CHRISTIANCY'S DEFENCE.

LAYS BLAME ON TYNER.

Turf Concern Decision the Work of His Chief, Backed Up by Payne.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—The publication in this morning's Tribune of a prediction that George A. C. Christiancy, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, but now under suspension pending the close of the current investigation, would never be reinstated, has called forth a statement from Christiancy's friends. Persons authorized to speak for Christiancy say that after he had heard the evidence in the case of Arnold & Co., a St. Louis "get-rich-quick" concern, he was surprised to have Judge Tyner, who had been absent from his office for a considerable period, appear at the department with a decision favorable to Arnold & Co. already prepared. This occurred on December 12, 1902, and was the last time Judge Tyner ever entered his office. The judge then ordered Christiancy to sign the decision he had prepared, and Christiancy refused, maintaining it was not in accordance with the facts brought out in the investigation. On Tyner's insisting that Christiancy sign the opinion, Christiancy, according to his friends, produced his resignation, which he had prepared some time before, but Judge Tyner then signed the Arnold decision himself.

After this, Christiancy says, he went to the Postmaster General and represented the facts to him. Mr. Payne, he says, having at that time full confidence in Judge Tyner, reassured Christiancy and indulged in some mild sarcasm at his expense, intimating that when so good a judge as Tyner approved a decision it was somewhat presumptuous for a young man like Christiancy to question it. Christiancy further asserts that he then said to the Postmaster General that if Judge Tyner were to return and resume his duties as Assistant Attorney General he (Christiancy) would have to resign.

Later, according to this statement, Miller, also an assistant attorney in the legal division, prepared the decision in the case of Ryan & Co., another concern of a similar character. When this decision came to Christiancy for his signature, he compared it with the Tyner decision rendered in the previous instance, and, finding that it agreed with that ruling, he signed it, and suspected that nothing was wrong until Miller was arrested on the charge of having accepted a bribe from Ryan & Co. for preparing the decision.

Christiancy's friends maintain that he is not anxious to be reinstated as attorney for the department, but he is unwilling to be discharged under a cloud, as he feels that he was entirely warranted in accepting the Tyner decision, backed by the Postmaster General, as a precedent.

Postal officials were busy to-day arranging for the presentation of the government's case at the hearing of Thomas W. McGregor, formerly in charge of the supplies of the rural free delivery service, and of C. Elsworth Upton, one of his assistants. The hearing is to be held in Baltimore to-morrow, and a number of inspectors were sent there to-night.

Postmaster McMichael of Philadelphia has been summoned to Washington for conference in regard to the list of promotions of clerks in his office made by ex-Superintendent Beavers of the Salary and Allowance Division and cancelled by the department, pending investigation.

INSPECTORS AT POSTOFFICE HERE.

Relative Status of Richard Van Cott and C. E. White Not Yet Decided.

A number of conflicting rumors, confirmed by a few facts, were drifting around the Federal Building yesterday afternoon concerning the situation there. Neither Postmaster Van Cott nor his son would talk about the charges rumored to have been brought against the son in Washington, and little information was to be gleaned from any source.

Four postoffice inspectors, J. L. Sullivan and R. D. Simmons, of St. Louis, and John Farrell and Walter Meyers, of Chicago, arrived in the morning from Washington, and in spite of their denial that their work had anything to do with the investigations, it was generally believed that they had come to look into the work of young Van Cott.

The latter is rumored to be in trouble on two counts—the classification of the office he holds and certain promotions he is alleged to have made.

As announced last week, Postmaster Van Cott had received word from Washington that his son's rating must be changed. Richard Van Cott and Charles E. White had both been classed as superintendent of the city delivery, and the Washington officials ruled that only one man could hold that place. White has had long experience in the service and is considered one of the best men, having passed several Civil Service examinations with a grade of 100 per cent, while Richard Van Cott has never taken a Civil Service examination of any kind. The place of superintendent of the city delivery was put on the Civil Service list on June 1. Mr. Van Cott said last night that his son was superintendent of city delivery, and that White was in charge of the mail carriers from the central branch only. White has been rated as superintendent since 1889, when that place was given to him by Mr. Clarkson, who was then First Assistant Postmaster General. If Mr. Van Cott's new classification stands, he will be considered a clerk under Richard Van Cott, and will receive $1,000 a year less than his present salary. There are rumors that his many friends, and the G. A. R. as a whole will take steps to prevent this.

