always been recognized as a firm friend of that good understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxons upon which the peace of the world so largely depends."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There will be the most genuine sorrow throughout all public circles in this country at the news. The sincerity and largeness of mind, which it was impossible to mistake in either Mr. Hay's personal intercourse or his writings, gave an impetus to Anglo-American friendship which has never since flagged, and when he left this country to superintend the foreign diplomacy of his own from Washington the confidence which he had begotten as Ambassador continued to lend effectiveness to his efforts in the direction of international goodwill."

The *Evening Standard* says: "By his death society, politics and literature are sensibly poorer, and to the worldwide sorrow that will be expressed Englishmen will add a particular tribute of affectionate esteem. He was indeed the best and highest type of American citizen, and the world mourns his loss."

EUROPE'S TRIBUTES.

Chancellor Von Buelow Says Germany's Regret Is Sincere.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 1.—The representative of Chancellor von Buelow at the Foreign Office drew up the following note for the correspondent of THE SUN in regard to the death of Secretary Hay: "Immediately on hearing the news of Mr. Hay's death this morning Baron von Richtofen, the German Foreign Minister, went to the American Embassy and expressed to Ambassador Tower his deepest regret at the loss of a meritorious and important statesman."

As expressing Prince von Buelow's personal opinion the statement continued: "Mr. Hay's death is deeply regretted in Government circles. We had hoped that the favorable reports of the result of the Nauheim cure were true and that with renewed strength he would resume his responsible post.

"Mr. Hay's diplomatic talents were always fully recognized in Berlin, where the opinion was held that the recent important product of American diplomacy and the reputation that that diplomacy had won in the world were largely due to the education and development which she, namely diplomacy, had received at his hands. He was regarded as one of the Secretaries of State who had done most to further American interests all over the world, and whether his private leanings were more toward one or the other country is a question which is not concerned with a judgment of his political character. His policy was consistently directed in the interest of America and he had always made good American politics, but Germany was always able to come to a good understanding with him. On this account the regret at the loss the American people have suffered is sincere and heartily felt."

The Kaiser is at Travemunde, but the correspondent is assured that the above represents his feeling toward the event.

The *Vossiche Zeitung* considers that Mr. Hay was regarded in many quarters in Germany as the declared enemy of Germany, in this respect being the opposite of President Roosevelt.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says that the efforts of Mr. Hay were chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the world's peace. As a litterateur he displayed a profound intellect, an original personality and a rich and humane spirit.

VIENNA, July 1.—Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Chancellor, called at the American Embassy to-day and expressed his sympathy with the United States in the death of Secretary Hay.

PARIS, July 1.—Prime Minister Rouvier to-day expressed the keenest regret at the death of Secretary Hay. He said his statesmanship had filled Europe with wonder.

CABINET TRIBUTES.

They Look Upon Hay's Death as a Personal as Well as a National Loss.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—All the members of the Cabinet are in town except Secretary Taft and Attorney-General Moody, who went away this morning. Not one of them was prepared for Mr. Hay's sudden death, which brought a sense of personal loss to every Cabinet officer, including Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, who, while he entered the President's official family only this morning, knew Mr. Hay well.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw said: "In the death of John Hay, the nation has lost one of its grandest citizens and ablest public servants. His name will ever stand among the foremost diplomats of all times. His labors in the field of diplomacy have contributed to results as far reaching in their influence as the race. In private life he was most companionable, and I have never met a man more instructive, as well as interesting, in conversation. All who knew him loved him, and those who knew him best loved him most. Measured by his attainments, he was the most modest, unassuming and retiring man I have ever known."

Secretary of Commerce Metcalf said: "In the death of John Hay the nation has suffered an almost irreparable loss. No man had a deeper or more abiding faith in the future and greatness of the American nation than he, and no Secretary of State has ever contributed so much to the nation's greatness as he. He loved his country, he worked for his country, and he gave up his life in his country's service. No man could do more."

