# BISHOP FARLEY CHOSEN

## *WILL SUCCEED TO THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.*

### UNOFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF HIS APPOINTMENT RECEIVED HERE FROM ROME—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Bishop John M. Farley has been appointed by the Vatican to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan. The news was received yesterday by prominent Catholics in this city from friends in Rome, where the selection of the Pope becomes a matter of record. The Vatican does not, however, send any such announcements by cable, and formal notification has yet to reach Monsignor Farley by letter in due form. John D. Crimmins, speaking over the long distance telephone from his summer home at Noroton, Conn., said to The Tribune that there was not the slightest doubt about the truth of the report. As the decision became a matter of record in Rome, it was natural that the news should precede the arrival of formal notification.

Mr. Crimmins said that the appointment would be most welcome to the diocesan consultors and the laity of the province. Bishop Farley has been administrator of the affairs of the diocese since the death of Archbishop Corrigan. He was understood to be the first choice of the irremovable rectors and of the bishops of the province when it became their duty to select three names for submission to the Vatican. He is popular among the laity and highly regarded also among Protestants.

Bishop Farley, when seen yesterday at his home, No. 308 East Thirty-seventh-st., as he was starting for Kingston to attend the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Burtsell's ordination to the priesthood, said that he had received no official intimation of the Papal selection.

BISHOP FARLEY'S CAREER.

Bishop Farley was born in Ireland about fifty-two years ago. He came to this country at an early age. He was a student at Troy Seminary in 1866. There he attracted the attention of Cardinal McCloskey, and was selected from among a large number to be sent to the American College in Rome. After fully justifying the hopes of his friends, he returned to this country with a reputation for scholarly attainments equalled by few priests so young. When admitted to holy orders in 1870, Cardinal McCloskey sent him to St. Peter's, in New-Brighton. Two years later he became the private secretary of the cardinal, at whose request the Pope appointed him private chamberlain in 1884. In the same year he was unanimously elected rector of the American College in Rome, but Cardinal McCloskey so valued his services that he would not permit him to accept the office.

In 1884 Archbishop Corrigan appointed him his own successor as rector of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-st., one of the largest and most important churches in the city. In the same year he was made Monsignor, and in 1886 he was appointed diocesan consultor. In 1891 he became Vicar General, and in 1894 Prothonotary Apostolic. In 1896 he was made Auxiliary Bishop. His long identification with this city and the intimate acquaintance his positions have necessarily given him with the affairs of the diocese, make him peculiarly fitted for the high office to which he has been chosen.

## *TO TEST WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

### NAVAL BOARD APPOINTED BY ACTING SECRETARY DARLING.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Acting Secretary Darling to-day appointed the board which is to witness and report on the tests of the various wireless telegraph systems brought from Europe by Lieutenant Hudgins, and which are to be placed in operation for experimental purposes between this city and Annapolis. The board will consist of Captain Harry Knox, now on duty at the Newport War College; Commander G. L. Dyer, who is on duty at the Annapolis Naval Academy; Lieutenant Commander William S. Hogg, who is on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, and Lieutenants Albert M. Beecher and John M. Hudgins, who are attached to the Bureau of Equipment.

## *THE DISMISSAL OF MISS TAYLOR.*

### SECRETARY ROOT CONTENDS THAT HIS ACTION CANNOT BE REVIEWED BY THE COURTS.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The answer of Secretary Root to the petition of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor for a writ of mandamus to compel him to restore her to a clerkship in the War Department was filed here to-day. Miss Taylor was dismissed for publishing criticisms on the Philippine policy of the administration. Secretary Root's answer says that one of these published letters was referred by his direction to Miss Taylor for explanation or a statement; that Miss Taylor admitted its authorship, without offering any justification or retraction, and that her answer, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, was insubordinate and prejudicial to the order and efficiency of the service, and he therefore caused her removal. His action was not taken because of Miss Taylor's political or religious affiliations, and all the acts of the department in the case were done in conformity of the Civil Service regulations. His answer contends that the action of the head of an executive department in respect to such a case is not subject to review or control by a court of law, and that his action cannot be directed by mandamus.

