the bank, and would "do business as usual to-morrow at the same old stand."

INTERESTED IN PLACING BONDS.

Henry Marquand & Co., in addition to their stock brokerage business, have been interested in placing the bonds of various corporations, among them the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, which operates a line 114 miles in length and has an authorized capital of $12,000,000, $6,000,000 paid in, and a funded debt of $4,000,000; and the Gas and Electric Company, of Bergen County, N. J., which is a consolidation of the Hackensack Gas and Electric Company, the Englewood Gas and Electric Company, the Ridgewood Electric Light and Power Company, the New-York, Rutherford and Suburban Gas Company, and the Rutherford, Boiling Springs and Carlstadt Electric Company, is capitalized at $2,000,000, and has $240,000 underlying bonds and an authorized issue of $1,500,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds. The bank statement of last Saturday contained these figures, showing the condition of the Seventh National Bank:

Capital	$376,600	Legals	$777,700
Net profits	234,400	Deposits	5,712,400
Loans	4,407,100	Circulation	299,300
Specie	557,700		

It was said on good authority yesterday that the Clearing House committee declined to come to the aid of the Seventh National Bank because it did not wholly approve of the collateral offered by it, this collateral including a large amount of securities of companies among which were the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company and the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County. The securities of the latter company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, but the market for the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern issues is said to be a restricted one.

Whether or not the bank's capital has been impaired could not be ascertained yesterday. Nor could it be learned positively from what source had come the financial aid which enabled the bank to meet its Clearing House obligations.

One report had it that two directors had jointly advanced the money, through a check drawn by a local trust company on a national bank and certified by the latter; but this was denied by the president of the trust company. The story most generally credited was that General Samuel Thomas, through his son, Edward R. Thomas, of the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas & Post, who was yesterday elected president of the bank, had furnished the money. E. R. Thomas last night refused to confirm or deny this report.

Mr. Thomas was at the bank until a late hour yesterday afternoon. While there he conferred with Vice-President Heath, Cashier Adams, Director W. H. Taylor, who is also an official of the Bowling Green (late Produce Exchange) Trust Company, and Colonel Heman Dowd, vice-president of the North American Trust Company. Colonel Dowd was asked the purpose of his visit to the bank, and he replied half jocularly that he called to offer financial assistance should it be needed.

BANK OFFICIALS' STATEMENT.

This statement was issued last night at the Waldorf-Astoria:

In connection with the rumors afloat concerning a number of banking institutions, the officials of the Seventh National Bank, who are among the wealthiest of New-York bankers and financiers, make the following statement:

"New-York, June 25, 1901.

"The debit balance of the Seventh National Bank with the Clearing House this morning was $938,000. This balance was due to heavy checking on the part of men connected with several large brokerage and banking houses. The directors and stockholders of the Seventh National Bank convened, and and at once provided ample means for all business purposes.

"The flurry of the moment, occasioned by rumors concerning a number of banking and brokerage institutions, which were probably started for stock jobbing purposes, so weighed upon William H. Kimball that he tendered his resignation as president of the bank, and insisted upon its immediate acceptance. The resignation was accepted.

"E. R. Thomas, who is identified with many large railroad interests and with New-York financial institutions, and who is a son of General Samuel Thomas, a director of the Seventh National Bank, and one of its heavy stockholders, was elected president in his stead.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANK.

"The condition of the Seventh National Bank is second to no banking institution in its class. Its deposits have grown from $1,600,000 less than two years ago to $6,500,000 at the present time. The bank statement, made on Saturday last, showed a cash reserve of 21 per cent of the deposits.

"During the time rumors were afloat on the Street concerning the several banks and brokerage houses which were attacked to-day, the presidents of a number of the largest trust corporations in New-York came to the Seventh National Bank in person and offered to render any financial assistance that we might think was necessary.

The Seventh National Bank is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other financial institution in New-York or elsewhere. The Seventh National Bank is owned and controlled by the following named men, who are its directors and officers:

General SAMUEL THOMAS, capitalist, New-York City.
ALEXANDER M'DONALD, vice-president Standard Oil Company.
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS, manufacturer and capitalist, of Indiana.
FRANK H. RAY, vice-president Continental Tobacco Company.
R. W. JONES, president American National Bank, of Kansas City.
GUY G. MAJOR, president American Linseed Company.
General W. P. ORR, president Citizens' National Bank, of Piqua, Ohio.
E. BISSELL, of New-York.
THOMAS M. BOYD, of New-York, president American School Furniture Company.
PERRY S. HEATH, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, vice-president City Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia.
E. R. THOMAS, of New-York.
FLETCHER S. HEATH, of New-York, vice-president.
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL, of New-York.

A controlling interest in the Ninth National Bank was bought about a year ago by the men who own the majority of the Seventh National Bank's stock, and several of these men are also identified prominently with the North American Trust Company. In view of these facts, it surprised no one in the financial district yesterday that rumors about the Seventh National extended to the other two institutions named, although no reason for believing them to have any foundation in fact could be learned.

