DWIGHT ON YALE'S WORK.

MAKES HIS LAST REPORT AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Refers to Democracy at Yale and Declares That It Has Not Declined—Urges the Wide Adoption of the University Idea—His Advice to President-Elect Hadley.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—The last report which Timothy Dwight will make as President of Yale University was made public this morning. It covers the last eighteen months of his administration. He pays a tribute to the members of the corporation and faculty who have died during his term of office and reviews the record of Yale in the Spanish war. In speaking of the death of Prof. O. C. Marsh, the President says:

"It would certainly be a most fitting tribute to the memory of Prof. Marsh if some generous friend of the university would at this time provide the means for erecting an additional building for the museum, which is now so imperatively needed."

The President discusses the question of wealth at the college and handsome dormitories in their relations to Yale democracy. He scouts the idea that they are opposed to that democracy. He says:

"The fears which some men of our university brotherhood seem to have and to entertain as to the danger that what is good in the Yale spirit may pass away or be lost because there are more comforts or better buildings or richer men in the institution than there were in former times, are certainly astonishing to one who, like the President, has been near the centre of the university life and has watched its development in all that is good for more than fifty years."

He recommends that a dormitory school for students in the graduate department be erected to furnish accommodations for eighty or a hundred students. In speaking of the plans for the bi-centennial of the university he gives some advice to his successor, President-elect Hadley. He says:

"In connection with the plans for the bi-centennial anniversary and the opening of the new century, the President desires to urge upon the mind of his successor in the chief office of administration, as well as upon the minds of the corporation and of all who have a living and personal interest in this university, one all-important thought. It is the central thought which has been in his own mind in his administrative work throughout the years of his Presidency and also in the long period of his official service before his entrance upon the duties of his present position. It is this: Yale, if it is in the future to be worthy of the great ideas of those who had its interests in charge at the beginning of the nineteenth century and worthy of the growth and grandeur of its progress from the beginning until now, must have its future development as a university, and not simply as a college. If, however, it is to have this development the university idea must be kept prominent and must be given its full emphasis and importance, ever and everywhere, by its President and its boards of administration and instruction. It will be injurious or destructive to the true development and glory of the institution if any department or school within its limits is neglected in its interests or is subordinated in respect to the watchful care of its well being to any other.

"It is under the instruction of this thought that the President would recommend, with all earnestness, to the graduates and friends of the university the completer carrying out of the plans which have already been set before them. These plans involve beyond the securing of a sum sufficient for the erection of a grand University Hall which shall be ready for its uses at the date of the bi-centennial anniversary, the provision of buildings and further endowments for the academical department, to the amount of $450,000; for similar needs of the Sheffield scientific school, $400,000; theological department, $200,000; law school, $200,000; medical school, $300,000; art school, $275,000; department of music, $150,000; university library, $200,000; graduate school, $500,000; endowment of the infirmary, $400,000; endowment of the observatory, $100,000; buildings for the department of mathematics and for the departments of history and political science, $200,000; for the Peabody Museum, $100,000."

The President says in regard to the elective system that it has as one of its leading faults the tendency to extinguish the personal relations between professor and student, and recommends strongly that so far as possible hereafter professors who have large elective courses provide for a system of personal meetings and interviews with the student. Much the same fault pertains to the lecture system, which does not give the opportunity for a personal relation with the students.

The system of written examinations is commented upon with some severity as being attended with a very grave evil, that of hurried review. It also, in the opinion of President Dwight, gives very small opportunity for the professor to judge of the personality of the student examined, or of his ability to meet matters like nervousness, and in other ways afford an opportunity to judge of the strong and weak points of the student examined so as to make the test more fair.

The written examinations are called by President Dwight too strict, too technical and of a nature not to inspire any enthusiasm in students. He suggests as a substitute a set of personal investigations by which the instructor can follow systematically the knowledge and acquirements of the student. The President also comes out with some force against the idea that professors should be selected for their powers of research rather than for their powers of instruction. Research professors and instructing professors, he thinks, should be divided into two separate groups, and the professors of instruction he conceives to be of much the greater importance.

The President closed his report with the following farewell:

"The corporation, at its meeting on May 25, made choice of Prof. Arthur T. Hadley as the successor in office of the present President, and he will enter upon the duties on the day after commencement. Prof. Hadley will begin his new work at a most auspicious time in the history of the university, a time when all the inspirations of the past and the future seem to unite together for his encouragement, and when the promise of greater things than have yet been realized may well bring to him with itself an inexpressibly encouraging energy and a confident hope. May it be his, good fortune to find the graduates and the friends of Yale ever ready always to provide for its largest wants, and thus to aid him and his associates in the work of making the university worthy of the third century of its life."

HARVARD'S CLASS DAY.

