GENESIS DIFFICULTIES.

How the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan Disposes of Them.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 3.—An unusually beautiful day was the portion of the visitors at the General Conference for Christian Workers, now in progress at Northfield. Services were held in the cool hours of the morning and in the evening, but the afternoon was set aside for minor meetings and for exploring the numerous points of interest in connection with the Northfield schools and the life of D. L. Moody, their founder. Northfield is rich in Indian lore, and nearly every hillside is traditionally connected with early massacres or sensational escapes.

The town is first mentioned in history about 1669, when an attempt toward forming a settlement was made by buying land from friendly Indians. It was known at the time as Squakheag, after the tribe which then lived on the river bank. Seven years after, in the King Philip War, the little settlement, along with Brookfield, was razed to the ground. A relief party under Captain Beers, of Hadley, while coming to the rescue, was massacred not a great distance from where the Northfield now stands.

A short time later on settlement was tried by hardy New-Englanders, but this, too, in 1688, was ambushed by Indians, landing where the Camp Northfield boys now swim. Half the settlers were killed, and the other half abandoned the dangerous post. Another effort to make a permanent settlement was made in 1714, and from this date the town has been called Northfield, because it was the most northerly of all the Bay State colonies.

As might have been expected, it was the first point of attack by French and Indians in the troublesome period preceding the conquest of Canada by the English. A monument on the road toward Lake Wannamaker relates to an Indian massacre of this date. Along Northfield-st. other monuments, showing sites of old forts and blockhouses, are frequently seen. Where Dickinson Library now stands there used to be a strong house, in which President Dwight, the famous leader of Yale, was born. In repairing an old frame dwelling near there not long ago, it was found to be fortified half way to the roof by heavy masonry, broken only at proper intervals by loopholes.

The road to Mount Hermon, where the old ferry used to cross, is exceptionally interesting. To the right of Horse Shoe Bend is a small cave, where a fugitive from the Deerfield massacre killed his four pursuers, one by one, as they followed him. A half-mile further on the bluff are the trenches and fortifications, behind which King Philip and his men spent a winter, 225 years ago, and where the ledge breaks, near the turn toward Mount Hermon, the skeletons of two Indians, buried in all their fantastic war regalia, were unearthed a few years ago.

Arrow heads and tomahawks are often found along the river bank, and several Indian granaries can be seen by those who are bold enough to scale the mountains. A large corn grinder is placed at the entrance of Lovers' Retreat. The pounder which belonged to it, however, is on exhibition at the Deerfield Museum. A spot most sought by Northfield visitors is a stone between Northfield and South Vernon which marks the meeting place of three States—New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. MR. ALEXANDER.

General regret was felt at the departure to-day of Charles McCallon Alexander, the young American evangelist, who recently came to this country on his wedding tour. Mr. Alexander is to go from here to Chicago and St. Louis, thence to the opening of the Bible Conference at Winona, and on August 24 to set sail again for England, where he plans to co-operate with Dr. Torrey in his evangelical work there. In speaking of his return to England, Mr. Alexander said:

"We shall hold meetings first in Bolton, then spend a month in Cardiff, Wales, where the immense iron building, temporarily built in London by the Salvation Army, is to be used by us; next we remain three months at Liverpool in a new building containing 11,000 chairs, erected especially for our work there, and finally we hold meetings for five months in London. Lord Kinnaird is chairman of the committee there, and everything will be arranged for us to wage a vigorous and sturdy campaign."

Mrs. Alexander herself, although only a young woman, is an active philanthropist, and has always taken a lively interest in religious work. She is the daughter of Richard Cadbury, of Birmingham, who gave Moseley Hall, his family residence, to the city as a hospital for convalescent children. Her uncle, George Cadbury, is owner of "The London News."

At the auditorium meeting this morning the Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, of Chicago, gave the address. Mr. McAfee spoke on the three calls of the book of the Acts; the call of hopefulness, the call of salvation and the call of necessity.

This afternoon a sub-conference was instituted at the village church, where the Rev. C. L. Evarts, of Boston, is to hold a series of meetings on the different methods of personal work.

At Round Top this evening Miss Mary E. Remington, of Buffalo, who established and is at present conducting the well known Remington Gospel Settlement at Revere Block, Buffalo, was the speaker.

ADDRESS ON GENESIS.

The following is an abstract of the address by the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan in beginning a course of study upon the Book of Genesis. The largest audiences of the day gather when Dr. Morgan speaks.

