

HAY FUNERAL JOURNEY.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS FAMILY LEAVE NEW-HAVEN FOR CLEVELAND.

New-Haven, Conn., June 24.—At 7:10 o'clock this evening the body of Adelbert S. Hay, who was killed by a fall from a third story window of the New-Haven House early on Sunday morning, started on the journey to Cleveland, where the funeral and burial are to take place.

Arrangements for the departure from New-Haven had been perfected during the day, while the members of the family, who came here yesterday, were awaiting the arrival of the mother and Miss Alice Hay, the youngest daughter, from Newburn, N. H. Mrs. and Miss Hay reached the city at 5:30 o'clock, and entering a carriage were driven directly to the Moseley home, in Wall-st.

There mother and father met. After the sad greeting Secretary and Mrs. Hay, with their daughters, Helen and Alice, and Clarence, the son, entered the death chamber. For a few minutes only they remained, and then the coffin was closed to be opened no more. All the members of the family went through the trying ordeal calmly. Secretary Hay had apparently recovered in large measure from the prostration of the preceding day, and Mrs. Hay and her daughters, although showing evident traces of their sufferings when they came out of the house an hour later, bore up well.

Immediately after the closing of the coffin the body was taken to the railroad station, and remained in the baggage room in the care of Payne Whitney and Robert R. Hitt, classmates of the dead man, until the two special cars for the party were run on the siding near by. About 7 o'clock the family, with Mr. and Mrs. Wade of Cleveland, arrived from the Moseley house from the baggage room to a combination mail and express car, where it rested on the floor, nearly hidden by a profusion of palms and potted plants.

Ambassador Porter telegraphs from Paris: A personal bereavement could not afflict us more than the sorrow which has come to you. Heartfelt sympathies and condolences from Mrs. Porter and myself and all the members of the embassy.

Cable dispatches have been received from Henry White, secretary of embassy at London; Consul-General Osborne, at London; Consul-General Gowdy, at Paris; Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Persia, and many others. Telegraphic messages have been received from Mr. Leger, Minister of Hayti; Mr. Zaldivar, Minister of Salvador; Mr. Corea, Minister of Nicaragua; Mr. Vasquez, Chargé d'Affaires of San Domingo; Mr. Amaral, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, and Dr. Yela, Secretary of Legation of Guatemala, who are out of the city. Telegrams also have been received from a number of Senators and other public men.

The scores of private telegrams from personal friends in different parts of the United States and from foreign countries are filled with expressions of the tenderest sympathy and the highest appreciation of the life and character of young Mr. Hay.

BRITISH SYMPATHY EXPRESSED. London, June 24.—The afternoon newspapers voice the sincerest regret universally expressed here on the death of Adelbert S. Hay, the former United States Consul at Pretoria. All the papers refer with emphasis to the debt Great Britain owes to Mr. Hay for his many kindly offices.

MR. HAY NOT EXPECTED TO RESIGN. IMPORTANT WORK ON HAND WHICH THE SECRETARY DESIRES TO COMPLETE. Washington, June 24.—Naturally, following the terrible bereavement of Secretary Hay, rumors were circulated here to-day that he would resign from the Cabinet. It can be said, however, that from the President down every official acquainted with the Secretary and his methods of thought is satisfied that he will not give way under this loss, but rather will seek to find forgetfulness from his affliction in increased application to his work. Mr. Hay has in hand several important matters that are very near to his heart. For instance, he has been the most exhaustive investigation and sounding of Senators, satisfied himself that he has been able to find a firm foundation on which to negotiate another canal treaty that will be almost certain to command the approval of the Senate. It is his ambition to remove absolutely as a source of possible conflict in the future the misunderstandings resulting from the efforts to apply the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the conditions of to-day. This object is almost within reach, he feels, and his friends here are satisfied that he will not allow his affliction to interfere for him to secure a full opportunity to rest and recuperate from the blow of his son's death.

After passing a fairly restful night Secretary Hay was very much improved this morning. At 9 o'clock he received a call from Dr. S. D. Gilbert, the physician who attended him last evening. Dr. Gilbert found the patient so much better that he permitted him to sit up.

Immediately after the departure of the physician Secretary Hay arose and had breakfast in his room at the home of Seth H. Moseley, his nurse reporting to other members of the household that he was fairly comfortable, all things considered.

The body of Adelbert S. Hay passed through this city last night on the way to Cleveland, where it will be buried on Wednesday. The funeral train arrived at the Central Station at 9 o'clock. A grand engine was waiting, and the cars were soon coupled to the fast mail, which started for Cleveland at 9:30 o'clock, over the New-York Central. The family did not leave their car at the station, nor was any one received.

Secretary Hay had retired, and was resting easily, although still under the care of his physician. He had suffered greatly from the shock of his son's death, but was anxious to reach Cleveland as soon as possible.

At the station it was stated that full arrangements for the funeral would not be made until the party reached Cleveland. The funeral will be private and will be held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The following are among the great number of dispatches received:

From Sandringham Palace, Sir F. Knollys, private secretary to the King of England, says: "The King shares your grief in your terrible loss. He had the pleasure of knowing your son in London."