Oakleigh Thorne, president of the North American Trust Company, said yesterday afternoon:

"There is absolutely no connection between the Seventh National Bank and the North American Trust Company. The trust company has no interest, direct or indirect, in the Seventh National Bank, except a deposit there of less than $10,000."

Alvah Trowbridge, president of the Ninth National Bank, said last night that the reports that his bank was in any way connected with the trouble in the Seventh National Bank were entirely false. He declared that his bank had no relation at all with the Seventh National Bank, and added that it was in a perfectly sound financial condition.

CANADIAN COAL FOR RUSSIA.

POSSIBILITY THAT LARGE PURCHASES OF IRON AND STEEL MAY BE MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Halifax, June 25.—Nova Scotia may in the near future be supplying the Russian and German navies with coal. M. de Struve, the Russian Consul-General, who, with A. Boff, the German Consul-General in Canada, is making a tour of inspection of the coal and iron industries of Cape Breton, said in an interview at Sydney to-night:

I am told that there is an unlimited coal supply in Cape Breton. Hitherto Russia has been securing most of the coal for her navy from England. If coal is cheaper in Canada I shall certainly recommend to my government the advisability of purchasing considerable for our navy from Cape Breton.

Russia is, of course, also greatly interested in the iron and steel industry. We want rails for our Siberian Railway, and we want other products of iron, and I shall make a report to my government on the steel industry as it exists in Canada. I was at Sault Ste. Marie two weeks ago and was very much pleased with the outlook there.

Siberia is rapidly increasing in population, and will soon be a great country, and I hope to unite more closely the relations between Canada and that country. It is solely an agricultural country, and will need all sorts of machinery, and I look to Canada to supply a large portion of the same.

SHOT HIMSELF WITH OPPONENT'S GUN.

Cumberland, Md., June 25.—At Hambleton, W. Va., to-day Albert Woodford snatched a shotgun from a fellow lumberman with whom he was quarrelling and hurled it on a railroad tie to break it. The gun exploded and the contents entered Woodford's abdomen, causing death.

CORBIN OFF FOR MANILA.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TALKS OF HIS MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, June 25.—The transport Hancock which sailed for Manila to-day, carried as passengers Adjutant-General Corbin, Commissary-General Weston, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Brigadier-General Chambers McKibben, Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, and Representative Kahn, of California.

"I am acting under instructions from the Secretary of War," said General Corbin, before sailing, "and am not at liberty to give a detailed account of all I am expected to inquire into. I will be away one hundred days, and will spend forty days in the archipelago. I will see all the troops in the islands and visit all important posts. President McKinley, I understand, while desiring to give General Chaffee all the troops he needs, is anxious to dispense with all the men there who are not actually required in the work of government. We have been bringing back many volunteers for some time. The question now is, Can we further reduce the number of troops in the Philippines and yet not cripple our power to maintain peace in the island, and not invite further trouble? This matter is an important one, and we can act to better purpose by having an intelligent knowledge of the situation in the islands. This knowledge can best be obtained by personal inquiry."

The two Congressmen are going to the islands to investigate the needs of the country and its people. A number of teachers for Philippine schools also sailed on the Hancock.

MORE FIFTH-AVE. LAND FOR FIELD

RUMOR REVIVED THAT THE CHICAGO MERCHANT WILL START A STORE HERE.

Marshall Field, head of the Chicago drygoods house of Marshall Field & Co., has acquired a large plot of land near the southeast corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-first-st. Mr. Field first began buying here nearly five years ago, when he acquired title to the lots on the corner. Through George R. Read, as announced by the broker yesterday, he has increased his holdings by the purchase of two more plots of ground, one of which is in the avenue and one in the street. The plot in the avenue was bought from General Lloyd S. Bryce, and constitutes Nos. 291 and 293 Fifth-ave., 50x100 feet. The second plot, which was purchased from Mrs. Hennessy, includes Nos. 6, 8 and 10 East Thirty-first-st., 15x115 feet.

The price paid for both parcels exceeds $500,000. With the property on the corner, which he already had, Mr. Field now owns at the southeast corner of Fifth-ave. and Thirty-first-st. a plot fronting 125 feet in the avenue and 200 feet in Thirty-first-st.

In consequence of yesterday's deal the rumor was revived that Mr. Field intended to erect a drygoods store on the site, similar to his Chicago house. The report gained considerable credence in spite of the fact that such an undertaking was previously denied.

CONTROL OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

FIVE OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES BUY THE PACKER ESTATE SHARES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, June 25.—For a long time the future of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has been a perplexing mystery to the holders of its shares and to the public. Since the reorganization of the property, under the auspices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., some years ago, it has been known that a change in ownership had taken place, and it has been supposed that Mr. Morgan was in control of the property.

It can now be said that the shares of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have been purchased by a number of railroads whose lines are connected or in close relation with the Lehigh Valley property. Among these purchasers are the Philadelphia and Reading, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson. All these companies have bought a certain amount of the shares of the Lehigh Valley, and will hold them as an investment.