We come again to a study of one portion of the Divine library, and the portion that is selected for our study during this conference is the first book in the library, the Book of Genesis. There are certain matters to be dealt with first, in order that we may come to a quiet meditation on the book itself. I have been somewhat interested in the last year in conversation with different friends, in different places, when I have said that I was looking forward to speaking on the Book of Genesis, to see that they have looked at me, as though startled or surprised that I should venture to talk about Genesis. When one suggests such a study I know perfectly well that there does seem in the present state of thinking a great reticence on the part of many in the matter of approaching this book.

Let me say to you this morning that what I propose to do is to study the book that we have, to take the book itself, and find out what is in it. Personally, I assume the Divine authorship of this Book of Genesis, and yet I do not propose, in a Bible class such as this, to proceed upon the basis of this assumption. I do not say this is the Word of God, and therefore we must receive it as such. I think that is the true attitude toward the Bible for the student and the preacher. Personally, I believe the actual apprehension of this message is the profoundest manifestation of its Divinity, and if we can but get the scheme of the book, and see its growth, and underlying intention, and its deepest spiritual message, I think this will help us to a conviction concerning its authorship and its true value.

I do not, therefore, ask at first that there shall be acceptance of this position which I personally take, that of believing it to be wholly Divine. At the close of our study I may make some such appeal, but we will come to the book, to take it down as though we had never read it before, and attempt to follow its line.

While this preliminary statement reveals the purpose of our studies, let it be at once understood that I recognize there are difficulties, and I am not suggesting to any one that you shall close your eyes to the difficulties which seem to exist. I never advise any one to make his judgment blind in the matter of the Word, and consequently I propose briefly this morning, to say something of the difficulties that exist. It may be well to name them, though I do not propose to deal with them fully. And if I name them, I am not naming them in order to debate them, but in order to indicate the true line of considering them. I am trying to speak without prejudice in this matter, to state the case not from the standpoint of any narrow conception. I am going to state four kinds of difficulties that have gathered around this book. I am not going to try to debate these difficulties, but I am going to lay down one or two principles that will help you to consider the difficulties when they arise.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PENTATEUCH.

The difficulties that have gathered around the Pentateuch and Genesis may be named as critical, scientific, historic and moral. And if you admit there are critical difficulties, scientific difficulties, historical difficulties, moral difficulties, surely the question is beset with difficulties. Yes, I admit the difficulties in every case, but personally I have no hesitation in saying that unprejudiced consideration will reveal that the book triumphs in every case.

The critical difficulties question the Mosaic authorship, and suggest that the book of Genesis consists of fragments collected at different periods and by different persons. This is not a new difficulty, and did not arise in the nineteenth century, nor even in the eighteenth. This class of difficulty is at least as old as the second century, when that particular view concerning the Pentateuch and the Book of Genesis was held by the Ebionites.

Eighteenth century higher criticism suggested what is known as the "document hypothesis." This hypothesis was first propounded by Astruc, a French Roman Catholic, and adopted with modifications by Eichhorn. It postulated two original documents, the author of one of which used the name Elohim for God, and the other the word Jehovah, with ten smaller documents quoted from. Later than that came what is known as the "fragment hypothesis," and that suggested that the Pentateuch was a conglomerate without method. It was a natural sequence of the other view.

Finally there came that which is described as the "complement or completion hypothesis." This suggests the revision of the work of one author by a subsequent one, and in the matter of date would put Deuteronomy before the rest and make the other books the result of compilations succeeding that period.

These are the critical difficulties. When we face these difficulties, whether these positions can be proved depends on two things: First, as to whether they will account for the book, as we find it. Will one or any of these hypotheses work out so as to account for all that there is in that book? Will the dual authorship, or the "fragment hypothesis," or even the ideal of complementariness or completion—will these account for the book? And you can never answer that question by merely surface study, by considering the book as literature. You must study the book until its great spiritual movement breaks upon the soul.

Then, again, the other position to be remembered is this: That the final answer to the whole of these questions is the testimony of Christ. And there again I am not going into detail. Only remember it when you approach these difficulties. Hear me, this morning, and write me down as out of date. If all the scholars of this age can demonstrate along the line of scholarship to me that the Book of Genesis is made up of fragments, from different authors, with no master hand to set them together in order, and Jesus Christ says to me that the "law came from Moses," I shall stand by Jesus Christ as against all the scholarship of the age. That is the final position that I personally occupy. I know the difficulties, and I believe they are difficulties raised by honest and sincere men, and I am prepared to say that my profound conviction is that in the course of years, when all this thing has worked itself out, it will result in good, and not evil, and, as the storms of the past have swept upon the Word of God and left it unshaken amid the wreckage of philosophies and sciences, I believe this great Book of Genesis will come out, and men will know it in all its purity as a revelation of things men could not discover for themselves.