## *MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS PERISH.*

Chamounix, Aug. 9.—Two residents of Paris recently perished from exposure on Mont Blanc, and their two guides were killed while descending the mountain in search of assistance. Twenty-six guides have gone from here to search for the bodies of the mountain climbers and their guides.

## *AMERICAN WARSHIPS AT COREAN PORT.*

Washington, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Evans's squadron, consisting of the Kentucky, the New-Orleans, the Helena and the Vicksburg, has arrived at Chemulpo, Corea.

## *CADETS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.*

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt has made the following appointments to the Military Academy at West Point for the class beginning June, 1903:

PRINCIPALS.

LEWIS MERRILL SCOTT, son of Captain Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cavalry.

HERBERT HAYDEN, son of Lieutenant Commander Edward E. Hayden, U. S. N.

LEWIS C. ROCKWELL, son of the late Captain Charles H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.

PAUL ALEXANDER LARNED, son of Professor Charles W. Larned, West Point.

FREDERICK T. CRUSE, son of Captain Thomas Cruse, depot quartermaster at Manila.

MAXWELL MURRAY, son of Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps.

GEORGE A. MATILE, son of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Matile, 15th Infantry.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, son of the late Major Passmore Middleton, medical department.

CRAIG HARRIS, son of Senator Harris, of Kansas.

ALTERNATES.

First—JOHN L. CLEM, Jr., son of Lieutenant Colonel John L. Clem, Quartermaster's Department.

Second—THROOP M. WILDER, son of Major W. E. Wilder, A. A. G., U. S. A.

Third—WALTER R. WEAVER, son of Captain E. M. Weaver, Artillery Corps.

Fourth—JOSEPH D. PATCH, son of Captain A. M. Patch, U. S. A. (retired).

Fifth—JOHN W. BLAUVELT, son of Captain W. F. Blauvelt, 15th Infantry.

Sixth—CLYDE L. EASTMAN, son of Major Frank F. Eastman, 28th Infantry.

Seventh—ALEXANDER R. DEAN, son of Alexander T. Dean, late lieutenant 4th Cavalry.

Eighth—RUSSELL WILLSON, son of Sidney L. Willson, United States Pension Agent at Washington.

Ninth—WILLIAM S. BERGLAND, son of Major Eric Bergland, U. S. A. (retired).

**IT'S BAD TO READ TOO FAST,**

**as you may overlook the little advertisements in the narrow columns.**

HONORS ARE EVEN.

# THE CHINESE TARIFF.

## THIS GOVERNMENT'S FRIENDLY POLICY TOWARD THE EMPIRE.

### WORKING TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT AT PEKING AND PRESERVE THE OPEN DOOR—FALSE REPORTS FROM SHANGHAI.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 9.—The persistent efforts of the United States to maintain the open door in China and to hold the powers to the pledges made to Secretaay Hay near the close of 1899, and which, pressed continually in the last year, prevented the breaking up of the empire, are still being exerted to influence a practical solution of the tariff problem which will permit China to meet the financial obligations imposed by her new relations with the nations. The pending negotiations looking to the revision of commercial treaties not in conflict with the imperative needs of the country, to provide revenues for domestic purposes as well as for discharging the great foreign debt, and at the same time to encourage the growth of trade, are proceeding between limits fixed by the United States for all countries. In general terms the instructions of the State Department to its representatives, Minister Conger, Consul General Goodnow and Mr. Fearson, charged with these negotiaitions, bind them to subordinate all demands to the purpose of strengthening the hands of the imperial government at Peking and of securing equality of treatment for the producers of all countries, to influence the trend of affairs always in the direction of unifying the empire and against the entering of the narrowest wedge that might some day be driven deeper and wider.