The Packer estate, which for many years controlled the Lehigh Valley, and at one time owned outright 180,000 shares, has sold to the parties named, through bankers, the whole of their holdings. A step in the direction of a more formal adoption of a permanent policy in reference to the future of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has just been taken in the election of E. B. Thomas to the chairmanship of the Lehigh Valley board of directors.

Mr. Thomas, until recently, was president of the Erie Railroad, and he has lately been made chairman of the board of directors of that road. The more intimate relations of Mr. Thomas with the Lehigh Valley road, it is distinctly said, do not mean any dominance of the Erie over that property.

This corporate ownership is a development of the community of interest idea. In this instance a great railroad has been purchased by practically competing lines. Just what effect this new relation of proprietorship will have on the individual holders of Lehigh Valley cannot be known, as there is no precedent upon which judgment can be formed.

PURCHASER OF PENNSYLVANIA STEEL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, CONTROLLED BY RAILROAD, ALSO HAS CAMBRIA STEEL.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The actual purchaser of the Underwriting Syndicate's holdings of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's stocks was made public to-day by Effingham B. Morris, a member of the executive committee of the company, and one of those who negotiated the sale. The purchaser was the Pennsylvania Company, owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Morris also announced that the Pennsylvania Company had secured by purchases of stock and warrants in the open market a controlling interest in the Cambria Steel Company.

The syndicate's holdings of Pennsylvania Steel stock consisted of $10,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 of common, leaving $6,500,000 preferred and $750,000 common in the hands of the other stockholders. Of the $20,000,000 common and preferred stock purchased by the Pennsylvania Company allotments have been made to the Reading company, the Northern Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Railroad companies. The Pennsylvania Company retains the majority of the stock, with the Reading company as next largest holder.

While the Pennsylvania Company is at present the holder of the majority interest in the Cambria Steel Company, it will also be found that the other companies interested jointly in the Pennsylvania Steel Company will also get a pro rata share of those holdings in Cambria Steel. According to Mr. Morris, both companies will be operated independently of each other, but in harmony with the United States Steel Corporation.

DR. ALSOP PETITIONS U. S. COURT.

CLERGYMAN ASKS THAT F. C. DEXTER BE DECLARED A BANKRUPT.

A petition has been filed in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church; Florence R. Alsop, his wife, and Jerome G. Atkinson, asking that Frederick C. Dexter, a well known real estate dealer of Dyker Heights, whose home is at Eleventh-ave. and Eighty-third-st., Brooklyn, be declared a bankrupt. The petitioners declare that Dexter, while insolvent and four months prior to thereto, committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring certain creditors to obtain preferences. It is alleged that two of the creditors to whom property has been transferred are Steven G. Thomas and Francis R. Foraker.

The sum of $132 50 is claimed by Dr. Alsop as a balance due on a promissory notes given to him by Dexter. The sum of $2,500 is claimed by Florence R. Alsop as the proceeds of a sale of bond and mortgage intrusted to Dexter for collection and paid to him but not turned over. A claim for $11,400 is filed by Atkinson as the proceeds of a sale of bonds and mortgages received by Dexter, but not accounted for.

Judge Thomas yesterday granted an order requiring Dexter to appear in the United States court on July 1 to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt.

CASSINI ON TARIFF WAR.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND THIS COUNTRY NOT AFFECTED, HE SAYS.

Before Count Arthur Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, sailed on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, he made an authoritative statement on the threatened tariff trouble between this country and Russia. Count Cassini says that he regrets the misunderstanding that has arisen, and will, when he arrives in St. Petersburg, see M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, on the subject. Further, he said that there was no danger of Russia imposing a high tariff on American agricultural machinery.

"The trouble over the tariff," he said, "is a small and insignificant matter, and has in no wise affected the pleasant diplomatic relations of the two countries. Russia and the United States have the most friendly relations, and we all desire that they shall continue so. For that reason I will do my best to clear the matter up. I do not wish to blame anybody, but it is true that the whole trouble, if trouble there be, had its origin on this side of the water. Our position in Russia will be understood better after it has been studied more by the Americans. To be sure, this country, rather than Russia, has all to lose and nothing to gain by a commercial war—of which, by the way, I do not think there is the slightest danger.

"If Russia were pressed hard she could get her goods in Germany. Our trade, however, belongs legitimately to the United States. Is it wise for this country to allow Germany to gain a firm commercial footing on territory that is within her command? I think not. With such men as Secretary Gage in control, though, a proper understanding will be arrived at before anything serious happens.

"Outside of this little disturbance everything seems to point to a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Russia. This treaty is the goal of our ambition, and, pending our arrival at this goal, efforts have been made—on our part, at least—to avoid any possibility of conflict. I wish to call your attention to the treaty of 1832, in which this country is treated as one of the 'most favored nations.' The United States have been enjoying this position, especially during the last five years, and surely this country should be willing to meet us half way, particularly in view of the advantages to be derived from the Trans-Siberian Railway."