THE CONFLICT WITH SCIENCE.

We come next to the question of scientific difficulties. It is affirmed that there are definite disparities between the statements of Genesis and the facts of science. For instance, the history of creation is given in the first two chapters, and I am told it is not harmonious with what science has now proved to be true. Secondly, I am told that the age of man according to the revelation of Genesis is not in harmony with what science has demonstrated to be the age of man by the study of geology. For instance, I am told that the diversities of race on the earth do not admit of the Bible idea that all the human race has sprung from one original parent. I am told that the story of the universal deluge cannot be proved, and is disproved by scientific investigation. I am not going to deal with them. But what I want to do is to recognize the class of difficulty.

Such objections can only be fairly dealt with by carefully remembering two things; first, as to the Bible, no human interpretation of it is final; secondly, as to science, hypotheses must never be confounded with ascertained facts. The first principle is this, that no human interpretation of the Bible is final. Here is a verse, which makes a declaration, in the Bible. Now, I stand by what that verse contains, but not by what any man thinks it says. I must be prepared to change my interpretation, but not to destroy the lamp that flashes the light. A man came to me a little while ago and he said, "I cannot believe your Bible because it says God created this world as it is six thousand years ago." And I said to him, "If you will find that in the Bible I will give up preaching to-morrow." That is the popular interpretation.

Then as to science. I repeat that hypotheses are not ascertained facts. A generation ago the great fight was going forward, and Bible students were trembling in their very shoes because they thought the evolutionary theory was going to smash the Bible, and a great many scientific men went wild and thought that was the final thing, and they had discovered everything, the evolutionary theory. Now if some one asks me to-day, Do you accept the evolutionary theory? there is only one thing to say in reply, and that is, Which? Darwin's theory is absolutely gone. No scientific man of this particular day accepts Darwin's theory. He does accept the evolutionary idea, but not Darwin's interpretation of it. And I for one do not hesitate to say that I believe that the scientific investigation of that age came across a process which is a fact, the evolutionary process. What its limitations are and where it ceases I do not think they are able to tell us yet. But the evolutionary hypothesis is not an ascertained fact in any department of life, and so I am not called upon to reconcile some man's interpretation of Genesis with some scientific hypothesis of creation; but I am called upon to ask and discover the answer to this question. Is there a discrepancy between what the Bible actually says and what science has positively demonstrated?

WHAT IS DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE.

Then I come to the historical difficulties. This is closely associated, as a class, with the name of Bishop Colenso, and is based upon the apparent contradiction and impossibility of certain things declared. The instances cited are too numerous to mention them. To me the question of accuracy of interpretation obtains here again. Personally I know of very few passages which are cited as being unhistorical, or impossible, which will not admit of some other interpretation, which interpretation brings them within the bounds of possibility, and even probability. May I take one illustration that has come under my notice? It is said that the Israelites went out of Egypt armed, and a great deal of criticism has been offered there. How was it possible, they say, in a midnight flight, in all the mystery of that movement, to arm them? Now, the Hebrew word will bear this translation: They crossed the sea five in a rank. I am not for a moment saying that that is positive, but if a man is going to dismiss the Bible because the Israelites went over armed, very well—if that is the difficulty, let them go over five in a rank. That is a small illustration, but it is an illustration of what I mean. I admit that there are some cases that do not admit of this kind of treatment. But am I to abandon this whole story because of such difficulties? No, for my own part I will say that where there are such discrepancies it is due to the mistake of a copyist or translator somewhere, and I prefer to put the blame there than upon the book itself.

Then I come, lastly, to the most important, to the moral difficulties. These are based upon some doctrine of God, and they urge the incongruity of some stories with this particular doctrine of God. A man comes to his Old Testament with a doctrine of God, and he begins to read it, and when he reads in Genesis of the destruction of man by the flood he says, "That is not in accord with the fact of the character of God." He reads that God called upon Abraham to offer his son Isaac, and he says, "No, that is not in accord with the character of God." He reads here a story of something that is supernatural, something which seems to interfere with law, and he says, "No, God can never interfere with law: there is no room for the supernatural." You must account for things wholly within the realm of law. And consequently—and to me this is the most profoundly dangerous line of objection—you find there are men eliminating the supernatural element, and are denying inspiration to these stories, which give accounts of things that they do not feel square with their doctrine of God.