The Exercises Held Around John Harvard's Statue—New Features.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Harvard, '99, had perfect weather for its class day. The literary exercises were held in Sanders's Theatre in the forenoon. The oration was by W. H. Conroy of Philadelphia. The ivy oration was by John P. Brice, son of the late Senator Brice. The poem was by J. A. Macy of Cambridge, and the ode by H. M. Rideout. The afternoon exercises were held around the John Harvard statue. There was not so much cheering as heretofore, though the cheering of the graduates, led by Everett J. Wendell of New York, was as effective as ever. There was no speech by a graduate, as last year, Gov. Roosevelt was invited to address the undergraduates, but found it impossible to do so. The statue of John Harvard was covered with roses, for which the seniors struggled almost as vigorously as they formerly did for the roses round the tree. The custom of throwing confetti, which was introduced, was received with great favor by the 5,000 spectators, who pelted the departing seniors most vigorously.

The customary spreads of the Hasty Pudding Club at its house in the morning, of the Phi Eta Society at the gymnasium in the afternoon, of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity in the evening and the fashionable Beck Hall teas at night were the usual successes. The yard, with its colored lanterns and its music and crowds to-night, was a most animated place.

Prof. Wetzell Not Coming to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Concerning the telegraphic report that Prof. J. W. Wetzell, director of the Department of Oratory in the University of Denver for the last two years, has resigned to accept a like place in Yale University, President-elect Hadley of Yale said to-day that there is not one word of truth in it so far as Prof. Wetzell's coming to Yale is concerned. Very likely in the not distant future steps may be taken to establish a professorship of oratory at Yale, but nothing to that effect has yet been done.

Mayor of West Hoboken Against Consolidation.

At a meeting of the North Hudson County Business Men's Association, held in Union Hill yesterday, Chairman George B. Bergkamp, who is Mayor of West Hoboken, spoke against the scheme to consolidate the cities and towns in Hudson county into a "greater Jersey City." He said that if the question of consolidation was put to a popular vote the bill now ready for legislation would never become a law.

HADLEY ON PUBLIC TOPICS.

Yale's President-Elect on the Navy, Trusts and Imperialism.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—President-elect Hadley of Yale University delivered the address to-day in this city to the members of the graduating class of the Hillhouse High School. It was the first formal speech made by Yale's new President since his election by the corporation, and the Hyperion Theatre, in which the exercises were held, was thronged with citizens to hear what he had to say on the subject, "Preparation for Citizenship." He said in part:

"We are self-governed. That is not an empty phrase. It means that we are, in the last resort, governed by public sentiment. Presidents and Congresses, Governors and Mayors, Judges and policemen in the last resort are valuable as a means of doing certain specified things; but the very government is maintained by the law-abiding habits of the community, the habit of yielding to public sentiment or deciding matters by the argument of letting the common sense of the community rule our actions, so that we do not need to have policemen to coerce us. We can trust ourselves to yield to this sentiment. It is something invaluable, and the education that leads to it is most likely to be highly praised.

"We read of the abuses of trusts. That phrase has far greater significance than many editors who use it realize. When a business gets so large that it is necessary to monopolize it, then the man who turns it about so as to further his own ends selfishly abuses his trust, and is just as much a wrongdoer to the public as the man who deliberately robs the widow. And where men prefer party to country, and the interest of their district to that of the country; where men look upon imperialism as a means to enhance their own interests as against the benefit of the races involved, it is a grave wrong.

"I have no desire to exalt England at the expense of the United States. England has its virtues and its vices. But from the very fact of having so long governed subject races, England has a power that we might well imitate in that her public men find their ambition not in advancement of a part, but in advancement of the whole. I have no desire to start up any controversy, but if you want an object lesson from last year's events, look at the difference between the efficiency of the navy, where public sentiment subordinates private interest to the general advantage, as compared with the conduct of the army, not the fault of any individual but of a defective system. What we need in the United States is that same public spirit which characterizes in the whole the feelings of the United States Navy. The scramble for certain offices in the navy is perhaps as noticeable as in some other places, but taking it broadly and largely there is a feeling among the officers of the American Navy that they are part of the great public whose glory is greater than anything they can do for themselves, and they subordinate themselves to that. This is public spirit. That is public sentiment. That is what we must have in politics."

BOSTON BANK THIEF HELD.

Rheaume of the Central Office, His Captor, Made a Detective Sergeant.

George Shea or Philip Lambele, the young man who was arrested at the Grand Central Station on Thursday night with $10,000 in bills in his pocket, which he had stolen from the Metropolitan National Bank in Boston, was taken before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and committed to the Tombs to await the arrival of requisition papers from Boston. He pleaded not guilty, denying that he was the man wanted in Boston, but he was positively identified by C. S. Delfendahl, the paying teller of the bank.

