less the author of it, could make such a statement without knowing it to be untrue.

There is another feature of the bill that seems to have been lost sight of. Revenue bonds have to be issued to meet the deficiencies in the teachers' salaries for this year. There is no means of determining how much these bonds will amount to, but it is estimated that they will at least reach $3,500,000. Revenue bonds count against the debt limit, and as we have now just enough to go ahead with the Brooklyn tunnel, one effect of the bill will be to postpone rapid transit to Brooklyn for a year at least. Next year this $3,500,000 for this year and a similar amount for next year go into the budget and will swell the amount to be raised by taxation at least $7,000,000, without adding one new school or giving us one new teacher.

I want it understood that no bills have ever been held up in this office, although attempts have been made to have the teachers believe that the Controller's office was responsible for holdups. The first of these holdups took place during the gubernatorial contest between Roosevelt and Van Wyck, and it was made to influence the vote. I had to go before the Teachers' Association and explain that the fault was not with this office.

I don't blame the members of the Board of Education for wishing to shirk the responsibility for the disbursement of $20,000,000. They are all busy men, with reputations. They cannot afford to devote all their time to the School Board, and they have an auditing bureau that is frightfully incompetent.

ABRAHAM STERN'S VIEW OF THE LAW.

Abraham Stern, of the School Commissioners, was quoted as follows regarding the Davis law:

One of the most important blunders of the act is its failure to make any provision for the payment of the salaries of clerks and janitors and for the corporate schools. Under the preceding law these salaries came out of the general school fund. The Davis law devotes the general fund exclusively to the payment of teachers' salaries, and janitors' and clerks' salaries are consequently unprovided for. As the act took effect at once, I do not see how further payments can be made to those employes until the act is amended. The corporate schools must similarly suffer.

Still another blunder: While taking from the Finance Department of the city control of the disbursement of the moneys of the Board of Education, the act makes no provision for the legal custody and disbursement of these moneys by the Board of Education. Is the president of the Board the legal custodian? Is the Finance Committee? Is the auditor? Nobody knows. Shall we appoint a treasurer? It is doubtful whether we have the power, for certainly the charter makes no provision for such an officer.

The one good thing about the bill is that it establishes a uniform teachers' salary schedule for the whole city, superseding the varying borough schedules. For the rest, it is, as Governor Roosevelt admitted in the presence of President Little and myself, as badly drawn a bill as was ever presented to him—a piece of legislation in the dark, subject to various constructions, and making litigation inevitable.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education met last night in the committee room of the Hall of Education in executive session. At the close of the meeting the members refused to make public the subject of their discussion. It is presumed, however, that they were formulating rules under which the finances of the Board will be administered under the Davis law, and appointing fiscal officers. President Little will announce at the meeting of the Board to-morrow the subject of discussion and the result of the debate.

MR. COOK'S REPLY.

Auditor Henry R. M. Cook, of the Board of Education, was seen by a Tribune reporter last evening in regard to Controller Coler's charges, and said:

Section 27 of the bylaws of the Board of Education provides that the secretary shall keep a record of all the teachers retired, setting forth the date of retirement, cause, length of service and the amount which such retired teacher is entitled to receive from the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and that monthly payrolls shall be prepared for the payment of such retired teachers. Subdivision 4 of Section 27, provides that the secretary shall also keep a record of the death of any retired teacher, and cause an entry thereof to be made in the record of retired teachers kept by him, and shall at once certify such death to the Controller of the city of New-York.

I think this is sufficient answer to make. In the case of the retirement fund I have practically nothing to do with it, except to examine the arithmetical portion and certify as a charge against the retirement fund. The Teachers' Retirement Fund appears by the bylaws of the Board of Education to be almost wholly within the jurisdiction of the secretary of the Board, as he keeps all the records. In fact, there is a statutory provision in the Teachers' Retirement act which places the duty upon the secretary of making monthly certificates to the Controller on account thereof.