With these assurances, which are fully recognized in China and in the European capitals, officials are at a loss to ascribe motives to various reports emanating from Shanghai which are apparently intended to discredit the motives of this government, or to exhibit alleged friction among the American representatives or their irreconcilable attitude toward other countries whose representatives are believed to be acting for the most part in complete harmony with those of this country. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to details among the countries pressing their own interests, for one reason because the problem is exceedingly complicated and each nation looks at it from a different economic point of view, but many of the cable dispatches on the subject can only be attributed to the return to Shanghai of the celebrated liar, who two years ago so frequently and with such exquisite minuteness of torturing details butchered the members of the foreign legations. One of the latest of these dispatches from Shanghai tells of the great surprise expressed there that T. S. Sharretts, "who is only a tariff commissioner for the United States, and not a treaty commissioner, should have expressed himself on behalf of the American Government as opposed to the proposals of Sir James Mackay, the British commissioner, for the abolition of the likin and an increase in the import tax."

THE WORK OF MR. SHARRETTS.

General Apraiser Sharretts was sent out to China as an expert to change the ad valorem rates of the Chinese tariff schedules to specific duties. It was a task that involved a thorough study and comparison of Chinese imports for twenty years, and it was finally accomplished to the complete satisfaction of all the nations which are parties to the Chinese negotiations, who agreed that probably no other man could have succeeded so well. On all tariff matters Mr. Sharretts was recognized on all sides as the highest authority who has had anything to do with the Chinese problem. If he has advised the American representatives that the Chinese tariff on the basis of 5 per cent, or even 10 per cent ad valorem will provide sufficient revenue for the support of the imperial government, as well as meet the international indebtedness—and it is not denied in Washington that he has done so—his dictum will probably have great weight with the other representatives, and it will certainly add notably to the strength of the American position. For the United States has taken a strong stand against a marked increase in the Chinese custom rate, which would operate directly against growing American trade, and in some instances would result in a practical prohibition against our staple exports to China.

OBJECTIONS TO THE LIKIN.

The rate heretofore has averaged 5 per cent. The original British proposition was to advance it to 12½ per cent and abolish the likin altogether. The British antipathy to the likin, which is shared by most of the nations, including the United States, is explained by the following official British explanation of the objectionable features of the likin:

The Chinese Government, while it collects a part of its revenue from customs, relies largely upon the provinces to supply revenue, and arbitrarily names each year the sum which each province must supply, leaving to the officers of that province the methods by which this is obtained. The consequence is that each province is permitted to collect a tax on goods entering it from the adjacent provinces, and this custom has been extended to the subdivisions of the provinces, so that goods in transit are frequently compelled to pay taxes every few miles. As a consequence the interior taxes, known as "likin," become not only the terror of importers, but sometimes almost prohibitory. So serious was this system in its effects upon attempts to introduce foreign goods that, upon the insistence of foreign ministers, the Chinese Government announced that an addition of 50 per cent to the rates paid at the custom houses would insure passage of the goods to any point in the interior without the exaction of likin taxes. This was gladly accepted by foreigners desiring to do business in the interior of China. The additional 50 per cent on duties was paid, and "transit passes" issued for the goods in question, purporting to authorize their free transit to any point in the empire. Actual experience, however, shows that these transit passes do not always accomplish what was expected. The local authorities in many cases refused to recognize them, insisting upon their right to raise revenue, since the additional revenue paid at the custom house goes directly into the treasury of the general government, while in other cases, where the likin is not insisted upon, local taxation is imposed in other forms; so that there are still obstacales to internal traffic through the vexatious likin and other systems of local taxation.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSITION.

The American proposition is to make very little increase in the customs tariff, limiting it to the rate of 7 or 8 per cent ad valorem, using Mr. Sharretts's specific schedules, based on those rates, which would meet the greater part of the imperial necessities. For the balance the American plan provides for unifying and regulating throughout the empire the present spasmodic, desultory and anomalous likin methods, making them 50 per cent of the customs rate for each article, and payable only once. Under this plan the imperial government would collect its customs as now at the treaty ports, and subsequently such articles entered for consumption in the interior of China would pay half as much again to the first province they entered, the uniform likin to be distributed to the province affected by the imports up to their final destination. This project has appealed to China and to all the other powers including England, and with possibly some minor modifications it is likely to be adopted and find a place in all the treaties now under negotiation. Shanghai is not surprised over it, unless through ignorance of the facts. Mr. Sharretts's usefulness has not been impaired by anything he has said. Through the energetic insistence of the United States on a plan that will let China live and her trade thrive, a rational internal revenue system for the support of the provincial authorities as well as a commerce encouraging customs tariff, will come out of the negotiations.

