New-York Tribune.

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NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

NO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS PROBABLE.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES DESTINED TO WORK TOGETHER—RETURN OF SPECIAL EMBASSIES—THE DEFERRED CORONATION.

(Copyright; 1902: By The Tribune Association.)
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, July 26.—There is a strong probability that the Russian proposal for an international conference on trusts will be declined by England and Germany, whatever action may be taken by the other powers represented at Brussels. The commercial relations between England and the United States are so intimate and complex that a movement directed against American syndicates and combinations cannot receive government encouragement here. Moreover, while the newspapers have much to say about the American invasion, trust leverage and tariff barriers, the ministers are not so ignorant as to imagine that the industries here are not combined on similar lines, albeit less effectively and with inferior force of organization.

As for Germany, every interest of export and shipping trade and every productive industry is organized, and the utility of cartels and combinations has been generally recognized in the last two years, when the home markets of the Fatherland have been demoralized and foreign trade has been the best resource during the protracted period of commercial depression. It is well understood in Germany that manufactures of all kinds would have been dumped into every foreign market at the lowest prices if the export trade had not been controlled by systematic organization. That trade has been steadied by German combinations, and whatever may be the grievances of agrarian agitators on account of American competition, the mercantile and industrial classes are not in position to join the Continental movement against the trusts.

It is difficult, moreover, to perceive how the powers which sanctioned the sugar convention can accept the Russian proposal for the reconsideration of obligations and agreements undertaken at Brussels. The Czar is a persistent idealist when he is interested in any policy, but it is doubtful if he has seriously considered the subject of industrial trusts. The proposals have probably been devised by his ministers for the purpose of masking their retreat from the Brussels sugar conference, and neither England nor Germany will be likely to enter any international assembly concerned with trusts unless the United States Government is represented in it.

That England, Germany and the United States are destined, in the face of industrial and commercial rivalries, to work together is illustrated by the abolition of transit dues in China. This reform is the best possible warrant for opening the China trade to the world on terms of equality for progressive and enterprising foreign nations. The British Government may have taken the lead in obtaining the foreign management of the collection of inland customs and the abolition of transit dues, but Germany and the United States have a common interest in the general results of the far reaching reform.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet, which has been dragging during the week, may be hastened by the Prime Minister's consultations with the King, whose interest in public affairs is reviving with his convalescence. Speculation on the subject has wellnigh ceased, since all the rumors have lacked authority and the friends of nearly all the prominent members of the Cabinet have taken advantage of the opportunity for grooming their favorites and showing off their paces.

It seems fairly certain that Austen Chamberlain will be promoted to the Board of Trade and that the minor offices will be rearranged, two or three younger men of the party, possibly Winston Churchill among them, being promoted. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach having bled the income taxpayers and business interests with thoroughness, now promises a remission of burdens next spring and the establishment of a sinking fund based upon the wealth of the Transvaal, but it is not likely that he will remain in office to try a hand at popular budgets. Mr. Ritchie still seems the most probable successor for the Treasury.

The education and Irish debates this week have presented the usual motives. The adage that politics makes strange bedfellows is illustrated anew by the agreement of Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord George Wyndham on some minor points in the question of the management of schools, and the earnestness of the Nonconformists was surpassed by the vehemence of the Nationalists when there was convenient opportunity for denouncing Lord George Wyndham.

The oldtime proposal that a member of the royal family should be Viceroy of Ireland is revived by sentimentalists, but without authority from the Prime Minister. The Duke of Connaught has no political ambitions, but is marked out as the successor of Lord Roberts as the commander in chief. The royal family, now reasonably popular in Ireland, is not likely to compete with wealthy peers in the gentle art of making enemies at Dublin Castle.