I think the secretary of the Board of Education finds a great deal of trouble in ascertaining the dates of deaths of retired teachers, owing to the fact that when they retire they often leave the city and live in the country, where the means at their command will go furthr. In the absence of any information, I can understand why they are continued on the roll. There is no rule of the Board of Education requiring the teachers to state they are alive at any given period; although it seems to me that some rule requiring them to report at stated intervals in person or writing might obviate the difficulties. Of course, it is easy to see how the Controller can find out such matters, because the absence of the demand of the usual monthly amount for a little while would tend to create suspicion that the teacher had died, and then special inquiry would be made.

I regard these personal attacks as mere retaliation for my support of the uniform salary feature embodied in the Davis bill, which the Controller does not appear to favor. I regret very much that the Controller takes this particular line for the reason that I have had many pleasant official relations with him, and with the financial department of this city for many years. Moreover, I believe the Controller is misinformed on many matters in regard to me, and that accounts to a large degree for his harsh criticism at times. Personally, I feel it would be undignified to answer further, or to attempt to offer criticisms of the Controller and his office. I sincerely trust the time is not far distant when useless bickering will cease, and the school system will quiet down sufficiently to admit of pleasant relations.

Auditor Cook's statement was repeated to A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the Board of Education, later in the evening. Mr. Palmer's comment in reference thereto was as follows:

The rules of the Board of Education regarding the retirement of teachers have been observed to the letter, and also the provision of the charter that the secretary of the Board of Education shall certify monthly to the Controller the amounts so deducted from teachers' salaries on account of absences.

I would also call attention to the fact that Section 1,083 of the charter provides that the Controller shall report in detail to the Board of Education annually in the month of January the condition of the Retirement Fund and the items of the receipts and disbursements on account of the same. Neither in the months of January, 1899, nor January, 1900, nor at any other time since the organization of the present Board of Education, has the Controller presented any report to the Board in regard to the Teachers' Retirement Fund. There is a proverb about people living in glass houses who indulge in the free use of missiles. It would be well for the Controller to read Section 1,083, and endeavor to comply promptly with the provision I have quoted.

The names of teachers are carried on the payrolls until we have satisfactory information that a teacher is dead. I know of no way in which we can make certain of securing such information after a death has occurred. The only means of acquiring it is apparently the fact that a retired teacher's check may not be called for for several months, a circumstance which may awaken suspicion and cause inquiry to be made.

On October 27, 1898, in a letter to Mr. Hubbell, then president of the Board of Education, the Controller suggested a plan for the earlier payment of teachers' salaries, which plan contemplated the making up of the payrolls with absences deducted only to a certain day in the month, relying upon the Controller to deduct any teachers' salaries in the case of resignation or death. The Controller made this statement: "In case of the resignation or death of a teacher during any month, the principal, upon informing this department, even as late as pay day, can have the amount not earned deducted and returned to the City Treasury to the credit of the fund for salaries of teachers, etc., and receive a check for the balance. Please inform me whether this plan meets with your approval."

The attitude of the Controller in the case of the retired teachers, a parallel case, would therefore appear to be somewhat inconsistent with the views he held in 1898.

LIGHTING COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Albany, May 7.—The Fulton County Gas and Electric Company, with a capitalization of $1,500,000 to manufacture and supply gas and electricity for lighting the streets and public and private buildings of Gloversville and Johnstown, Fulton County, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The directors are George E. Spencer, of Brooklyn, John B. Summerfield, Armitage Mathews and Henry C. Everdell, of New-York City, and James C. Young, of Jersey City. The company will also carry on operations in other towns of Fulton County. The capital stock is to consist of fifteen thousand shares at $100 each.

REVENUE CUTTER FOR THE SOUND.

Washington, May 7 (Special).—Representative Russell to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction and equipment of a steam revenue cutter for service on Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to have such a vessel built and equipped if the cost does not exceed $220,000.

METHODIST NEWSPAPERS.