## *MISS ETHEL DAVIES MARRIED*

### SHE BECOMES THE BRIDE OF A. G. THACHER IN NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.—All Saints' Chapel was the scene to-day of the wedding of Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Archibald Gourlie Thacher.

Promptly at the stroke of noon, to the music of the wedding chorus from "Lohengrin," the wedding procession formed. The ushers were I. Townsend Burden, jr., John Clinton Gray, jr., Edward Harding, John H. Iselin, Henry G. Gray and Hamilton Thacher. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marian Fish, Ellen Drexel Paul, Evelyn Sloane, Edith Thompson, Annie Colgate Hoyt and the bride's younger sister, Cornelia Sherman Davies. The flower girls, nieces of the bride, were Marie Rose De Garmendia Davies and Alice Martin Davies, while the maid of honor was Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. The best man was George Oxenbridge Thacher, brother of the bridegroom. The Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Grace Church, New-York.

The bride's gown was of soft cream white satin, made simply, but trimmed with some rare old point lace that has been in the family for generations. The train, which was fully five yards long, was uncovered, except for the veil, which was of the same lace as that used on the gown. This was held in place with a spray of orange blossoms. The bride's only ornament was a diamond pendant.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and a reception at the bride's home, Pine Croft, in Purgatory Road. The bride received in the tea house. The tea house is octagonal, and the walls were covered with greens and vines with a set design. The ground work was green and the figures of hydrangeas, with fine penciling lines of soft green. This continued to the ceiling, where garlands of green and of flowers came to a central point, with broad white satin ribbon, forming a canopy, under which the guests passed.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, the Misses Brice, Mrs. . H. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davies, jr., Julien Davies, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Prall Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, Miss Harriet Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Roger Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Gourlie, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Miss Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Misses Twombly, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Rochester, H. M. Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, the Misses Mildred and Irene Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Miss Sloane, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. G. H. Warren and Mrs. Burke-Roche.

## *GENERAL GROSVENOR RENOMINATED.*

Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 9.—General Charles H. Grosvenor was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day by the XIth District Republican Convention. This nomination had been made at a former convention, but the legislature changed the boundaries of the district and a new convention was called.

## *B. AND O. TO DIVERT FREIGHT.*

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—The published report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will divert its freight traffic from the Western Maryland Railroad to the Cumberland Valley, beginning September 1, is officially confirmed at the general offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The official notice to the Western Maryland was sent to the president's and vice-president's office, at Hillen Station.

# THE PRESIDENT CAMPS OUT

## WITH HIS TWO SONS AND NEPHEW HE SPENDS THE NIGHT ON THE SOUND SHORE.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 9.—As soon as President Roosevelt had finished his important interview with Attorney General Knox yesterday he put on his rough rider hat, walked to the veranda and called together his sons Kermit and Archie and his nephew, Philip Roosevelt, a son of Emlen Roosevelt. The President told the boys that he was going to keep his part of the agreement made a few days ago to take them for an all night picnic in the woods if they brought home good results from their snipe hunt. The boys killed ten snipe before breakfast on the morning they spent in the woods. "Teddy," jr., was with them, but went to the tennis tournament at Bay Ridge yesterday, which detained him from home until this afternoon, and so he missed the good sport of camping with the President in the woods by the bay side last night. The success of the boys on their trip pleased the President; so he planned to go with them.

With the little chaps following him, he started for the Roosevelt landing about 4:30 p. m. yesterday. In gleeful and happy humor the youngsters danced and clapped their hands all the way to the rowboat which was ready for the President's use. As soon as they were seated in the boat the President impressed them with the danger of the water, and they assumed a little more serious temperament.