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte said: "I was truly shocked to see the announcement of Mr. Hay's sudden death in this morning's paper. I had fully appreciated the serious character of his illness, but nothing made public recently led me to think his condition critical. His abilities and services as a statesman and his virtues as a citizen and a man are so universally recognized that any reference to them now would be superfluous. His death leaves a great gap in the Government and it will be a hard task for his successor, whatever his merits, to escape unfavorable comparison."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said: "Secretary Hay was a thoroughly trained and well balanced man. He made his country a power for righteousness among nations. He knew the chancelleries of the world and their peculiarities as familiarly as the President knows the individualities in his Cabinet. He would have lived longer had he retired to quiet life several years ago, and he knew this, but he thought the American people well worth serving and placed this duty before all selfish considerations, even length of days."

Postmaster-General Cortelyou said: "John Hay lived to see the succesful results of many of the great policies with which he had so much to do. Few men have come to high station with finer equipment for public service. He was one of the most lovable of men, and his loss will be keenly felt by his colleagues, who will always recall the simplicity and dignity of his character and the genuineness of the man in all their relations with him. History will place his name among the great Americans who have contributed in large degree to their country's glory and prosperity."

Secretary Hitchcock said: "The death of Secretary Hay is an international as well as a national loss, and to his country and countrymen almost irreparable, in view of his masterly achievements in statesmanship, brilliant ability and the charming personality which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance."

HAY'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

THE SHOCK TO HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES THERE.

He Was Held in What Amounted to Deep Affection by His Cabinet Colleagues and His Purely Social Friends—Much of His Suffering Due to a Morbidness Caused by the Knowledge That He Was Reaching the End of His Days—Incidents of Generosity and Humor.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The news that Mr. Hay was dead, cried out by shrill voiced venders of newspaper extras when the town was just awakening for the day's activity, came as a painful surprise to most of Washingon and as a real shock to those who had been associated, socially or officially, with the famous Secretary of State. To the great majority of Washingtonians Mr. Hay was known only, as he was to the rest of the country, by reputation, but the residents of the Capital took pride in the fact that the man whom they, in common with a large part of the world, regarded as the greatest diplomatist of the day was a fellow citizen of theirs, for Mr. Hay claimed the District of Columbia as his permanent legal residence, and the people here naturally felt a deep interest in all his doings, whether of a public nature or otherwise.

By his Cabinet associates, his subordinates of the State Department and his purely social friends and acquaintances he was held in what amounted to deep affection. It is no exaggeration to say that the regard felt for Mr. Hay by all who knew him went beyond the measure of mere liking.

Quiet, retiring, almost a recluse, Mr. Hay was seen little in the world of society. He cared nothing for general communion with men, but was, nevertheless, fond of good fellowship, and always delighted to be with his friends. His intimates were few, and foremost among them stood Henry Adams, the historian, his next door neighbor, whose tastes were similar to those of Mr. Hay and whose affection for the great diplomatist was fully reciprocated. Upon him the death of Mr. Hay falls with greater force than upon any one outside of the Hay family. It was Mr. Adams who was Mr. Hay's companion on the strolls which were frequently taken in the northwestern part of the capital, and it was Mr. Adams who accompanied Mr. Hay on his recent trip to Europe.

Since the sudden death of his son, four years ago, Mr. Hay accepted no social invitations except such as he could not decline on account of his official position, and he and Mrs. Hay entertained in a formal way only when the dictates of their public status required. Since the marriage of their daughters Mr. Hay and his wife have lived alone most of the time in the big house at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, just across historic Lafayette Square from the White House and directly opposite St. John's Church, which many Presidents have attended.

Adjoining the Hay residence on H street, and seeming a part of it, is the home of Mr. Adams. When his official day had ended, Mr. Hay would go for a stroll with Mr. Adams, or perhaps for a drive with Mrs. Hay. Back again in time to dress for dinner, for Mr. Hay was always punctilious in the matter of his attire, he would go to his splendid library after the evening meal, and spend the hours until bedtime in reading, light literary work, or chatting with Mrs. Hay, whose devotion to her husband in the declining years of his life was constant and touching. It was Mrs. Hay who held her husband to the regimen which his physician laid down. After his illness several years ago the doctors ordered that he should work at the State Department only a portion of the official day, and he made it his practise not to return to his office after he left there at luncheon time. At first Mr. Hay occasionally slipped away from home in the afternoons to do some work at the Department, but Mrs. Hay put a stop to this by coming after him in her carriage and insisting that he go driving.