DISCUSSION PROVOKED IN GENERAL CONFERENCE BY SALE OF "DAILY ADVOCATE" ON SUNDAY BY MISTAKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 7.—That "Satan with malicious art watches each unguarded part" was brought home to-day to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when it learned that it had innocently been a party to the sale of a Sunday newspaper. Because the official organ of the Conference was offered on the streets of Chicago like a worldly Sabbath newspaper yesterday, being hawked about by newsboys even in front of the place where the services were held, the Methodist delegates were exceedingly worked up.

Soon after the session was opened at the Auditorium, Dr. A. B. Leonard, general secretary of the Missionary Society, arose to ask why "The Daily Christian Advocate" was peddled on Sunday in the vestibule of the building where the principal services of the day were held, and why it was hawked about the streets of the city. Something should be done, he declared in most emphatic tones, to put a stop to this, and to prevent a recurrence of the offence. Dr. Leonard closed with moving that the publishing agents see to it that "The Daily Advocate" be not again sold on the Sabbath.

Dr. Lewis Curts, one of the agents of the Western Book Concern, spoke for the first time before the Conference, and explained that the selling of the paper had been without the "knowledge or consent or connivance of the publishers. We told the printer on Saturday to let no packages go out on Sunday," announced Dr. Curts. "It was done in spite of the publishers' orders." "Then I withdraw my motion," said Dr. Leonard.

D. D. Thompson, manager of "The Daily Advocate," obtained the floor, after Dr. C. J. Little intervened so that he could be heard. "I wish to say," declared Mr. Thompson, "that we gave specific orders not to sell 'The Advocate.' Yesterday people called for the papers. The newsman in the hall asked what he should do, and some one without authority told him to sell the papers. No more of our papers will be sold on Sunday."

To set the Conference right before the public a motion was introduced that the General Conference and the Church were in no way responsible for the sale of papers on the Sabbath Day. The motion was not seconded, and the Bishop shut off the discussion of the subject.

CRITICISM OF DR. BUCKLEY.

But the delegates had not finished with their newspapers. One of the interesting incidents of the proceedings was the effort to "sit on" Dr. J. M. Buckley, Editor of "The New-York Christian Advocate," who is heard oftenest at every General Conference and is the most active among the delegates. The opportunity came when Dr. Buckley introduced a resolution to instruct the editors of "The Daily Advocate" to exclude from their columns communications tending to controversy.

In the debate that followed several speakers waxed sarcastic regarding the leading editor of the Methodist denomination. J. H. Potts, Editor of "The Michigan Christian Advocate," charged that there was a "tremendous disposition among the official editors to suppress information." Other speakers pleaded for publicity, and so many wished to be heard that Bishop Hurst became visibly confused. Dr. Buckley did not relish the thrusts at his editorial policy and began to reply. Points of order shut him off in the midst of his talk. He declared he had been misrepresented and had a right to explain. Bishop Hurst didn't know whether or not to sustain the point of order until Governor Shaw, of Iowa, explained that Dr. Buckley might speak after the motion had been disposed of. The previous question was demanded. Thereupon, by a vote of 323 to 279, it was decided not to lay the motion of the New-York editor on the table, and the original motion was adopted by the raising of hands.

Dr. Buckley had triumphed, as usual, and then he answered the men who had made insinuations against him. "I wish to say," declared the speaker, with an expression of sarcasm, "that the charge that there is a disposition among the official editors to suppress information is born only in a mind which cannot equally view a subject. No matter fit for publication has been suppressed in 'The Advocate' in the last twenty years. As for Dr. Potts, his paper is not official, and there is the spirit of competition in what he says."

IS AMUSEMENT PARAGRAPH LEGAL?

A new line of attack was begun on the famous Paragraph No. 248 of the Book of Discipline, forbidding dancing, attending theatres and circuses and other amusements. Dr. J. E. Price, of the New-York Conference, handed to the secretaries of the Conference a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to consider the contents of Paragraph No. 248 and report to the Conference whether or not it is constitutional. In explanation Dr. Price said: "I do not believe the paragraph is constitutional, because it is a judicial ruling, but was not delivered in a case on trial. The paragraph was adopted in 1872 and not as the result of a trial."