Count Cassini will go first to Paris to spend a month with his adopted daughter. Thence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. He is expected back in Washington about the middle of September. The Count is accompanied by his private secretary, Pierre Rogestvensky.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Whitehall, N. Y., June 25.—The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, the lecturer and writer, died last night from Bright's disease at his summer home at Ticonderoga.

The Rev. Joseph Cook was born in Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y., on January 26, 1838. His early schooling was at Phillips Academy, Andover, under Dr. Samuel H. Taylor. He entered Yale College in 1858, but his health having become impaired, he left college in 1861, afterward entering Harvard College as a junior in 1863, from which institution he was graduated in 1865 with honors. His early intention was to study law, but he soon entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained four years. In 1871 he went abroad, and after studying at several German universities spent two years in European travel.

Returning to the United States at the close of 1873, he settled in Boston, and in 1874 entered upon his special work as a lecturer on the relations of religion and science in the Tremont Temple. There for several years he enjoyed an extraordinary popularity as a lecturer on political, religious and scientific subjects. His addresses were known as the "Boston Monday Lectures," and were published in many newspapers and finally issued in book form. In 1880 he made a tour of the world, attracting vast audiences, not only in Great Britain, Germany and Italy, but in India, China, Japan and Australia as well. Although licensed to preach, he was not ordained. On July 1, 1877, Mr. Cook married Miss Georgie Hemingway, of Fair Haven, Conn. His books include "Biology" (1877), "Heredity" (1878), "Marriage" (1878), "Labor" (1879), "Socialism" (1880), "Occident" (1884) and "Orient" (1886).

THOMAS W. BALL.

Thomas W. Ball, late of No. 161 Wayne-st., Jersey City, notice of whose death appeared on Monday, was born in London, England, on November 22, 1815. He came to America at the age of twenty and became engaged in the turning of ivory and bone, being the first person, so far as known, to engage in that business in this country. He was also the first to use steel wire in the manufacture of umbrella ribs and stretchers in the United States. About 1845 he became associated with the late Henry Winter in the manufacture of umbrella ribs, stretchers, sticks and handles, under the firm name of Winter & Ball, with a factory in this city. In 1872 the business was removed to Jersey City, where it has continued to the present time. Mr. Ball was a Republican, a friend of Mr. Greeley and had taken The Tribune from its first issue up to the time of his death.

THE REV. DR. BENJAMIN C. HENRY.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Henry, for many years a Presbyterian missionary in China, and the author of "The Cross and the Dragon" and "Ling-Nan; or, Interior Views of Southern China," died last Friday, and was buried in Sharpsburg, Penn., on Monday. Dr. Henry was born near Pittsburg in 1850, and prepared for college at Newell Institute, Pittsburg. In 1867 he entered the sophomore class at Washington and Jefferson University. He studied there until 1869, when he entered the junior class at Princeton, and was graduated in 1870. The next year he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1873.

While studying in the seminary he expressed his wish to be a foreign missionary, and soon after graduation went to China, where he remained twenty-six years, retiring in 1899 because of bad health. While on a visit to this country in 1884 he advocated the establishment of a Christian college in South China, and was subsequently for some years honorary president of one that was founded as the result of his efforts.

He married Miss Mary Snyder, daughter of Professor Henry Snyder, of Washington and Jefferson University, in 1873. Mrs. Henry died in California about two years ago. Four children—James S. Henry, Mrs. James H. Pierce and the Misses Helen M. and Edna Pierce—survive him.

GEORGE J. WILLETS.

Ex-Supervisor George J. Willets died at his home, in Scarsdale, on Monday night. He had held many public offices and for years was active in the Republican politics of the county. He was fifty years old, and a widower. Two children survive him.

DR. GEORGE H. MAGNESS.

Dr. George Hosmer Magness died at his home, in White Plains, yesterday. He was born in New-York City in 1851 of French parentage, being the son of Henry and Elizabeth Magness. In early life he lived for fourteen years in South America. Upon his return to New-York he took a course in Bellevue Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of '76. Later he took a course in special surgery, and in 1879 he moved to White Plains, where he afterward practised his profession. He was mainly instrumental in stopping the sale of adulterated milk in the city of New-York. He was for a long time a member of the New-York State Medical Society. He was a member of the Westchester County Medical Society. For many years he was president of the Board of Health of White Plains. He was a member of the Foresters, a Knight of Sherwood Forest, a Knight Templar in Masonry and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held in St. John's Church on Thursday morning, when a requiem mass will be celebrated.

HENRY G. FAY.

Henry G. Fay died yesterday at his home, No. 65 Cambridge-st., Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and of the Lincoln Club, and until his retirement ten years ago had been in the New-York office of the Philadelphia Provident Life and Trust Company. He was treasurer of the Sunday School Union and secretary of the Church Society of Brooklyn.

MALLORY LINER FLOATED SAFELY.

Jupiter, Fla., June 25.—The steamship Comal, of the Mallory Line, which went ashore Sunday morning, four miles south of Jupiter Inlet, was floated at 6 o'clock this evening without assistance. The vessel is uninjured and will proceed on her voyage without assistance.

