCTOR EXPERIMENTED ON HER.

DR. BARNEY, OF BROOKLYN, THINKS WOMAN SUICIDE WAS INOCULATED BY HIM WITH TUBERCULOSIS GERMS.

Dover, N. J., July 15.—The authorities will take no further action in regard to the death of Miss Emma King, who died at Shippenport from self-administered strychnine. The case is considered clearly one of suicide, but whether it was voluntarily done or simply the result of improper use of the drug cannot be learned.

Mrs. Shuman, at whose house Miss King died, is positive that the young woman was the one whom Dr. Barney, of Brooklyn, inoculated with tuberculosis germs. She says that Miss King told her this, and also that her sweetheart was in Porto Rico. The body has been buried.

Dr. George D. Barney at his home, in Brooklyn, last night said that from the description given he feared that the Miss King who had committed suicide at Lake Hopatcong was the woman who had allowed herself to be inoculated by him with the germs of tuberculosis.

"After the inoculation of Miss King last year," he said, "I took her to a quiet house in Jersey City during the further treatment, so as to escape undue excitement and notoriety. The address of that house and of the woman with whom she stayed I have forgotten. Later the girl went to her parents' home, in Massachusetts, and then returned to New-York and went to work. When I last saw her she was fully cured of any trace of consumption."

The inoculation of Miss King created quite a sensation at the time. Dr. Barney experimented with her for the purpose of demonstrating the curative properties of a method of treatment of which he was the originator. When the Board of Health began to look into the case, after Dr. Barney had announced the development of tuberculosis in Miss King, she was taken out of the State, and boarded for a while in Jersey City. Some time afterward it was announced that she had been cured.

TO APPRAISE MR. WALTERS'S PAINTINGS.

The Marcello collection of statuary, paintings and antiques, bought by Henry Walters, of Baltimore, in Italy and brought to this country, was unloaded from the steamship Minterne on the pier at West Thirty-fourth-st. yesterday. The collection numbers 275 pieces, and, it is said, will be taken to the warehouse at No. 524 West Fiftieth-st. to-day. There the collection will be examined by John R. Hecht, a government expert, who will determine its value, and the amount of duty to be paid. Mr. Walters has paid a preliminary duty of $90,000.

MRS. BENNETT'S GIFT TO YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., July 15.—The giver of the new clinical building of the Yale Medical School was announced to-day to be Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett, of this city. Mrs. Bennett gave $96,000 for the building and site as a memorial of her mother, Mrs. Oliver Winchester. Plans for a new building to adjoin the clinical building, and to accommodate all the work of the medical school, have been prepared. It will be built in three sections, and will cost $275,000.

BRYAN AND SHEPARD TO SPEAK.

Boston, July 15.—The New-England Democratic League has issued a circular letter concerning the dinner to be given at Nantasket Beach on July 24. The letter says William J. Bryan, Edward M. Shepard, of New-York; Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, and Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, will speak. P. A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, will preside. The meeting will mark the opening of the Congress campaign in New-England.

TAFT RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS.

REPLY TO THE VATICAN'S NOTE TO BE DELIVERED TO-DAY.

Rome, July 15.—Governor Taft received a long cable dispatch from Secretary Root to-day, giving the basis on which the reply to the last note from the Vatican regarding the friars in the Philippines shall be framed. Judge Taft and his advisers are now engaged in the compilation of this reply, so that it may be delivered to the Vatican to-morrow.

ROOT BACK IN WASHINGTON.

SAYS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN ARE PROCEEDING IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Root returned to Washington to-night from Oyster Bay, where he had been in conference with President Roosevelt on the negotiations now in progress between Governor Taft and the Vatican respecting the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines and the disposition of their lands. Secretary Root declared that he had nothing to say for publication on the question at this time. Governor Taft had asked certain questions of the authorities here after the receipt of the reply from the committee of Cardinals, and these have been answered. The negotiations are proceeding in a friendly spirit and without any harshness.

OBITUARY.

HENRY T. KIDDER.