Hearing of resolutions and memorials from the annual conferences was continued to-day, and consideration of the papers occupied most of the session. President Crawford, of Allegheny College, presented an important resolution to prevent the Epworth League from becoming a "money making institution," as he put it. The resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Epworth League, asked it to consider the advisability of preventing leagues from taking promiscuous collections. The rules of this large auxiliary organization of the Church forbid collections, but it is said the rules have been violated and appeals from various sources for money have received attention.

WHEN BISHOPS ARE TO BE CHOSEN.

G. E. Ackerman presented a resolution that the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to report not later than Saturday, when bishops are to be elected, and how many. The resolution was passed. An important resolution adopted earlier in the session, orders that the question of consolidating the missionary societies be referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy. This is done because the authority of the Bishops to effect this consolidation has been questioned in the civil courts.

How many of the ministers consider individual communion cups necessary was shown promptly when a resolution demanding the use of them was laid on the table by a unanimous vote. Ex-Congressman M. N. Johnson, of North Dakota, presented the resolution.

So that matters of interest might not be suppressed by the committees, a resolution was introduced that all important resolutions be reported to the General Conference. The paper was tabled.

After the short recess at 10:30 o'clock, Bishop Hurst announced the arrival of the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and introduced to the Conference the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hoss. Dr. Hoss is Editor of "The Southern Christian Advocate," published in Nashville, Tenn.

A crank stood up and shouted Bible quotations from the rear of the dress circle just as the devotional service closed this morning. Several ushers tugged at him and tried to pull him out of the hall. When he had finished the man sat down, and Bishop Hurst asked Secretary Monroe to read the minutes. There was no excitement in the hall, because the delegates immediately saw what was the trouble.

AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

QUADRENNIAL SESSION BEGUN IN COLUMBUS, OHIO—SOUTH AFRICAN MATTERS.

Columbus, Ohio, May 7.—The quadrennial General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened to-day in the Columbus Auditorium with over four hundred delegates present. After preliminary exercises had been held and the auditorium dedicated to religious service by Bishop H. M. Turner, the presiding officer, the quadrennial sermon was preached by Bishop A. M. Grant. Bishop Grant traced the history and growth of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and among other facts and figures pointed out that the Church had been growing in membership at the rate of thirty-four an hour for the last four years. He said the Church would plead guilty to the charge made in an English paper to stirring up the spirit of war in South Africa. It had been done by sending Bishop Turner there and by telling the people their rights. The quadrennial address of the Council of Bishops is not expected for several days, while the election of the four new bishops may not be reached for a week. To-night a reception was held, at which addresses were made by Governor Nash, Mayor Swartz and church officials.

Opelika, Ala., May 7.—The Rev. I. N. Fitzpatrick, Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned from South Africa, where he was sent by Bishop Turner in December to compose a difficulty in the churches of the denomination. Bishop Doane, of South Africa, had revolted from the authority of the Church and constituted himself the supreme power in church circles, and over two thousand of the members had followed him. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick restored order. He has been recommended for the Bishopric of South Africa, India, Abyssinia and Egypt, which will probably be filled at the conference in Columbus, Ohio.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION TO CUBA.

POSTOFFICE CLERK AT HAVANA ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLING $36,000—HE GIVES $20,000 BAIL.