FUNERAL OF ADELBERT S. HAY.

SERVICES IN LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, WHERE THE BURIAL TOOK PLACE.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 25.—In a grave on a hill that overlooks the city, in Lake View Cemetery, the body of Adelbert Stone Hay was laid to rest this afternoon. The funeral party arrived in Cleveland from New-Haven at noon, and the funeral services were held in the Wade mortuary chapel a few hours later. Accompanying the body were the parents, Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Helen, Alice and Clarence Hay, their children, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade and Samuel Mather, relatives.

Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Hale, classmates of Adelbert S. Hay, accompanied the body as representatives of Yale University.

The coffin rested on a white marble catafalque in the centre of the new mortuary chapel in the cemetery. It was covered with floral tributes. A wreath of roses was the gift from the State Department at Washington.

The classmates of the dead man at Yale were the honorary pallbearers.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay showed evidence of the great sorrow they felt, and Mrs. Hay was so nearly prostrated that her husband had to assist her nearly all the time.

The memorial chapel is a fine example of cemetery architecture, and was filled with friends of the family, this being the first time it was used.

The religious services within the chapel were begun with a hymn by a quartet, "When Our Heads Are Bowed in Woe."

The Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, the venerable pastor of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church, followed with reading the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans and the fourth and fifth chapters of II Corinthians. Dr. Haydn, after the invocation, delivered a funeral sermon, in which he paid tribute to the worth of the dead man, and referred at considerable length to his work as consul at Pretoria. He said the faithfulness with which he did his duty should comfort his parents in their grief.

At the conclusion of the services the body was carried to the grave by the bearers and lowered to its resting place. Secretary and Mrs. Hay and their children will remain in the city for a day or two, the guests of Samuel Mather.

SECRETARY HAY TO TAKE A VACATION.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY CONTINUE TO POUR IN UPON HIM.

Washington, June 25.—The Cabinet meeting today was brief. Much of the time was spent in talking of the great affliction which has come to Secretary Hay. The President had received a note from Mr. Hay advising him that after the funeral at Cleveland he would return to Newbury, N. H., with Mrs. Hay and his children. How long he would remain there the Secretary did not say. The tone of the letter, while it indicated the crushing nature of the blow that had fallen on him, showed that he was bearing up bravely. The gossip concerning Secretary Hay's possible retirement from the Cabinet was referred to at the meeting, but not seriously. If the Secretary should suggest such a step the President and the Cabinet will strongly advise against it. The President has written a letter to the Secretary conveying his sympathy and urging him not to give way to his great sorrow.

Expressions of condolence and sympathy for Secretary Hay and his family continue to flow in from all quarters. In addition to the large number already received at the State Department, almost as many more were directed to Secretary Hay at New-Haven. Among these were messages from President McKinley and Secretary Hay's colleagues in the Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne communicated through Mr. Lowther, the British Chargé here, and other messages came from Ambassador Choate, Ambassador Cambon, the Spanish, Japanese, Danish and Corean ministers, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, and a great number of Senators and others. It is learned that a number of foreign governments had arranged to pay an extraordinary tribute to the memory of Adelbert S. Hay by causing their representatives in this country to attend the funeral in their official capacity, but this purpose was defeated through the decision of the family to have a private funeral.

In addition to the numerous telegrams the mails began to-day to deliver letters of condolence at the State Department. These came in such numbers that it has not been possible even to acknowledge their receipt at once, but at the request of Acting Secretary Hill the statement is made that in due time Secretary Hay will properly acknowledge these affecting contributions.

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE PLAN.

REPORTED SYNDICATE TO FINANCE THE PROJECT.

Wall Street was informed unofficially yesterday that a syndicate to finance the North River bridge that is to connect New-Jersey with Manhattan Island at Twenty-third-st. was to be formed soon by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Mercantile Trust Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is understood, is largely interested in the movement to build the bridge, and it is expected that active work on the bridge will be begun early in the fall. Its construction, supplementing that of the projected tunnel of the Long Island Railroad, would have the important result of connecting Brooklyn and Long Island with the mainland.

BRYAN SAYS AGAIN HE'S OUT.

HE ISSUES ANOTHER STATEMENT AND MAKES A STAB AT REORGANIZERS.

Buffalo, June 25.—The following statement, over the signature of William Jennings Bryan, appears in "The Times," Norman E. Mack's paper, this afternoon:

I am not only not a candidate for any office, but I have no candidate in my mind for any office. My interest centres in principles, and men are important only as they aid in carrying out these principles.

The Democratic party stands for definite, positive principles, and, unless I mistake the sentiments of the masses, the voters will insist upon adhering to these principles, in spite of the threats of reorganizers. Those who argue from the standpoint of expediency will not have influence with the voters, because no one can say what is expedient. We may deserve to win, and yet lose, but it still remains true that to deserve to win is the surest road to success.

Syracuse, June 25.—W. J. Bryan arrived here from the West at 9:25 this morning, and left at once for Watertown. Local Democrats looked for his arrival on a later train, and only a few saw him.