How are we to deal with these difficulties? Two things again must be kept in mind. First, the necessity for correctly understanding the story we are professing to criticise. Again, no human interpretation of a story is final, but the story, as it stands. Secondly, absolute certainty that our doctrine of God is truth, and all the truth, and nothing but the truth. I think if we were following that particular line it would be possible to show that the doctrine of God that denies the impossibility of any of these things is an incomplete doctrine of God.

Thus I have stated my recognition of the difficulties, and I have at least indicated my conviction that they may be dealt with.

With all that in mind, we come together to take up this book of Genesis. We take it from the shelves of the library, and say, "What is this book about?" The book is seen to be one dealing with origins. Here is this world. I want to know about its story. I find the story of it there. Here is something that professes to tell me about the beginning of the world. There is no other cosmogony that begins to compare with the majesty that we find in these first two chapters. Then the movement down, this degeneration, in chapters three and eleven. Then Jehovah is seen seeking out a man, from whom He is going to create a nation, and out of the nation He is going to find a man, and out of the man He is going to find redemption. So that the last division of the book I call regeneration. Generation, degeneration, regeneration. These are the greatest movements of the book. Thus the book of Genesis is seen to be one dealing with origins — the origins of creation, the origins of sin, the origins of redemption. Let it be at once stated that while the book deals with origins, it does not deal with finalities. Nothing is finished. Creation is only seen as prepared for development. Sin is only seen at the beginning of a destructive work. Redemption is only seen in prophecy and shadow. Genesis is not a completed revelation. It demands something to come after.

Property For Sale or To Let
SHOULD BE ADVERTISED
in the
New-York Tribune
TO INSURE RESULTS.
SEND FOR RATES.

ANOTHER ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

C. H. R. Neimer, of No. 313 East Fifty-sixth-st., a porter in the employ of Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co., wholesale drygoods merchants, at No. 46 Leonard-st., was injured seriously in an elevator accident there yesterday. Neimer was running the freight elevator from the fourth floor, and attempted to get off at the third floor. His foot got caught between the elevator and shaft, and he could not get it out. He hung head down under the car. The elevator was slowly descending. Neimer's screams attracted the attention of other employes, and the car was stopped before it reached the bottom. Neimer had a compound fracture of the right leg, compound fracture of the left elbow and multiple contusions and shock.

KILLS FLEEING FORGER.

SHOT IN NEWARK STREET.

Warning Letter from Mother Found on Body.

"Unless you reform, your punishment will be awful," was a sentence in a letter from a mother to her criminal son, which he carried in his pocket when he was shot dead by a Newark police detective from whom he was trying to escape last evening. The shooting occurred on Beaver-st., Newark, a short thoroughfare running between Market and Clinton sts., east of Broad-st. The dead man was Herbert Earl, aged thirty-two, boarding at No. 352 Central-ave.

Police Detective Sergeant Joseph Farrell was accosted at Broad and Market sts. by John Welsh, a saloonkeeper and former prize fighter, who pointed out to Farrell a tall, well built, well dressed young man, saying, "That fellow passed a bad check for $18 on me the other day. I want you to arrest him."

Farrell said he wanted a sure identification, and Welsh walked around the man, scrutinizing him closely, and returned saying, "He is the man, sure." Farrell then stepped up to the man and placed him under arrest. The prisoner was surprised, but made no offer of resistance. He walked quietly with the detective through Beaver-st., until Clinton-st. was reached. Then he suddenly twisted his arm out of the grasp of the officer and darted back through Beaver-st., intending to lose himself on crowded Market-st. Farrell sprinted after him and shouted a warning to stop or he would fire. The fugitive increased his pace. Then Farrell drew his revolver and fired as Earl neared Market-st. Earl fell headlong to the sidewalk and did not move. The detective ran to his side to seize him, and, seeing that the man had been wounded, bent over him and exclaimed:

"My God, boy, did I hit you?"

There was no reply. A crowd had gathered, and a physician who was attracted to the spot said the man was dead. Patrolman Eugene Lovatt, who had heard the shot, sent for an ambulance and the body was taken to the morgue. Lovatt advised the detective to go at once and report the affair to Detective Captain Cosgrove, which he did, and he was detained at Police Headquarters pending investigation. Farrell said:

The man was accidentally shot. I had no intention to shoot him when I drew my revolver. I thought he would escape in a crowded street like Market-st., and I wanted to intimidate him. I dared not shoot at him in that narrow street, for fear of hitting some one in a window, and I was also afraid to shoot at the asphalt, as the bullet would rebound, so I concluded to shoot in the air, but as I raised my pistol it went off, and I think the bullet struck the pavement and glanced off. The fellow was dodging ahead of me. I certainly had no thought of hitting him.