Mr. Van Cott said he believed that as soon as the situation was understood at Washington everything would be adjusted without loss to any one. He also said there was no truth in the rumor that his son would relieve the situation by resigning.

In regard to the rumored charges of unwarranted promotions and favoritism Postmaster Van Cott refused to speak, except to deny a single rumor. He said that he had heard nothing from Washington, that he knew of no charges and could not answer rumors. Speaking of the report that his secretary, Lottie Fliege, enjoyed unusual privileges and was seldom at her desk, he said that she was there regularly, as he had no room for idlers in his office.

WATSON PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Taken to Jail in Default of $30,000 Bail—Downfall Caused by Stock Speculation.

Washington, June 10.—James M. A. Watson, jr., the clerk in the Auditor's office of the District Government, who was arrested yesterday for alleged embezzlement of large sums, appeared in the police court to-day, entered a plea of not guilty and waived a preliminary hearing. Bail was fixed at $30,000. Watson was unable to secure this amount and was taken to jail. His counsel will ask the court to-morrow to reduce the bail from $30,000 to $20,000, and say they can obtain bonds for that amount.

According to the authorities, most of the money Watson is alleged to have embezzled was spent in stock speculation. His books are in a deplorable condition. W. R. Lapham, Watson's partner in at least one private enterprise, is an inspector in the engineer department, and as such checked up the accounts kept by Watson in connection with moneys deposited by plumbers and others to cover damage to streets in making excavations. Engineer Commissioner Biddle is investigating Lapham's work, but thus far the investigation does not implicate any one in Watson's alleged defalcations. Auditor Petty said to-day that if Watson's family does not make restitution he will appeal to Congress for the relief of himself and his bondsmen. Mr. Petty's bond is for $20,000. The authorities to-day found among Watson's papers an envelope marked "J. M. A. Watson. Personal." It contained checks signed by Auditor Petty aggregating nearly $10,000. Some were cancelled checks and others had not been cashed. One of the latter was drawn by the auditor in August, 1901, and made payable in the indorsement to the collector of taxes. Watson, it is alleged, had scratched a pen through the name of the collector. The exact extent of Watson's defalcation will not be known for some time, but the best estimate now is $67,500. Auditor Petty to-day admitted that he had not required a bank return from Watson when the latter had taken funds to deposit. The Collector of Taxes, when sending money to the Treasury, receives in return a cash ticket, and later a more complete acknowledgment, but the Auditor, it is said, did not require such acknowledgments. Mr. Petty said he did not keep a close watch on the entries in the bankbook. Watson was photographed and measured by the Bertillon system to-day.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—Inspectors investigating the Baltimore postoffice have discovered at least one case which calls for prompt action. It appears that John W. Pettit, who says he is a protégé of Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, and who is generally known as a solicitor for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, has been carried on the rolls of the postoffice at a salary of $1,500. Pettit was appointed in 1892 to a place carrying a salary of $600 a year; was rapidly promoted to $900, but in December, 1896, resigned. On June 1, 1898, he was reappointed as a stamper at $200 a year, was soon promoted to $600, and on October 1, 1899, was raised to $1,500. Although drawing this salary for nearly four years, he has devoted most of his time to the above named company. Several other cases are being investigated, and it is expected that they will be found to be of a similar character. It is said in Washington that Machen and his friends exercised great influence in the Baltimore postoffice.

WHAT THE BANKS WANT.

A Significant Hint in Regard to Financial Legislation.

Washington, June 10 (Special).—With the legislative mind of the country made up to enact some kind of financial legislation at the next session of Congress, and with the Republican heavyweights of the Senate Finance Committee jointly cogitating in secret conclaves as to what sort of new money shall be devised, there has suddenly gleamed a ray of light directly from the National City Bank of New-York which may be taken as an indication of what the "money power" really wants. A semi-monthly publication, "The Financial Review," printed by the American Security and Trust Company of this city, an institution which has recently come under the control of the Riggs National Bank, which in turn has just begun to be dominated by the National City Bank of New-York, Milton E. Ailes, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having been secured by the New-York interests as a vice-president of the institution, has this to say in its current number on the desirable thing to do in financial legislation:

What the public wants above all things else, as voiced by the press and business circles, is that our bond secured banknote circulation be left undisturbed. It is already large enough, or practically so, for business requirements. And what is needed above all things else, as voiced in the same way, is that our government bond secured currency be supplemented to the extent of $100,000,000, or some such amount, by national bank currency resting for its security upon high class corporate bonds, and taxed heavily enough to make the redemption of the various issues immediately imperative in times of an excess of currency. When, therefore, it was no longer profitable for the banks to keep the issues outstanding the much needed contract-ability would be secured.

