THE PEASANT POPE.

His Proclamation as Sovereign and Self-Imposed Imprisonment.

Rome, August 4.

Political expressions have been applied from the outset to the Papal election. The fittest one, now that a successor to Leo XIII has been elected, is that the office has sought the man. The Patriarch of Venice has not been an ambitious intriguer. When a Noble Guard on the first day of the conclave conducted him to his room and expressed the hope that the election would fall to him the answer was, "No; I have a return ticket." That was a practical method of indicating that he had come to Rome without anticipation of remaining there as "the throned prisoner of the Vatican." His name was not mentioned as a candidate by the daily press at Rome, which was preoccupied with discussion of the chances of Cardinals Rampolla, Gotti, Vannutelli and Di Pietro. He had kept out of Vatican politics since his promotion to the patriarchate, and had seldom visited Rome. If he had no enemies in the Sacred College, he had no powerful friends to extol his virtues and to plead his cause. There are trustworthy intimations from cardinals that great pressure from his colleagues was required before he could be induced to accept the tiara when there was a concentration of votes upon him as a non-political candidate, who would divide the conclave the least. The new Pope reigns not because he has aspired to pre-eminence in the Church, much less because he has encouraged anybody to work for his election, but because the trend of tendencies and events has pointed to his elevation to the throne. He submitted with reverent humility to his destiny, and told the cardinals that it was a cross, not a crown, which they were forcing him to bear. When the curtain is raised by his future biographer a close correspondence will be disclosed between the closing scenes of the conclaves of 1846 and 1903.

The election of Pius X proves that "they also serve who only stand and wait." The career of the Patriarch of Venice has passed almost without observation outside his archdiocese. He began as a good parish priest. His parish is now the world. Faithful, indefatigable, dignified and independent, he has concentrated his energies upon his work, as the good Bishop of Imola did in his time; and he has not concerned himself with the intrigues of the Curia or with the byplay of Vatican politics. Promotion has come to him partly by force of circumstances, but largely because he had been doing his work quietly and not courting distinction or advancement. Unlike the political candidates, Cardinals Rampolla, Vannutelli and Gotti, he had not excited resentment in Rome nor the jealousy of foreign powers. He was not the preferred candidate of any nation, nor of any section of the Church. Tories and Liberals among the cardinals voted for him. Trained diplomatists who were dividing the conclave and arousing the susceptibilities of rival Catholic powers were set aside, and the ultimate choice fell upon Cardinal Sarto, whose enlightened management of his archdiocese was practical evidence of his capacity for directing the destinies of the world-wide Church. Pius Catholics will find in the unexpected result proof of supernatural guidance, and that view is entitled to respect from Protestants who read the account of the first Apostolic election, recorded in the Book of Acts. An extreme religious interpretation of the choice of the visible head of the Roman communion does not exclude consideration of the intensely human agencies by which the preferences of the Italian, Latin and German groups were overruled and the votes of the cardinals massed upon the strongest and best compromise candidate.

The Italian cardinals are not likely to welcome during this century any candidate for the Papacy who does not belong to their own circle. For that reason they are well satisfied to have the conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal continue indefinitely. So long as there is no reconciliation between the Church and the national government the election of an Italian Pope becomes inevitable at every conclave, for, as Cardinal Manning remarked when his own name was suggested at the conference which preceded the conclave of 1878, a foreigner cannot effectively renew the protest against the usurpation of authority in Rome. The Italian cardinals, engrossed with their local functions and dignities, lack the breadth of mind required for discerning the requirements of a world-wide Church. It is the responsibility of power which gradually liberates a Pope from provincial narrowness and invigorates his intellect. Pilgrims visit him from every quarter of the world; the burden of governing the Church is lightened by constant intercourse with foreign bishops, and the outlook from the Vatican windows is enlarged year by year. The Pope, by virtue of his unique position, becomes the best informed Catholic, precisely as the President of the United States acquires an unrivalled knowledge of the sources of public opinion and the operation of republican institutions. There can be no education for the Papacy, whether in the diplomatic service or in the administration of the most populous or difficult archdiocese, so efficient as actual experience on the Vatican throne. While the new Pope has not yet impressed his personality strongly upon the Catholic world, his reign inevitably will be regulated and inspired by the discipline of responsibility.