MOTHER GOES INSANE.

Becomes Violent When She Learns of Son's Death.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Aug. 3.—When informed that her son, Herbert Earl, had been shot and killed at Newark by a policeman while trying to escape, Mrs. F. W. Haesche, of No. 259 Elm-st., West Haven, became violently insane this morning. Four men were unable to hold her, and before she could be locked in a room she had broken all the furniture in her parlor. Earl was arrested for forgery. He was the black sheep of the family.

MAYOR "BILL" SMITH FINED $10.

Fair Heir's Pet Donkeys Took a Fancy to Neighbor's Buckwheat.

Plainfield, Aug. 3 (Special).—Mayor "Bill" Smith, of New-Market, was fined $10 in Justice of the Peace Clark T. Rogers's court yesterday for allowing his pet donkeys to graze on George Liable's buckwheat fields. Drawing a $10 bill from a big roll, he handed the amount of the fine to the 'squire, at the same time denouncing "Jersey justice" and laws in general.

Mayor Smith, who is a brother of the late Mrs. Fair, brought the donkeys home with him from St. Louis, and they were made pets of at once by the children of the village, but now the Mayor says "nobody must touch 'em."

DAVID WARFIELD'S NEW PLAY.

To Star Under Belasco and Play Only in Independent Houses.

David Belasco announced last night that the new play for David Warfield is "The Music Master." It is in three acts and its author is Charles Klein, who wrote also the same star's previous success, "The Auctioneer," in which, it will be remembered Mr. Warfield refused last winter to act under any but Mr. Belasco's management. Mr. Warfield will be an independent star, appearing only in independent theatres and under the stage direction of David Belasco.

"The Music Master" will go into rehearsal at the Belasco Theatre this morning, under the direct supervision of Mr. Belasco. Mr. Warfield's company will include Marie Bates, Minnie Dupree, Antoinette Walker, Isabel Waldron, Sybil Klein, Campbell Gollan, Archie Boyd, William Boag, Harold Mead, Carrington Yates, J. W. Benson, H. G. Carleton, Louis Verande, W. G. Ricciardi and Leon Kohlmar. The new play will show Mr. Warfield in an entirely novel character, radically different from any in which he has been seen. The first performance of "The Music Master" will take place at Atlantic City, Monday, September 12. After two weeks played in independent houses, Mr. Warfield will follow Miss Henrietta Crosman and "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Belasco Theatre, opening his run at the home theatre on Monday, September 26.

THOUSANDS OF TORPEDOES EXPLODE.

Two Men Probably Fatally Injured—Three Buildings Wrecked.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—With a report that could be heard for more than a mile, several thousand railroad torpedoes packed for shipment in the yards of the Versailles Railroad Signal Company's plant at Versailles exploded to-day. Three of the buildings of the plant were demolished, three employes were seriously injured, and every window in the vicinity was broken. The cause of the explosion is not known.

IDENTIFIED AS HIGHWAYMAN.

Wounded Man Says Italian Is One of Party Who Robbed Him.

Johnstown, Penn., Aug. 3.—Superintendent P. F. Campbell, of the Puritan Coal Company, has identified Guido Metzi, an Italian from Pittsburg, as one of the men who ambushed and robbed him of nearly $3,000 last Saturday at Portage. The identification was made in the City Hospital at Altoona. The man later gave his name as Gaetano Giampoli.

The prisoner, with three other Italians, was arrested at Blairsville on Sunday night. To-day Metzi or Giampoli was taken to Altoona for identification. Campbell said that the man was the one who leaped into the road after the hail of buckshot had been fired.

The organized man hunt will be abandoned to-night, and it is almost certain that if the men under arrest are not guilty, the real highwaymen have escaped from the region.

BUILDING BOOM IN BROOKLYN.

Building operations are going forward so rapidly in Brooklyn that the contractors are reported to be having trouble in some sections in getting the necessary amount of skilled labor. The indications are that the number of buildings to be completed there in the present year will exceed all former records and approximate $40,000,000 in value.

P. J. Collins, Superintendent of Buildings, reports that the value of the new buildings completed in the first half of the current year were almost equal to those completed in the entire twelve months of 1903, the value of the former being $21,378,194, against $26,629,220 for the latter.

BOYCOTT ON BUTCHERS.