Whatever other features the new currency bill includes, it will doubtless include the best features of the Aldrich bill, as introduced in the Senate last winter. No currency reform bill could be considered ideal that did not provide for the prompt return of idle government money into the channels of trade on some such terms as would be acceptable to the national banks. It is disappointing in the extreme that the Senate sub-committee on finance instead of entering upon a campaign of education has decided to hold no more sessions for three months. Nevertheless, the country is very much awake to the imperative need of currency reform, and Congress, in its wisdom, ought to conceive of a measure that will accurately gauge the monetary needs of this most important expansion period in the nation's history. This reform, we believe, to be the question of the hour, and it is almost certain to be the first important measure to come up for consideration by the new Congress.

There is a disposition among observing financial statesmen to accept the statement in "The Review" as voicing the sentiment of the great New-York financial institution, and the radical demand for a national bank currency secured by the bonds of corporations is regarded with some surprise. The same article hints strongly that it would not be an impossibility for this important question to form the basis of the next Presidential campaign. On this point it concludes:

The financial history of this country attests the fact that the autumn, with its inevitable drain of cash from the Eastern banks to supply the interior during the harvesting and moving of the crops, is the most critical period of the year in finances. This is solely attributable, it is popularly believed, to the perplexing handicap of an inelastic national currency, as in our several different kinds of currencies the element of elasticity is almost entirely lacking. There are two of these seasons to be passed before the next Presidential election, consequently two of our periodical autumnal money crises confront us. But if the fates should decree that the next Presidential election must be fought over the money question, as were the last two, vaster interests than such as are comprised in the selection of some individual for the Presidency will be involved. If, for example, the next national election should follow on the heels of a money crisis, it might result in the country declaring for an entirely revolutionary financial policy, such as has been threatened for a number of years.

We have looked at the political aspect of the question only closely enough to show that there are reasons for apprehensions of danger from this source, a danger which it would be wise to avoid. If the danger is a real one, as we believe, a Republican Congress has a most coveted opportunity of removing the question from the domain of politics entirely by promptly passing such a measure during its extra session this fall, as the country solely stands in need of. The country is longing for the reasonable boon of a national currency established upon a scientific basis, and to give it such a boon ought not to prove an insuperable task.

GAVE POISON TO FAMILY.

Woman Confesses Murder of Brother and His Wife and Baby.

Kalkaska, Mich., June 10.—After two weeks' work Prosecutor E. C. Smith has secured the confession of Mrs. Mary McKnight to the cold blooded, premeditated murder of her own brother, John Murphy; Gertrude Murphy, his young wife, and their three-months-old baby. A partial confession was made Monday evening, in which Mrs. McKnight denied killing the baby. Late last night Mr. Smith again called at the woman's cell at her request, and this time she made a full confession. In her first statement she admitted giving Mr. and Mrs. Murphy capsules of strychnine and quinine mixed. Last night she said:

I didn't intend to harm any of them. I did give the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried while its mother was gone, and I mixed up a little strychnine in a glass with some water and gave a spoonful to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing at all. I confessed all to the Lord this afternoon, and I feel that He has forgiven me. I really didn't mean to harm any of them.

When Gertrude came home and found the baby dead she got awfully nervous. She came to me and said: "Mary, can't you give me something to quiet me; something that you take yourself?" I said that I would, and I really didn't think that it would hurt her if I gave her one of the capsules. She had spasms right after that, and I suppose that it was the strychnine that killed her. I really didn't mean to hurt her.