The death of Henry T. Kidder, of the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., was announced yesterday. Mr. Kidder went to Europe a few weeks ago. It was not known that he was ill, and the news of his death at Verona, Italy, was a surprise to all his acquaintances. He was forty-seven years old, the eldest son of the late Henry P. Kidder, of Boston. He was in the class of '77 at Harvard and later entered the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. For some years he had not been active in business and had spent most of his time abroad. His wife, who was a Miss Davis, of Baltimore, died several years ago, leaving one daughter, who died three years ago. He leaves two brothers, Charles A. Kidder, of Boston, and Nathaniel T. Kidder, of Milton, Mass.

WILBER J. MANDEVILLE.

Rochester, July 15.—Wilber J. Mandeville, the oldest and best known man engaged in the seed business in Rochester, died to-day at his summer home, near Despatch, after a long illness. He was born in Webster on February 9, 1852. At the time of his death he was the president of the Mandeville & King Company, vice-president of the Cleveland Seed Company and a director in the James Vick's Sons' Company.

THE GALLANT 25TH INFANTRY.

GENERAL BURT'S ADDRESS ON RELINQUISHING COMMAND OF THE REGIMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the circular letter issued by General Burt upon his relinquishing command of the regiment, and if you will be kind enough to publish the same the entire regiment will be grateful to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTHONY A. MORROW,
Sergeant major, 25th Infantry.

Malabon, Rizal, P. I., May 4, 1902.

Headquarters 25th United States Infantry,
Malabon, Rizal, P. I., April 17, 1902.

To the officers and soldiers, 25th United States Infantry:

Comrades: It is my painful duty to say I am no longer colonel of the 25th Infantry. I can hardly tell you how great a grief this is to me. For ten years I have had the proud privilege of boasting that "I am colonel of one of the best regiments in the United States Army, the 25th Infantry." This is no idle boast. It is based on your splendid record in the past. An inspector said in his official report about you, "This is the finest body of soldiers I have seen in the United States Army." The inspector general on his late visit to these islands said to several of our officers, "The 25th Infantry is the best regiment I have seen in the Philippines." At the department competition of 1897, in rifle practice, the regiment swept the field. The Missoula battalion is probably the first and only one in the United States Army that could and has drilled by trumpet calls alone.

That you are as gallant as the best, remember El Caney, O'Donnel, Iba, Arayat and numbers of lesser fights in Zambales. Zambales! One province in Luzon that was absolutely cleaned up of bandit hordes and insurrectos; this by your untiring efforts night and day, marching and fighting in and out of the rainy season. Oh, that was a grand piece of good soldiering! And don't you forget my comrades, that I will tell that story on all public and private occasions.

To the men, not the least to be proud of is your record of good behavior in these islands, proving that your race is as law abiding as any in the world. I do not recall of the many places where the 25th Infantry has been stationed on these islands that the inhabitants were not genuinely sorry when we have been ordered to leave their towns. For that matter, the same is true of your stations in the States.

In conclusion, I desire to enjoin on you to remember your fine record in the past and to so act in the future that we all will be proud of the 25th Infantry. Goodby.

A. S. BURT,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
(Late Colonel 25th United States Infantry.)

WOERISHOFFER AND GOULD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent who contributes the Sunday article entitled "The Financial World" is always interesting and generally well advised, but being mortal even he may sometimes err.

On Sunday, July 13, in commenting on the pending litigation against the United States Steel Corporation, involving numerous lawsuits, he says "it reminds one of the old days when Woerishoffer was fighting Gould over the Western Union," etc.

Mr. Woerishoffer has gone from us and cannot answer for himself, but I happen to know more about the litigation against Gould and the Western Union Telegraph Company thus referred to, and the causes and motives connected therewith, than any living person, and I desire to state in the most positive manner that Mr. Woerishoffer in his lifetime never suggested nor promoted any litigation against "Mr. Gould over the Western Union."

On the contrary, when Jay Gould was under stress in 1884 Mr. Woerishoffer relieved him by marketing some 50,000 shares of Western Union stock, which act of "a friend in need" was but illy requitted by subsequent conduct.

New-York, July 15, 1902. JOSIAH C. REIFF.