No Ice to Those Who Deal with the Packers.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The threatened spread of the stockyards strike to outside industries came to-night, when an order was issued by the teamsters' union prohibiting drivers of ice wagons from making any deliveries to retail merchants who, since the packing house teamsters went on strike, have been hauling meat from the yards in their own wagons. As the refrigerators in the meat markets do not hold enough ice to last longer than forty-eight hours, if the order cutting off the supply of ice can be enforced, it means that the majority of people in Chicago will be compelled to go on short rations as far as meat is concerned. The officials of the teamsters' union have appointed pickets to watch the meat markets all over the city, and these men have been instructed to see that the boycott is carried out to the limit.

Outside of the decision of the striking unions to extend the strike to the icemen, there was little change over yesterday in the situation at the stockyards to-day. With their new employes and those that have deserted the unions the packers managed to dispose of fully 50 per cent as much work as is carried on under normal conditions. Less than three hundred new employes arrived at the various plants to-day, this being the smallest number of strike breakers received on any day since the employers decided to bring outsiders to Chicago to break the strike. The packers declare that the reason for the small addition to their forces to-day is that they are about through hiring workmen, and are now choosing only the most skilled from among the new arrivals of workers.

In a riot which broke out at the yards to-night, two policemen were injured and twenty-eight rioters were arrested, after having been beaten into subjection. The trouble started when five strike breakers from one of the machine shops in one of the packing plants were leaving the yards and tried to board a street-car to go to their homes. Despite the signals of the strike breakers, the motormen on twelve cars refused to stop, and a crowd standing near by, seeing a good opportunity to get revenge on the non-union men, began hurling stones at them.

Two policemen who were guarding the entrance went to the assistance of the non-union men, but the rioters by this time had grown in numbers so rapidly that fully a thousand angry men were trying to get at the strike breakers. Retreating into the machine shop, the policemen sent in a riot call for reinforcements. When the additional policemen arrived a charge was made on the strikers. The crowd was armed with bricks and stones, and when the policemen started forward every man who could find room enough threw a brick.

Two of the bricks went true to the mark and two of the policemen dropped in their tracks, hit on the head. They were picked up by their companions and taken inside the machine shops, where it was found that one of the men, Patrick Ryan, was suffering from a fractured skull. The other was not so seriously hurt. Seeing the condition of their companions the other eighteen policemen made another charge on the crowd. This time the onslaught was in earnest, eighteen clubs being swung from right to left with all the muscle that each man could muster.

Every time a club descended it landed on a man's head, and fully fifty of the rioters were beaten to the pavement. As soon as the policemen saw that they had the mob on the run they turned their attention to those who were lying on the ground and arrested twenty-eight.

Complications and embarrassments in new fields are confronting the packers, according to information that has reached strike headquarters. After slaughtering and preparing beef for market, much of the product is spoiling en route, it is said, because of difficulties encountered in icing refrigerator cars. After investigating the situation and corroborating information he had received on that point, Homer D. Call, active head of the strikers in the absence of President Michael Donnelly, made his conclusions public to-day. Little difficulty is experienced in icing the meat cars at the stock yards, where machinery is largely used, but at the re-icing stations throughout the country, where the supply is replenished, railroad employes are said to refuse to do the work, resulting in heavy losses.

When the ice teamsters and handlers went out at the yards Armour had forty-two union men engaged in packing the cars, the National Company had thirty-nine, Swift & Co. forty-five and Morris & Co. thirty. In their places Armour has twenty-eight non-union men at work, the National seventeen, Swift fourteen, and Morris & Co. sixteen. To make up for the shortage fruit cars are being iced elsewhere, it is said, switched to the yards, and then loaded with meat. Strikers talk of calling out the union men icing the fruit cars, as Armour and Swift are said to control the Armour Refrigerator Line, the Central Fruit Growers' Express and the Continental Fruit Dispatch, and are consequently able to use the cars for meat service whenever desired.

WHITE PLAINS PRESIDENT WINS POINT

His Name Not on Central's Book of Passes—Hearing Adjourned.

There was a hearing at White Plains yesterday before County Judge Platt in the proceeding which has been brought by a client of Henry C. Henderson to remove John H. Brown, president of the village of White Plains, on the ground that he has a pass on the New-York Central Railroad. Mr. Brown is the secretary of the Republican County Committee and a close personal friend of William L. Ward. For several years he and Mr. Henderson have been engaged in a bitter rivalry for the leadership of White Plains, and the present proceeding is ascribed by many of President Brown's friends to political jealousy.