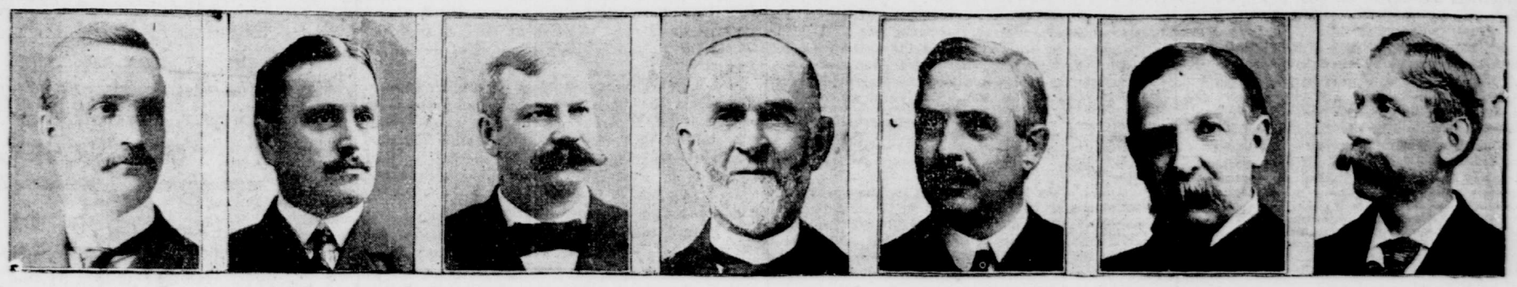
The outgoing steamers for New-York were well filled to-day. The Etruria carried over two hundred passengers, including a dozen clergymen and many disappointed coronation guests who could not wait for the ceremony of next month. There were nearly three hundred cabin passengers on the Philadelphia, including the Chinese and American special embassies to the coronation, Bishop Bowman and numerous other clergymen, E. S. Draper and Miss Ethel Barrymore. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were surrounded at Waterloo station by a circle of friends, Lord Aberdeen remaining in conversation with Mrs. Reid to the last moment and Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the royal equerry, being equally attentive to the special Ambassador, and Mr. White, Mr. Carter and the other members of the regular and special embassies waving adieus as the train started.

Although Mr. Reid had been assured that he and Mrs. Reid would be welcomed personally if they were to remain for the coronation, he had no disposition to occupy an exceptional position when the foreign governments were not invited to send official representatives, and consequently carried out his original plan of sailing to-day. His last week in London was a busy one, with the dinners at Lord Rosebery's, the Duke of Buccleuch's and the French Ambassador's and luncheons with Mrs. Cornwallis West, Captain Clover and Mr. Ridgeley Carter. Among his own guests at luncheon and dinner were the Princess Hatzfeld, the Earl and the Countess of Cork, Lord Portsmouth Sir William and L

Continued on fourth page.

LOW RATES COLORADO, UTAH, CALIFORNIA.
New through Pullman service; dining cars; meals a la carte, via Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande R. Rds. Office 335 Broadway.—Advt.

MEN WHO TOOK PROMINENT PARTS AT THE HOP GROWERS' ASSOCIATION PICNIC.



1, Senator Garry A. Willard, of Boonville, Oneida County; 2, Russell S. Johnson, of Camden, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Oneida County; 3, C. W. Dexter, of Munnsville, Madison County, president of the association; 4, Francis H. Gates, choice of Madison County Republicans for State Senator; 5, Henry B. Coman, of Morrisville, Madison County, First Deputy Attorney General and candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General; 6, D. E. Leland, of Madison County, secretary of the Hop Growers' Association; 7, A. B. Carpenter, of Cazenovia, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Madison County.

POLICEMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

HE CRAWLS ALONG LEDGE AND RESCUES TWO WOMEN AT A FIRE.

At a fire at No. 27 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. last night, Bicycle Policeman W. J. Hanley, attached to the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, distinguished himself by rescuing two women whose means of exit from the burning house had been cut off by smoke and flame. He was cheered by a large crowd which had gathered, and was forced to shake may hands. He rode off on his wheel, remarking that "he had done nothing."

Policemen Hanley and Brennan were coming through One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. about 7 p. m., when they saw smoke coming from the establishment of Max Daster, on the ground floor of No. 27. They found the door locked and the rear part of the store burning. Brennan ran to the nearest alarm box, while Hanley ran upstairs. On the third floor lives Roundsman Milton E. Woodbridge, of the Madison-st. station, and his family. By the time Hanley got to the second floor the hallways were so filled with smoke that he was forced to retreat. Twice he tried to get up the stairs, and twice he was driven back. Running down the street, he found that a crowd had gathered, and was shouting and pointing up to a window on the third floor. A woman was at one of the windows, so dazed that she apparently did not know what to do. She was shouting "Fire!" and "Police!"