"I'll start with the oars," said the President, "and then you, Kermit, shall have a chance to paddle, and I shall watch your strokes."

The President rowed a short way and then Kermit and Archie and Philip had their turn.

"Oh, but isn't this a jolly party," exclaimed the mirthful Archie.

Each one carried a Navajo blanket, which the President brought home with him from the war. The President carried a frying pan, and they had a steak, some butter and two loaves of bread in the boat. Just before dark they went by Cold Spring Harbor and thence four miles south up the Sound. Just as though they had been in the wild region of Robinson Crusoe's Island the President said:

"I have sighted a good place to camp overnight."

The boys eagerly consented, and the party pulled for the shore. It was an open place, surrounded on three sides by woods, with the dry gravel of the beach for the foundation. They landed and pitched their tent. There was a spring close by. One of the boys brought the water and another built a camp fire. The President stooped down, held the frying pan over the fire, and when the butter began to sizzle placed a part of the big steak on it, and said:

"Now, boys, I'll teach you how to cook steak well done."

While the twilight faded the boys romped on the beach, pitching handfuls of pebbles into the woods and inquired the name of each bird that flew by. Darkness soon fell over the camp and the day's jaunt was closing. Archie was sent to the spring for a night drink of water, and then each one wrapped his blanket around him and lay on the gravel of the beach. The boys peeped through the folds of the tent at the twinkling stars and listened to the insects' buzzing, enlivened by the crickets' note for a brief period before their day's enjoyment ended in sleep.

Cares of the nation did not worry the President last night. Enwrapped in his Indian blanket he slept as soundly as the children nestled beside him. He had looked forward to these few hours outing with as much pleasure as the boys. Long before the sun showed over the horizon, he was up and the boys were working to clear up the camp.

A typical camper's breakfast was prepared with the scanty rations they carried with them. Archie heard a fox bark, and said: "Now I know I am on the banks of the Amazon."

After breakfast the little party returned from the camp. The only one they met was a gray whiskered man with rubber boots and a scoop in hand fishing for clams at half tide.

"Good morning, Mr. President, you have been out all night with the boys?" he queried as the President approached him.

"Good morning, my friend," replied the President. "Yes, we have had a bully time. What luck are you having with the clams?"

This recognition tickled the fisherman, but the sight was not new to him. He had seen the President coming in from just such a trip twenty years or more ago in the President's college days, when he was home with his brother for a summer vacation.

## *UPRISING IN SIAM.*

### MINISTER KING REPORTS TROUBLE SPREADING—AMERICANS SAID TO BE SAFE.

Washington, Aug. 9.—United States Minister King, at Bangkok, Siam, has informed the State Department by cable that the Siamese uprising is spreading, Nakawn already having been captured. Chiengmai also is threatened. Thirty-four Americans thought to be in danger are reported safe. An endeavor will be made to bring into the capital American women and children now in the zone of disturbance. The Siamese Government is co-operating in the attempt to protect them.

Troops are expected to arrive on August 17 to restore order. Telegraphic communication has been cut for several days.

A former dispatch from Minister King said that the Shans were in rebellion and had captured the town of Praa.

## *SENATOR ALDRICH HOME.*

### SPENT ONLY TWELVE DAYS ABROAD—SON TO STUDY ARCHITECTURE IN PARIS.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was among the passengers of the St. Paul, which arrived from Southampton yesterday. The Senator said that he had an enjoyable trip. The voyage, to him, he said, was a novel one, inasmuch as he left here on July 16, and was only twelve days abroad—one of the quickest of several trips he had made abroad. The Senator said the reason for this was that Mrs. Aldrich and himself took their son, William, who recently was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to Paris, where he expects to spend four or five years in the school of architecture there. He said he spent seven days in Paris, and said that at present he was seeking rather than giving news on American politics. When questioned regarding the policy of President Roosevelt and the Republican party on the Cuban question, the Senator said he could not see how Republicans or their representatives in Congress could be opposed to the policy of the President in Cuba. Speaking for himself, he said he was thoroughly in accord with it.