Then John seemed to feel so badly about it, so broken up, that I often thought, after Gertie died, that it would be better if he were to go, too. John was feeling bad one night, a couple of weeks after Gertrude died. He came to me and wanted something to quiet him. I had two or three of the capsules on my dresser, and I told him to go and get one of them. I didn't mean to hurt him, but I thought that it would soothe him, and then I thought that it would be for the best if he were to go, anyway. He helped himself. I don't know whether he took one or two. Then he went to bed, and by and by he called me. Mother came, too, and he began to have those same spasms. I suppose that the strychnine was working.

The whole of the confession was given voluntarily, and Mrs. McKnight signed it after Prosecutor Smith had written it out.

Eight other persons, besides the three to whose murder Mrs. McKnight confessed to-day, investigation shows, have died in the last fifteen years under circumstances that, in view of the woman's confession, are thought to be very suspicious. All the eight were either relatives or intimate friends of Mrs. Knight, and died while living with her or while she was at their house. All are said to have shown symptoms that are believed to indicate strychnine poisoning.

SAID HE WAS RELATED TO ASTORS.

Man Sent to Bellevue Says Brother in Memphis Is John Jacob.

A well dressed man who said he was Stephen Astor, a brewer, of No. 168 Calhoun-st., Memphis, Tenn., and who said he was related to the New-York Astors, was arrested at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. yesterday by Patrolman Smith, of the Tenderloin station, and sent to Bellevue Hospital to be observed as to his sanity. He gave as his best friend his brother, John Jacob Astor, of the same address in Memphis. He said his brother kept a hotel there.

In front of the Masonic Temple he held a spike wound round with wire which he described as a "gold magnet." He was pointing the spike toward the windows of the Garfield National Bank, in the Masonic Temple building, and then drawing it in toward his body. At the same time he was shouting:

"Come to me, my gold; come to me, my precious stones; let not the sun shine again until I have you with me."

Turning to spectators, he told them he had been robbed of $100,000,000 in gold by Masons and a brewer. "Of course, you may not be aware of the fact, but my bones are made of gold," he went on. "They are also cumulative. They took me to a room where they cut my bones away. As fast as a piece of the precious gold was taken another would come in its place. And so they kept on taking it away from me, and I want it all back. I have invented this magnet and it will draw all the gold out of the bank."

At Bellevue he was placed in the insane pavilion.

TO CONNECT BRIDGES.

Extensions of Rapid Transit Lines in Brooklyn.

It was reported yesterday that at the conference on Tuesday between the sub-committee of the Rapid Transit Commission, composed of Messrs. Orr, Starin and Grout, Chief Engineer Parsons and President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Mr. Winter declared that the railroad company was willing to go ahead and make extensions to existing lines in Brooklyn, as proposed by Mr. Parsons in his plan for that borough. The estimated cost of these extensions is about $20,000,000, all of which is to be paid by the railroad company.

In regard to the connection of the bridges, the conference was on the lines laid down by Mr. Parsons, providing for a subway from the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge to connect with the McDonald subway in Centre-st., down Centre-st. to Maiden Lane, and back to Brooklyn by another tunnel under the river to strike Brooklyn at the foot of Orange-st., and bring the cars to the Fulton-st. elevated line at about Tillary-st. This plan takes account only of the elevated traffic; it is designed to provide a loop for the trains, which would come down Broadway, go over the Williamsburg Bridge, connect with the other bridges in Manhattan and return to Brooklyn via the new tunnel and proceed uptown on the Fulton-st. line.

It is proposed to have the city furnish the credit for the building of the Orange-st. tunnel on about the same general lines followed in the case of the McDonald subway to Brooklyn. The extensions to existing lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system provide for a third track on the Fulton-st. elevated from East New-York to the Brooklyn Bridge; a third and fourth track on the Broadway line from the East New-York loop to the Williamsburg Bridge, and a third track from the loop to the terminus at Cypress Hills; a third track on the Myrtle-ave. line from Ridgewood to the Brooklyn Bridge; a third track on the Fifth and Third ave. lines in South Brooklyn from Myrtle-ave. to Sixty-fifth-st.; a connection on the Fulton-st. line between Williams Place and Alabama-ave., and the Jamaica Plank Road to permit of trains running down either Fulton-st. or Broadway; a connection of the Fulton-st. and Fifth-ave. roads in the shopping district; the construction of a new line from Franklin-ave. and Fulton-st. through the Wallabout district, through Williamsburg from Wallabout to Gwinnett-st., to Lorimer-st., to Manhattan-ave. to Vernon and Jackson aves. in Long Island City, to the Blackwell's Island Bridge, with an extension through Jackson-ave. to Debevoise-ave., to Flushing Bay, and also a spur from Lorimer-st. to Montrose-ave., to South Fifth-st., to the Williamsburg Bridge.