From the Elysée Palace, in Paris, the President of France sends the following message: "Sincere sympathy. LOUBET."

Lord Roberts telegraphs from London: "I deeply sympathize with you in the tragic death of your son. His kindness and courtesy to our countrymen will ever be most gratefully remembered."

The Earl of Rosslyn says: "The Earl of Rosslyn expresses his deepest sympathy in the loss of your son, and wishes to express his strong friendship."

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Whitely Reid says: "We are grieved at the sad news as ever a personal acquaintance, and send our most earnest and affectionate sympathy. His promise was so fine and his performance so ample for his years that this untimely fate seems doubly cruel."

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University says: "Pray accept heartfelt sympathy from a friend of your son who was proud of what he was doing. He lived long enough to leave his mark upon the world and to help every one who knew him."

All the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington have expressed their sympathy by word or by personal communication to the

Secretary of State and his family.



HAS THE PARK BECOME A TAMMANY ANNEX? We thought that it belonged to the people, but it seems not.

MEDALS FOR NAVAL HEROES.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WEST INDIES COMMEMORATED—THE DESIGN BEARS SAMPSON'S PORTRAIT.

Washington, June 24.—Acting on the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Board of Awards, Secretary Long to-day approved the designs for the new medals provided for by Congress to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy in the campaign in the West Indies during the Spanish-American War. The first is known as the battle medal, and the second as the meritorious service medal. In its report the Naval Board of Awards points out that this battle medal is not conferred for services rendered in any one engagement, but is intended for all the men who took part in the West Indian campaign.

The board says it has placed Sampson's head on the medal because he was commander-in-chief of the West Indian squadron, as Dewey's was placed on the Manila medal. The medal will not be known as the Santiago medal, as it will bear on the reverse the name, rank and ship of the first battle in which the recipient took part. The additional battles will be represented by separate bars above the suspending ribbon of red, white and blue, one bar for each battle. Thus in the case of an officer like Walnright the bars will be almost as conspicuous as the medal.

The reverse of the medal marks the government's recognition of the splendid service of "the man behind the gun." It portrays a spirited scene on the gundeck of an American man-of-war in full action. Over the bulwarks and in the distance is the outline of a warship in full play. This is conventionalized—it may be anything from a battleship to a torpedo boat. Surrounding the picture on the rim of the medal is a handsome laurel wreath.

The meritorious service medal is for those who have rendered distinguished service otherwise than in battle. It will go to such men as Hobson, Lieutenant Ward, Victor Bull, Lieutenant Buck and others. The design is a five-pointed star in open-work, encircled by a laurel wreath and supported by a bar, the whole backed by a red, white and blue ribbon. On the face the five points of the star bear this inscription:

UNITED STATES NAVAL CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST INDIES, 1898. WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The suspending bar bears the American eagle above a design in oak leaves.

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UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

A foul anchor fills in the centre of the star. The name of the recipient will be engraved on the back. The board has decided, and the Secretary of the Navy has approved the decision, that the sailors and marines who were engaged in blockade duty shall have the medal (in their case a meritorious service medal) as well as the men who actually took part in the fighting. Everybody who was in the West Indian campaign, as either blockader or fighter, will get a medal of one kind or the other. Hobson and his men will get the meritorious service medal, according to Secretary Long, for the Merrimac incident, and in addition they may receive battle medals when they can show that they were aboard vessels which actually engaged in fighting.

The act of Congress required the Secretary of the Navy to designate the actions in West Indian waters participation in which would entitle a sailor to a battle medal. This matter being referred to the board, it reported that these actions were of that character. Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, the cable cutting at Guantanamo, the engagements of the Newark under Captain Goodrich, and the St. Louis off Santiago. The latter incident was the only one in which the American fleet was assisted in saving the lives of the Spanish sailors from the wrecks should receive meritorious medals.

There is no good reason why the Secretary should have the chance of denying that he will be able to undertake without sacrifice all the duties of his office. In this state of affairs the official representative will be expected. In view of this expressed request from the Secretary, the State Department will designate no official to attend the funeral.

SYMPATHY FOR SECRETARY HAY. KING EDWARD AND PRESIDENT LOUBET AMONG THOSE WHO SEND MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Washington, June 24.—Messages of condolence from all parts of the world came to the State Department to-day addressed to Secretary Hay. The following are among the great number of dispatches received:

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Secretary of State and his family.

THE PASSING THROUG.

"The reconstruction of Galveston is going on slowly," said Thomas Taylor, a cotton broker in that city, who is now staying in New York. "It will be many years before the city RECOVERING attains to what it was prior to the flood," he continued, "and there are many who fear that it will never be what it was before. The greatest delay is experienced in rebuilding the residential part of the city. It is a fact that most women will not live in Galveston and the fear of another catastrophe keeps them from making it their home. The rebuilding of the business part is going on slowly. Many citizens retain their places of business in the city, but live in the suburbs. These parts of the city are the wharf districts and the railroad terminals. At present, however, there is only one bridge connecting the island on which Galveston is situated with the mainland. There were three before the flood. I would like to see the new bridges of steel, and yet I think it safe to say that even steel bridges could not have resisted the force of the flood."