C. W. F. Neeley, chief financial agent of the United States at the General Postoffice in Havana, was brought to this city from Rochester yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. The complaint, made by Postoffice Inspector King, charged that on April 28 the prisoner had embezzled $36,000 belonging to the Postoffice Department, and again that on May 3 he had secreted the money and had fled from Cuba. Commissioner Shields held Neeley in $10,000 bail for examination to-morrow. Neeley was seen later in United States Marshal Henkel's office. He declined to talk about his case, remarking, "I guess it will come out all right in the end." He had not succeeded in getting bail at 1 o'clock, and Commissioner Shields decided that the bail set was too small, and raised the amount to $20,000. After sending for friends Neeley late in the afternoon put up two $10,000 Treasury notes and was released. A friend of the prisoner who said his name is Smith said that Neeley had been for fifteen months in the postal service in Cuba, and had handled millions of dollars. The shortage in Neeley's accounts, Smith said, was doubtless due to clerical errors, and added that they would be straightened out all right at the proper time. Smith also said that Neeley while in Cuba had been concerned in several speculations, and that his last enterprise was in the shipment of a cargo of cocoanuts.

Neeley was arrested at Rochester on Saturday night as he stepped from the Southwestern Limited. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Shields, on orders from Secretary Root. Neeley was traced to this city, but when Postoffice Inspector King got on his track he was aboard a train for California, where he expected to meet his wife. A dispatch was sent to Postoffice Inspector J. C. Coats at Rochester, and he caused the arrest. The prisoner had in his possession $6,502 18 in cash and diamonds and other jewelry. After it was known that Neeley had been caught Secretary Root sent a message to the Rochester authorities directing that he be sent to this city. He adds that requisition papers have been forwarded from Cuba by Governor-General Wood in the form honored in Louisiana and New-York.

Washington, May 7.—Charles F. Neeley, who has been arrested charged with embezzling postal Cuban funds, was appointed from Indiana as chief of the finance division in Cuba. He has held no other position under the Government. Postmaster General Smith said to-day that the Department had begun an investigation in regard to Neeley some time ago, but that the first definite information upon which the authorities could act came to their possession on Saturday.

DU VAL LEAVES THE SEVENTH.

SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION AND ASKS FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Brevet Captain Horace C. Du Val, of the Ninth Company, 7th Regiment, has placed his resignation in the hands of his superiors and asked for his honorable discharge, and if the papers arrive here from Albany to-day he will not appear on the floor of the armory this evening with his company. He joined the regiment as a private in the Ninth Company on October 27, 1870, and has been a "hundred per cent man" ever since that time, and one of the most popular members of the regiment. He became corporal in February, 1872; sergeant January 2, 1883; first sergeant January 4, 1887, and a month later was advanced to first lieutenant, skipping the second

CAPTAIN H. C. DU VAL,
Who has resigned from the 7th Regiment after thirty years of service.

lieutenancy. Captain Du Val has been a conspicuous 7th Regiment man for many years, and an enthusiast in matters pertaining to the command. His request for discharge was made because of increased business and inability to devote sufficient time to regimental affairs. Captain Du Val was the senior first lieutenant in the regiment, and his place in the Ninth Company will probably be filled by the promotion of James Wray Cleveland, of the same company, who is the senior man of his grade in the command and an aid on the staff of Governor Roosevelt, and his place will, in keeping with Ninth Company methods, probably be filled by the election of First Sergeant Keep.

The last order issued by Colonel Appleton gave notice that Lieutenant Du Val had been made a captain by brevet, and that the following officers had been advanced one grade by brevet: Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Kipp, Majors James C. Abrams and A. W. Conover and Captains Walter G. Schuyler, Charles E. Lydecker, William C. Fisk and John W. McDougall.

CHINAMEN TO BE DEPORTED.

Plattsburg, N. Y., May 7.—Chong Chung, thirty-nine years old, and Chong Pow, twenty-eight years old, two Chinamen who were arrested by Customs Officers at Rouses Point, N. Y., on a Grand Trunk train on the night of April 7 last, as they were entering this country, were tried and to-day ordered by United States Commissioner Woodward to be deported back to China. They claimed to be merchants and members of the firm of Bow Li Wing & Co., of No. 10 Bowery, New-York City.