President Winter, it was learned yesterday, agreed to make these extensions, with a few other minor extensions. Terms and conditions will be discussed at future conferences. The plans of Mr. Parsons are designed so that the elevated cars can be taken from the Brooklyn Bridge and the trolley cars run over the elevated tracks, leaving the roadway clear for trucks. It is expected to insure a rapid service by providing for a connection of the bridges by the elevated cars.

CAPITAL OF $25,000,000.

Negotiations for Merger of Two Big Banks Resumed.

Negotiations looking to the consolidation of the Western National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce through the absorption of the former by the latter have been resumed. Joseph C. Hendrix, president if the National Bank of Commerce, who on his return from Europe less than a month ago would not admit the probability of the much discussed merger, yesterday gave out the following statement:

This bank has received from the Controller of the Currency permission to increase its capital to $25,000,000, which, under direction of our board of directors, by and with the consent of our stockholders, we will proceed to do.

Negotiations have been resumed with the Western National Bank of the United States, and are now in charge of committees representing the two banks. Details will be given in public notice to our stockholders.

None of the interests concerned would discuss the approaching concolidation further. It is thought by many, however, that President Hendrix will be made head of the new bank and that the supervising committee will also include Morton Trust and First National interests.

About three weeks ago it was authoritatively announced that negotiations for the merger had been definitely broken off. Many were the conjectures as to the reason for this, among them being that there was a dispute as to the man who was to be made president of the new bank. Another version was that the condition of the market made it unwise to carry the deal through at this time because Wall Street then seemed to have its fill of new securities. Many well informed persons in Wall Street insisted that the merger would sooner or later take place.

This union will bring Mutual Life and Equitable Life interests into close relationship. The latter controls the Western National, and the Mutual Life has always been a heavy shareholder in the Bank of Commerce.

Less than a year ago the Western National consolidated with the National Bank of the United States, the capital of the two banks having been increased so as to make the combined capital $10,000,000.

MUST END SMOKE MAKING.

Dr. Lederle Gives Edison Company Until Monday to Submit Plans.

John W. Lieb, jr., the assistant manager of the Edison Electric Light Company's plant, at Thirty-ninth-st. and First-ave., appeared before President Lederle at a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday to show cause why the plant should not be declared a public nuisance. Deputy Police Commissioner Piper told the Commissioner that smoke and cinders from the stacks of the building made living in the neighborhood almost unbearable. About a score of persons living near the plant, headed by Louis Levine, protested against the smoke nuisance.

Mr. Lieb said the smoke and cinders were due to the fact that the grates in the furnaces had been made to hold soft coal at the time of the strike. He said also that the building strike had prevented the company from making several needed changes in the construction of the furnaces, and that as soon as they were finished the nuisance would be abated. He could not promise how soon the changes would be made. If the company could get permission to burn soft coal in the furnaces for forty-eight hours the changes could be made in that time.

President Lederle said he would not consider that suggestion under any circumstances, and that the company would have to stop the nuisance at once. He gave it until next Monday to submit propositions in writing whereby it would stop the nuisance.

MERCEDES CAR WORKS BURNED.

Automobiles for Bennett Cup Race Ruined—Many Other Machines Destroyed.

London, June 10.—A dispatch from Cannstatt, Würtemberg, to-day announced that the Mercedes motor car works had been burned; that cars built to compete in the race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup were ruined, and that a large stock of other cars was destroyed.

CONSIDER IT A SERIOUS BLOW.

E. B. Cox, of Banker Brothers Company, the builders of the Peerless, which will be one of the cars to represent this country in the international cup race, and which will be driven by L. P. Mooers, when asked last evening whether the Mercedes motor car works could build other machines in time for the race, on July 2, said it would be impossible. He declared that the machines would be missed from the race, for they were among the principal competitors.