The Central Office men have Shea's record down in black and white. He was a thief in 1898 and was arrested, but got off that time on the score of clumsiness. He didn't get away with anything. In 1898 he was picked up after the detectives had followed him around a whole day and a coil of copper wire four feet long was taken from him. That was what he put through the screen at the cashier's desk and "raked in" the bills with. He was put in the Rogues' Gallery for the second time when arrested that year, and was numbered 5,176. Only a week ago he was arrested once more as a suspicious person. It was after that he went to Boston.

There was nothing to hold him on.

Rheaume, Shea's captor, was a detective officer with a patrolman's pay when he captured the thief on Thursday. Since yesterday he is a Detective Sergeant with a Sergeant's pay. Capt. McClusky and Chief Devery recommended him for promotion, and the Police Board at its meeting yesterday took the hint. The prisoner himself appreciates Rheaume's cleverness in capturing him as much as anybody. He told with a laugh yesterday how policemen went through the train at Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport and looked straight at him without a suspicion of who he was. He could guess whom they were seeking, but didn't give them any help. He hugged his pocket with the $10,000 wad in and smoked in such an unconcerned way that never a suspicion of the truth crossed the minds of the policemen who saw him before Rheaume.

DECIDES TO PASS DIVIDEND.

American Steel and Wire Company Will Await Result of Pending Litigation.

The directors of the American Steel and Wire Company met at the company's office, 71 Broadway, for three hours yesterday while Wall street looked for news as to their action upon the question of declaring a dividend upon the common stock of the company. It was 2:30 o'clock when the meeting adjourned and typewritten statements of the result were handed out. They said that this resolution had been adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in view of the difference of opinion entertained as to the legal power of the company to pay any dividend on the common stock of this company at the present time and of the pending litigation in New Jersey concerning the Federal Steel Company, the motion for a dividend on the common stock be tabled."

It was also stated that a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. had been declared upon the preferred stock of the company, payable on July 15, and that another resolution had been passed to apply at the earliest practicable moment for regular listing of the stock of the company upon the Stock Exchange and to furnish the necessary statements required by the rules of the Exchange. It was learned that Henry Seligman had moved in the meeting that a dividend be paid upon the common stock, and that he had been supported only by his associate, Frederick Strauss.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the board, stated that the company's plants would shut down on June 30 in order to enable the taking of an inventory to be included in the application for listing the company's stock on the Stock Exchange.

The announcement of the result of the meeting was followed on the Stock Exchange by covering of short contracts in American Steel and Wire common stock, which closed at 35¾, the highest price of the day and 2¼ points net higher compared with Thursday's closing price.

Annett Estate Litigation Resumed.

The litigation over the estate of Robert Annett, which has been in the Chancery Court of New Jersey since 1875, had another airing before Vice-Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday. The estate embraced a large tract of land in Fort Lee, Bergen county. There was a partition sale in 1875, and the price realized from some of the property went to pay the costs of the partition. Some sixteen acres of the estate were omitted from the description of the property at the time of the sale, and the heirs have been trying ever since to have the matter straightened out. The heirs of Alexander Annett, one of the beneficiaries under the will, say that he was insane at the time of the sale, and that the sale was made without a guardian being appointed for him. They hold, therefore, that their rights ought not to be effected by the sale of the property not described in the bill of complaint. The Vice-Chancellor reserved decision.

Dr. Faunce's Resignation Accepted.

There was a large congregation at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night to hear the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce conduct his last Friday night service as pastor of the church. A business meeting was held and Dr. Faunce's resignation was accepted. Dr. Faunce said that he would preach his last sermon to-morrow, and on Monday he would go to Lynn, Mass., for the summer. The church will remain closed until September, and then the deacons will fill the pulpit with a different preacher every Sunday until a new pastor is secured.

Rev. Mr. Marshall Called to Long Branch.

The First Baptist Church of Long Branch extended a call yesterday to the Rev. William H. Marshall of Boston. The church has been without a regular pastor since April 1, when the Rev. George Williams resigned. Mr. Marshall is 40 years old and for seven years he was pastor of Trinity Baptist Church of Boston.

BLAME CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MRS. PORCELLA, HOWEVER, HAD RENOUNCED THAT FAITH.

Had Consumption, and Three Weeks Before Her Death Consented to Have Medical Attendance and Asked for Orthodox Prayers, but They Did Not Save Her Life.

Mrs. Santiago Porcella of Cranford, N. J., died at Crescent Beach, Conn, Thursday. Her death has caused more than the ordinary interest because up to within three weeks ago she was a Christian Scientist. In Cranford Mrs. Porcella was a popular social leader. The family is a wealthy one, owns one of the finest houses in the town and entertained a great deal. Mr. Porcella is in business in this city.