Hanley saw that a broad ledge of stone ran along the building just about a foot below the window ledge. Then he dashed upstairs in the next house, No. 25, and soon appeared at a third floor window. He climbed out on the ledge and worked his way to the roundsman's apartments.

In the street by this time the crowd had grown until streetcar passage was blocked. The crowd was shouting suggestions to the policeman, but when he arrived opposite the window of No. 27 and climbed in a shout went up.

In the room the policeman found Mrs. Nellie E. Woodbridge, the roundsman's wife, and Mrs. Ellen Stults, of No. 2,423 Second-ave. The former is in poor health, and the latter was her companion and nurse. Taking Mrs. Stults in his arms Hanley opened the door of the room. The smoke drove him back. Then he tied his handkerchief over his mouth and made another dash out into the hallway. Stumbling, half falling and almost overcome, he managed to get down to the street with his almost unconscious burden. A cheer went up from the crowd, but the policeman, hardly taking breath, started again to the room. There was five minutes of suspense, in which the crowd remained still, and then Hanley appeared at the window, bearing the form of Mrs. Woodbridge in his arms. The room was filling with smoke, and Hanley was standing uncertain at the window when Battalion Chief Short and Truck No. 14 arrived. Short called to Hanley to wait, and immediately the firemen got their 50-foot ladder ready. Mrs. Woodbridge was unconscious. She had been found by her rescuer lying on the floor with money and papers tied up in a bundle beside her.

When the ladder was run up Hanley, assisted by a fireman, carried Mrs. Woodbridge down. The woman was attended by Dr. Daniel J. Donovan, of No. 46 East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., a police surgeon, who was present. She had been slightly burned about the head and body.

When Mrs. Woodbridge recovered she begged the firemen to rescue her pets—a cat and a parrot. A fireman went up and brought them down. Both were the worse for wear.

Hanley recently came into public notice by arresting the driver of Mrs. C. P. Huntington's automobile.

ELOPER TRIES SUICIDE.

BELLEVUE ORDERLY WHO MARRIED WOMAN FROM THERE CUT DOWN FROM CELL DOOR IN TIME.

Alfred Londo, who until last Tuesday was an orderly in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, and who eloped with and married Winnie Brennan, an attendant in the women's department of the insane pavilion, last night attempted suicide in a cell in the East Twenty-second-st. police station. Previously he had declared in the street that he was tired of married life and wanted to die, and had assaulted a policeman in an attempt to get the latter's revolver. After it was all over Londo was lodged in the prison ward at Bellevue, charged with attempting suicide.

Since the marriage Londo has been living with his wife at No. 415 East Eighteenth-st. The couple left their home last evening, presumably for a walk. At Twentieth-st. and First-ave. Londo left his wife and continued on alone until he reached Twenty-second-st. He turned in that street and walked on until directly in front of the East Twenty-second-st. station, arriving there just as Policeman Michael J. Conroy stepped to the sidewalk. Londo sprang at the policeman, grasping him by the shoulders and at the same time exclaiming:

"Let me die! No more married life for me! I've had enough!"

Conroy was taken unawares and was almost knocked down. Londo exerted all his strength to obtain the policeman's revolver, and might have succeeded had not Doorman William Cook gone to Conroy's assistance. Even then the officers had a struggle to get Londo in the station. When it was accomplished, he was placed in a cell and left alone.

For an hour Londo made the station resound with his cries, and then he became so silent that Doorman Cook went to the cell. He found Londo hanging by his neck from the top bars of the cell door and rapidly losing consciousness. Cook called assistance and Londo was cut down. It was found that the prisoner had torn his coat into strips and so improvised a rope, which he had first tied around his neck and then to one of the top crossbars.

Dr. McGovern responded to a hurry call for an ambulance sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Londo was taken to the hospital in a straitjacket and placed in the prison ward. It was the intention of the doctors to keep him under observation all night, and this morning he will be examined by insanity experts.

LANDMARKS OF HISTORY
On the famed Hudson best seen from deck of Day Line steamer. New landing W. 129th-st.—Advt.

AN AGREEMENT EXPECTED.

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING P. R. R. TUNNEL LIKELY NEXT THURSDAY—CONFERENCE ON MAYOR'S YACHT.