Foxhall Keene was to operate a Mercedes in the race. Two members of the Automobile Club of Germany were to drive the other two cars. Each car was said to be of about one hundred horsepower.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid!" "I'm undecided, sir," she said. Then buy next Sunday's Tribune, as it will contain a well illustrated Summer Resort Guide, with all the necessary information, etc.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS TO-DAY.

RACING.—Gravesend, 2:30 p. m.

CRICKET.—All Philadelphia at Oxford, England.

POLO.—Meadow Brook, 4 p. m.

GOLF.—Tournament at Knollwood; tournament at Merion; women's club championships at Flushing; men against women at Apawamis; women's team matches, Apawamis at Baltusrol, Powelton at Englewood, and Harbor Hill at Nassau.

LAWN TENNIS.—Metropolitan championships, West Side Club; Virginia State championships.

BASEBALL.—National League—New-York at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Pittsburg; Philadelphia at Chicago; Boston at St. Louis. American League—Detroit at New-York; Chicago at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Boston. College game—Columbia at Seton Hall.

PENN. ON THE HUDSON.

Her Crew at Poughkeepsie—Ward Says Cornell Is Formidable.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 10.—Ellis Ward, the coach, and the Pennsylvania crews arrived here this afternoon, the first to come. The trip from Philadelphia was without special incident. As soon as the oarsmen alighted from the train they were taken to Bellevue Villa, the quarters occupied by them every year.

After the men had had a hearty dinner they came to the river in their rowing suits and unloaded their baggage and rowing equipment from the special baggage car which was attached to their train. Ward brought with him two eight oared shells, one of which is a new shell, built by Davy, of Boston. The freshmen are using it. The 'varsity use the cedar shell which they rowed in two years ago. Three four oared shells also were brought. The shells were rigged by 5 o'clock tonight, and all the crews went out for a short paddle. Coach Ward said to The Tribune representative:

"I have a much better crew than I had last year, and I have considerable faith in its work. It is entirely too early to say anything regarding its chances. From what I saw of the Ithacans on Memorial Day Cornell is going to be as formidable a factor as it was last year."

The 'varsity is at present rowing in the following order: Bow, Ralph R. Zane; No. 2, Harold E. Robertson; No. 3, Frederick W. Eckfield; No. 4, Morris L. Williams; No. 5, George A. Dick, No. 6, Gurden S. Allyn; No. 7, William G. Gardiner (captain); stroke, August F. Shisler; coxswain, Layton B. Register; average height of the men is 5 feet 11 inches; average weight, 165 pounds. 'Varsity substitutes—Elon Kanaga, Robert C. Crowell, James W. Keagey; Joel H. Hildebrand, George S. Keller, Frank Holbrook, Van A. Lee, Jared S. Bogardus, J. August Boers, Russell B. Smith, O. John Cathcart, Robert A. Cabeen and Ridgeway P. Smith (coxswain).

The freshman eight is composed as follows: Bow: R. F. Weed, jr.; No. 2, H. A. Appleton; No. 3, F. H. Galey; No. 4, J. D. Taylor; No. 5, J. G. Hendry; No. 6, N. Drayton; No. 7, L. J. Shoemaker (captain); stroke, H. York; coxswain, W. H. Lamb. average height of the freshmen is 5 feet 11⅝ inches; average weight, 162⅜ pounds. Substitutes—F. H. Barrett and A. E. Smith.

Of the 'varsity men Zane, Eckfield, Allyn and Gardiner are old 'varsity men. The other four are seasoned oarsmen, but this is the first year they have made the 'varsity eight. The substitutes include the second 'varsity eight, which lost to Cornell, but defeated Harvard at Ithaca on Memorial Day.

NEW CORNELL STROKE.

Nutting Replaces Coffin in the 'Varsity at Ithaca.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Ithaca, N. Y., June 10.—Courtney to-day made what may prove a most important change in the Cornell 'varsity boat. Coffin, '04, who stroked a winning race at Poughkeepsie last year, and who has been stroking the 'varsity all the spring, was moved back to No. 6. The new stroke was Nutting, '04, of Brooklyn. There have been rumors for some time that Nutting would get the important seat, but those familiar with crew matters think that if Coffin shows any immediate improvement he will recover his place. He has been rather slow on the catch, and the change to No. 6 may put more spirit into his work.