There is a big colony of Chistian Scientists in Cranford. They have a church there which is conducted by Joseph B. See and Mrs. See. Many well-known and well-to-do people are attendants and believers. Nearly all these people declare they have been cured of some ill or another by faith and through Christian Science teachings. The people of the town who don't believe in the teachings are bitter in their opposition to the believers and lose no chance to denounce them. They assert now that Mrs. Porcella's death was due to the fact that the Scientists persuaded her not to have a doctor until it was too late. Mrs. Porcella died of consumption. For three weeks before her death she was attended by physicians, and last Sunday she had the prayers of the orthodox churches.

The facts about the case of Mrs. Porcella, as gathered yesterday in Cranford by a SUN reporter, are these: A little less than a year ago Mrs. Porcella was converted to the Christian Science doctrine. At that time she was nearsighted and she wore glasses. After awhile she took them off and said that her sight had been restored to her. Physicians who had examined her eyes told her that if she did not return to her glasses she would sooner or later become blind. Mrs. Porcella laughed at them. She insisted that she could see as well as ever she could. She was very much interested in the promotion of Christian Science, but that did not interfere with her social duties, all of which she attended to. Prior to her acceptance of the Christian Scientist religion she was an attendant at the Presbyterian church of which the Rev. George Francis Greene is pastor, though she was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. She gave up both these churches. She played the organ in the Christian Scientist church after that.

Two months ago Mrs. Porcella contracted a severe cold. She paid no attention to it for a time. Then Mrs. See, the wife of the head of the Christian Science Congregation, began treating her. She and Mrs. Porcella had been warm friends. Mrs. Porcella was sick in bed at no time, but she did not get well of the cold and she began to lose flesh. Her immediate family and friends who were not Christian Scientists continually urged her to have a physician and to drop the Christian Science. She would not do it until three weeks ago, when they called in Dr. G. W. Bailey of Elizabeth, and she finally consented to see him. He said at once that she had consumption and he directed an immediate change of climate. Mrs. Porcella was not then in bed and had not been. The summer house of the family was at Crescent Beach, Conn. She said she would go there and she packed up, paid farewell calls on her friends and started off. She took to her bed soon after her arrival in Crescent Beach. After that her friends in Cranford received letters from her mother and other relatives telling of her failing and denouncing the Christian Scientists. On Saturday the Rev. Mr. Greene and the Rev. John Edgecumbe of Trinity Episcopal Church received letters from Mrs. Porcella's mother asking that the churches pray for her daughter. On Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Greene, in the midst of his service, said:

"At this point I desire to make a statement. I received yesterday a letter written from the bedside of Mrs. Porcella, a lady greatly loved by many members of this church and congregation, requesting us to pray for her in our prayers of God's people in our church to-day."

Several months ago Mrs. Porcella was attacked by a serious illness, requiring skilful and prompt medical attention, but, influenced by those who wished for her best friends and for the wisest counsellors, she neglected herself, and, so far as she could, ignored her condition until her trouble had apparently gotten beyond medical control. Now at last, according to a letter from one who is nearest to her, she turns longingly and earnestly to the religion in which she was brought up, and she wishes our prayers in behalf of herself, her husband and her children."

Prayers were then offered for Mrs. Porcella. Prayers were also offered in the other churches for her recovery, but they did not aid the three physicians who were attending her, and she died on Thursday. Mrs. See said to THE SUN reporter yesterday that she did not see how the death could be charged to the Christian Scientists, in view of the fact that they had not attended her for so long a time before it occurred. She believed that if Mrs. Porcella had let the doctors alone and had stuck to her religion she would have been well.

CHILD KILLED BY FAITH HEALERS.

He Was Tossed in a Blanket to Counteract a Physician's Treatment.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 23.—The 3-year-old child of George Sperry died to-day as a result of treatment by so-called divine healers. The mother of the child firmly believes in the efficacy of prayer in sickness, and would not permit a physician to be called. A number of believers in her doctrine came to her home to help pray for the child.

After food and even water had been withheld from the child for fifteen hours the father called in Dr. Keller. The healers were put out of the house and continued their prayers in the yard. After spending the night with the sick child the doctor pronounced him much better and went to his home, leaving the father in charge. Returning several hours later, he found the father a prisoner in a room and the child surrounded by the healers. Aid was summoned and the door was forced. The child had been repeatedly tossed up in a blanket to counteract the effects of the physician's treatment, and died shortly after the doctor arrived.