WOOD STRONGLY BACKED.

FRIENDS URGE HIM FOR PLACE ON THE CANAL COMMISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 15.—It was learned to-day that General Leonard Wood has been suggested to the President for a place on the Isthmian Canal Commission by a number of influential friends in Washington. The President is seriously considering the appointment, and the belief is that General Wood is the President's choice for a principal office in connection with the canal work. Secretary Cortelyou went to Washington this afternoon. With the exception of one or two days, when he will return to Oyster Bay for special work, Mr. Cortelyou will remain on a semi-vacation for a month. One of the chief purposes of his visit to Washington is to consult the auditor of the Treasury relative to settling the bills of President McKinley's physicians and attendants, at Buffalo. They will be paid within a few weeks under Secretary Cortelyou's supervision.

Secretary Moody will probably be the only member of the Cabinet to visit the President this week. He is expected on Thursday. Mr. Moody and the President will doubtless have a talk about the naval manœuvres in the West Indies next winter. A great fleet will then be massed under command of Admiral Dewey. President Roosevelt has expressed the wish to witness the manœuvres

Mayor Low will visit the President the latter part of this week. Ex-District Attorney Philbin will also come here this week. It is said that Colonel Partridge will visit the President to talk with him about New-York police affairs.

Though heavy clouds and thunder showers forecast bad weather, the sky cleared in time to permit the members of St. Hilda's Society to enjoy Mrs. Roosevelt's entertainment on the Mayflower this afternoon. Launches left the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club House at 4 o'clock, and tea was served an hour later. Miss Roosevelt was not present. Mrs. Roosevelt has been a worker in this society for two years. The women who attended her tea were members of Christ Episcopal Church.

St. Clair McKelway was the President's guest at dinner to-night.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

TRUSTEES ASK THE VIEWS OF LEADING AMERICAN EDUCATORS.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Hay has forwarded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a copy of a letter sent to States and Territories, bearing on the American scholarships in Oxford University created by the will of Cecil Rhodes. The District was not mentioned in the will, and there has therefore been some doubt as to whether it will be included in the benefactions. The letter of the Secretary settles the question in favor of the District. The Secretary in his communication incloses a copy of a letter from Bourchier F. Hawkley, representing the trustees of the will, in which he says:

The trustees are desirous of making regulations with regard to the method by which qualifications of candidates are to be ascertained and as to examinations. They will therefore be obliged if you will be so good as to bring the scholarship provisions of Mr. Rhodes's will to the notice of your government, with the request on their behalf that the views of the chief officials having control of education in the various States and Territories of the Union may be ascertained and communicated to the trustees.

It would be of further great assistance to the trustees if they could be furnished, through your kindness, with the opinion of the leading educational authorities of the United States, especially the heads of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and other universities, with regard generally to the election of qualifying students, and the best mode of giving practical effect to the scholarship trust.

It is hoped that the students can be elected in time to go into residence at Oxford in 1903.

SECRETARY ROOT AT WEST POINT.

CONFERRING WITH COLONEL MILLS ABOUT SPENDING APPROPRIATION.

West Point, N. Y., July 15.—Secretary of War Root arrived here to-day unheralded, to confer with Colonel Mills, the superintendent, in connection with the expenditure of the $5,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress for new buildings and improvements at the Military Academy. Colonel Mills many of the officers and the corps of cadets expect to attend the dedication of the State park at Stony Point to-morrow.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, July 15.—During the last twenty-four hours a V-shaped depression has developed in the lower lake region and moved to the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast. A second depression that was central over the northern plateau Monday evening has moved eastward to the Dakotas. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake region, the Atlantic Coast districts and in portions of Louisiana and Texas. The temperature changes have been unimportant, except in the Middle Missouri Valley, where it is much warmer. The maximum temperature to-day in South Dakota and Northern Nebraska ranged from 102 to 108 degrees. Maximum temperatures of from 96 to 100 degrees were recorded quite generally in Eastern Colorado, Kansas and Southern Nebraska. Showers and thunderstorms are probable Wednesday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, and locally in the South Atlantic States. The rain area will probably spread eastward during Thursday, to include the upper lake region. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, and it will be warmer Thursday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Brisk west to northwest winds will prevail on the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast light to fresh west to southwest winds will prevail; in the lake region the winds will be light and variable, becoming brisk south. Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day and Thursday; warmer Thursday; fresh west winds, diminishing.