To his children as well as to his wife he was deeply devoted. The death of his elder son, Adelbert Stone Hay, who was killed by falling from a window at New Haven while there to attend the Yale commencement, was a terrible shock to Mr. Hay, and perhaps helped to shorten his life, but he did not show to the world the deep grief he felt. After the marriage of his daughters, of whom he was very proud, he exclaimed one day to a friend:

"They accuse me of being a hunter after titles, a lover of royalty, but I think the marriages of my daughters have answered that. I did not seek foreign princes; they were sought by two American princes, of whose titles to nobility I am prouder than I would be of those who come from royal ancestry."

Miss Helen Hay became the wife of Payne Whitney and Miss Alice Hay is now Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr. The remaining child, Clarence, is a student at Yale.

Now that Mr. Hay is dead there is no longer the necessity of concealing from the general public that much of his suffering was due to a morbidness that at times took the form of deep mental depression This condition was known to all of Mr. Hay's friends, but a regard for Mr. Hay's feelings prevented the publication of the fact. It should not be understood that this depression in any way affected the wonderful mental powers of the late Secretary of State. On the contrary, his mind remained as vigorous and as active as ever. It manifested itself in frequent fits of what is commonly termed the blues."

At the bottom of this phase of Mr. Hay's character was his almost feminine sensitiveness. His feelings were easily injured, and he suffered keenly under criticism of his public policies. But the acute cause of his morbidness in recent years was the knowledge that he had become an old man. He realized too keenly that he was reaching the end of his days, and the fact that death was a matter of a comparatively short time depressed him greatly. He was not afraid to die, having much of McKinley's spirit in that particular, but he did not want to die at a time when he felt he was doing good in the world. He believed it to be a world well worth living in and could not contemplate with complete resignation the certainty that he would soon be called from it.

"I am the oldest man on earth," he would sometimes say to his intimates; "too old to be here at work."

Yet he resented in a semi-humorous way the Osler theory of the uselessness of men past 60, and in words of extemporaneous eloquence proceeded to tear to pieces the idea suggsted by the distinguished physician. In all, or nearly all, of his public addresses delivered in the past four or five years this note of sadness over his age was sounded, but it was apparent only to those who knew him well. "We who are of another generation," was one way in which he sounded it, and a perusal of his speeches in the period mentioned will show that in nearly all of them he made some reference to his advancing years, emphasizing in the aggregate that he was constantly thinking of what he expressed in that half jocular, half serious "I am the oldest man on earth." But even the morbid feeling which Mr. Hay experienced over the knowledge that the flood of years was sweeping down upon him did not prevent him from having his little joke on this subject. He had been ailing one time, and a friend made bold to ask what the trouble was.

"I am suffering from an incurable disease," answered Mr. Hay, bravely.

A sense of delicacy prevented the friend from making further inquiry; but he told the story to many of his associates, nearly all of whom were acquainted with Mr. Hay, and the report soon spread around Washington that a deadly disease held the Secretary of State within its grasp. One intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hay determined to find out the nature of the Secretary's ailment and addressed him one day with the remark:

"I have been told that you are suffering from an incurable disease. Is it true?

"It is," said Mr. Hay in a sad tone.

"What is the incurable disease?" then asked the insistent acquaintance.

"Old age," exclaimed Mr. Hay with a chuckle.

With President Roosevelt Mr. Hay was on the best of terms. Between them there existed a cordial friendship and confidence that was never shaken. The keynote of Mr. Hay's character was loyalty. However much he may have differed with his chief in matters of policy, the world never heard of it, and once a course of action was determined for the Department of State Mr. Hay set to work to carry it out, regardless of what his previous views as to its wisdom might have been. He was so with Mr. McKinley, as with Mr. Roosevelt, and no younger man ever cared more for an elder who was not a near relative than Theodore Roosevelt cared for John Hay.