At the hearing Mr. Brown, through his attorneys, H. R. Barrett and Frank V. Millard, pleaded not guilty. Henderson, who represented the relator in the proceedings, had served notice on A. H. Smith, general manager of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to produce the record of free passes for the entire system. Mr. Smith was away, but C. C. Paulding, representing the railroad company, brought up the record book, showing the holders of three thousand passes. Mr. Brown's name did not appear on the list. This was a surprise to Henderson, and he demanded to see the book. After looking through it carefully, he declared that page 202 was missing, and demanded to have it produced. Mr. Paulding stated the page was out because of an error, and not with any intention of concealing the holders of the passes.

At the request of Mr. Henderson the case was then adjourned to September 3, at which time the general manager will be subpœnaed. A half dozen railroad conductors were present, and although none of them were put on the stand they said they were willing to swear that they never knew President Brown to travel on a pass. Mr. Brown is general superintendent of the Keeley Institutes of the United States, and it was stated by his attorneys that some of the railroad companies used to supply him with passes as a business consideration, but that he had never accepted or used a pass since he became village president.

NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD BOND SALE.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 3.—The following official announcement regarding the sale of New-England Railroad bonds was made from the office of President Mellen of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day:

Ten million dollars 5 per cent New-England Railroad Company general mortgage bonds, interest reduced to 4 per cent, were awarded yesterday afternoon to J. P. Morgan & Co., the highest bidders under the terms of the circular, at 106.777 for the entire $10,000,000. These bonds are to pay off the $6,000,000 7 per cent and $4,000,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the New-England Railroad Company maturing on January 1, 1905.

TAXES DUE ON OCTOBER 3.

Colonel Austen, Receiver of Taxes, said yesterday that while the taxes this year were due on October 3, requisitions for tax bills could be made at any time after August 1, and sent to the office of the Deputy Receiver of Taxes of the Borough in which the property was, and the bills would be made in the order of receipt of requisition as soon as the assessment rolls were placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. Taxpayers could then mail checks to the receiver, which would be entered as of the first day of payment, getting full rebate. Taxes, he asserted, became liens on real estate on the day they became due.

THE DUPLEX SAILS FOR BOSTON.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—The French armored cruiser Duplex, which has been here for several days, sailed for Boston to-day, where she will remain for a short time and then go to Bar Harbor and Halifax.

WONT AID ACCUSED SON.

Locked Up on Larceny Charge—Was Cast Off Because of Marriage.

George Arone, about thirty years old, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday, charged with petit larceny in uttering a worthless check for $8. He was held in $500 bail.

Arone is a young Hebrew, well connected in this city. He married a Western girl, a Gentile, and was cast off by his family and many of his former friends. Impoverished, he says, he was compelled to turn to almost anything to support his wife and himself.

The Bank of the Metropolis, at Sixteenth-st. and Union Square, has been "flooded" with worthless checks since last spring. Among these checks was one dated July 24, signed "J. M. Kohen," for $5.

Then a second check turned up. This check was signed "G. M. Kohen." It was for $8. The Bank of the Metropolis did not cash this check, but returned it to the National Park Bank marked "Not known." The check was traced to J. B. Guttin, who conducts a dining room in West Twenty-sixth-st., near Sixth-ave.

Guttin told the police that the check had been given him by George Arone in payment of a loan of $3, and that the man had received $5 in payment for balance due on the check. When Guttin was informed that the "Kohen" check was worthless he communicated with the Bank of the Metropolis. A warrant was then obtained.

Then Arone was arrested. The police say he broke down and admitted having obtained three check books in the name of Moses H. Grossman, of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus; E. Ducoux, of No. 338 West Thirty-fifth-st., and Morris Gugenheim, an importer, in the Decker Building, in Union Square.

The police say George Arone is the son of Alfred L. Arone, a member of the firm of Joseph Andrade & Co., importers of ostrich feathers, at No. 34 University Place, and is a salesman. The police say that two years ago, while in business in Baltimore, Md., he fell in love with Miss Clara McCullom, of Findlay, Ohio. He married her without consulting parents or friends.

A "Mr. Angel," a member of the firm with which the elder Arone is connected, was asked by young Arone to obtain bail and secure counsel. Mr. Angel refused to assist him in any way, saying it was the expressed wish of the elder Arone, who is now travelling in Europe, that no aid should be given the son.

Arone could not produce a bondsman and was committed to prison.

POISONED CANDY STREWN IN BRONX.

Police Think Thieves Wish to Kill Dogs—Girl Nearly Eats a Piece.

There has been much excitement in the Bedford Park district of The Bronx over the discovery of poisoned candy strewn by some malicious person in many yards in Morris and Creston aves. As there are many watchdogs in the neighborhood, it is thought by the police that this is the work of would-be burglars, who wish to get rid of the animals.