For New-Jersey, fair to-day and Thursday; rising temperature in interior; fresh west winds.

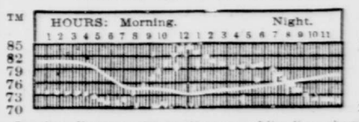
For Eastern New-York, fair, warmer to-day; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; fresh west winds, becoming south.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day, not so warm in south portion; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; fresh west winds.

For Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, fair to-day; Thursday increasing cloudiness; light variable winds.

For Virginia, fair to-day and Thursday; warmer Wednesday in southeast portion; light 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 of last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	72	6 P. M.	79	81
6 A. M.	72	71	9 P. M.	70	78
9 A. M.	76	73	11 P. M.	69	77
12 M.	85	79	12 P. M.	68	77
4 P. M.	80	82			

Highest temperature yesterday, 85 degrees; lowest, 68 degrees; average for yesterday, 74; average for corresponding date last year, 78; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 75.

Local forecast—Fair and warmer to-day; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; fresh west winds, becoming south.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it always. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome.

The surest and safest of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's Alterative.

Do not be imposed on.
Always demand the genuine.
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

DIED.

Briant, Isaac P. S.
Brown, Timothy Y.
Clark, Edith G.
Cotterill, Cordelia C.
Held, Charles W.
Marsh, Harriet A.
Pendleton, Elisha B.

BRIANT—At No. 267 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, New-York, Isaac P. S. Briant, in his 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 15, 1902, Timothy Y. Brown, of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIED.

CLARK—At Great Neck, Long Island, **Edith Gould**, aged 6 months, daughter of Howard F. and **Rosalie Gould** Clark. Funeral private.

COTTERILL—At Saratoga, N. Y., on Sunday, July 13, 1902, Cordelia C., wife of George W. Cotterill. Funeral services at Grace Chapel, 414 East 14th-st., New-York City, on Wednesday, July 16, 1902, at 11 a. m. Interment at convenience of the family.

HELD—Suddenly, Charles W. Held, aged 58 years. Funeral from Emanuel Church, corner Lexington-ave. and 88th-st., on Wednesday, July 16, at 2 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSH—At Harlem, New-York, on July 15, 1902, Harriet Ann Marsh, widow of Theodore W. Marsh, and daughter of the late Abel Smith Peters. Funeral services at Church of Holy Apostles, corner 9th-ave. and 28th-st., on Friday, July 18, at 11 a. m.

PENDLETON—On July 12, at Glen Luta, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., at the residence of his son-in-law, Eugene Van Rensselaer, Esq., Elisha Boyd Pendleton, M. D., in his 83d year.

Special Notices.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune Office.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY, 5 cents | WEEKLY REVIEW, 5 cents
DAILY, 3 cents | TRI-WEEKLY, 2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER 3 cents
TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS.

BY EARLY MAIL, TRAIN.

For all points in the United States (outside of Greater New-York), Canada and Mexico.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per Copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

The Tribune will be mailed to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union The Tribune will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 78	Six Months,	$7 18
Two Months,	$3 56	Twelve Months,	$14 28
Three Months,	$4 85	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$3 00
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 56	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at
LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker & Co., 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., 2 and 4, Via Tornabuoni.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.
GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via San Lorenzo.

Also on sale at the principal hotels and railway book stalls.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 19, 1902, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday.

Regular and Supplementary Mails close at Foreign Station half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Paul"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Touraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine").

SATURDAY—At 5 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Lahn (mail must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia"); at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 10:30 a. m. (supplementary 12 m.) for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional Supplementary Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

WEDNESDAY—At 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Seminole.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Vigilancia (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 12 m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Dagary, via Progreso; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Yucatan; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston