MURDERER! CRIES WIDOW:

HYSTERICAL OUTBURST AT GAMBLER'S TRIAL CUT SHORT BY THE COURT.

Mrs. Price Turns on McDonnell as She Leaves the Stand—"Take Her Away," Says Justice Fursman—Price's Ante-Mortem Statement Admitted—State's Case Almost Complete.

Mrs. Anna Price, widow of the man for whose murder Myles B. McDonnell, the gambler, is on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was called to the stand yesterday. After testifying she broke down, called the defendant "murderer" and screamed: "Who will punish the man who killed the father of my children?" Justice Fursman frowned on the scene.

"Take her away," he said, sharply.

The widow is young and good looking. She took her two children to court and when she went to the witness stand carried her little boy's hat in her hand.

Justice Fursman ruled yesterday that Price's dying statement was admissible and Policeman Meehan told about it. In reply to questions of Assistant District Attorney Garvan he said: "I led McDonnell to Price's bedside and Price looked up at him and said: 'That's the man who shot me.'"

Edward Courtney, one of the men wounded in the pistol fight at the Onawa café, in which Price met his death, testified from an invalid chair. Courtney was shot in the spine in the fight. Parts of his vertebræ have since been removed in the hospital. He told of the meeting of McDonnell and "Tom" Kennedy, of their talking earnestly at the lunch counter. "Then," said the witness, "I heard a shot and turning saw McDonnell with a gun. There were more shots and I was hit. I had no words, no quarrel with anybody in the saloon. Price was there, but I did not see him or Kennedy have a gun out."

Cross-examined by Mr. Levy, Courtney said that he had always worked for a builder and had never been employed in a gambling house. Then Mrs. Price was called. She started toward the witness stand with her little boy tugging at her skirts. In one hand she carried the boy's wide-brimmed straw hat. As she stepped on the stand the hat was taken from her and the boy was led back to his seat.

"What time did your husband come home on the night of Dec. 28?" asked Mr. Garvan.

"At 1 o'clock. He threw himself down on the bed and I saw blood spurting from a hole in his coat. 'My God, George,' I——

"Stop!" interrupted the Court; "none of that."

Mrs. Price then testified to seeing her husband after death (this to prove the *corpus delicti*). Mr. Levy did not cross-examine. As the widow stepped down from the stand she grasped her boy's hat from a court officer and, waving it, shrieked hysterically:

"Murderer! Murderer! The man who robbed my children of their father! My God! My God! Who will punish the man who murdered my children's father?"

The Court quickly shut off the outburst and the prisoner and his wife, who sat beside him, straightened up with a sigh of relief as she was led screaming from the room.

Abraham Piser, who calmly stated that he was a gambler and had been one all his life, told again the story of the shooting. Cross-examined, he admitted that the story he had told before the Coroner was not the truth, but was cooked up out of what Courtney had told him when he visited him in the hospital. He said he had "worked" for various gamblers, including Kennedy, and had "worked" in a gambling house in 125th street, where Courtney was regularly employed. Courtney had testified that he had never "worked" in a gambling house in his life.

The prosecution has only one more witness to call. He is Sergt. Petty, the revolver expert. Justice Fursman, owing to the heat, adjourned court yesterday at noon until 10 o'clock this morning.

HOBOKEN WATER FRONT GRANTED

Governor Voorhees Seizes Opportunity to Aid the Navy Militia.

The New Jersey State Board of Riparian Commissioners in Jersey City yesterday afternoon granted the application of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company for the State's reversionary rights to 100 feet of riparian lands in front of Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, immediately south of the Holland-American Steamship Company's pier at the foot of Fifth street. The Hoboken city authorities interposed no objections to the grant. Gov. Foster M. Voorhees said that he would not sign the deed unless provision was made allowing the Naval Militia to move their training ship Portsmouth in front of the park. The City Council several months ago connected the Portsmouth to give the Militia a place to land.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company got last winter a similar grant to 100 feet of riparian lands north of Fourth street in front of the park. Bulkheads are to be constructed extending 100 feet or more out into the river. This basin is to be dredged, and the Hoboken Shore Road, an electric freight trolley line, will build a terminal on the bulkhead nearest Fifth street.

Hoboken's water front has now been reduced to the 100 feet between the proposed bulkheads.

Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, June 27.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

The Andrew Jergens Company, with principal offices in New York city and a factory in Cincinnati, with a capital of $1,250,000, to manufacture and deal in soaps, oils, chemicals and toilet articles. The directors are Andrew Jergens, Herman F. Jergens, Charles H. Gellfus and Robert C. Eastman of Cincinnati and Robert Buggeln.

The Manilla Terminal Company of New York city, with a capital of $100,000, to carry on a mining, manufacturing and construction business and to deal in merchandise. The directors are Henry Morgan and P. L. Harwix of New York city and Alfred F. Britton of Brooklyn.

"Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Company," with a capital of $5,800, to construct, equip and operate steam, sail or other vessels and property to be used in the excursion business, starting from and returning to the port of New York for the use of passengers and property. The directors are John Arbuckle, William Hallen, Abraham M. Herned, Emil Opitz, John Gilmour, Sears B. Wood, Max Crojen and Henry C. Scheuer.

The Damuil Company of New York city, capital $2,000,000, to raise sugar cane and manufacture sugar and other products in the Island of Cuba and elsewhere and to do all matters incident to a business of that character. The directors are Allen Wardwell, Winfred T. Denison and William S. Bainton of New York city and C. Roy Banga and Edward R. Greene of Brooklyn.

The Incandescent Gas Light Association of America, with its principal office in New York, to foster the interests of the incandescent gas light industry. Among the directors are Irving H. Brown of Plainfield, N. J.; L. E. Hartley, Hugo Lieber, Morris Reno, Joseph T. Robin and Charles Simon of New York city.

The Brooklyn Masonic Temple Association, capital $150,000, to erect and maintain in the borough of Brooklyn a building to be known as the Masonic Temple. The directors are Nathan S. Jonas, H. C. Sawtelle, Charles W. Hubbell, William H. Sutton, James H. Rollins, Philip Hechoff, Alexander S. Bacon, P. E. Nostrand, J. H. Brennan, Thomas K. Trenchard, H. L. Redfield, T. B. Tompkins, James H. Snyder and Lisle Newman of Brooklyn, and E. A. Klein of New York city.

The Missouri Society of the city of New York, to maintain an organization to cultivate friendly relations between Missouri men resident or sojourning in or about the city of New York. Among the directors are Augustus Thomas of New Rochelle, Burton Thompson, Harry W. Walker, Hamilton M. Davies and Justin McGrath of New York city.

Mr. Schwab Will Have No Fireworks This Year.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 27.—Several of the Braddock friends of C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation had expected to be his guests as usual at a fourth of July celebration at his summer home in Loretto. They received a message from Mr. Schwab to-day saying there would be no fireworks at Loretto this Fourth. Last Fourth he set off a $2,000 display which amounted to $3,000 in the end, a rocket having set fire to and destroyed a neighbor's house. It cost Mr. Schwab $6,000 to build another house.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Fannie Schiller of 250 West Fifty-fourth street died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday of poisoning by bichloride of mercury. She took a mercury tablet in error for a tablet of Bromo Seltzer.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Moritz Grunsfeld receiver for Grunsfeld & Rauscher, manufacturers of gold rings and diamond mountings at 57 Nassau street, on a suit brought by Selig Rauscher against Mr. Grunsfeld for a dissolution of partnership and an accounting.

The Knickerbocker Girl

is a feature of the Wednesday and Saturday EVENING SUN interesting to all women. Read it if you would be well informed.—*Adv.*

MRS. EYLER STOOD FIRM.

Would Not Admit State Charities Committee to State Home for Girls.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—Armed with an order from Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court authorizing them to make an inspection of the State Home for Girls, four members of the State Charities Aid Association called at the Home this afternoon, but admission was denied them by the principal, Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler. The delegation consisted of Hugh Fox of Bayonne, Mrs. Alexander of Hoboken, William A. Allen of Jersey City and Francis B. Lee. In refusing to permit the official visit Mrs. Eyler acted upon instructions from her counsel, ex-Judge William M. Lanning, and a determination of the Board of Trustees to fight any effort of the State Charities Aid to extend its jurisdiction or supervision to the home. Judge Lanning to-day served notice on the officers of the association that he would apply to Justice Gummere to-morrow for an order vacating the previous order on the ground that the act of 1898 creating the State Charities Aid gave them no jurisdiction over State institutions.

Mrs. Eyler informed the members of the visiting delegation to-day that as individual they would be welcome at the home, but that as representatives of an organization their presence would not be tolerated. This led to a protracted argument on the threshold of the school. The committee was much chagrined at the outcome of the visits. Its future action will depend on Justice Gummere's decision.