The new Pope, who has received to-day the homage of the princes of the Church and been joyfully acclaimed sovereign by multitudes in St. Peter's, is the son of peasants of the humblest order. His elevation to the throne is a supreme act of democracy, and it is not strange that he was profoundly affected both at the close of the conclave and by the revel of loyalty and good feeling in the basilica. In the balcony overlooking the great nave he seemed to fall back upon the group of ecclesiastics for support; but that was a transient vagary of emotion.

The peasant-born Pope, with all his democratic simplicity, is now an absoitue ruler, and cannot share his responsibilities with any advisers or groups of supporters. There can be no power behind his throne. He may not claim infallibility except ex cathedra in matters of dogma, and his territorial sovereignty may be restricted de facto to the Vatican, the Lateran and the ruined Castel Gondolfo, overlooking the Alban Lake, but by traditional usage as well as by modern practice his will is the only source of authority in the Vatican, and his judgment is the court of last resort in the administration of ecclesiastical order and discipline and in the regulation of the Church's relations with political governments. Yesterday he was one of sixty-two cardinals armed with co-ordinate powers in filling a vacant throne, but to-day he is their sovereign master, and his sixty-one former associates are his vassals, sworn to obey him in politics and diplomacy, no less than in mystical matters of faith. From this day Pius X stands by himself in solitary majesty—a unique figure in the world of checkered ambitions and political turmoil. He has won the crown, and is condemned to carry the heaviest cross in the Church; and, whether he be the weakest or the strongest among recent Popes, he must remain alone henceforth on the heights of supreme power.

The acclamations were sincere and joyous within and outside the stately basilica to-day, yet the proclamation of the Pope's election was an indefinite sentence of imprisonment and exile. The new monarch will never again go out of his palace, gardens and cathedral. He will never again see Venice or his native village, or even cross the Tiber. He will live in three or four small rooms, and make the circuit of the Vatican gardens when he walks or drives; and, although he is his own jailer and enforces his own decree of banishment, he must be content with these meagre glimpses of time-glorified Rome and beautiful Italy. There will be great ceremonials in the Vatican and in St. Peter's, and pilgrimages will succeed pilgrimages, for the Catholic world will not neglect the crowned prisoner, but will throng about him summer and winter and offer golden tribute to him, but it will be a toilsome and monotonous existence, very different from the freedom which he has enjoyed in his deeply cherished Venice. He will celebrate mass early every morning, receive visitors in special audiences, hold consultations with ministers, dictate letters to secretaries, and work at night in the solitude of a small library. Sovereign and prisoner, he will eat alone, with one servant to wait on him, and, unless he breaks the chain of precedent in his ardor for democratic simplicity, his intercourse with prelates, officials and strangers will be formal and restrained, for there is no court in Europe with an etiquette more rigorous than that of the Vatican. How often must the patrician Pecci have sighed in the Vatican for the free air of the Volscian Mountains at Carpineto, where he was born! But, alack! he was a voluntary prisoner, and could only renew his youth by reading Ciceronian Latin and writing academic verse at midnight. The plebeian Sarto, from the Venetian diocese of Treviso, has a more decided taste for music than for literature; but, save for religion, what solace can there be for the loss of his native country and the dream-like beauties of the Grand Canal! Not in the joyous proclamation from the outer wall of St. Peter's, but perhaps in the antiphon of the blessing heard within, there was an undertone of pathos when sentence of imprisonment was passed to-day upon the white robed figure, doomed never again to return to the beautiful workaday world.

Superficial observers might have been tempted to say to-day that a way would be found out of the impasse between church and state. There were the Italian troops drawn up in front of the cathedral, to present arms when the election of the Pope was proclaimed, and there was a royal assemblage of Romans inside, acclaiming Pius X as though he were the only sovereign of the seven hills. The Pope himself, with his benignant and serene face, looked like a consecrated peacemaker as he raised his hands in solemn benediction. His election, moreover, offers promise of an era of good feeling. There may be disappointment in Vatican circles, where Cardinal Rampolla numbered many ardent friends; and, since the new Pope has seldom been in Rome, the old patrician families do not know him, and are temporarily out of touch with the visible head of the Church. The new Pope is, however, popular at once among Italian Liberals, who accept his record at Venice as practical evidence of a spirit of accommodation in establishing friendly relations wth the Italian Government. For these and other reasons an optimist might have been convinced to-day that a complete reconciliation was impending between church and state; but it would have been a serious error of judgment, like the illusions entertained in 1846, that Pius IX was a Liberal and the natural ally of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi. Simple, unaffected as he is, a good priest on a throne, Pius X will not be less reluctant than either of his two predecessors to be considered a subject of the King of Italy. The old protest against the loss of temporal sovereignty will be renewed in a less offensive yet sufficiently emphatic form. No Italian Liberal has yet been able to suggest any measure of reconciliation which will not leave the Papacy subordinate to the monarchical government, and this would tend to impair the international character of the Catholic Church as a body not identified with a single race or country, to the exclusion of other races or countries. The promise of better feeling and a more tolerant spirit of accommodation is one of the auguries of the new reign; but permanent peace lies outside the bounds of rational faith. I. N. F.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE L. WHITMAN.