The 'varsity had a hard race this afternoon against the freshman crew, but the work for the rest of the week will be lighter. The new boat which John Hoyle made for the 'varsity is proving satisfactory, and it will be used at Poughkeepsie. The freshmen will have the 1902 'varsity boat.

TWO YALE-HARVARD BRUSHES.

New-Haven 'Varsity Leaves Cambridge Youngsters in the Rear.

New-London, Conn., June 10.—Two Yale crews met Harvard crews in impromptu races to-day, and in each instance they gave a good account of themselves. While the Yale 'varsity eight were rowing downstream late this afternoon they met the Harvard freshman eight. The latter immediately hit up their stroke, and endeavored to give the Yale boys a trouncing. The Blue oarsmen continued rowing steadily, about twenty-nine strokes to the minute, and soon left the Harvard youngsters in the rear.

A short time afterward the four-oared crews of the two universities met downstream, and there was a short brush. The two crews raced about a quarter of a mile, Yale rowing twenty-seven and Harvard thirty. At the end of that distance, when there was no perceptible change in the positions of the boats, the Harvard oarsmen ceased rowing, and the Yale men continued on their practice spin downstream.

There have been several changes in the Harvard crews to-day. Swain was taken from bow in the 'varsity boat and replaced by Hartwell, who has been rowing in the four oared crew. This leaves the order of the 'varsity shell as follows: Hartwell, bow; Walcott No. 2; George, No. 3; Foster, No. 4; Duffy, No. 5; Filley, No. 6; Lawson, No. 7, and McGrew, stroke. McGrew appears overtrained, and it is not improbable that he will be taken out for a rest.

Pleasanton, the regular stroke of the Harvard freshman eight, arrived this evening and immediately took his former seat in the shell. Guile and Switzer were alternating at No. 8. Switzer was placed at No. 3 and Guile was moved along to No. 6, sending Hollingsworth out of the boat entirely. The rowing order this evening was as follows: Flint, bow; Judd, No. 2; Switzer, No. 3; White, No. 4; Kellogg, No. 5; Guile, No. 6; Moller, No. 7, and Pleasanton, stroke. Ober took Hartwell's place in the freshman four oared crew.

This evening the Harvard freshman boat got in the swell of the Yale launch and was nearly swamped. It was necessary to return to the float and relieve the boat of water. Coach "Kip" Perkins, of the freshman eight, continues to coach from the coxswain's seat. His weight seriously handicaps the speed of the boat, but it is believed that this style of coaching will be of benefit.

J. A. TEN EYCK TO ROW B. H. HEILEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, N. Y., June 10.—Arrangements have been made for a single scull race between James A. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, Mass., and B. H. Heiley, for a purse and the championship of the Upper Hudson. The race will take place under the auspices of the Laureate Boat Club, of this city, on July 4. Eight and four oared races also will be rowed. Efforts are being made to have a race between eights from Columbia and Brooklyn Polytechnic.

BAYSIDE Y. C.'S NEW HOUSE.

Plans are being prepared by Harry T. Weeks, of the Racing Committee of the newly organized Bayside Yacht Club for a two, and one-half story clubhouse of a picturesque type, with dormer windows, gabled roofs and interior arrangements to suit both the nautical and the social demands of the organization. The building is to be erected on the shore of Little Neck Bay, at Bayside, Long Island. The club has already seventy members, and its fleet numbers thirty yachts, of which three are in the 55-foot class, three are auxiliaries, and the rest sloops and catboats. The burgee of the club is a white chevron and a crimson ball on a blue ground. The regatta pennant is of the same design with the letters "R C" added. The officers elected for 1903 are: Commodore, G. Waldo Smith; vice-commodore, Charles M. Gould; rear commodore, W. W. Cole; treasurer, Hugh L. Weber, and secretary, William H. Johns.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION RECRUITS.

Individual membership application blanks were sent out yesterday by Secretary Butler of the American Automobile Association to all its clubs. Active personal recruiting is expected to begin at once.

BASEBALL.

Giants Shut Out St. Louis in a Fine Game—Score, 1 to 0.

RESULTS OF GAMES YESTERDAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New-York, 1; St. Louis, 0. | Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 0. | Chicago, 7; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; Boston, 0. | Cleveland, 8; Washington, 6.