AGUINALDO IN NORTH LUZON

GENERAL YOUNG'S PLAN TO CRUSH REBELLION—ATTACKS IN VISAYANS REPELLED.

Manila, May 7.—Telegrams received here from General Young report that Aguinaldo has rejoined the rebel General Tino in the North, and that they have reassembled a considerable force in the mountains. General Young desires to strike them before the rains, and asks for reinforcements. The tenor of the dispatches indicates that General Young is confident that Aguinaldo is with Tino, and it is presumed the insurgents are planning to resume fighting in the rainy season.

Company F of the 47th Regiment met and routed a band of the enemy between Legaspi and Riago, Province of Albay, on April 13. Two Americans were killed and five were wounded, including two officers. The Filipinos lost heavily. The conditions around Legaspi and Sorsogon are reported to continue disturbed.

Two recent rebel attacks on the American garrisons in the Visayan Islands have resulted in the killing of 280 of the enemy and the wounding of two Americans.

At daybreak on May 1 four hundred rebels, two hundred of them armed with rifles, attacked Catarman, in Northern Saonar, in the vicinity of Catubig. Company F of the 43d Regiment was garrisoning the place. The enemy built trenches on the outskirts of the town in the night and fired volleys persistently into it until the Americans, charging the trenches, scattered the Filipinos and buried 155 of them. Two Americans were wounded. This attack was precipitated by the enemy's recent successful fight at Catubig. The garrison of Catarman has been removed to the seaport of Laguan.

A force of Filipinos, estimated to number two hundred armed with rifles and six hundred armed with bolos, and using four muzzle loading cannon, attacked Jaro, on Leyte Island, on April 15. This place was garrisoned by twenty-five men of Company B, of the 43d Regiment, Lieutenant Estes commanding. Estes left fifteen men to protect the town, and with the remaining ten men he advanced on the enemy in two squads, sheltered by the ridges south of the town, where they stood off the Filipinos for three hours. Then twenty armed members of the local police force sallied out to help Estes's Americans. The latter, with the police, charged the enemy, and together they dispersed the Filipinos. One hundred and twenty-five of the enemy were buried. There were no American casualties.

CAREER OF CAPTAIN E. V. SMITH.

Captain Ernest V. Smith, who Sunday captured General Pantelon Garcia, was born in Springfield, Mo., in 1864. He attended school in that place until he was seventeen years old, when he went to West Point. He was there graduated in the class of '86.

Upon leaving the Military Academy he was assigned to the 3d Infantry as second lieutenant and was for the greater part of the time which he served with that command in Montana and Dakota.

CAPTAIN E. V. SMITH,
4th U. S. Infantry, who captured the insurgent General Garcia.

In 1889 he was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. While at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in 1893, he was promoted to be first lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, which transferred him to Boisé Barracks, Idaho. He served for the four years following as military instructor at Baker University, Kansas. In March, 1898, he went with the 4th Infantry to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. After being there for a month he went to the war, during which he served on the staff of General R. H. Hall.

In January, 1889, he sailed for Manila. As soon as he arrived he was made adjutant-general on the staff of General Funston. When General Joe Wheeler took General Funston's place Captain Smith still held his place, which he continued to fill when General Funston again took command.

Lieutenant Smith was appointed a captain in the 4th Infantry on March 2, 1899. Since he reached the Philippines he has been in over twenty engagements.

BATTALION CHIEF LALLY LOSES SUIT.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DENIED.

The application of Battalion Chief Thomas Lally for a writ of certiorari to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to review the decision arrived at by it when it placed Fire Chief Croker at the head of the eligible list and Lally fourth after an examination for the place of chief of the Fire Department was yesterday denied by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court.

Lally contended that the Commissioners, instead of awarding him the percentage of marks to which he was entitled on account of his thirty years' service and good character, reduced his average by taking a statement from Fire Commissioner Scannell, when they should have depended on the records of the department. This he alleged was illegal. While denying Lally's application on technical grounds, Justice Bischoff says:

There would seem to be no room for question that the respondents' act in assuming authority of the Department on the relator's general standing upon statements made by the head of his Department, and not upon the actual standing, was illegal. The record was the only actual evidence upon the question which the respondents were bound to consider.