FAITH HEALING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The District Attorney May Take Proceedings to Put an End to the Practice.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The death of Joseph McCaig, a prominent citizen of Beverly W. Va., who was attended by a Christian Science healer, William Randall, head of the sect in this city, has attracted the attention of the District Attorney, and although the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from heart disease and did not censure Randall, the District Attorney may attempt to punish Randall and put an end to the practice of faith healing in this city.

There is a law on the statute books of Pennsylvania which, it is thought, governs the case, and if prosecution is brought it will be under this act, which was signed July 12, 1867. It provides that no person shall practice the art of healing with or without drugs, unless he has taken out a license, for which $10 must be paid, imprisonment is the penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

16-YEAR-OLD FIREBUG SENTENCED.

The Court Tells Him Elmira Is a First-Rate Place in Which to Behave.

Irving Taylor, the 16-year-old boy who was convicted in the County Court in Brooklyn on Tuesday of arson in the first degree for setting fire to a number of flat buildings in the upper part of the borough during February and March last, was sentenced by Judge Hurd yesterday.

"You will be confined at Elmira Reformatory," said Judge Hurd. "They can keep you there fifteen years or they can let you go at the end of fifteen months if you behave yourself, and I will say this for your information, that Elmira is a first-rate place in which to behave."

Sampson's Fleet Back in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—The North Atlantic squadron is again at anchor in Newport harbor, having arrived this afternoon from Boston. The flagship New York was the first to come in, at 3:30, followed by the others in the following order: Massachusetts, Texas and Indiana. They dropped anchor back of the torpedo station. Last night at midnight the crews of all the ships were called to "general quarters." This morning at 6 o'clock, when sixty miles offshore, the order was given from the flagship for great gun and sub-calibre practice, which occupied about all the morning.

W. P. Petty Asks to Be Declared Bankrupt.

William P. Petty of 4261 Third avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $44,630 and no assets. Mr. Petty was formerly one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel at 1161 to 1175 Broadway, corner of Twenty-seventh street, with John H. Fife. All the debts were contracted by the firm. Mr. Petty has an income from the estate of John J. Matthews in trust which, he does not exceed $1,000 a year and for which he claims exemption. He is a bartender now.

PATERSON BREWERS COMBINE.

All the Breweries in Passaic County to Be Under One Head.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—All the breweries in this county are to be united under the name of the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The agreement was arrived at late last evening. Nine years ago English capitalists sought to effect such a syndicate, but after much labor their efforts failed. Then all but one firm went into a consolidation of their own and were incorporated as the Paterson Consolidated Brewing Company. The plant which held out was the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company, the largest of them all. Since then the competition between the two brewing concerns has been keen. Each sought to get the better of the other in the control of saloons, so that it was an easy matter for almost any one to open a place, the license being paid by the brewery. The Hinchliffe concern is controlled by Mayor Hinchliffe and his two brothers.

None of those interested in the present agreement will say what the figures are. The new company will have an output of 750,000 barrels a year. One effect of the consolidation, it is said, will be the closing of many of the saloons which the rival brewers had backed. Mayor John Hinchliffe of the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company will probably be the first President of the new company.

There is some speculation as to the effect of the combine on politics, as the rivalry of the two concerns went beyond business. Mayor Hinchliffe was formerly State Senator, and the present Senator, Christian Braun, is a member of the Consolidated Brewing Company, and he, too, has been Mayor. Both Mr. Hinchliffe and Mr. Braun are Democrats.

INGHAM'S TRIAL PUT OFF.

Counterfeiting Cases in Philadelphia to Come Up in October.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Judge McPherson in the United States Court to-day, after hearing testimony as to the health of Ellery P. Ingham, former United States District Attorney, who is under heavy bonds for trial, charged with being implicated in attempts to aid Counterfeiters Kendig and Jacobs and others concerned in the production of spurious revenue cigar stamps and bogus $100 and $50 silver certificates, decided that the condition of Ingham would not warrant compelling him to appear for trial next Monday, the time fixed, and so granted a continuance until Oct. 9 next. The trial of Ingham's assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, upon the same charges, and of Kendig, Jacobs, Taylor, Bredell, Downey and Burns will take place at the same time, it not being deemed advisable to try them separately.

The affidavit presented by Mr. Shields, attorney for Ingham and Newitt, simply stated the fact that the former was seriously ill and could not appear for trial, and that, as his presence was absolutely necessary to establish a certain part of the defence of Newitt, the case against the latter ought not, in justice, go on.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, who last night examined Ingham for the Government, said he found him suffering from chronic gastritis and that his enforced confinement and illness had debilitated him to such an extent that to force him to attend court now would be dangerous. Dr. John H. Musser, also employed by the Government, testified similarly.

NEW JEWISH CONGREGATION.

Men and Women to Sit Together, but the Men Will Keep Their Hats On.