GAMES TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New-York at Cincinnati. | Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg. | Philadelphia at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New-York. | Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston. | Cleveland at Philadelphia.

THE RECORDS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
New-York	32	13	.711	Cincinnati	19	24	.442
Chicago	33	15	.688	Boston	17	26	.395
Pittsburg	33	17	.660	Philadelphia	12	13	.279
Brooklyn	24	22	.522	St. Louis	13	35	.271

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Philadelphia	26	17	.605	Chicago	20	20	.500
Boston	26	17	.605	Detroit	20	22	.476
St. Louis	21	16	.568	New-York	17	23	.425
Cleveland	22	17	.564	Washington	11	31	.262

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 10.—In one of the best games ever seen in this city, the Giants defeated St. Louis by a score of 1 to 0 to-day. It was a pitchers' battle. Currie, however, lost his game by hitting Gilbert in the third inning. This, together with a single by Bowerman and a forced out brought in the only run. Currie hit Gilbert twice and Browne once in the contest. The fielding of the visiting team was perfect. Bresnahan covered first base in the first inning, for Lauder's injury in yesterday's game kept him out of to-day's struggle and caused a general shakeup in the team. McGann took Bresnahan's place in the second inning, and Bowerman took McGann's place in the latter part of the game.

A pretty double play by Dunn and Bowerman was well applauded. Currie made a three base hit and struck out three men. Taylor struck out two. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e	NEW-YORK.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Farrell, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	Browne, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	V. Haltren, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	4	0	0	3	1	0	Bresnahan, lb	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bran, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	0	McGann, lb	1	0	0	4	0	0
Burke, 2b	3	0	1	0	4	0	Warner, c	1	0	0	3	1	0
Hackett, lb	3	0	0	13	0	0	Mertes, lf	3	0	1	0	1	0
Williams, ss	3	0	1	4	5	0	Babb, ss	3	0	1	2	5	0
Nichols, c	3	0	0	6	4	1	Dunn, 3b	2	0	0	1	2	0
Currie, p	3	0	1	0	2	0	Gilbert, 2b	1	1	0	2	3	0
*Dunleavy	1	0	1	0	0	0	Bow'm'n, c&1b	3	0	1	13	0	0
							Taylor, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	0	4	27	17	1	Totals	25	1	3	27	14	0

*Batted for Currie.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three base hit—Currie. Double plays—Dunn and Bowerman; Williams and Hackett. Stolen base—Gilbert. Hit by pitched ball—By Currie, 2. Bases on balls—Off Currie, 1; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Taylor, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; New-York, 1. Time of game—1:25. Umpire—Holliday.

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT CINCINNATI.

Latter Team Gets Only Three Hits—Score, 7 to 0.

Cincinnati, June 10.—The Cincinnati team was shut out by Brooklyn to-day by a score of 7 to 0, Jones, the California pitcher, allowing Cincinnati only three hits. Ritter, while running to first base in the third inning, sprained his ankle, and was relieved by Jacklitsch. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

CINCINNATI.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e	BROOKLYN.	ab	r	1b	po	a	e
Donlin, rf	4	0	1	2	0	1	Strang, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	3	0	0	2	0	1	Sheckard, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b	4	0	0	13	0	0	Dobbs, c	5	1	1	6	0	0
Morrissey, 2b	4	0	1	1	6	0	McCreedie, rf	5	1	2	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	3	0	0	2	1	0	Doyle, 1b	5	1	3	10	0	0
Magoon, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	Dahlen, ss	5	0	1	4	3	0
Cregan, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0	Ritter, c	2	1	1	1	0	0
Bergen, c	3	0	0	4	3	0	Jacklitsch, c	1	1	1	1	0	0
Phillips, p	3	0	0	0	5	1	Flood, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
							Jones, p	4	1	3	0	2	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	15	4	Totals	39	7	14	27	8	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two base hit—Jacklitsch. Stolen base—Jacklitsch. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off Jones, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by Jones, 2. Passed ball—Bergen. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Johnstone.

CHICAGO, 7; BOSTON, 3.

At Chicago—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	x—7	7	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3	5	2

Batteries—Lundgren and Raub (Kling); Piatt and Moran.