The Chinese Prince and his suite, Senator Aldrich added, he met often on the trip over, and said he found them delightful and interesting.

# TISSOT, THE PAINTER, DEAD

## ILLUSTRATOR OF "THE LIFE OF CHRIST" EXPIRES IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.—James Joseph Jacques Tissot, the artist, illustrator of "The Life of Christ," is dead. He was born in 1836.

James Joseph Jacques Tissot, whose illustrations of "The Life of Christ" are the best known of his works here, they being in the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was a genre painter, being born at Nantes, France, on October 15, 1836. He was a pupil of Teandrin and Samothe, and at first imitated the Dutch masters. He had not exhibited in the Salon since 1870. He had a studio in London for many years. In 1866 he received a medal. Among his works are "Meeting of Faust and Marguerite" (Luxembourg Museum); young woman in church, "Confessional"; "Breakfast," retreat in the garden of the Tuilleries; young woman singing, accompanied by organ, "Confidence"; young woman looking at Japanese articles; "Girl in a Boat"; "Party of Four"; "Interesting Story"; "Farewells"; "Captain's Daughter"; "Too Early"; "Last Evening"; "London Visitors"; "Waiting," and "Ball on Shipboard."

## COLONEL JOHN W. TAYLOR.

The death of Colonel John W. Taylor occurred on Friday at the home of his son, James H. Taylor, at Montclair, N. J. Colonel Taylor was in his eighty-sixth year, and had been in feeble health recently, owing to his advanced age. His father, also John W. Taylor, was a conspicuous figure in the politics of the nation in the middle of the last century. A resident of Saratoga County, he served his district in Congress for nine successive terms, beginning with 1813. In 1820, owing to the absence of Henry Clay, Mr. Taylor was elected Speaker, being the presiding officer when the Missouri Compromise was passed. From 1825 to 1827 he was again Speaker.

Colonel Taylor was born in Saratoga County February 22, 1817. Promptly at the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted, and his commission was one of the first issued by President Lincoln in the quartermaster's department. He was ordered to Missouri, and as captain served on the staff of General Pope. Later he was on the staff of General Rosecrans as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland. In supplying the needs of troops, he showed a greater desire to get clothing and the like for them than he did to observe the red tape traditions of the army. Some of his associates warned him that he would get in trouble with the authorities at Washington, but he merely replied that the soldiers had to be clothed and cared for, and any informality would have to be straightened out later.

In 1863, on account of ill health, he left the army, coming to New-York. Later he made his home in Decorah, Iowa, returning to this city about twelve years ago. He removed to Montclair in 1900. Besides his son, James H. Taylor, he left a son, John, and a daughter, both of whom live in St. Paul.

Colonel Taylor was a stanch Republican and a man of the highest civic ideals. When so weak that every step was an effort to him, he insisted on going to the primaries to vote, declaring that this was a duty which every citizen should perform, whether there was a contest or not. The body has been taken to Rockford, Ill., where the funeral service and burial will be held.

## CAPTAIN AUGUST LINDNER.

Captain August Lindner died at his home, No. 376 South Tenth-st., Newark, on Friday night. He was born in Germany eighty-one years ago, came to the United States in 1851, enlisted in the 2d New-Jersey Regiment when the Civil War broke out, was promoted to first lieutenant for bravery on battlefields, and came home to Newark as captain of his company.

He was for thirty-six years a member of Germania Lodge No. 121, I. O. O. F., and was one of the oldest members of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow, three daughters, twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Lindner celebrated their golden wedding. The funeral takes place at 2 o'clock today, and the burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

## DAVID W. SLOAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—David W. Sloan, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, formerly State Attorney and Republican leader in Western Maryland, died to-day at Cumberland, aged fifty-two. He was a Princeton graduate, a prominent Knight Templar and a member of the Order of Elks.

## *THE POPE PRAISES CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY*

Rome, Aug. 9.—The Pope gave a private audience to-day to the Rev. Henry Hyvernat, acting curator of the ethnological museum of the Catholic University of America, at Washington. The Pope expressed to Father Hyvernat his satisfaction at the progress made by the university.

## *TRANSPORT BADLY OVERCROWDED.*

Melbourne, Aug. 9.—Captain Shields, medical officer of the transport Drayton Grange, from South Africa, has made a report, in which he says:

The overcrowding of the ship was shameful and scandalous, and without consideration for health or loss of life. The air was poisonous and foul, and the decks were always wet, causing pleurisy and pneumonia.

A dispatch to "The London Times" from Melbourne on August 7 reported that the Drayton Grange had arrived there from South Africa greatly overcrowded and with many on board ill. Five men died on the voyage, and ninety were taken to hospitals in Melbourne.

## *THE WEATHER REPORT.*

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

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Local rains occurred on Saturday in the Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and in the South Atlantic States, and also in the Southern plateau region. A decided fall in temperature occurred in the South Atlantic States and the Northwest and the temperature rose in the Southwest. The area of high barometer that occupied the lake region on Friday evening has moved eastward over the North Atlantic States, and an area of high barometer has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory. In the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest the barometer is relatively low, with lowest pressures in Manitoba and extreme Northwest Texas. Unsettled weather, with local rains, is indicated for Sunday in the central valleys, the lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States. Showers will also occur in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau districts. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast winds will prevail. On the Gulf coast the winds will be fresh from southerly. On the Great Lakes the wind will increase from easterly. Steamers which depart on Sunday for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds to the Grand Banks.

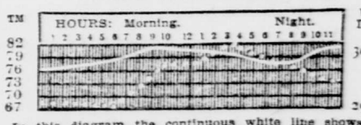
FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, local rains to-day and Monday; fresh east winds.

For New-England, fair to-day, except showers in extreme west portion, Monday, showers; fresh east winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, showers to-day and Monday; fresh east 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. | 68 | 72 | 6 p. m. | 79 | 73 |
| 6 a. m. | 68 | 70 | 9 p. m. | 74 | 73 |
| 9 a. m. | 74 | 72 | 11 p. m. | 72 | 73 |
| 12 m. | 78 | 78 | 12 p. m. | — | 73 |
| 4 p. m. | 82 | 81 | | | |

Highest temperature yesterday, 82 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 74; average for corresponding date last year, 75; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 74.

Local forecast: Local rain to-day and Monday; fresh east winds.

## *MARRIED.*

OLCUTT—PERKINS—At Florence, Italy, July 24, 1902, Lucy May, daughter of Emmet R. and Mary G. Olcutt, of New-York, to Frederic Mason, son of Dr. H. Mason and Lucy C. Perkins, of Boston.

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

## *DIED.*

Brown, George H., jr.
Herrick, Sophia L.
Major, Marion.
Mursick, Julia W.
Taylor, John W.

BROWN—At Sandusky, Ohio, on August 4, 1902, George Hunter Brown, jr., infant son of George Hunter and Cornelia Moss Brown.

MAJOR—On Friday, August 8, Marion, only child of Frank H. and Florence N. Major, aged 8 years and 9 months. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 913 Park Place, Brooklyn, Monday at 3 o'clock.

HERRICK—On Friday, August 8, 1902, at Tunbridge Wells, England, Sophia L. Herrick, widow of the late William T. Herrick, of New-York City.

MURSICK—At Jewett, N. Y., on August 9, Julia W., wife of the late Dr. George A. Mursick. Notice of funeral hereafter. Nyack papers please copy.

## *DIED.*

TAYLOR—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, August 8, Colonel John W. Taylor, in his 86th year. Funeral services and interment at Rockford, Ill. St. Paul (Minn.), Dubuque and Decorah (Iowa) and Rockford (Ill.) papers please copy.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending August 16, 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, Wednesday, and per s. s. "Hohenzollern" on Friday.

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TUESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Sardegna (mail must be directed "per s. s. Sardegna").

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a