Temple Sinai congregation is now negotiating for the purchase of the Calvary Presbyterian Church building in 119th street, near Lenox avenue. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow and the church will disband. Temple Sinai congregation is a new one. It is Reformed, as are a majority of the Jewish congregations in New York, but there will be a difference in its practice from the others. Some Reformed Jewish congregations are seated, the men downstairs and the women in the galleries, while the men keep their hats on. In progressive congregations uptown men and women sit together, the men without hats. In the new congregation the men and women will sit together, but the men will keep their hats on.

Temporary officers of the new congregation have been chosen as follows: President, David Weil; Vice-President, B. D. Levy; Secretary, S. Schwarz; Treasurer, L. Lowenfel; Trustees, Fred L. Hirschfeld, Julius G. Blau, D. Heyman and H. Seifert. The rabbi has not yet been selected. Religious services will, of course, be held on Saturdays, but there will be Sunday school on Sundays, and a feature of the work will be instruction in Hebrew, given by a tutor of high reputation having been engaged. The statement is made that no fewer than ten Christian churches have been offered to these Jews for purchase.

LEAGUE ISLAND'S DRY DOCK.

It Is to Be Similar to the One to Be Built at Mare Island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The dry dock for the League Island Navy Yard is to be similar in dimensions to that for the Mare Island yard. It is to be of timber, the entire structure to be founded on piles, unless during the progress of the work it is thought better to substitute concrete for piling. The general dimensions are: Length of coping from head to outer gate sill, 750 feet; length of floor, 717; width on coping in body, 144; width on floor, 80; width on coping at abutment, 104; width at entrance on mean high water level, 101; depth from coping to mean high water, 40; depth from coping to floor, 40; drought over sill at mean high water, 30. The main pumps, three in number, are to be of the centrifugal type, the generating sets consisting of vertical compound engines with two dynamos directly connected with each engine. There are to be eight steel boilers. The caisson is to be a floating gate of boat form constructed of steel. There are to be electric capstans and winches.

To Cover Orange County with Cycle Paths.

NEWBURG, June 23.—Recently Judge Beattie appointed Dr. James J. Mills of Port Jervis, George W. Peck of Newburg, Frank C. Hock of Goshen, John E. Corwin of Middletown and Victor K. Mills of Goshen Sidepath Commissioners of Orange county under the new law. They met yesterday in Goshen, organized and took up their work. First they decided to construct a five-foot path from Newburg to Orange Lake. Then they decided to build paths between Goshen and Middletown and between Port Jervis and Middletown. Work will commence as soon as contracts can be given out. It was also determined to use about all the money received in a given locality for the particular benefit of that locality, retaining a little for expenses and to aid less fortunate districts, the idea being to cover the county in time with cycle paths.

Navy Yard Notes.

The cruiser Brooklyn will be ready to leave dry dock in another week.

The Scorpion was placed in dry dock yesterday for repairs. She will go into commission within a week.

Lieutenant Commanders Alexander Sharp and J. H. Rohrbacker and Chief Sailmaker F. Watson will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard today for San Francisco. They will be in charge of a draft of men who are bound for Manila.

The Detroit, which is now at Washington, is expected to arrive at the navy yard in Brooklyn next week.

Annual Audit of the Assay Office.

B. F. Butler and W. F. Bowen of the Mint Bureau at Washington began the annual examination of the United States Assay Office in this city yesterday. They will verify the report made by Superintendent Andrew Mason as to the amount of bullion and coin in hand. To do this they must audit over accounts for and weigh $58,000,000 in gold bars, $600,000 in silver bars and $5,000,000 in coin, mostly gold.

Triplets to Fireman Von der Linn.

Triplets were born on Thursday to Mrs. Barbara Von der Linn, the wife of a Brooklyn fireman attached to Engine 30, who lives at 178 Penn street. Two are girls and each at birth weighed 1¾ pounds, while the weight of the boy was 7¾ pounds. Mrs. Von der Linn has six other children, five girls and one boy. The triplets are thriving and the mother is also doing well.

Another Flatlands Farm Sold.

The Allgeo farm of eighty-six acres in the Flatlands district in Brooklyn has been sold by McNulty & Fitzgerald, real estate brokers of 189 Montague street, to a syndicate of Pennsylvania capitalists, headed by H. T. Willetts of Pittsburg, for $190,000. The land lies between East Fifty-fifth and East Fifty-ninth streets, with a front on King's Highway. It will be laid out in building lots.

The "Queen" of Chinatown Is Dead.

Ella Anderson, who several years ago was known as the "Queen of Chinatown," was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery at the expense of the missionaries of the Band of Hope. She died on Monday in Bellevue Hospital of opium poisoning. In Chinatown there is a legend that she left a good home in Brooklyn about eight years ago.