"I was on the last train that went into Galveston," Mr. Taylor continued. "I had just returned from Galveston by the way of New York and New Orleans. I arrived in New York on the Saturday that the flood swept down on the city. The water had already risen, and the train swung back and forth as it crossed the trestlework as if in another moment it would be tumbled into the sea. The engine was within twenty feet of the island, when a sudden lurch brought us to a standstill. Railroad employes threw bags of sand underneath the bridge to steady it, and then the engine hauled us in with jerks. I tried to get from the station to the Tremont Hotel. During the height of the storm I stayed in the hotel, and after the water subsided I stayed in a private life. The building shook in the storm like a tent. No morning when I looked out of my window I saw a man standing in the street with a dead horse. I know too well to the public. I know the men of the other side of the world. New-Orleans and the Liverpool cotton exchanges. His personal loss in the flood, he said, was four thousand bales of cotton."

CLAUSEN TAKES IT LIGHTLY. SAYS HE'S GLAD OF THE DISCUSSION ABOUT SPATE'S PARK CHAIR SCHEME.

Park Commissioner Clausen is being roundly criticized for his overhasty action in granting a concession to Spate's five-year privilege to charge for chairs in the park. Mr. Spate is to pay \$50 a year for the privilege of making a large number of poor people who frequent the park turn green with envy at the sight of the more fortunate occupying better chairs. The Tammany people woke up to the fact yesterday that the scheme is a vote loser, and anything which tends to make Tammany lose votes this year will come in for obprobrium long and deep.

"They'll be telling the people about him hired chairs from 'th' cart tails," said "Larry" Delmour yesterday, to one of his City Hall friends.

One of Mr. Spate's friends said last night that he got 100,000 signatures for the park chairs, and would try the experiment in Philadelphia, as well as in New-York. The seats will soon be introduced in Madison Square and other places where there is music.

Park Commissioner Clausen criticized the matter having plenty of benches for the public. Mr. Clausen said that when he came before the board for an increase in the appropriation for parks for New York, he had a letter from the Council could not with very good grace refuse the increase asked for. There were now 4,021 benches in the park, and he had a letter from the Council that he had an order had been given for from 500 to 1,000 more benches, which would be placed in the park as soon as the Council should place the order. He would not be benches for all, but thought that the question of a private chair for a small cost, after discussion, might strike the public as the right thing.

FATHER O'CONNOR APPOINTED BISHOP. HE RECEIVES OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM THE POPE THROUGH CARDINAL MARTINELLI.

The Rev. J. J. O'Conner, Bishop-elect of the Newark (N. J.) Catholic Diocese, received by mail yesterday afternoon the Papal bull from Rome appointing him bishop of the diocese. The bull is written in Latin and is a bulky document. Accompanying it was the following letter from Cardinal Martinelli, who sent it from Washington:

(No. 106. This number should be prefixed to the Apostolic Delegation, United States of America, Washington, D. C., June 21, 1901.)

Right Reverend Dominick, my Bishop of Newark. The brief, with the accompanying faculties, has just arrived. I enclose a letter from the Holy See, and I beg you to consign them to you, together with the consistory of the highest honor, which the Holy Father has deigned to confer on you. I beg you to accept my congratulations as well, and my best wishes and prayers for long and successful charity. I remain, most faithfully yours, in X. P. SEBASTIAN, CARDINAL MARTINELLI, Delegate Apostolic.

Right Rev. J. J. O'Conner, D. D., Bishop-elect of Newark.

When the news of the receipt of the bull became known among the priesthood the bells of the churches in Newark were rung and priests hastened to congratulate the bishop. Telegrams of congratulation came in later. The bishop went into retreat at Seton Hall College last night. He wrote to Archbishop Hughes a letter of thanks for the consecration services, which will be held within three months, and will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark. The new bishop has two brothers, and three sisters, one married. The family homestead is in Congress-st., Newark.

A GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER. COTTON WAREHOUSE BURNED—LOSS AMOUNTS TO \$150,000.

London, June 24.—Richardson, Teo, Ryecroft & Co., warehouse men, report that their cotton warehouse at Manchester has been burned, and that the damage amounts to \$150,000.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS MERGED. ALBANY, June 24.—A certificate of merger of the Schoenady Locomotive Works with the American Locomotive Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The certificate is signed by S. R. Callahan, president of the former, and J. M. Brown, secretary of the American Locomotive Company.

MARRIED. COVOK—SARGENT—At All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island, June 22, 1901, by the Rev. Kirkland Huske, Letta L. Sargent, daughter of the late Albert E. Sargent and Mrs. Julia Sargent, and Charles Cushman—HOPPIN—At Christ Memorial Church, Pomfret, by the Rev. Lucius M. Hardy, June 20, 1901, Albert Cushman, son of Sarah Cushman, and daughter of Mrs. Courtland Hopkin, of Pomfret.

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

DIED. Ball, Thomas W., 61, of New York, June 22, 1901, at his residence, 144th-st., New York, N. Y. Buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, N. Y., June 23, 1901, at 11