Largely in order to smooth down the rough places in the path of the city officials who desire that the Board of Aldermen on Thursday next shall approve some kind of a Pennsylvania tunnel contract, Mayor Low yesterday had a conference on his yacht Surprise with Controller Grout, Borough Presidents Cantor and Haffen and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen. Controller Grout is to sail for Europe for a five weeks' outing on Tuesday, and it afforded all the officials an opportunity to discuss city matters and wish Mr. Grout a safe journey. After returning to the City Hall Mayor Low said:

The object of my conference this morning with the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx was to inform them of the status of my negotiations with the New-York Central Railroad in regard to the changes desired by the city and the public on that railroad. I am proposing to give the public the benefit of this information in my talk of Thursday of this week, but it seemed to me becoming, in the first instance, to acquaint the officers of the city at large and the presidents of the two boroughs with the facts.

Incidentally, we discussed many subjects, including the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel question, but our discussion on this subject was entirely informal. In this connection it may be well for me to say that I have invited to the conference on Tuesday six members of the Board of Aldermen who are in some special way related to this matter; the presidents of the two boroughs affected, the chairman of the railroad committee and Alderman Goodman, who led the signatures on the minority report, and the aldermen through whose districts the proposed tunnel runs. The conference on Tuesday will be in a great measure an informal one, but my earnest hope is that some mutually acceptable ground for common action may be discovered and determined upon.

It was learned from Mayor Low, incidentally, that his suggestions on Thursday with reference to transportation matters, so far as the New-York Central is concerned, will be largely in the abstract, as he is not ready as yet with specific recommendations.

There is a better feeling all around concerning the needs and deserts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose application for a tunnel franchise requires the approval of the Board of Aldermen. It is believed that Borough President Cantor, who led the opposition in defeating the motion to approve the Rapid Transit Commission's report, will meet the Rapid Transit Commission half way. It was suggested yesterday that the Pennsylvania road is ready to stipulate that it will pay the prevailing rate of wages. That road rarely, if ever, has any trouble with its employes over wage schedules, and without compulsion doubtless would pay the top price for all the labor employed on the proposed new tunnel.

It is doubtful if the Pennsylvania people, it was said yesterday, will consent to go ahead without a perpetual franchise. President Cassatt early in the proceedings said that the directors of the road considered that one of the essential features of the tunnel plan, and that the company would not feel like making so large an investment unless it could know that it was to enjoy the fruits of its industry after paying a fair rental for all franchises. The rental of $75,000 a year is not regarded as particularly important. The Pennsylvania's taxes would cut a much larger and more considerable figure, as the company will finally have to pay more than $500,000 a year on real estate in addition to franchise taxes.

After the return of the Mayor and his guests from their trip yesterday none of them, with the exception of the Mayor himself, would consent to talk for publication.

WANTS CONTRACT FULLY CONSIDERED.

The following letter was yesterday received at this office from Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to thank you for your very fair editorial in this morning's paper in relation to the reasons urged by me against the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise in its present form, and to say that I shall take an early opportunity of further expressing my views on the subject, as all I desire is to have this contract, of such far reaching importance to this great city, thoroughly considered before final action is taken.

May I venture to suggest, also, that you have been led into an unintentional error when you say that "Mr. Cantor has not explained his sudden change of opinion concerning the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, of which, in its present form, he is now chief opponent"? I never was in favor of the contract, nor did I ever declare myself in its favor. My action in the Board of Aldermen in seeking to have the franchise considered as promptly as possible was in order that my objections, as well as those of others, could be considered at the earliest possible moment so that an agreement might be reached, but that was all.

JACOB A. CANTOR.

THE FAILURES AT HAVANA.

DURAN'S LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—MR. PLACE'S LOSS.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Havana, July 26.—Mr. Duran's liabilities are $830,000 and his alleged assets $904,000. Mr. Placé's loss will amount to over $200,000. Mr. Duran never before had liabilities of more than $300,000, with assets in proportion. This is his second failure.

MAY ACT AGAINST CUBAN PAPER.

Havana, July 26.—"La Lucha" recently published an article with reference to an order in "The Official Gazette," signed by the Secretary of Public Works, granting leave to Señor Castaneda to begin work on the construction of an electric plant. The article implied that Señor Diaz, who is Secretary of Public Works, had an interest in the matter. As he had not the power to grant to Señor Castaneda leave to begin work, Señor Diaz asked that "La Lucha" be proceeded against.