EDISON AND AUTOMOBILES.

THE INVENTOR TRYING TO MAKE THEM LIGHT AND CHEAP.

Cost Ought to Be Less Than That of a Good Team—American Automobiles Now as Good as the French—Charron Won't Be Heard Of at the Finish of the Coming Race

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is working on plans to make automobile vehicles light and economical. What his plans are or how the Edison motor carriages are to be propelled Mr. Edison is not ready to say, but that he will succeed in turning out something better than anything yet placed on the market he is confident. He laughs at the French idea of motor tricycles, and declares that he will turn out a tricycle which can be sold at a low price and which will run 150 miles without being recharged. He is looking for simplicity, and he says he will not be satisfied with anything that a child cannot safely operate, and that will not be entirely noiseless.

"Come up here some day in a few weeks," said Mr. Edison, "and you'll see us running all around these park roads and drives."

On the subject of automobiles in general Mr. Edison is enthusiastic. He declares it will be a matter of only a few years when horses will be curiosities. When the automobile is perfected, Mr. Edison says, the price of a buggy or two-seated carriage will be less than that of a good team of horses, and it will cost only one-fifth as much for maintenance.

Speaking of the proposed international automobile race between Charron, the French inventor, and Winton, the American manufacturer, Mr. Edison declared that the Frenchman would not be heard of at the finish.

"Charron's machine," said Mr. Edison, "was built for the roads in his own country, where they have billiard tables to ride on. When he gets over here he will get stuck in the mud and Winton will run away from him. Until six months ago the French automobile was ahead of the American, but in the last six months we have made wonderful progress in this idea, and in the next six months we shall be ahead of the world."

Of his own experiments with the automobile Mr. Edison would not talk, although he admitted that he had been at work for several months in an attempt to improve on the machines now in use.

For six months he has been shut up in his workshop devoting his entire time to improving a number of his inventions. The completion of a process for manufacturing American Portland cement resulted a few weeks ago in the incorporation of a company for its manufacture. Since the cement process was completed Mr. Edison has devoted a few weeks to improving the phonograph, with such excellent results that he says his new machine, to be placed on the market shortly, will reproduce sounds several times louder than the original. The squeaky whirr has been done away with, and the new talking machine has a voice which can be heard plainly for two or three blocks.

JENSEN'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

City Contends That the Law Under Which He Acts Is Unconstitutional.

Argument was had before Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn yesterday on the motion for the city of New York to show cause why a referee should not be appointed to pass upon the claim of A. Lawrence Jensen for the expenses incurred by him in defending an indictment against him for accepting money in the performance of his official duties while a clerk in the office of former Comptroller George W. Palmer. The action was begun under chapter 700 of the Laws of 1899, which provides that any officer or official of city or county, appointed or elected, who has been successful in any trial or proceeding brought against him to remove him from office or to convict him of any crime in the performance of his duties, might apply to the Supreme Court within three months after the passage of the act for the appointment of a referee to hear, examine into and report as to the reasonable fees and expenses incurred by him.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stapleton contended that the law was passed solely for the purpose of indemnifying the police officials of New York for expense incurred in defending indictments secured under the proceedings of the Lexow Committee.

"If any person at any time an official can petition the court for a referee to pass on his claim for the expenses of his removal or indictment, where are these applications going to end?" asked Mr. Stapleton. "How many such persons will arrive who could come forward and attack the public purse? Why, all the men who held official public positions during the Tweed régime and escaped conviction might present their claim to be reimbursed for the expenses of their trial. What if all the public officials indicted during the last twenty years in Brooklyn should come forward and ask for the appointment of referees?"

Mr. Stapleton held that the act was unconstitutional because the Legislature had no power to appropriate public moneys for private purposes with less than a two-thirds vote, and also because it was a gift of public moneys for other than a city purpose.

Mr. Crane contended that it was perfectly just that the petitioner should have his expenses paid by the city; that he was compelled to bear the expense through no fault of his own, and that a jury had acquitted him in the Supreme Court of the unjust charges made against him. Briefs are to be submitted to Justice Maddox next week, and decision is reserved in the meantime.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Terrible Crime of Tomasso Diloccela, a Jealous Italian.