To Mr. Hay Mr. Roosevelt was a constant delight. He enjoyed immensely the President's enthusiasm and activity, and returned from many a visit to the White House overflowing with the good nature which the President engenders. Mr. Roosevelt especially did not realize how frequently his joyful way of looking at things communicated itself to his Secretary of State and drove away the depression from which the Secretary so frequently suffered.

Most European visitors to Washington have been astonished over the ease with which they were able to obtain audiences with the Secretary of State. They found him cordial and sympathetic, a very humane great man, not so bowed by the cares of office that he could not find time or inclination to chat with them upon any commonplace subject which might be brought up in the conversation. As foreigners found him so his fellow countrymen found him. Mr. Hay was simple in manner, jovial at times, ready to appreciate a good story and always able to tell one as good or better.

Yet the air of dignity was never absent. It was an indefinable something that impressed the observer, even when Mr. Hay was in his most unconventional mood. He was regarded as the best story teller in the Cabinet, not because his stories were better or more quaintly told than those of some of his colleagues, but because they were always appropriate and scored a point. His sense of the humorous was very greatly developed. Those who knew him well found him consistently simple and direct, as ready to take as to give advice, willing to be unconventional if the circumstances permitted, kindly, considerate and thoughtful, and above all decidedly human and ready to overlook faults in others when they were committed honestly.

To those who were not of his station, intellectually, socially or officially, Mr. Hay was particularly agreeable. Nearly every messenger at the State Department has some story to tell of his generosity and thoughtfulness.

"It seems like the good old times have come back," said one messenger on Christmas Eve, when he had received, as all his coworkers had, a substantial recognition of Mr. Hay's appreciation. Extremely sensitive himself, the great Secretary of State was consistently careful not to injure the feelings of those with whom he was brought in contact, and the wonder of it is that a man as ill as he must have been for the past four years was able to refrain from showing irritation on many occasions.

A little incident will serve to indicate his goodness of heart, and how it pained him if he inadvertently caused distress to the feelings of an acquaintance. One day Mr. Hay told to some newspaper men a story with so much point and cleverness in it that one of his callers regarded it as too good to be lost. So he sent it to his newspaper, and on the following day told Mr. Hay that he had printed it. Mr. Hay had an understanding with the newspaper men, with whom he frequently talked in a confidential way, that he was not to be quoted in the public prints, and he coldly reproved the correspondent, who left the Secretary's office feeling very much hurt. This occurred on a Saturday. On the following Monday the correspondent received this note, written by Mr. Hay:

MY DEAR: I am sorry if I seemed somewhat abrupt on Saturday. I had not seen the paragraph, and was a little annoyed at being quoted, but I ought to have remembered how fair and considerate you always are, and kept my temper. Please excuse me, and reflect that if I made you uncomfortable for a moment, I made myself so for all day. Yours sincerely, JOHN HAY.

In addition to his ability to tell humorous stories, Mr. Hay was noted for his aptness in applying familiar quotations. Some of his friends have claimed that, like Macaulay, he was always able to finish out a quotation of any literary merit which some one else had started. Frequent attempts were made to test Mr. Hay in this regard and it is said that he was never found wanting. His familiarity with Shakespeare stood him in good stead on many occasions when an appropriate quotation was needed. One morning he had been reading a political address by Elihu Root and was very much impressed with Mr. Root's argument. "Oh, the man who steals away our reason," he exclaimed, paraphrasing the quotation from Macbeth applied to the witches maddening herb, "Oh, the insane root that steals away our reason."

Mrs. Hay acquired a fortune from her father, and upon the death of her mother, a few years ago, this was added to considerably. Mr. Hay made considerable money out of his writings and was able to increase his means by profitable investments, mainly in real estate. A few years ago he built an apartment house, Stoneleigh Court, the largest in Washington, in a fashionable part of the city. This venture cost him more than a million dollars. It was said, although the statement was never confirmed, that he intended to leave this house as a part legacy to his children, who he hoped would secure a neat annual income from it.