This same matter was dealt with by General Wood, who granted a permit for the beginning of the work, but subsequently, just before the Americans evacuated Cuba, revoked the order.

CHINA AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

EMPRESS DOWAGER PROMISES TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE.

Peking, July 26.—The United States Minister here, Mr. Conger, to-day introduced John Barrett, the Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition for Asia and Australia, to the Empress Dowager, and presented to her majesty an invitation to attend the exposition, engraved on a silver plate. The Empress promised to send a representative to the fair.

THE MIDDAY CHICAGO LIMITED
Leaves Grand Central Station at 1.00 P. M., arrives Chicago 11.50 next morning. 24-hour train via New-York Central and Lake Shore.—Advt.

MARCONI'S REVELATION.

NO SURPRISE TO ARMY AND NAVY EXPERTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 26.—Army and navy experts on wireless telegraphy were not surprised by the revelation made by Marconi himself, according to cable dispatches from London yesterday, that he is not the real inventor of the system which bears his name. While it was not known here that the Marquis Luigi Solari had devised the plan on which Marconi has been working under the limelight for a year or more, still it was reported to Washington through scientific sources in Europe several months ago that an officer of the Italian navy was entitled to the credit that was being given to the supposed originator of the system of communication between ships at sea and the mainland. For obvious reasons, the experts of both the army and navy of the United States refuse to discuss the subject at present for publication, although some of them do not hesitate in private conversation not only to doubt the practicability of the Marconi system for long distance uses, but they also make bold to say that Signor Marconi has not shown that scientific knowledge of the general subject of electricity which entitles him to serious consideration as an inventor of a scheme that will either revolutionize or advance electrical communication. Several of the officers of the army and navy charged with experiments and investigation in wireless telegraphy who have met Signor Marconi say that in conversation he has not satisfied them either of the practical value of his system or of an intimate acquaintance on his part with the known means for solving the problem of creating and utilizing air currents for carrying messages any considerable distance. It is to be expected that instinctively they would view him and his invention with more or less misgivings. At the same time, they have subjected it to thorough tests—at least thorough from their point of view—and say they have found it wanting in some of the essential requisites of completeness.

NAVY TRYING OTHER SYSTEMS.

The Navy Department long ago virtually abandoned hope of securing the desired results from the Marconi system, and has been experimenting quietly but persistently with other systems which have given more satisfaction. Following the reported extmple of the German Government, the experts in the United States Navy look with more favor at the present time on the Slaby-Arco system than any other, and unless some one of the scores of industrious experimenters perfects a better plan than that devised in part by Professor Slaby and in part by Professor Arco, the American navy is likely to continue to regard the German Government's judgment of more value than that of Signor Marconi.

General A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, has perhaps gone as far in original research in the field of wireless telegraphy as have any of the men in various parts of the world whose names are intimately associated with the developments in the new science, and he is known to be extremely sceptical of the practicability of the Marconi system. Just complaint cannot be made that General Greely is prejudiced for or against any of the systems. His earnest endeavors to establish the truth of the theory that messages can be sent long distances without the use of wires preclude the probability of his unfairness in the matter, even if persons unacquainted with him and unaware of his efforts should suspect him of an unworthy motive. In the recent experiments conducted under his supervision near Newport News, Va., it was shown conclusively that telegraphic messages can be transmitted through the air, and he has been convinced that the development of a perfect and safe system is only a question of time.

FAIRNESS OF OFFICERS SHOWN.

If Signor Marconi, or whoever is associated with him, succeeds in perfecting the system that bears his name, the army and navy experts of this country can be depended on quickly to urge its adoption by this government. It goes without saying that they are too thoroughly devoted to their work and calling to permit any preconceived notions to warp their judgment. Their treatment of the Gathmann-Hanna gun exemplifies the trustworthiness of their judgment on all such subjects. The ordnance experts of both branches of the military service reported unfavorably more than once against the Gathmann gun after giving it the fullest and fairest tests. But the backers of this invention had influence enough to induce Congress to ignore the verdict of experts and trained men, and order a special test of the Gathmann contrivance. Accordingly a special appropriation was made by Congress, and the army was directed to try the new ordnance contrivance under the most favorable circumstances possible. The result was disastrous to the hopes of the inventor and the men who had advanced capital in the promotion of the invention. It is therefore possible that influence from some source powerful enough to accomplish the purpose may be brought to bear on Congress in behalf of the Marconi system, just as was done in the case of the Gathmann-Hanna gun, and, judging by the persistency of the shrewd and resourceful press agents of the Marconi people, it would not be surprising if this were done at the next meeting of the law makers. If Congress does do this, however, the army and navy experts would willingly make the further experiments ordered, confident that their judgment would be as amply vindicated in this instance as in the case of the Gathmann gun.