George L. Whitman, a drygoods commission merchant of this city, died on Friday at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where he was spending the summer. Mr. Whitman was born about seventy years ago in Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1856. He went into commercial life in Boston, and soon became a member of the firm of Wright & Whitman, in which his father was interested. Later he formed the firm of Whitman & Phelps, whose store is at Franklin and Church sts., where he built up a large business.

At the time of his last illness his wife and two daughters were at Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Whitman was a member of the Barnard and Union League clubs, of this city, and is spoken of by his fellow members as a genial and kind hearted man. He was fond of playing billiards, and usually was to be found near one of the tables when in the club.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 15.—Captain Roswell H. Lamson, United States Navy, retired, is dead. He was sixty-five years old. He was the first naval cadet to be appointed from Oregon, but was a native of Iowa.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 15.—Frederick Bond, State Engineer, is dead from hemorrhage. For several weeks he had been ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Bond was an expert on irrigation.

John H. French, for many years a merchant tailor in Plainfield, N. J., died on Friday at his home, No. 150 Macon-st., Brooklyn. He was born in New-Jersey in 1838, and leaves a widow and three daughters.

Baltimore, Aug. 15.—Louis Hamburger, senior member of the firm of Hamburger Brothers & Co., clothing manufacturers of this city, died to-day after an illness of four months. He was sixty-three years old.

DEATH OF D. P. EELLS.

Dan Parmelee Eells, whose death was recorded in The Tribune yesterday, was born at Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 16, 1825. His father was the Rev. James Eells, who went with his family to Ohio in 1831 as a home missionary. He eventually settled permanently in Amherst, Lorain County.

His son was a member of the class of '48 of Hamilton College, but was not graduated, as he left college in his sophomore year. The college subsequently conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of arts, and he was for a number of years a trustee of the college. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Oberlin College, Lake Erie College, Painesville; and Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati.

Mr. Eells was identified with the Commercial National Bank, of Cleveland, as vice-president and president, from its organization in 1865 until 1897, when, on account of failing health, he retired from the presidency of the bank and from active business. He had been connected from 1849 with the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, predecessor of the Commercial National Bank, of which he became cashier in 1858. At the time of his retirement Mr. Eells had been the longest in service of any bank officer in the State of Ohio, and was widely known by bankers throughout the country.

During a long life of varied activity Mr. Eells was connected with many enterprises of national as well as local importance. He built the connecting links which resulted in the organization of the Lake Erie and Western Railway, and was afterward identified with the Seney syndicate in the construction of what is now the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad and the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway (Nickel Plate). Other roads with which he was identified were the Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad, the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad, the Munsing Railroad, the Mahoning Coal Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

Mr. Eells lived in Cleveland for fifty years, and previous to his retirement was a director of many local companies, among them the Otis Steel Company, the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company, the American Wire Company, the Cleveland Electric Company and the Cleveland City Railway Company. He was identified with the street railroad interests of Cleveland from their earliest beginnings, and, in connection with Senator Hanna, he organized the Cleveland City Railway Company. He was influential in consolidating the street railroad lines connecting Cincinnati and Kentucky, which became the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway Company. He organized the syndicates which built the Central Bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and also the railroad bridge at Atchison, Kan.

Mr. Eells was identified with many Cleveland beneficent enterprises. He was prominent in the Presbyterian Church, having been repeatedly a delegate to its general assembly.

The first wife of Mr. Eells was Miss Mary M. Howard, and his second wife was Miss Mary Witt. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IS MILK A CURE FOR LEPROSY?

Experience with Remedy Made Known by Mexican Physician.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following treatment of leprosy has given me more success than any other. It was brought to my attention three years ago by Dr. Joaquin Pahon Espada, of Menda, Yucatan, Mexico, while he was passing through New-York on his way home from a visit to Dr. Gemy, of the Leper Hospital, Algiers, France. The formula is as follows: Oil of chaulmugra, 250 grams; phenic acid, 0.10 centigram. An absolute milk regimen is enjoined on the patient while taking the medicine—three or four quarts of milk a day, divided in little quantities. The medicine is administered three times a day in a tumbler of milk, ten drops at a dose for the first day, increasing two drops a dose a day for the following days, until at the end of the first month the patient is taking daily eleven or twelve grams. The dose is then daily increased four or five drops a dose, three times a day, until he is taking forty-five grams a day. This is then kept up, without increase, until the fourth month. All this time he is nourished with nothing but milk. At the end of four months of this treatment and restricted diet the remedy is suspended, and he is allowed to resume his habitual alimentation. During even the first stage of this treatment there is observed progressive improvement; the tubercles recede, the infiltrations reabsorb, spots pale, and anæsthesia, diminishes. Even the fragments of fingers and toes which are necrosed or gangrenous eliminate themselves, leaving healing surfaces. But the degree of amendment becomes much more real when the dose has reached its maximum of forty-five grams.

In leprosy, as in locomotor ataxia, amendment of external lesions, provoked by the deeper seated lesion of nervous roots, does not mean cure. There will always remain lack of vitality in the diseased spinal cord or its nerve branches which were eaten or destroyed by the degenerative sclerosis. No cure can ever result to them by any treatment; vitality of gangrenous tissues can never be restored.

In my opinion an absolute milk diet for lepers is of more consequence than medication. No children at a mother's breast were ever known to become leprous. No child was ever born a leper. Even a leper woman's milk seems to be able to give immunity to her child. It is only when the child ceases to be fed by the milk alone that it may become a leper, by contagion. Nor did a milk fed Tartar ever become a leper. And I ask the question, is milk a cure for leprosy?

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

New-York, Aug. 14, 1903.

SAVAGERY BEGETS SAVAGERY.

What the Result of Lynchings Will Be in a Few Years.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I venture to say that from no other leading Christian nation could a corporal's guard of those calling themselves the most respectable members of society be found to openly advocate lynching. Yet here in the North, at the headquarters of Sunday school and other religious workers, one named John Temple Graves, of Georgia, openly defends lynching. We are told that the vast assembly at Chautauqua was divided in opinion after his speech. It was added, as something commendable, that no bitter feeling was aroused on either side by this champion of what a judge of our highest court has declared is the crime of murder.

What is this South out of which comes the bellowing voice of beastliness, telling us that justice is best served, not by obeying, but by breaking the laws? It is that part of the nation that formerly fostered a form of slavery which John Wesley, who once lived in Georgia, called "the vilest on earth." Fathers sold their own children into slavery, and the border States were a breeding ground for the plantations further South.

The government of the Southern Confederacy is the only one that ever deliberately starved to death its prisoners of war. Furthermore, for over forty years the whites of the South have deliberately denied that Union soldiers were starved to death in their prison pens. As if suffering was not enough, they must rob those who suffered of their glory of heroism and martyrdom.

There are a score of nations, more or less, where negroes live with whites, and in Jamaica and other lands the former are overwhelmingly in the majority, yet in none of them is it claimed to be necessary to burn any black man alive or to intimidate him in any manner. In none of these other nations is lynch law applied as a remedy. Why should the South be alone in committing such deeds?

There is no other nation on the globe—unless certain savage tribes be called nations—that is guilty of burning human beings alive, except the South, and I have heard of no recent case among the lowest savage tribes. Nor do I know of any other nation but the South where lynching is defended, yet a Southern religious leader steps forward to champion it.

Southern whites appear to have a tremendous horror of amalgamation, and the bare mention of the word almost drives a Southern white woman frantic. I cannot understand this, for the white libertine of that section is making amalgamation an inevitable certainty of the future. It is coming as resistlessly as it came in South and Central America, and the Spanish conquerors, the proudest men of any nation and at that time the best soldiers in Europe, were powerless to prevent it. What I cannot understand is that no one proposes to lynch the white libertine of the South, nor can I find that any white men under the suspicion of amalgamation unlawfully are ever ostracised by the other whites. A legal amalgamation is never overlooked or forgiven. It is only when God's laws are kept by a marriage contract that amalgamation is unendurable. Verily, Southern human nature is a strange thing.

But lynching brings home to all of us whites this question. How dare we risk the safety of our women by tolerating another one of those acts of savage violence? Every lynching fiend makes one more negro fiend, or else all past history is a lie, for as fire kindles new fire, so does savagery beget savagery. The history of Christianity gives awful proofs that persecution makes persecutors of the persecuted. The most warlike people in British India were ignorant of arms until forced to fight in self-defence by the aggressiveness of neighboring nations. Persecution has already made the negroes a solid mass of ten million ready to enlist under the first political adventurer with ability and great promises, and if the American crime of burning men alive is persisted in, even these peace loving people will be moved to fight in retaliation.