DOG THAT BIT A CHILD KILLED.

He Was a Big Mastiff Worth $500—Little Girl Had Disturbed His Sleep.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 27.—A mastiff dog worth $500 was poisoned yesterday by its owner, John M. Sammis. Mr. Sammis keeps a lumber yard and opposite to his place George Powell and his family live. Their four-year-old daughter, Nettie, who is an invalid, formed a great attachment for the mastiff and every clear day she would go over and feed the big dog.

Last Sunday the dog was sleeping, and Nettie waited a long time for him to awake. Finally, thinking he had slept long enough, she went over and shook him as best she could. The mastiff jumped up with a growl and fastened its teeth in one of the little girl's cheeks, badly lacerating the flesh. The wound was cauterized and stitched up but the child's condition is serious.

When Mr. Sammis heard how the mastiff had turned upon his little friend and companion he took steps to have the dog killed, and the poison was administered yesterday.

ROCHESTER STRIKERS QUIET.

They Promise the Mayor Not to Parade Again Without Notifying Him and the Police.

ROCHESTER, June 27.—The day was spent by the striking laborers in getting their bearings after the exciting events of yesterday, but not so with the police. They began to issue statements early this morning explaining why it was that they fired on the strikers. Sergt. Stein, who had charge of the police detail, made a long report in which the whole matter was gone over. Stein says that the strikers fired four or five shots before he ordered the police to shoot. Patrolman Natt also made a signed statement in which he says he saw one of the strikers fire at the police five times immediately after they had placed Salvatore Cicini under arrest. Cicini was arraigned in the police court to-day and his case adjourned.

The strike leaders consulted with Mayor Garnahan to-day and promised the Mayor not to parade again without notifying him about it and informing the police regarding the streets through which they intended to pass. The Mayor told the strikers that there must be no more rioting. The strikers claim to have gained some recruits to-day. There are close to 2,000 men holding out. There is only one and a half cents per day between the price that the men want and the price the contractors will pay, but the chief question is the matter of recognition of the union. The strikers insist that none but union men shall be employed, and the contractors declare they will never make such an agreement. After the conference with the Mayor at the City Hall the strike leaders went to the Builders' Exchange.

The Executive Committee of the Street and Mason Contractors' Association waited for the strikers until almost 12 o'clock, and then most of them went away. V. F. Whitmore and Secretary Summerhays met the strike leaders when they did put in an appearance, and the conference was all over in five minutes. The strikers submitted the proposition mentioned above, which has been considered by the contractors, and were told that it would not be accepted. They afterward reported to the laborers what had been done.

The police got word to-day that the strikers were buying pistols and ammunition in large numbers, and on invest gating found it to be true. The name of every man purchasing a revolver in the city is now taken and the list may be valuable if serious developments come.

THE SENECA FALLS STRIKE.

It Can End Only With Unconditional Surrender on the Part of the Strikers.

SENECA FALLS, June 27.—Everything is quiet here to-day. The backbone of the strike seems broken. Over one hundred skilled employees have left town and more are leaving as fast as they can. The strikers have lost their belligerent air since the assault on John Hobbins, an employee of the Gould Manufacturing Company, his later appointment as a special police officer and the prompt arrest of Patrick Haley, Henry Cartright, John Harrison and George McGraw, his alleged assailants. President S. S. Gould and George Cusling of the Gould company say they will follow the matter to the bitter end. The alleged rioters pleaded not guilty upon arraignment and asked a jury trial. The labor organizations deprecate the assault and disclaim liability for it.

From present indications the strike can only be ended by an unconditional surrender on the part of the strikers, and the leaders will never be taken back again. Reinstatements will only be made upon the plans of the employers, without union interference. The employers seem in no hurry to hasten things. They are locked up tight and are playing a waiting game, as they can well afford to.

READING STRIKERS FIRM.

They Refuse to Take Cognizance of a Proposed Increase in Wages.

READING, Pa., June 27.—Large meetings of the 2,600 strikers of the Reading Iron Company and the 1,000 strikers of the Reading Railroad shop men were held here this afternoon. The Reading Iron Company men refused to take any cognizance of the statement of Vice-President Smink, that a revised schedule of wages, including an advance for the men was in preparation to take effect on July 1. The strikers say that their committee should have received the statement. Inasmuch as all have been discharged they want to know to whom Mr. Smink was talking in his statement about wages.