Apropos of Signor Marconi's reported statement that he has filed in the British Patent Office an acknowledgment that his invention "was communicated to him from abroad by the Marquis Luigi Solari, of Italy," the officials of the Patent Office in Washington say they had received no intimation of this interesting allegation until they read it in the newspapers to-day. They are forbidden by the rules of their bureau to give out any information concerning applications made to them or of patents issued, although it is well known that Marconi had had his various devices patented in this country. At the same time there is no requirement for him to file in the Patent Office here the statement he is alleged to have filed in the office at London, and while, of course, he would be permitted to do it if he cared to, it is not considered likely that he has done so yet.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON TO MARCONI.

An interesting light was thrown on the discussion of the subject to-day by the production in this city of a communication in "The Saturday Review," of London, by Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, which appears to have precipitated Signor Marconi's most recent move. Following is the full text of Professor Thompson's communication to the Editor of "The Saturday Review," under date of July 9, 1902:

Sir: On May 10 I pointed out in your columns that a telephonic system of reception had been used by Signor Marconi in February, 1902, in his Newfoundland experiments, in place of the telegraphic system of automatic tappers and telegraphic relays described in his fundamental patent. My words were: "The great transatlantic success was attained, not by any use whatever of the basic patent of June 2, 1896 (Signor Marconi's patent), but by a new and totally different system, invented by one whose name has not been given to the public." Thereupon, on May 24, Signor Marconi replied with an accusation of "absolute and gratuitous untruth."

On Friday, June 13, Signor Marconi, lecturing at the Royal Institution, stated that this new system of telephonic reception without automatic tappers or telegraphic relays was used in Newfoundland when the first signals were received from across the Atlantic. And on July 3, 1902, Lieutenant Solari, of the Royal Italian Navy, announced in "The Times" that he himself was the inventor of this appliance, that it had not been patented either by himself or by Signor Marconi, and that he personally gave Signor Marconi the apparatus used in Newfoundland. I therefore call upon Signor Marconi to admit:

First—That this system of telephonic reception was in fact used in Newfoundland when the first signals were received from across the Atlantic, and is different from the telegraphic system described in his patent of June 2, 1896.

Second—That the name of the inventor had not in fact been made public prior to May 10, 1902; and at the same time that he makes this admission I shall expect from him, as a gentleman, that he will withdraw the charge of absolute and gratuitous untruth which on May 24 he made in your columns.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB FAINTS.

SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION AT ATLANTIC CITY—MUST REST SEVERAL DAYS.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 26.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived here from New-York this afternoon in his private car to spend Sunday with his family at his cottage. After dinner this evening he went driving with his mother and sister, who arrived here on Friday from Loretto, Penn., to Chelsea, and on his return home was taken with a fainting spell, which greatly alarmed his friends. Dr. Philip Marvel and Dr. W. P. Conaway were hastily summoned, and attended him. After working over Mr. Schwab for some time he was revived. The physicians pronounced the patient to be suffering from nervous prostration superinduced by overwork. At midnight Mr. Schwab was resting easily, and the doctors said he would recover after a few days of rest and quiet, and be able to attend to his business as usual.

DROPS DEAD ON THIRD BASE.

A SAD ENDING OF A BASEBALL GAME AT KATONAH.

Hiram Haviland, a young lawyer, of Paterson, Putnam County, N. Y., dropped dead yesterday at Katonah in a baseball game, in which the contesting teams were the Paterson Stars, of which Mr. Haviland was captain, and the Katonah Crescent team, captained by Thaddeus Green.

The game was very exciting, and at the end of the seventh inning the Katonah nine led by a score of 5 to 3. Haviland, with one man on a base, hit a three-bagger. When he got to third base it was observed that he dropped on the base limp and lifeless. No one paid much attention to Haviland, as the crowd supposed he dropped from exhaustion. Alfred Collins, the third baseman, finally saw the captain lying over the base as though asleep, and rushed up to where Haviland lay. The baseball captain was dead. Excitement prevailed, and the twelve hundred spectators rushed to the spot.