JAMES W. FITCH.

Uncasville, Conn., Aug. 14, 1903.

THE LYNCHING QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There has been lately much writing and speaking about lynching, growing out of those atrocious assaults upon women which have filled every feeling bosom with horror, where men in their first passions have summarily taken the law into their own hands, but the writer of this letter has failed to see that difference in opinion which some have imagined and upon which they have based their arguments. There has been only the one view—that the law should be rigidly enforced. When crime has been so diabolical, and the officers of the law have been slow or negligent in performing duty, the populace, in their wrath, have meted out vengeance most swiftly against vile criminals; and in such cases, however wrongful the procedure, they who have chosen those men to office, in their failure to act, have executed the sentence themselves.

There can be no question as to the righteousness of the law to bring criminals to speedy justice, and the officers should be held to a strict performance of their duties, for on this depends the wellbeing of society; and they should be punished in whatever degree they have violated their trusts. But how can you, on the other hand, bring a whole community to account for acting so wrongfully in rushing outside of the just ways established and becoming an infuriated mob? Governor Durbin only did his duty as an executive to prevent such fury, and if other Governors and officers of the law were as ready to act in a critical hour the people would not, and could not if they would, be guilty of unjustifiable violence. The President's letter is only such as any good citizen should write, and as many have written; nothing more. His voice is only that of the citizen when heard outside of his place.

There are some acts, it seems evident, that are permitted to go unpunished, such as the Sickles-Key case, and the Hiscock-Cole case. And how are juries to be punished when they bring in wrong verdicts? In the early settlement of California, when justice became a farce, the people formed vigilance committees and hanged offenders, which soon brought around law and order. The law justifies killing in defence of self, of wife and children when in imminent peril; but it goes no further, and there is no justification of its violation, either on the part of an individual or of a whole community, although the latter cannot be so easily reached. It is to be regretted that some appear to be attempting to stir up out of those atrocities a bitter feeling between the whites and the blacks throughout our country for political effects, and to bring up sectional differences which should be frowned upon by every good citizen in whichever political party.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1903.

APPEAL FOR A CANCER HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having a growing dislike to the idea of attempting fairs and euchres as a means of helping this charity which I am trying to build up for cancerous poor, I see at present no better way than a direct appeal to the public that they will send me money for the care of our two homes for such destitute persons.

Cancer patients, free of all remuneration, have been harbored, and in many cases buried, by the charity in about seven years, and with all kinds of anxiety and restrictions for want of means. But a far greater usefulness has always been in the plan formed for the work.

Some wealthy patrons have so generously considered our circumstances as to donate large sums of $1,000, and a legacy did very much to continue the breath of life in the charity and grant it some solid permanency. But with two homes great energy is to be used in acquiring means, or but a feeble success can be looked for. One home is still but partly equipped; it is the old Tecumseh Hotel, enlarged from time to time since it abandoned the attempt to attract rich purchasers to the park it surveyed, and was sold to religiouses. It is a great luxury to the patients who live in it, and is in a fine countryside; yet as a village residence it is all the more expensive in certain ways. We require a large amount of fuel to keep the hospital home properly warm in the wind and storm and steady cold experienced, and we have not even yet been able to finish the arrangements for heating. We are obliged to put in a new drain and some improved plumbing. We have about forty-five persons to feed in this second home, thirty being patients (of whom ten are male cases). The city home holds always nine very desperate female cases and six sisters, and has a relief room for outside cases of sores and cuts.

It is with no feeble and wavering hope that I plan for the future of our country home, at a spot where nature and fresh air could not be surpassed, a harbor for fifty or a hundred patients, and fifty nurses preparing and also thoroughly tried, to give them attendance. I believe this can be done, even by mendicants, and I pray that the public may with but a thought of mercy effect so Christlike a result.

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.

The Servants of Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1903.

DR. LEDERLE REPLIES ON SMOKE.