When the official notification of Mr. Hay's death was received at the various Government Departments all flags over public buildings were ordered at half mast. By direction of Acting Secretary Peirce, the chair which Mr. Hay occupied while engaged in his duties at the State Department was draped in black. This is the only outward sign of mourning for the dead Cabinet officer, an act of Congress forbidding the draping of public buildings out of respect to the memory of any officer, including the President.

The first news of Mr. Hay's death reached Washington at about 2:30 o'clock this morning in a telegram received by E. J. Babcock, Mr. Hay's private secretary, from Mrs. Hay, who said that Mr. Hay had died at 12:25 o'clock A. M., and that his death was unexpected. Mr. Babcock immediately went to a telephone and called up Herbert H. D. Peirce, Acting Secretary of State, and informed him of Mrs. Hay's message.

Mr. Peirce sent a despatch to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, asking for instructions, and later in the day received a telegram from Oyster Bay telling him that the funeral would be held at Cleveland on a day and an hour not fixed and that the President wanted the members of the Cabinet to be present at the funeral services and act as honorary pallbearers. The President also called up Secretary of the Treasury Shaw over the long distance telephone and told him that he would go from New York on a special train and desired that the members of the Cabinet should go with him.

Nearly all the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries who are in the United States will probably go to Cleveland to attend Mr. Hay's funeral. A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps has been called by its dean, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to make the necessary arrangements.

THE PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

WAS UNWILLING TO BELIEVE THAT MR. HAY WAS DEAD.

"The American People Never Had a Greater Secretary of State," He Says—He Will Attend the Funeral—Taft Not to Turn Back—Messages of Condolence.

OYSTER BAY, July 1.—President Roosevelt was notified of Secretary Hay's death at 6:30 o'clock this morning and was greatly shocked. The news reached Oyster Bay during the night and was taken by a newspaper correspondent to Sagamore Hill. The President immediately wrote this despatch to Mrs. Hay:

"I cannot believe the dreadful news. Pray accept our deepest sympathy in your terrible bereavement. I do not know what to say to express my sorrow.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The President did not receive Mrs. Hay's despatch until after 9 o'clock. Her message was as follows:

"Mr. Hay died of a sudden heart failure at 12:25 this morning. His condition during the day had been perfectly satisfactory. The end came most unexpectedly.

"MRS. HAY."

Up to the receipt of this message the President regarded the news as almost incredible. Only yesterday he had heard that Mr. Hay was better and last Wednesday when the President was in Cambridge Dr. Jackson of Boston, who had attended Secretary Hay, assured the President that Mr. Hay was on the way to recovery. The other physicians, Dr. Jackson has said, agreed with him.

At noon Secretary Loeb gave out the following statement from the President:

"My sense of deep personal loss, great though it is, is lost in my sense of the bereavement to the whole country in Mr. Hay's death. I was inexpressibly shocked, as every one was, for all of us, including Mr. Hay's immediate family, had supposed that all immediate danger was over, and I had been hoping that the rest during the summer would put him again in good health by the fall.

"The American people have never had a greater Secretary of State than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity."

The President said that he would go to the funeral wherever it was held, and later heard from Mrs. Hay that the funeral will be held in Cleveland. If the funeral is to be next Wednesday morning, the President will have to leave Oyster Bay in the afternoon on Tuesday, July 4.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

One of the first messages of condolence received by the President, and the first from an European monarch, came from King Edward about noon. It read:

"The President: I beg to offer the expression of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing so recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one.

"EDWARD R."

To this the President replied:

"*His Majesty, King Edward VII., London, England:*

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in what is a national bereavement.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The death of Secretary Hay, it was authoritatively stated to-day, will in no way interfere with Secretary Taft's trip to the Philippines. He is now on the way and the trip is deemed of too great importance to be abandoned. The President has said nothing about the appointment of a successor to Mr. Hay, except that he will make no immediate choice. The Department of State is now in charge of Second Assistant Secretary Peirce. Third Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, who recently went to Europe on his vacation, is now on his way home.

Attached to the typewritten statement Mr. Loeb gave out on behalf of the President was this note:

"Mr. Hay was a close friend of the President's father and has always known the President. Aside from their official relations, they had the most affectionate companionship. Every Sunday throughout the winter, on the way back from church, the President used to stop at Mr. Hay's house for an hour's talk with him. Mr. Hay, of course, knew Lincoln as no other living man did, and there was no subject which he talked over so much as Lincoln's deeds and characteristics, his difficulties and his triumphs."

CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S EULOGY.

AMHERST, Mass., July 1.—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, when informed of the death of Secretary Hay was greatly moved and said

"China mourns with the citizens of this country over the death of the Secretary of State. The magnanimous policy the late Secretary pursued in Far Eastern questions will always be cherished by the Chinese people and Chinese officials with the deepest gratitude.

"In all international questions, while always upholding the dignity of this country and demanding justice to his fellow countrymen, he invariably showed the same consideration of the dignity and justice due to other Governments.

"With his lamentable death the world has lost one of the greatest diplomatists, the most liberal statesmen and a friend of humanity. I cannot express my profound grief at this sad news. I mourn for the late Secretary as an old, tried and personal friend."

THE NEWS SENT ABROAD.

All Our Diplomatic Officers Informed of Secretary Hay's Death.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Acting Secretary of State Peirce to-day sent the following despatch to all diplomatic officers abroad:

"Secretary Hay died unexpectedly at 12:25 this morning. Notify Government and display usual symbols of mourning."

To the members of the Cabinet he sent the following message:

"It is my sad duty to advise you officially of the death of Secretary Hay at 12:25 at Newbury."

In the despatch sent to Paris instructions were given to notify Gen. Porter, retiring Ambassador to France, and Francis B. Loomis, First Assistant Secretary of State, who is on his way to France as special ambassador to participate in the transfer of the body of John Paul Jones.

Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee has sailed from Europe and will arrive in Washington next Friday. He will then assume charge of the State Department until Mr. Loomis returns. When the news of Secretary Hay's death went through the Diplomatic Corps many of the representatives of foreign Governments went to the State Department to express their grief for themselves and on behalf of their Governments. One of the first visitors was Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, who conferred with Acting Secretary of State Peirce for some time. Señor Don Joaquin Calvo, Minister from Costa Rica; Señor Walker-Martinez, the Chilean Minister; Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; Leo Vogel, the Minister from Switzerland, and Señor Rivero, Chargé d'Affaires for Cuba, were among others who called.

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The Educational Side of

The PIANOLA

IN connection with the meeting of **The National Educational Association** at Asbury Park, July 3 to 8, at which there will be in attendance 40,000 leading educators, the extracts below showing how the Pianola is regarded in the educational world will be found of interest.

Only a few years ago the illustrated music lessons in our principal colleges and schools were furnished exclusively by hand. Since teachers of music could not be expected to have an unlimited repertory, students were unable, as a rule, to acquire more than a fragmentary view of the great field of musical literature.

When in 1898 the creation of the Pianola was announced, immediately the whole aspect of musical education changed. *Here was the first practical means by which people in general could become familiar with the world's best music.*

Since then the powers and capacities of the Pianola and its services in the cause of education have become a demonstrated fact as is shown by the accompanying list of important institutions which have adopted it. *The educational function of the Pianola is not in providing a substitute for great artists, but in supplementing their labors and that of all teachers.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Extract from a syllabus of a collegiate course of lectures on the development of instrumental music:

"This course on the development of instrumental music as given in Extension Teaching in Teachers College provides illustrations of the larger instrumental forms by means of the Pianola played by the Lecturer and the instrument will be accessible in the lecture-room as a working laboratory to students taking this course. Study of music in this manner by means of the piano player is recommended as the best means ordinarily obtainable of becoming familiar with the larger works of music."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Cambridge, March 18, 1904.

I believe that these artistically edited rolls, together with the recent improvements in the Pianola, are the first steps of a very important epoch in musical education. . . .