The men say that unless the 15 per cent. advance is granted, the union recognized and the other demands allowed, they will not return to work. The local mercantile association is trying to arrange a conference to arbitrate. Vice-President Smink in reply to the action of the men said the advance would possibly be a full restoration of the wage cut last August and if they did not accept that, the mills would remain closed.

Brickyards to Reopen To-day.

KINGSTON, June 27.—The brickyards did not start up generally this morning, although some work was done at a few of the yards. The strikers are quiet since the arrest of three of the Italian ringleaders, one having been held for the Grand Jury for inciting a riot. The brick manufacturers held a meeting this morning and decided not to accede to the demands of the men for an increase of 15 cents a day. It was also decided to begin work to-morrow morning.

Sewell Hasbrouck has notified Gen. Roe at Albany that he can handle the strike without the aid of the militia. The brickmakers expect no trouble to-morrow morning.

To Organize Paper-Box Makers.

The organizers of the American Federation of Labor will begin to-night to organize the paper box makers in Manhattan and Brooklyn. There are about 3,000 paper box makers in the two boroughs.

Northern Pacific Increases Wages.

The Northern Pacific Railroad management has increased the pay of its first-class mechanics from 10 to 15 per cent. This increase was voluntary on the company's part, and in most instances it was a surprise to the workmen.

NEGROES PLEAD FOR EDUCATION.

The New Orleans School Board Asked to Restore Higher Grade Classes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 27.—At a large mass meeting of negroes at Wesley Chapel to-day the New Orleans School Board was asked to restore the higher grade classes in the negro schools. These classes were abolished a year ago in order to better provide for the primary schools, and manual instruction was substituted for them. This was protested against by the negroes at the time. They now call for the restoration of the abolished grades.

The memorial to the School Board closes as follows:

"Without schools, we cannot make useful and law-abiding citizens. The alternatives are either full schools or full jails and workhouses. It is not a question of charity or benevolence on the part of the city or of gratitude on the part of the people, but of safe protection and of civilization. So far as the city or State is concerned, schools combined with a just and enlightened public sentiment are the main, if not the only, agency by which this result can be obtained. In all matters of material prosperity our great city is showing new life; shall not her educational progress keep pace with her material prosperity?"

OUR VAST MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Coal Leads the List With 268,315,431 Tons—Clay an Important Factor.

The mineral production of the United States in 1900, as indicated by data collected for Volume IX of "The Mineral Industry," is set forth in the current number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. Deducting duplications and also the values of the crude foreign ores or metals smelted or refined here, the net value of the mineral industry of the United States was $1,152,474,982 in 1900, as against $1,055,162,066 in 1899. The increase last year over 1899 therefore, amounted to $97,312,916 or 9.2 per cent. The chief item of our great mineral production—a production without precedent in the history of the mineral industry—was coal, the production of which in 1900 was 268,315,431 short tons, an increase of 16,210,044 tons, or 6 per cent. over 1899. The value of this production at the mines was $322,521,530, or 28 per cent. of the net total. To this may be added the coke made, which reached a total of 19,206,994 short tons, valued at $50,372,050. Pig iron was second in order of values, as well as in economic importance. The total in 1900 was 13,789,242 long tons, or—including 255,977 tons of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese—a total of 13,789,242 tons, with an approximate value of $273,110,322.

"It is these two products—coal and iron—" remarks the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, "which we produce more abundantly and more cheaply than any other country in the world, that are giving the United States the economic leadership of the world, and will enable the nation to hold that place." In point of value copper comes third on the list, its production last year being 630,832,505 pounds with a value of $67,755,440. The increase over 1899 was comparatively small. Gold holds only the fifth place, with a total value of $78,159,074—less than one-fourth of the value of coal, or one-third of that of pig iron. It was nearly approached in value by petroleum, with a total of $71,246,582 and was exceeded by the quarries, with a total of $78,704,768. Few people would suppose that the varied clay products—brick, tile, pipe and the like—exceeded in their total values that of our large output of gold, but such is the fact. The production of silver had a market value of only $26,576,900. Building stone was rated at $41,400,500 last year. Other products of importance in 1900 were 275,007 short tons of lead, valued at $24,115,272; and 123,231 short tons of zinc, valued at $10,879,682.

Notes of Wall Street.

A. O. Slaughter, Jr., of Chicago, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

As most of the members of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation were out of town yesterday no meeting of the committee was held.