Health Department Has Suppressed Many Nuisances Without Boiler Inspectors.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read in your issue of August 9 a letter under date of August 6, from J. C. Pumpelly, secretary of the City Improvement Society, in which he states that through the efforts of the Municipal Art League of Chicago an ordinance has been passed consolidating the Boiler Inspection Department with the Smoke Bureau of the Health Department. He adds that the inspectors under these two bureaus form an efficient board of inspection, which is already doing useful work, and states also that the secretary of the Municipal Art League above mentioned "has every hope that this ordinance will be enforced, to the extent of practically destroying the smoke nuisance in Chicago within one year's time."

Mr. Pumpelly adds: "Would it not be well for New-York to consider this precedent established by Chicago, and if thought best proceed to benefit by her example? As to what we have failed to do hereabouts, the writer could a tale unfold."

I do not desire to draw any comparison between this city and Chicago in the matter of smoke nuisances. Upon Mr. Pumpelly's own statement, and that of his correspondent, the results thus far reached under the new plan would seem to consist chiefly in the "hope that the ordinance will be enforced to the extent of practically destroying the smoke nuisance in Chicago within one year's time." We, I may state for Mr. Pumpelly's information, have been able, without the co-operation of boiler inspectors, to suppress several thousand smoke nuisances, and to bring New-York, I think I may safely state, to a cleaner condition than ever before. I should be glad to have Mr. Pumpelly point out one smoke nuisance in this city against which this department has not proceeded. We should be glad to have him unfold his tale at any and all times.

ERNST J. LEDERLE,
President Department of Health.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1903.

MISS ANTHONY TO BE MARRIED.

Engagement of Western Woman Golf Champion to Pittsburg Man Announced.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western woman golf champion, is engaged to be married. Cards announcing her approaching marriage to Bernard G. Horne, of Pittsburg, were issued to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Anthony, of Evanston, her parents. The news is a genuine surprise to her many friends here and throughout the West.

It is possible that her marriage may mean her permanent retirement from the pastime at which she has won many prizes in the last few years. For three successive years Miss Anthony has demonstrated her superiority in golf over all Western women competitors, and her friends had hoped that she would this year capture the national championship. The date of the wedding is not stated, but probably it will be in November.

A TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR WARE.

The editors of "The Columbia University Quarterly," members of the faculty, will bestow a tribute on Professor William R. Ware, who founded and developed the Columbia School of Architecture, in the September number of the magazine, in part as follows: "Professor Ware's retirement from active service at Columbia and his well earned appointment to an emeritus professorship of architecture mark the close of a period of signal service to the university. For twenty-two years he has labored with ardent devotion and untiring energy for the development and improvement of the school which he established at Columbia, and this long period constitutes but a part of his life work for education in architecture. Throughout his career he has represented the idea that architecture is not a mere craft, to be learned through apprenticeship, nor merely a branch of engineering, to be taught in a scientific school, but an art, to be taught in an environment primarily artistic."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The tropical storm has probably reached the East Mexican Coast with energy considerably diminished. During Saturday heavy sea swells were reported along the Texas coast, but no winds of consequence. There were indications Saturday morning of the approach of another disturbance southeastward of Barbadoes. Its future development and direction of course are at present uncertain, but cautionary advices have been sent to West Indian ports.

Weather conditions continue generally unsettled, and there have been showers over nearly all districts except the plateau region, New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region. Temperature changes have been very irregular, with a temperatory fall over the shower districts.

There will be showers Sunday over the greater portion of the country east of the Mississippi River, except New-England and the west upper lake region. There will also be showers in the central Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest, extending Monday into the upper Mississippi Valley. The weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Southwest and fair Monday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be cooler Sunday in the Northwest and cooler Monday in the middle slope and upper Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer Monday in the Middle Atlantic States.

The New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts winds will be light and mostly south; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the upper lakes fresh and mostly east, and on the lower lakes fresh east to southeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; Monday fair, warmer; fresh east to southeast winds.

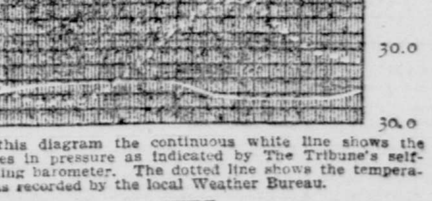
For Delaware, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; Monday fair, with warmer in interior; variable winds.

For Eastern New-York and New-Jersey, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; Monday fair, with warmer in interior; variable winds.

For New-England, generally fair to-day and Monday; warmer to-day in northwest portion; variable winds, mostly light south.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, showers to-day; Monday fair; light to 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 by the local Weather Bureau.