The Pianola, with its intelligently selected repertoire of the best literature, entirely supplies these deficiencies, and music-lovers throughout the land are eagerly accepting the chance to hear, even in miniature, sonatas, symphonies, overtures, operas, etc., which would otherwise be a sealed book to them. The possibilities of all this from the standpoint of true musical culture I consider boundless. Sincerely,

(Signed) WALTER R. SPALDING.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable W. T. Harris,

United States Commissioner of Education

"This wonderful invention places great music within the means of the aspiring youth who wishes to devote his hours to the mastery of the æsthetics of Musical Art without being obliged to spend years of busy days upon the mechanical effort to master the technique. . . . This invention, therefore, means a revolution in the highest study of art. . . . I predict that the new invention for reproducing the best interpretations of the great musical authors will ultimately find a place in what are called the general exercises of all our High Schools, and therefore from the date of the adoption of this course a new era will dawn in American education."

Partial list of educational institutions in which the Aeolian Co.'s instruments have been installed

Harvard University.
Columbia University.
Amherst College.
Vassar College.
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Tufts College.
Teachers College, New York.
University of Michigan.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Columbia Conservatory of Music, Chicago.
Crane Normal Institute of Music (Potsdam, N. Y.).
Weston Normal School, Weston, Oregon.
Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth, Ore.
Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Hyannis Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.
Framingham Normal School, Framingham, Mass.
Ethical Culture School, New York City.
Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wyoming St. High School, Dayton, O.
Cascadilla Preparatory School, Ithaca, N. Y.
Columbia Grammar School, N. Y. City.
Notre Dame School, Baltimore, Md.
St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, O.
Lerch School of Music, Cincinnati, O.
Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
Briarcliff Manor School.
Morton Street Public School (Newark, N. J.).
Miss May Winsor's School (Boston).
St. Mary's Academy (Burlington, Vt.).
Northern Normal School (Marquette, Mich.).
Wells College (Aurora, N. Y.).
Miss Scoville's School, New York.
New York Training School for Teachers, New York.
West High School (Cleveland, O.).
High School (Pittsburgh, Pa.).
American Institute of Applied Music (N. Y. City).
St. Margaret's School (Waterbury, Conn.).
Lasalle Seminary (Auburndale, Mass.).
Broad Street Conservatory of Music (Phila.).
The Craigie School, New York City.
Keene (N. H.) Music Club.
Pianola Club (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Besides these impressive names the entire body of leading composers, artists, educators, critics and teachers of standing have paid their tribute to the educational results which follow the use of the Pianola in schools and halls. The attention of all persons interested in education is directed to the New Musical Education. With the Pianola, music study becomes a joy instead of a tedious task.

Booklet descriptive of The New Musical Education, giving an outline of the various lesson courses, will be sent upon application.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York

HAY HAD $100,000 POLICY.

Equitable Draws Check for the Amount—$57,000 in Premiums Paid.

It was said at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday that John Hay had a policy in the society or $100,000.

The Secretary took out his policy in 1887 and had paid in $57,000 in premiums. When the news of his death reached the offices of the society, a check was immediately made out for the full amount and will be delivered at once to his beneficiary.

POST OFFICE FLAGS STAFF HIGH

While the City Hall's Was Halfmasted on Account of Hay's Death.

The flags on the Post Office Building flew as usual yesterday, in contrast with the half-masted bunting of the City Hall. The city mourns the nation's dead without waiting for official orders.

Even the death of a President will not send the custodians of Federal buildings aloft to lower the colors to midstaff. They must wait for orders from Washington. It is not unlikely that the flags on Federal property hereabouts may by to-day fly at the mourning point for the Secretary of State.

BOWLED OVER BY A MASTIFF.

Huge Dog Didn't Bite, but Jumped Upon Old Lady and Procession of Children.

As Mrs. Anna G. Spangenberg, 84 years old, of 658 Bergen avenue, The Bronx, was walking near her home yesterday afternoon a big mastiff came racing up behind her and sprang at her. The animal hit her squarely between the shoulders and knocked her several feet. Then it raced on.

Several hundred children who had been attending the James J. McGuire outing were parading down 154th street and the big beast tore through the line as it was crossing Bergen avenue. More than a dozen of the children were sent sprawling in all directions and for a few minutes there was great excitement.

Policeman Jansen took up the chase after the dog, which turned into 156th street, but he couldn't get near enough to shoot. He finally lost track of it, and last night an alarm was sent out from the Morrisiana station to capture or kill the beast, as other reports of its antics had reached the station house.