The Justice then says that Lally has mistaken his remedy, as the action of the Civil Service Commissioners cannot be reviewed by certiorari, as it was not a judicial proceeding.

BODY IDENTIFIED BY HUSBAND.

WOMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE AT WELLESLEY WAS MRS. C. A. JENNISON.

Natick, Mass., May 7.—The woman whose body was found in a pond on a farm in Wellesley yesterday was Mrs. Charles A. Jenaison, wife of a resident of this place. The identification was made by the husband, and the body was brought to the Jennison home here to-day. The only fact which friends can recall as having a bearing on the death of the woman is that recently she had been despondent, but the source of her trouble is not known. She was thirty-two years old, and had been married only about three months. Those interested in the case accept the theory that the woman committed suicide.

Mrs. Jennison was a member of the Hickok family, well known in Connecticut, and was a graduate of Wellesley College. Her husband is a prosperous farmer, having a place on the Worcester Turnpike, on which he built a fine house prior to his marriage. Mrs. Jennison started from her home yesterday, saying that she was going to ride to Grafton to visit friends. Her husband supposed that she had made the trip, until news of the finding of the body reached him.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC RECORDS.

An "Intercollegiate Athletic Calendar" for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania has just been got out in book form. A. Fuller, of Newark, N. J. (Yale, '99), is the editor and publisher. The book contains records for these colleges in football, rowing, baseball, track athletics, golf, hockey and international contests. It also gives pictures of the institutions, teams and athletic fields. Pictures of Oxford and Cambridge buildings are also included.

All Advertisements
For the Cure of... Kidney Disease
Bring to mind
Warner's Safe Cure whether mentioned or not.
We often read "Watch your kidneys," etc., and it naturally calls to mind the only world-wide famous specific that has stood the test for twenty years—Warner's Safe Cure—although the advertisement may be paid to mention another remedy. The public knows there is but one Kidney Remedy and all these advertisements for others but call Warner's Safe Cure to mind.

NEW COURSES AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

THE COUNCIL DECIDES TO REVIVE THE PARADE AT COMMENCEMENT.

The New-York University Council held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon at the University Building, in Washington Square. There were present William A. Wheelock, the president, and William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, Dr. John P. Munn, James McCreery, Cyrus C. Miller, John J. Tucker, Henry Van Schaick, William M. Kingsley, Charles A. Gardiner and the Rev. Dr. John Reid.

It was announced that the Ralph Hoover Shaw scholarship had been established, and endowed in the sum of $2,500. It is the gift of Professor and Mrs. Edward R. Shaw, and is in memory of their son, who died on January 2, 1899, when a member of the class of '99. Professor Shaw is the dean of the School of Pedagogy. The scholarship is to be open to all worthy and needy students in the College of Arts and Sciences, but a preference is to be given to students from Bellport, Long Island, or from Yonkers.

A report by William S. Opdyke on behalf of the Committee on Law School favoring the establishment of three new courses of lectures next year was approved, and the matter of engaging lecturers was referred to the Executive Committee. The new courses are to be one life and fire insurance, common carriers and mortgages. Altogether, the new courses will amount to six and a half hours a week. Some of the present members of the law faculty may be engaged to give them, but it was said to be likely that one or two new members would be secured.

At the commencement of the University College and of the School of Applied Science the university will revive the old custom of holding a parade. The university authorities and students, headed by the State and municipal officials, used to march around Washington Square and through some of the adjacent streets. This year there is to be a parade about the campus at University Heights at 4 p. m. on June 6. The State and city authorities will be invited to take part, and with members of the council and of the various faculties, students, trustees, alumni and invited guests, they are expected to appear in scholastic cap and gown and parade about the campus. The other five schools—of law, medicine, pedagogy, veterinary science and the graduate school—will have a joint commencement at the Metropolitan Opera House on June 7.