Watertown, June 25.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city at noon to-day. He was met by a large crowd. This afternoon he addressed a large audience at the State Armory on "Civilization." This evening he lectured again on "The Conquering Nation."

In an interview Mr. Bryan said that Senator Hanna was the logical candidate of the Republican party for President in 1904 because he represented the dominant force in that party. Vice-President Roosevelt, he said, represented "the warlike spirit which was developed by a war of conquest." In reply to Senator Foraker's speech at Columbus, Ohio, last night, Mr. Bryan said:

When Senator Foraker says that I am the only intelligent man who does not admit that the defeat of 1896 was a blessing to the country, he makes an unjust reflection upon the intelligence of more than six millions of people, for there are that many who do not believe that a Democratic victory in 1896 would have brought disaster to the nation, and they are all deserving of as much respect as the respect of Senator Foraker.

COAL DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY CUT DOWN—CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENTS.

London, June 25.—Concerning the government coal tax the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the House of Commons to-day explained that the concession of exemption from the tax of all coal exported up to the end of next December was allowed upon proof that the shipments were made under contracts consummated before the tax in question was announced.

In the subsequent debate on this matter, and in an attempt to squeeze further concessions, the government's majority was again reduced to 28, as many government supporters again abstained from taking part in the division, and this in spite of the vigorous efforts lately made by the whips to keep them in hand.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach further announced that all coal valued at less than six shillings a ton would be exempted from duty.

COALING STATION CONTRACT AWARDED.

Washington, June 25.—The Navy Department has awarded to Augustus Smith, of New-York, the contract for establishing the extensive coaling station on Narragansett Bay, at a cost of $347,813.

BUFFALO'S SAENGERFEST.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT SHOWN OVER FORMER GATHERINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, June 25.—The reception functions under the thirtieth sängerfest of the North American Sängerbund began to-day in earnest. There was a rehearsal of all the singers and musicians in the forenoon, a concert of miscellaneous character in the afternoon, and an exhibition of all the festival forces in the evening. The day was marked by successes of the kind that give pleasure to those who like to believe that these periodical gatherings are conducive to musical advancement, but it did not add to their knowledge of how to secure their perpetuation. The two audiences numbered in the aggregate seven thousand persons; the two to-morrow, from a careful investigation of conditions and prospects, will number ten thousand at the most. These figures include all the admissions sold in advance with the stock of the Sängerfest company, and, since an additional income of $15,000 is necessary to cover the cost, it seems likely that the festival will end with a small deficit to be covered by assessment, in spite of the generous provisions made by the State authorities, regimental officers and Pan-Exposition Commissioners to lighten the burden of the local organizations, but this fact does not seem to disturb the latter, who are righteously happy in the reflection that they have managed one of the most original and beautiful festivals in the annals of the North American Sängerbund, and have done much to perpetuate it.

The fact is the Buffalo managers of the Sängerfest had an auspicious eye on the effect which the festival would have upon the Pan-American fair from the beginning. Many of them have more substantial interests at stake in the Rainbow City than in the armory at Niagara and Connecticut sts. That they expected that more visitors would be drawn to Buffalo than have come, drawn by the specific attraction of the festival, it would be idle to deny, but they are artistically minded as well as enterprising folk, and have not permitted their discovery that a Sängerfest and an exposition cannot be combined advantageously for the former to lessen their efforts to achieve the best possible artistic results at the festival. Indeed, they have been as cunning as the typical Scotchman in their arrangements to bring their results about. One of the crying evils of the old-time Sängerfest was that while hundreds of singers came to the festival to make merry, only scores came to sing. At Cleveland in 1874, as The Tribune's correspondent can testify, the festival chorus, which numbered nearly two thousand in the saloons, boarding houses and expense accounts of the managers, was represented by about two hundred at the rehearsals, which Carl Bergmann, of New-York, conducted. It was that evil to which the efforts at reform which are now again on trial in a modified phase.

A regulation enforced by the local organization has done more to solve the problem than all talk and resolutions. The plan adopted might be summed up in the old phrase, "no song, no supper." The local committee was bound to provide for the entertainment of the visiting singers. It had been an old custom, encouraged by the idea that social pleasure was on a level if not above artistic obligation, for societies to take advantage of the festival opportunities, such as reduced transportation, free entertainment, etc., to appear at the festival city in large numbers and at the rehearsals and concerts almost not at all. Buffalo wanted many visitors, but it wanted also a music festival. So it invented a simple expedient—not only did the festival conductors visit the societies in advance, conduct rehearsals of the festival music and report upon the fitness of the various societies for participating in the general meeting, but it also created a system of compulsion which was irksome to many, but could not be avoided by those who wished to enjoy the advantages held out. The local association was bound to give to the visiting singers board and lodging for three days. It said it would at $1 50 a man each day, and it provided quarters in the usual manner and at these rates, but when the singers came they found that their entertainment was conditioned on what one might call good behavior. They received a ticket for the first day's board and lodgings. This they had to surrender at the rehearsal on the first day and receive another, and so on, and those who neglected rehearsal or concert found they had no claim against the committee, and had to eat and sleep at their own expense. This measure was as drastic and effective as it was simple, and to-day for the first time in my experience I saw the united chorus as largely represented at the morning rehearsal as it was at the concert.