Mrs. Spangenberg's face was badly bruised and cut. She was taken to the Lebanon Hospital.

Gen. Blackmar, G. A. R. Commander, Ill.

BOSTON, July 1.—Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is confined to his home in Hingham by illness, the result of overwork. Gen. Blackmar, since his election as commander-in-chief, has visited practically every department in the organization. His illness is not serious, but his physician ordered him to stay in bed as a matter of precaution.

WILL IGNORE WALLACE'S REPLY.

Canal Commission Considers Final Plans for the Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Administration will make no statement in reply to that of John F. Wallace, published to-day, in which the former chief engineer of the Isthmian canal defends his course in leaving his work. Government officers say that as far as the Canal Commission is concerned Mr. Wallace will not be considered in any way.

It became known to-day that on June 26, the day following Mr. Taft's request for Mr. Wallace's resignation, to which a prompt response was given, Mr. Wallace wrote to the commission saying he hoped he might be retained by that body in an advisory capacity. In view of Secretary Taft's attitude Mr. Wallace's relations with the commission and with the canal work are severed for good. In this letter Mr. Wallace said that it was his belief that any member of the commission would under similar circumstances have taken the same course that he did, and would consider it as perfectly proper.

At a meeting of the Canal Commission to-day the recommendation of its engineering committee that all bids relative to the dredging of Colon harbor be rejected was approved.

The commission also confirmed the purchase of the steamers Havana and Mexico, at a total cost of $1,300,000. These vessels are to enter service within the next thirty days.

At the conclusion of their current work the commission met in joint meeting with Gen. Davis, chairman of the international advisory board, and members of that body, in consideration of the final plans for the canal and in preparation for the meeting of the international board, which has been called by the President for Sept. 1 next.

To further this important purpose the engineering committee of the Isthmian Canal Commission resolved to go to the Isthmus within the next two or three weeks and prepare the final data for presentation to the international board at its meeting in September.

Gen. Davis to-day notified the members of the international board of the data of the meeting and arranged the details for their reception at Washington. The meeting of the International Advisory Board will be the gathering of the most important body of engineers this country has perhaps ever assembled together at one time for a common purpose.

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GIRL WHIPS A MASHER.

Gives Him a Black Eye and Is Complimented in Court.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Miss Maude Livingstone, whose home is in the fashionable East End district, was complimented by Magistrate Moke to-day for administering a beating to John Johns of Allegheny, whom the Magistrate classed as a professional masher.

Miss Livingstone was returning to her home when she was accosted by Johns. She paid no attention to him, but he persisted. She is a golf player of local renown and is athletic. She gave Johns a slap in the face and followed it up with blows with her fist which resulted in a black eye and a cut lip for the masher.

Johns's cries attracted the attention of Policeman Morton, who took them both to the police station. Miss Livingstone telephoned to friends and was soon released, while Johns remained until to-day.

Miss Livingstone was at the hearing when she was called this morning and told her story. The Magistrate complimented her highly, and said he was sorry there were not more girls like her who could defend themselves from such ruffians. She was released with the thanks of the Magistrate, while the disfigured Johns was fined $5 and costs.

Booker T. Washington to Speak at Montclair

Booker T. Washington is to be the Independence Day orator at Montclair, N. J. He is to speak in the morning, and after the exercises there will be a parade. Company K is to escort the Grand Army men, and a number of organizations will be in line.

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DIED.

BREINGAN.—At Newark, N. J., June 30, 1905, Janet Mary Smillie, wife of John M. Breingan, in the 71st year of her age.
Funeral service at her late home, 177 Littleton ave., Newark, on Monday, July 3, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, at Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday, June 29, 1905, Samuel Sherwood of this city, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Delhi, on Sunday afternoon, July 2.

STEMMLER.—On Saturday, July 1, 1905, Ormonde Townley, aged 9 years, son of Jennie T. and Theodore W. Stemmler.
Funeral private.

SWASEY.—On June 30, 1905, at her home in Orange, N. J., Mrs. Lucy A. Swasey, widow of Dr. Isaac N. Swasey, in her 81st year.
Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

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