Tomasso Diloccela, an Italian, 35 years old, murdered his wife yesterday afternoon in front of Lembeck & Betz's brewery, in Ninth street, Jersey City. After making sure that she was dead he killed himself. Jealousy seems to have been the motive for the murder. The woman was only 18 years old and quite pretty. The couple were married about eight months ago and went to live in the Italian colony in Railroad avenue. Mrs. Diloccela had had a great many admirers before her marriage and some of them called on her afterward. Her husband, who, the neighbors say, was of a morose and intensely jealous disposition, made life miserable for his young wife. She left him three months ago and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Victoria Colovosa, at 524 Henderson street. Her husband called there a number of times and tried to persuade her to go back and live with him, but she refused.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Diloccela went to the house and made another appeal to his wife to live with him again. She refused and he then accused her of being in love with another man. This she denied and ordered him to leave the house. Diloccela went out, but remained near the house. About half an hour afterward his wife went out and walked in the direction of Ninth street. Before she reached the corner her husband overtook her and grabbed her by the arm. They engaged in an angry conversation for two or three minutes and then the woman broke away and ran around the corner into Ninth street, screaming. Her husband pursued her, and, as he ran, fired a shot at her. The bullet struck her in the arm and she fell on the sidewalk. Her husband ran up and stooping over fired two bullets into her head. Apparently satisfied that he had killed her, he fired a bullet into his own head and fell dead on the sidewalk.

Neighbors of the couple say that there was no ground whatever for the husband's jealousy.

ANNIE HYDE SENT TO A HOME.

She Threatens the Man Who Had Her Arrested at Her Mother's Request.

Annie Hyde, the 18-year-old girl from Brooklyn, Mass., who was arrested on Thursday night at the request of Albert J. Wainwright of 301 East Thirty-third street, acting on behalf of her mother, was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd yesterday by Magistrate Cornell. The girl said in court that her right name was Annie Murphy.

"Just wait till I get out and see what I'll do to him," she said, pointing to Wainwright, when she had been committed.

Singerly's Defunct Trust Company Paying Its First Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The assignees of the defunct Chestnut Street Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which the late William M. Singerly was President, and which failed on Dec. 22, 1897, have announced that they are ready to pay the first dividend of 21 per cent. to the depositors. There are about 3,200 claims to be met. Some payments were made to-day.

July Payments of Interest Will Be Immense.

It was estimated in Wall street yesterday that the July payments of interest and dividends will be the heaviest of any month this year. At this city the disbursements are estimated at $115,000,000, at Boston $20,000,000 and at Philadelphia $14,000,000. In addition to these amounts the interest payments on a large portion of the national debt, and the Government will pay the quarterly interest on the 4 per cent. bonds.

DEATH OF JOHN G. MOORE.

He Was the Senior Member of the Firm of Moore & Schley—His Successful Career.

John G. Moore, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, died shortly after noon yesterday at his home, 11 East Sixty-fifth street, after a long illness. He was unconscious for twenty-four hours before he died. Mr. Moore had not been well for a year, and last February he went down to Jekyl Island, Georgia, for his health, his family going with him. He spent a month there and while there had his lifelong friend, Speaker Reed, as his guest. After his return he was not well enough to go to his office at 80 Broadway, and he was not downtown again, although he occasionally dropped in at his uptown office in Fifth avenue. His liver and stomach were disordered and dropsy developed. He took a daily drive in the Park until about a month ago. He had several bad nights lately and on Thursday his condition became serious. The funeral services will be held in Dr. R. Heber Newton's church and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Mr. Moore was most widely known for the fight he made to prove the unconstitutionality of the income tax. He undertook this fight not for personal reasons, but because he was convinced of the injustice of the populistic measure. It is understood that he spent over $25,000 in conducting this contest, and though many of his friends desired to contribute toward the expense of the litigation he would allow none of them to do so.

John Godfrey Moore had been prominent in business in this city ever since the civil war, and in Wall street particularly since 1885. He was born in Steuben, Me. He was the son of Capt. Henry D. Moore, a shipmaster. He was educated at the district schools and at the Cherryfield Academy and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Me. He came to New York when he was 18 years old and got a place as clerk in a lumber business in West Twenty-third street. He went into business for himself at 98 Wall street, and in company with John O. Evans he did considerable contracting business for the Government. He organized the National Dredging Company in Wilmington, Del., to do this work.

In 1880, when the Western Union Telegraph Company had possessed itself of all its rivals, Mr. Moore, with Mr. Evans, saw the opportunity of establishing a rival company connecting the larger cities and of leasing wires to bankers and merchants during business hours. They went to work and soon had Boston, New York and Washington connected, and then Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and other Western cities. The company was the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. This company was leased later to the Western Union for ninety-nine years. Mr. Moore became a director of the Western Union Company. In 1885 he formed the Wall street firm of Moore & Schley, and he remained at the head of that concern until his death. The other members of the firm are Grant B. Schley, E. R. Chapman, H. G. Timmermann and George F. Casilear. One of the most important transactions with which he was identified in Wall street was the bringing about of the consolidation of all the gas companies in Brooklyn into the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. In this he was associated with the Standard Oil interests. Another big transaction was the purchase in the open market of the New York and New England Railroad Company. This was done