The effect of this rule and the preparatory study made up the chief glory of the evening concert, for the twenty-five hundred or more singers sang not only the simpler unaccompanied part songs, but also the extended ballad settings, for voices and orchestra, with electrifying effect. Evidently under proper conditions it is possible that German song festivals may be made music festivals. Whether a monster Sängerfest can ever be made to pay expenses is still in doubt. Buffalo knows now that the enterprise cannot be helped by consorting with an exposition, but the representatives of St. Louis do not, and they are here clamoring for the privilege of giving the next festival in 1903, when there will be an exposition in that city to celebrate the centenary of the Louisiana Purchase. They will probably get it.

The choral music in this afternoon's concert consisted of songs sung by part and songs sung by three visiting societies. This feature has taken the place of the competitive singing which used to prevail in the North American Sängerbund, and is still cultivated, much to the disturbance of good-will among the societies in the Eastern organization. The societies which exploited themselves were the Liederkranz, of Chicago, eighty singers; the Brooklyn Sängerbund, forty-eight singers, and the Cleveland Gesangverein, forty singers. In the evening the mass chorus occupied the stage, but, nevertheless, the United Singers, of Cincinnati, 150 voices, and the United Singers, of Chicago, over five hundred voices, gave performances.

The singing of these societies, especially that from Brooklyn, under Louis Kömmenich, notable beyond the others for delicacy and refinement of expression, was most praiseworthy, but with the stupendous effects of the mass chorus ringing in one's ears, it nevertheless seemed almost futile. There was an elemental force in the singing of the 2,700 men in the evening which was wonderfully uplifting, and testified a thousand fold more eloquently of the persuasive power of song than all the grandiloquent platitudes which its self-elected advocates are spouting over their beer mugs to-night. The chief things sung by this massed choir were the ballads already referred to, "Der Scharfenstein," by Mr. Fiqué, of New-York, and "Germanenzug," by John Lund, the festival director. Both are known to the German societies of New-York, and both are stirring and excellent compositions. Besides these the united choir sang shorter unaccompanied part songs under the direction of Mr. Jacobsen, the assistant conductor, and they led the audience into enthusiasm. The solo singers at the two concerts were Mme. Schumann-Heink, who rode old battle horses to a resounding triumph; H. Evan Williams, D. Ffrangçon Davies and Charles McCreary, a local barytone.

Dame Schumann-Heink, having enjoyed a few days of rest from her phenomenally active season, was in superb voice, and made one all but forget the tremendous space in which she sang, which left the orchestra frequently inaudible. The orchestra is capable to a degree but overwhelmed by the big chorus.

H. E. K.

GEORGE L. DUVAL NAMED.

George L. Duval, a vice-president of the Flint Eddy and American Trading Company, and the resident partner in New-York of the Chilian firm of Beeche & Co., has been named by the Chilian Government as an honorary member of the executive committee of the Chilian section of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo.

CANADIANS WIN CANOE HONORS.

FINAL DAY OF THE MEET AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Buffalo, June 25.—The Canadians were again much in evidence in the final day of the Pan-American canoe meet on Park Lake, within the fair inclosure. The races were under the auspices of the American Canoe Association. The single blade race over the mile course was won easily by C. McLean, of the Grand Trunk Boat Club. Minnet, of the Toronto Canoe Club, had no trouble in winning the double blade contest over the same course. The canoe tug of war proved to be a lively contest. It was won by the crew representing the Buffalo Canoe Club. The other two contestants in the tandem single blade race, Veary and Marshall, of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, Montreal, dropped out at the three-quarters, leaving the race to the McNichol brothers, of Toronto.

COLLEGE CLOSING EXERCISES

HARVARD'S PROGRAMME.

DEGREES FOR THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AND PROFESSOR BAKER.

Cambridge, Mass., June 25.—The Harvard commencement exercises will be held to-morrow. A meeting of the board of overseers will be held at 9 a. m., when the honorary degrees will be awarded by final vote. Of course, the men who will receive these degrees are already decided upon, though no public announcement has been made. President McKinley will not be able to attend the commencement exercises, and so cannot receive the degree which has been granted him. The German Ambassador, however, will probably receive a degree, and Professor George B. Baker, of Harvard, is also mentioned in this connection.

During the day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, there will be an election of the board of overseers. The regular commencement exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre at 10 o'clock. The speakers will be Laurence Hayward, who will give the Latin salutatory; S. H. Freund and F. F. Drury, and H. C. Kahn, who represents the graduating class of the Law School.

EXERCISES AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

PRIZES AWARDED FOR ELOCUTION, DEBATE AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The commencement exercises of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, were held last evening in the hall of St. Peter's parish. The bachelor's oration, "Philosophical Review of the Nineteenth Century," was delivered by Leo S. Sullivan; the master's oration, "Prophetic Forecast of the Twentieth Century," by Joseph P. Egan; the valedictory, by John E. Kiernan. The Rev. Charles A. Smith, '71, delivered the address to the graduates.