The game closed at once. Several doctors in attendance at the game pronounced heart disease the cause of death. Carrying their dead comrade in their arms, the ball players of each team marched in silence to a village hotel, to await the coroner's action.

Hiram Haviland was a graduate of Columbia College.

J. C. SHEEHAN INJURED BY FALL.

HE WAS ATTENDING THE HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH—A BONE SAID TO BE BROKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Long Branch, N. J., July 26.—John C. Sheehan met with an accident at the horse show grounds this afternoon. He was descending the grandstand steps, when he slipped from the lower platform. He was unable to move, and Dr. C. E. Simmons, who was near by, made an examination. It is thought that Mr. Sheehan's right leg near the ankle is injured, and a small bone is supposed to have been broken.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock, and the promenade in front of the grandstand was thronged with visitors, who were surprised to see a victoria drive up and take the injured man to the Rothschild cottage, in Norwood-ave. He was accompanied by Dr. Simmons.

DR. C. K. ADAMS DEAD.

COLLAPSE ENDS LONG ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT OF WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Redlands, Cal., July 26.—Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, aged sixty-seven years, ex-president of the University of Wisconsin, died to-day from Bright's disease, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Adams, who was exhausted by her long care of her husband, is prostrated by his death. Dr. Adams had been ailing for several years. While president of the University of Wisconsin he received a long leave of absence, going to Europe, where he seemed to recuperate.

He returned to his work at the University of Wisconsin about a year ago. The disease which affected him soon told upon his system, and at the end of a few months he resigned and came to California.

The end came painlessly, and was the result of a relapse similar to many which had occurred during the last week, each one of which took away a little more strength than it was possible for the pain racked body to restore. For the greater part of several days before his death Dr. Adams was in a semi-conscious condition.

"THE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:30 p. m.—Advt.

ABOLISHED STATE TAX.

PRAISE GIVEN TO ODELL BY DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

GOVERNOR HAS HEARTY RECEPTION AT PICNIC OF HOP GROWERS AT SYLVAN BEACH, ONEIDA LAKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Sylvan Beach, N. Y., July 26.—About fifteen thousand persons were in attendance to-day from the counties of Oneida, Madison and Oswego at the twenty-fifth annual picnic of the Hop Growers' Association of Central New-York. A large proportion of this multitude was drawn here by the announcement that Governor Odell would be present and would make an address. The Hop Growers' Association is composed chiefly of farmers living in the counties of Madison and Oneida, and Sylvan Beach is on the shore of Oneida Lake, in Oneida County, close to the border of Madison County. Trains came to-day from every railroad centre in the counties mentioned.

Governor Odell started from Albany at 8 o'clock this morning on the pony engine Hudson, in company with Henry B. Coman, of Morrisville, Madison County, and W. A. Humphrey, of the New-York Central Railroad. The line of the New-York Central was traversed in the engine as far as Oneida and the Ontario and Western to this place.

When the Governor arrived here a Governor's salute was fired by the Oneida battery. The Governor and those with him found Sylvan Beach to be what might well be considered an inland Coney Island. Oneida Lake is the largest lake wholly within the State, and has the appearance almost of a sea from the sandy beach, along which for half a mile are strung cottages, bathing houses and hotels of summer residents.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The Governor was escorted to the Forest Home, where he was welcomed by the officers of the Hop Growers' Association—namely, C. W. Dexter, of Munnsville, the president; Darwin E. Leland, of Hamilton, the secretary, and F. W. Marshall, the first vice-president. The Governor subsequently had as visitors ex-Senator John E. Smith, of Morrisville; Senator Garry A. Willard, of Boonville, Oneida County; Assemblyman Avery M. Hoadley, of Madison County; ex-Assemblyman Robert J. Fish, of Madison County; ex-Assemblyman R. S. Johnson, of Camden, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Oneida County; ex-Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, of Waterville, Oneida County; County Judge Watson T. Dunmore, of Oneida County; ex-Senator Charles Kellogg, of Chittenango; John D. McMahon, of Rome; ex-Mayor Julius M. Goldstein of Rome and Austin B. Carpenter, of Cazenovia, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Madison County.