At a meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company on Wednesday the plan of exchanging the common stock of the American and Continental Tobacco companies for the 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Consolidated company, was declared operative. Up to the time of the meeting 99 per cent. of the common stock of the Continental company and 98 per cent. of the common stock of the American company had been deposited with the Morton Trust Company. An extension of thirty days will probably be granted to delinquent depositors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, held on Wednesday at Burlington, N. J., E. R. Thomas, President of the Seventh National Bank, was added to the Board of Directors.

American Car and Foundry Officers.

At a meeting of the directors of the American Car and Foundry Company in this city yesterday the office of chairman of the road was abolished, and an executive committee was created, which is to have general supervision of the company's affairs. William McMillan was elected chairman of this committee and W. K. Bixby vice-chairman. Other officers chosen were: President, Frederick H. Eaton; Assistant to President, W. H. Woodin; First Vice-President and General Manager, W. J. McBride; Second Vice-President, W. P. Colemen; Third Vice-President, E. F. Carry, and Fourth Vice-President, George Hargreaves.

To Explain Trisco Consolidation.

President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and President Winchell of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad have been summoned to appear before the Missouri State Railroad Commission on July 2 and explain the reported consolidation of the two companies named. This consolidation is believed to have been arranged by New York capitalists in furtherance of the "community of interest" idea. The point has been raised by the Missouri authorities that any such consolidation would be in violation of the State laws.

Westbound Freight Committee Meets.

The Westbound Freight Committees composed of the traffic managers of the trunk lines, met in this city yesterday for the first time since the death of its chairman, Commissioner Goddard. The important business was the rate situation west of Buffalo. Despite action was deferred until further information can be obtained, but the sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of taking prompt steps to check the Western rate cutting.

The Weather.

The warm wave continued yesterday over all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. The maximum temperatures ranged between 88 and 98 degrees in nearly all the States, except in the Northwest, where it was from 6 to 14 degrees cooler and the minimum ranged between 60 and 70 degrees. The heat wave will last two or three days longer in the Atlantic States; but it will be cooler and showery throughout the Central Western States, covering all the corn belt. An area of high pressure crossing the northern Rocky Mountains slope will produce quite low temperatures in the States on the east border of those mountains this morning.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday in nearly all districts, save for thunder showers in Georgia, the Dakotas, Indiana and Minnesota.

In this city the day was fair and warm; maximum temperature, 93 degrees at 3 P. M.; wind, light to fresh southerly; average humidity, 57 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.00; at 8 P. M., 30.06.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, as taken by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official.—Sun's.				—Official.—Sun's.	
	1900.	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.	1901.
9 A. M.	76°	78°	84°	6 P. M.	84°	84°	80°
12 M.	85°	85°	89°	9 P. M.	78°	77°	76°
3 P. M.	90°	90°	93°	12 Mid.	78°	76°	74°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, fair except showers in extreme east portion to-day; fair to-morrow; continued high temperature; light to fresh southwest winds.

For eastern New York, continued high temperature and fair weather to-day and to-morrow; light to southwest, fresh winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, continued high temperature and partly cloudy weather to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.

For western New York, continued high temperature and fair weather to-day; probably fair to-morrow; variable winds, mostly southerly.

RAILROAD BUILDERS ACTIVE.

Nearly 2,000 Miles Built in This Country Since First of the Year.

New railroad amounting to 1,968 miles was built by 154 companies in the United States during the first six months of this year, according to estimates of the *Railroad Gazette*. The same period last year produced 2,111 miles, or 143 more. The indications are that the 4,894 miles built during the entire twelve months of 1900 will not be equalled this year.

Texas leads this year with 245 miles, and Oklahoma is a close second with 243 miles. Georgia built 141 miles, Arkansas 133 miles, Louisiana 103 and Colorado 102 miles. The South, as in recent years, shows the largest activity. Among the companies the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific stands first with 157 miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco built 64 miles, the Southern Pacific 60, and the Great Northern and the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern, a new company, each 56 miles. As a rule the building has been either by the older lines or by new companies closely affiliated with the older organizations.

CHICAGO GAS LITIGATION.

Judge Kohlsaat Refuses to Remand the Ogden Company Case to the State Courts.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Gas companies scored their first victory in the Federal Court today when Judge Kohlsaat refused to remand to the State Court the suit recently brought by the city to forfeit the rights and property of the Ogden Gas Company. The Judge decided that he had original jurisdiction in the proceedings, inasmuch as certain issues arose under the Federal Constitution. This ruling is regarded with favor by the attorneys for the gas companies, as they were particularly desirous that the questions involved should be settled out of the State Court.