The commencement week begins on Saturday, June 2, with a meeting of the alumni in the gymnasium at University Heights, at 1 p. m. The next day, Sunday, the Chancellor will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the auditorium. On June 4 the Sandham oratorical contest will be held in the auditorium at 4 p. m. On June 5 there will be class day exercises at University Heights at 2:30 p. m. The university will graduate about two hundred and seventy-five students, in the various schools this year.

HIS HATS WORN THE WORLD OVER.

COLONEL KNOX, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGEST HAT FACTORY IN EXISTENCE.

Colonel E. M. Knox is the head of the largest hat manufacturing concern in the United States, and that means the world. The concern was started by his father way back in the forties, in a modest way, and the original factory in 1840 was at No. 128 Fulton-st., in the old "Sun" Building. In 1855 it was removed to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., the site of the present downtown store. He made the hats for the famous men of that day, the elder Bennett, Barnum, Robert Bonner, Horace Greeley and others who were his near business neighbors. The hats were always a little higher in price than those sold by his competitors, but he made a better hat. The business grew rapidly, and the Knox Hat became the synonyme of style, elegance and quality. During the days when New Year's calls were made, it was not uncommon to sell on the day preceding the holiday from $1,500 to $2,500 of silk hats. The hat sold for this occasion was decorated with a "Happy New Year" motto on the lining.

The Knox Hat was demanded throughout the United States, and to-day the leading hatter of every city of this country is an agent for the Knox Hat. Its fame extended to Europe, and it sells to-day throughout England and the Continent in competition with English made hats. There is not a large city between New-York and Hong Kong, either way you go, where the Knox Hat is not known. It is put on sale the same day throughout the world, with the same shapes, body, quality and price that you find in the New-York Knox hat stores.

The demand for the Knox Hat made an enormous factory indispensable. The factory is a five-story affair, covering five acres of ground, at Grand and St. Mark's aves., Brooklyn. The factory is a small city within its own walls. It has its own water and gas works, steam plant and electric generators, printing office and box factory. There are employed some 700 artisans, the best type of the American workman. In line with Colonel Knox's other ideas, a sign is nailed over the principal door of the factory, prohibiting the bringing of any wines, liquors or beer on the premises. The latest and most improved machinery is used where demanded, but a Knox hat is largely the result of hand work, and the process of the making of a hat from the original fur to a stylishly bound, lined and finished product is most interesting. An idea may be gained of the size of this enormous plant by the product of one day of ten hours. They make, finish and have ready for shipment twenty-four hundred Derby hats; six hundred silk hats; one hundred and fifty opera hats, twelve hundred felt hats, twelve hundred straw hats, with a total of one hundred and seven different styles. Each hat passes through the hands of from sixteen to twenty workmen before it is ready for shipment.

The Knox Hat is justly termed the American Gentleman's Hat.

CUBANS CAN SUE IN FEDERAL COURTS.

JUDGE LACOMBE UPHOLDS THEIR RIGHTS IN THE MUTUAL RESERVE CASE.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday overruled the demurrer entered in the suit of Forny Jenenis de Beato Betancourt, of Matanzas, Cuba, widow of Miguel Beato Betancourt, against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to recover $10,000, with interest, on a policy issued on November 21, 1896, and alleged to be payable in 1898. In his opinion Judge Lacombe says in part:

The demurrer asserts that the court has no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, and that the complainant does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The entire reliance of the demurrant appears to be upon the proposition that there is not the diversity of citizenship which the statute requires by reason of the fact that the plaintiff is a citizen of Cuba. Demurrer is overruled, and plaintiff may take judgment, unless defendant files an answer within ten days after the entry of the order disposing of this motion.

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CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE
BOATS leave every week-day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m.: viz.: 204 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, 6th-ave. and 14th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 69th-st.; 108 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 207 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave.

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