The graduates on whom were conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts were John P. Fitzpatrick, Conrad F. Kurpick, John E. Kiernan, John J. Pollard, Leo S. Sullivan and Joseph M. Branegan. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on former graduates Richard L. Behan, Joseph P. Egan, Michael A. Byrne, Charles A. Exell and Daniel J. Griffin. The winners of the gold medals were: Elocution, Michael A. Clark; superiority in debate, Joseph M. Branegan; English composition, Cornelius J. Molloy.

CLASSES UNITE AT COMMENCEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN GRADUATES FROM JERSEY CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Jersey City High School had its annual commencement last night at the Academy of Music. The school graduates classes in January and June, and these two classes unite in the annual exercises. The Mayor, the directors of education and the faculty occupied the centre of the stage, encircled by the amphitheatre, in which sat the 107 graduates.

Henry Snyder, the City Superintendent, presented the class, and Nicholas Murray Butler, dean of the faculty of philosophy in Columbia University, delivered the address to the graduates. After the exercises the graduates had a reception at Elks' Hall.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL AT WESLEYAN.

Middletown, Conn., June 25.—At the annual meeting of the alumni of Wesleyan University to-day, James M. Brown, of Brooklyn, and Henry H. Benedict, of New-Haven, were elected members of the board of trustees. Professor Dutcher, of Cornell University, was chosen professor of physics to succeed Dr. Max Farrand, who goes to Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Postmaster-General Smith addressed the graduating class of Wesleyan to-night. Mr. Smith spoke of the wonderful progress and development of America in the last thirty years, and in this connection said that the United States needed territory for its commercial expansion just at the time when the Spanish war put it into the country's hands. Thus, he said, the war was providential, and the policy of the administration was the only one possible.

STEEL IN BUILDINGS IN THE WAY.

THE OPERATOR SAYS IT BLOCKS THE COURSE OF WIRELESS WORDS.

The iron and steel in the buildings in this city are, according to one operator, an effectual bar to the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy here. When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed yesterday she proposed to send messages to the Lucania, of the Cunard Line, which is lying at her pier in the North River. On the trip over the Lucania made some very successful tests of the system, and was able to receive messages when sixty miles offshore. Yesterday, however, the instrument refused to work.

John Pletts was in charge of the instrument on the Lucania. He said he was able to communicate with the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse when she was ten miles away from her pier. According to the pier superintendent, however, the instruments did not respond after the Kaiser had passed the Battery.

The operator said the failure was due to the immense amount of steel used in the construction of New-York buildings, and also because the buildings are so high.

W. C. WHITNEY'S HOUSE ROBBED.

MONEY AND JEWELRY STOLEN AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

It was reported to the Brooklyn police last evening that the house of William C. Whitney at Sheepshead Bay had been robbed on Monday night of $400 in cash, a quantity of jewelry and other property. Mr. Whitney, as is well known, is prominently identified with racing interests, and the Sheepshead Bay property includes a private racetrack, stables and extensive grounds, with quarters for many attendants. He entertains on a generous scale during the summer months, and whether the property stolen was Mr. Whitney's or whether part of it belonged to his guests, or even what the total value of the property stolen was, the police declined to say. Captain Reynolds, in charge of the Detective Bureau, detailed two of his most competent men to work up the case with the Sheepshead Bay police.

WANT M'ALPIN FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

OFFICERS IN THE GUARD WERE SO PLEASED WITH HIS PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION THAT THEY WISH HIM AGAIN.

A movement is on foot among the more prominent officers of the National Guard favoring the appointment of General Edwin H. M'Alpin to succeed the late Adjutant-General Hoffman. When General McAlpin held the office before his administration was most acceptable to the officers in the National Guard of New-York.

General McAlpin, when seen yesterday and asked whether he would accept the appointment of Adjutant-General, said:

"I have made it a rule never to accept or decline anything till it is offered me."

When told of the sentiment favorable to him among the officers he said:

"I am glad to hear of these high testimonials. I did a great deal of hard work for the guard, and I am pleased to learn that it is appreciated."

General McAlpin took the adjutant-generalcy in January, 1895, and held it during the term of Governor Morton. He had been colonel of the 71st Regiment from 1885 to 1887, and before that had been a captain in the 7th Regiment.

THE POPE GROWS MORE FEEBLE.

Rome, June 26.—Owing to his increasing feebleness, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, has forbidden the Pope to follow his usual custom of passing the hot weather in a pavilion in the Vatican garden. Notwithstanding this, no alarm concerning the Pope is felt. It is reported that at the recent audience between the Pope and Cardinal Gibbons the Pope bade the Cardinal a touching farewell, saying he would probably never see him again.

FOR STOMACH DISORDERS,
GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,
DRINK
VICHY
CELESTINS
Best NATURAL Alkaline Water.
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.