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:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 A. M.	63	64	4 P. M.	76	77
6 A. M.	63	63	6 P. M.	77	74
9 A. M.	68	68	9 P. M.	70	71
12 M.	74	77	11 P. M.	—	70
3 P. M.	77	77	12 P. M.	—	69

Highest temperature yesterday, 77 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 72; average for corresponding date of last year, 70; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 73.

Local forecast—Partly cloudy to-day, probably showers. Monday fair; variable winds.

A GOOD SALESMAN,
always awake and ready for business, is a "Little Ad. of the People." Employ one.

MORE POSTAL FRAUDS.

IN MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Effort to Indict Superintendent Metcalf, Recently Dismissed.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 15.—Malfeasance almost as grave as that existing in the divisions of the Postoffice Department presided over by Beavers and Machen has come to light in the money order division, until recently in charge of Superintendent James T. Metcalf, who was summarily dismissed because of his efforts to prevent a competitor from taking the contract for printing money orders from the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of New-York.

That a determined effort to indict Metcalf has followed his dismissal is now made public for the first time. In the effort to secure valid evidence of the correctness of the suspicions the assistance of the District Attorney was obtained, and a subpœna was issued for Mr. Hallenbeck, of the above firm, who had refused to come to Washington to testify in the absence of the legal pressure. On being summoned before the grand jury Mr. Hallenbeck came to Washington and gave his testimony, but the prosecuting attorney failed to elicit from him the evidence it had been hoped to obtain.

As the case stands now, there is every evidence to show that gross extravagance has been practised in the purchase of material, and that other grave abuses existed in a division of the department which up to the time of the awarding of the above named contract had been regarded as above suspicion. But, thus far, the inspectors have been unable so to identify the person responsible for this condition of affairs as to secure his indictment.

Meanwhile the investigation of this division is still being pursued with unabated vigor and with the expectation that the necessary proof will yet be forthcoming. The nature of the testimony furnished by Mr. Hallenbeck to the grand jury cannot be ascertained, although it is known what the District Attorney expected to prove. It is also known that Mr. Hallenbeck regarded it as an imposition that he should have been called upon to testify, and that he declined to assist the inquisition of the District Attorney beyond answering briefly the questions put to him in the direct examination to which he was subjected.

It will be remembered that the occasion of Metcalf's dismissal was his effort to prevent Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., from bidding against the Wynkoop company, whose employe Herman had formerly been, notwithstanding the fact that Herman had already submitted a bid for the contract at a price which would effect a saving to the government of several thousand dollars. It also came out in the course of the investigation that Metcalf's son was a high salaried employe of the New-York company.

WANT RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Western Congressmen Oppose Its Curtailment.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Omaha, Aug. 15.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's antagonistic policy toward the rural free delivery system has aroused the Western Congressmen to such a degree that concerted action will probably be taken before the next session of Congress. General Bristow's orders curtailing the delivery to such large routes as to cause a large majority of the Western routes to be discontinued is the main point. Congressman Hinshaw, of Nebraska, discussing the situation to-day, said that at the next session of Congress the Western Republicans would probably take the matter before that body and oppose the present policy of the department along those lines.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT DORMITORY.

Gift to Sheffield Scientific School Named by F. W. Vanderbilt, the Giver.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who gave the new building which will establish the beginning of a new dormitory system for the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale announces that it will be the "Cornelius Vanderbilt" dormitory. He has named it in memory of his brother. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a warm friend of Yale, sending four sons here and giving, in memory of his oldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, who died while a student in the class of '97, the most handsome dormitory in America. This is known as the Vanderbilt dormitory.

The dormitory which has been given by F. W. Vanderbilt, will partly inclose a campus at the Sheffield Scientific School, to be known as Vanderbilt Square. Frederick W. Vanderbilt was graduated from the class of '76 in the Sheffield Scientific School with John H. Hammond. The Cornelius Vanderbilt dormitory is about half completed. The work of adjusting the steam fitting apparatus has been stopped by a strike. The contract calls for its completion by the beginning of the school year in 1904.

TESTIMONIAL FOR FATHER M'DONOUGH.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 15 (Special).—A silver testimonial will be presented to the Rev. Father B. J. McDonough on September 6, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorate of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Ballston Spa.

COUNT CASSINI SEES THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, had an audience with the Czar to-day.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

SABIN—CONSTABLE—On Tuesday, August 11, at St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis, Long Island, Evelyn Rea Constable to George Ernest Sabin.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Bennett, Philo S.	Cooley, James C.
Burt, Jane.	Dodson, Laura.
Chapman, John J., jr.	Fountain, Edward P.
Christie, Leonard D.	Powell, William H.