Financial.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

The holders of more than NINETY-SIX PER CENT. of the entire Capital Stock of this Company have accepted the proposition submitted in our circular of April 29th, 1901, and have deposited their shares thereunder.

Inasmuch as there are stockholders who desire to deposit their shares, but who have been unable to do so, the TIME FOR DEPOSITING stock is hereby extended to the close of business on JULY 15TH, 1901, but any stock so deposited will be paid for WHOLLY IN BONDS and no part in cash.

Holders of 5% CONVERTIBLE BONDS, due Sept. 1st, 1903, desiring to take advantage of the proposition, should convert them into stock at once and deposit their stock.

FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,
Boston, June 4th, 1901. Chairman.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1901.

TO HOLDERS OF THE MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY RECEIPTS FOR OHIO SOUTHERN SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS AND COMMON STOCK:

The undersigned, of the Committee of the Ohio Southern Second Mortgage Bonds and Common stock, recommend the holders thereof to avail themselves of the offer of the Continental Trust Company and to deposit their securities with said Company on the terms offered.

JAMES D. SMITH.
E. L. OPPENHEIM.
J. S. BACHE.

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Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
New York, June 20, 1901.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1901, at the rate of Three and one-half per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS B. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. Sixth Ave. & 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for SIX MONTHS ending THIRTY MONTHS ending JUNE 30, 1901, on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1901.

JOHN BARSEN BROADBIS, President.
JAMES S. NOLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISHOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1901, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1901.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

ORGANIZED 1851. THIRD AV.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, and three per cent. per annum from $3,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 11, 1901.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1901.

100th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1901, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after July 15th, 1901.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1901.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Dividends and Interest.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

St. Louis Southwestern R'way Company's Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 1st, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupon maturing July 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMIN, Vice-President.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1901.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2, 1901, and will be reopened July 16, 1901.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 26, 1901.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

194th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

JUNE 20, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%), free of tax, payable July 1, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on and after June 21 and reopened July 3, 1901.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, June 27, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New York city, on the First day of August, 1901, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the Fifteenth day of July, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on July 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Aug. 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, June 27, 1901.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New York city, on the First day of August, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the Twelfth day of July, 1901.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on July 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Aug. 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June next, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of July next.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 8, 1901.

A dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee under the provisions of the contract between the two companies at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 13th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
52 BROADWAY, New York, June 20, 1901.

At a meeting of the directors of the AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent. (½%) were declared payable July 20, 1901, to stockholders of record at 4 o'clock P. M. Friday, July 12, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 12, 1901, and reopen Tuesday, July 30, 1901.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET.
New York, June 27, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable July 15, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. July 1, 1901, until July 16, 1901.

H. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

52 Cedar Street, New York, June 27, 1901.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.

CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

98th Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. (25%), payable July 1, 1901, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

CHAS. G. DALE, Cashier.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co of Illinois.

Coupons due July 1, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 27 Pine street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on June 29th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 19th at 4 P. M., and open July 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. HARDENBERGH, Ass't Secy.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
NEW YORK, June 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2, 1901.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due July 1, 1901, on the prior lien 3½ per cent. mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall st., New York.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1, 1901, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., No. 41 Wall Street, New York.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.

Coupons of the above Company falling due July 1, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 27.

Misgivings that had been entertained for several days past as to the untenable position of the Seventh National Bank were borne out to-day by the announcement shortly before 11 o'clock by the Clearing House Committee of the New York Associated Banks of the suspension of the bank. The failure, it was stated, was precipitated by the decision on the part of strong financial interests that for various reasons it was considered unadvisable to extend further financial assistance. The inference drawn by the Street naturally was that the capitalists referred to based their action upon the unsatisfactory character of a considerable amount of the collaterals upon which large loans had been made.

At the outset the stock market in many cases displayed a hardening tendency, notwithstanding cabled advices from London of depression in the prices of securities on the local Stock Exchange and at Continental financial centres, due to heavy selling of securities by Berlin, which was attributed to the recurrence of financial troubles in Germany. Exaggerated reports of embarrassment of small institutions in this city received in London contributed to the selling pressure.

The early firm tone in this market was due to the hope that all causes of financial unsettlement here had been removed. The failure of the Seventh National Bank resulted in renewed disquietude regarding the position of one or two other banking institutions and of