A meeting, which was addressed by Governor Odell, was held in a pretty park, the Governor making his speech from a platform at one side of the park, which was surrounded by hundreds of persons. Ex-Assemblyman R. J. Fish, of Madison County, acted as the chairman. "We are assembled here," said Mr. Fish in introducing Governor Odell, "to greet the most distinguished official of this State; he is a man of the people, the architect of his own fortune, and a pretty good architect. He is a junior yet, and the honored son of an honored father, who can watch that son's record with satisfaction. I have the honor of presenting to you Benjamin B. Odell, jr., the Governor of the State." (Great applause.)

The Governor was greeted with applause also when he came forward to make his speech. Every word that he said was listened to with the deepest attention. A reference of his to the low State tax rate first evoked applause in the course of his address. There was also applause when he said he would venture the prediction that it was possible with economy of administration and wisdom in legislation to do away forever with a direct State tax. There was applause when the Governor concluded his address. Evidently the address made a most favorable impression.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The Governor said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: To those whose lives are circumscribed by the busy centres of our commonwealth, occasions such as this are of a character to inspire a love for nature and the desire to study and profit by her teachings. There is no industry of greater value to the State than the agriculture interest, and its betterment and protection have received the support its importance demands. Through your granges and other alliances not only has recognition come, but also the dissemination of knowledge that has brought about the substitution of business methods for antiquated rules in the management of your farms.

In this work the State has aided materially, both through liberal appropriations for experimental purposes and in the enactment of restrictive laws intended to prevent the adulteration of food products, which were not only a menace to public health, but unfair to competitors in the sale of your products. But it is not alone upon these lines that your interests have been conserved. With each new enactment have come other demands for further advancements in governmental affairs, and to such calls the legislature has responded, and has given, among other things not only an improved highway system, but has aided by most liberal appropriations for this purpose. It has relieved your burden of taxation for school purposes, and has thus enabled you to give to your children advantages that were impossible heretofore. It has sought to give an example of government for your local affairs by cutting off extravagances and sinecures and by responding in every way to demands for economy and efficiency. That we have succeeded is shown by the tax rate of thirteen-one-hundredths of a mill, so that upon every $1,000 of valuation only 13 cents is exacted for State purposes—a fact that is more eloquent than volumes of words or myriads of figures. It is not my purpose to either glorify or disparage the work of the legislature of 1902, or the acts of the present administration. I recognize that in the discharge of my official duties I am only your servant, and that the interests of the people are of the first importance, and are far above partisanship or party ties. I feel, therefore, that I do not violate the proprieties of this pleasant occasion in thus accounting to you. I have so much respect for the intelligence of our citizenship that I feel our people may be trusted to judge, not from a misstatement of facts, but rather from results achieved.

As the chief executive of the State, therefore, I take this opportunity, with the full responsibility for my utterance, of assuring you that the benefit you are to enjoy in the almost total abolition of State taxation is neither a myth nor one for which you will be called upon to meet a deficiency in future years, either through bonds or new taxation. I also venture the prediction that it is possible, with economy of administration and wisdom in legislation, to forever do away with a direct State tax, a result that would be impossible were there a prostitution of government or its sacrifice to greed and power. We have to look to you for aid and encouragement in this work. Study well every phase of your country's affairs and drive from power by your votes those who deceive or those who are false to their trust. It is an encouraging sign of the times when the people interested in the honesty and efficiency of government are alert to their duties of citizenship, and nowhere is this spirit more manifest than in our rural communities, and nowhere is there greater necessity for economy in the administration of our affairs.

The tax burden bears heavily upon the tillers of the soil, the small householder and the rent payer, and if we are to encourage them in the direction of progress we should so far as possible lighten their burdens. This policy of State government is founded upon common sense, and that the present fulfills expectations should be a guarantee that the future will unfold as bright a prospect, made possible by liberality of action and the wisdom of those who make your laws.

I know that the day and the occasion is one of rejoicing, but I believe that amid all of this enjoyment you will not consider these suggestions as ill advised, because your prosperity depends as much upon economy as upon production, and if your fixed charges, your taxes and your rents increase in undue proportion to the increased value of that which you produce, the net result will be

TWENTY HOURS TO CHICAGO.
The train on the New-York Central and Lake Shore, making the 980 miles between New-York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Advt.