BENNETT—Suddenly, near Boise, Idaho, on Monday, August 10, Philo Sherman Bennett (of the firm of Bennett, Sloan & Co.), aged 61 years. Funeral services will be held at New-Haven, Conn. Date and hour will be given later.

BURT—At Warwick, N. Y., August 13, 1903, Jane, daughter of the late Grinnell Burt and Jane Van Duzer Burt. Funeral service at Christ Church, Warwick, August 16, at 2:30 p. m.

CHAPMAN—Drowned, at Romerbad, Styria, Austria, on Thursday, August 13, John Jay Chapman, jr., in the 10th year of his age. Boston papers please copy.

CHRISTIE—At his home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after a brief illness, Leonard D. Christie, aged 55 years, beloved husband of Essie D. Graham. Funeral service on Monday, August 17, at the Christian Church, Clove, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m.

COOLEY—At West Chester, N. Y., on August 15, 1903, James Calvin Cooley, formerly of the 5th United States Cavalry. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, N. Y., Tuesday, August 18, at 5:15 p. m. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad train leaves 129th-st. and 3d-ave. for West Chester at 4:45 p. m.

THE MEMBERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON POST No. 103, G. A. R., Department of New-York, will assemble at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, New-York City, on Tuesday afternoon, August 18, at 5:15 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, James C. Cooley. By order, J. LANGDON WARD, Commander.
WARREN M. HEALY, Adjutant.

DODSON—On Wednesday, August 12, 1903, Laura Dodson, aged 42 years. Funeral from the parlors of J. Winterbottom & Son, No. 620 6th-ave., on Sunday, August 16, at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOUNTAIN—At El Paso, Tex., August 6, 1903, Edward Perine, son of the late William Austin and Susan Jane Perine Fountain, of Staten Island.

POWELL—At South Hartford, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 11, 1903, William Henry Powell, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 81st year of his age.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th-st.

Burton, 44 East 10th-st.
Established Washington Square, 1857. Tel. 5186-18th.
THOMAS BURTON'S SON.

Special Notices.

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Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
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Mail subscribers in New-York City to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

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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.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 149 Fleet-st.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st.
London and Paris Exchange, Bankers, Basildon House, Moorgate-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
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International Sleeping Car Company, 20 Cockspur-st., Trafalgar Square.
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., No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.
Marquay & Co., Bankers.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.
GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via Sau Lorenzo.
ANTWERP, BELGIUM—American Express Company, No. 7 Quai Van Dyck.
AUSTRIA—Bomische Escompte Bank, Carlsbad.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending August 22, 1903, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

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.

TUESDAY—At 8 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Sicilian Prince (mail for Italy must be directed "per s. s. Sicilian Prince"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Nord America (mail must be directed "per s. s. Nord America").

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Southampton (all mail for Ireland and letter mail for Liverpool must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Ryndam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ryndam"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown; at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Hellig Olav (mail must be directed "per s. s. Hellig Olav").

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

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Columbia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Columbia"); at 8 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 11:30 a. m. (supplementary 1 p. 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.

SUNDAY—At 6:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Saratoga, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Saratoga").

WEDNESDAY—At 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Sailor Prince; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Fontabelle (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Fontabelle").

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Monterey (mail for Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche and Vera Cruz must be directed "per s. s. Monterey"); at 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Hilary, via Para and Manaos; at 12 m. for Guantanamo, Santiago and Cienfuegos, per s. s. Saturnina; at 1 p. m. for St. Kitts, St. Eustatius and St. Martins (via St. Kitts), and British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Ulles, via Georgetown.

FRIDAY—At 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Willem II (mail for Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem II"); at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Niagara, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Niagara"); at 1 p. m. for Porto Plata, per s. s. Foxhall, from Boston (mail for other parts of the Dominican Republic must be directed "per s. s. Foxhall"); at 6:30 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Barotse; at 6:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Rosalind; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Caracas"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua, Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Athos; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Olinda, via Havana.

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA.—By rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY.—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Thursday.

MIQUELON.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †11:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at †11:30 p. m.)

COSTA RICA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †11:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †11:30 p. m.)

†Registered Mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †16, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Kaga Maru.

Hawaii, Japan and China, specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. America Maru.

New-Zealand, Australia (except West), New-Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †22, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †27, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †29, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Korea.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Australia (except West), Fiji Islands and New-Caledonia (specially addressed only), via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Moana.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New-Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., August 14, 1903.