Caroline Miller, a twelve-year-old child, living in Creston-ave., near One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-st., found one of the pieces, and had started to eat it when discovered by her mother. The candy was found to be saturated with paris green. The police are working on the case.

URCHINS SEE YACHTSMEN DO "STUNTS"

Attend Larchmont Circus and Sit Behind Wealthy Men—$3,000 Netted.

A large crowd from the towns along the Sound turned out in force yesterday and attended the semi-amateur circus for the benefit of Larchmont's fire department. Among the best known spectators were Henry M. Flagler, Charles H. Dale, Francis Wilson, Frank Daniels, De Wolf Hopper, the Roger Brothers, Miss Amelia Bingham, Bijou Fernandez and Alfred Marshall, all of whom roared at the "stunts" performed by the young circus men, the majority of whom are prominent members of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

There was no need of any poor child missing the circus because he didn't have the price of admission, for Mrs. Alfred Marshall, of Marleton Hall, Orienta Point, attended to that. Mrs. Marshall saw a crowd of dirty little urchins, children of Larchmont's poor inhabitants, standing near the entrance to the big tent as she alighted from her carriage. Walking over to the children Mrs. Marshall said: "Do you want to go inside and see the circus?"

"Yes, m'am," answered a bright eyed Italian boy who stood chewing his fingers. The rest looked at the lady and shook their heads, which signified "Yes."

"Follow me," said Mrs. Marshall, as she led the way to the box office. Looking over the crowd, which numbered twenty, Mrs. Marshall took a ten-dollar bill from her purse and paid for their seats. The little ones entered the circus together and sat in a bunch, directly in back of the boxes, which were occupied by wealthy men.

Forty boxes were sold at $9 each. Miss Halloway, of Scarsdale, gave an exhibition on her pet horse Prince. Among the other attractions were Harris Fenn, bearded lady; Louis Spence, wild man; Kenneth Spence, dog-faced boy; Hugo Bauer, strong man; "Pop" Sanger, living skeleton; "Billy" Dowdney and George Bidwell, trained bears, and Eugene Bogart, policeman. The performance, which was under the management of W. S. Miller, netted about $3,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Plans have been filed with Buildings Superintendent Hopper for a new city dwelling house, a four story and basement fireproof building, to be built at No. 29 East Fifty-first-st. for Robert H. McCurdy, now living at Morristown, N. J. It will be 30 feet front and 60 feet deep, with an extension, and having a facade of ornamental brick, with marble trimmings. The entrance will have a marble staircase, ornamented with columns and decorated iron gates. The first story will contain a dining hall, with a drawing room and smoking room adjoining, and there will be a sun parlor on the roof, as well as a den with a glass dome. The building will have an elevator. The cost is estimated at $60,000 by Clinton & Russell, the architects.

Plans have also been filed for a new two story private art gallery, to be erected for former Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest, adjoining his home, at No. 7 Washington Square North, on a lot owned by E. J. De Forest. It is to be 31 feet front and 26 feet deep, with a glass dome and decorative windows of wired glass. The cost of the addition is estimated at $8,000 by James B. Baker, the architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Duff & Brown have sold for Germania Life Insurance Company No. 413 West One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-st., a four story limestone private house, 18x100 feet, to a Mr. Brassill.

Osk & Edelstein have bought the old buildings, on plot 40x100 feet, at Nos. 234 and 236 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st.

Louis Lese has bought from the Hudson Realty Company the plot, 125x99.11 feet, on south side of One-hundred-and-forty-third-st., 225 feet west of Lenox-ave.

S. Steingut has bought the three story tenement house, on plot 21x82 feet, at No. 48 Avenue D.

Charles Stern & Co. have sold the three story dwelling house, on plot 18.9x68.2 feet, at No. 150 East Seventy-fourth-st.

The Real Estate Security Company has sold to a client the brick stable, on plot 22.6x100.5 feet, at No. 9 East Fifty-second-st.

A Mr. Herter has sold to a Mr. Levine the three five story flathouses, on plot 90x100 feet, at Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-st., northwest corner.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold for Mary Domidon the plot, 33x114 feet, with house, on the north side of Two-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., 175 feet east of Fourth-ave.

The Ernst Cahn Realty Company has sold for Charles Seiferd to Charles Hecht the four story double flathouse, on plot 25x100 feet, at No. 558 East One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st.

Martin J. Rubin, in conjunction with Morgenstein & Krushner, has sold the five story tenement house No. 2,053 Second-ave., on plot 26.6x100 feet, for Joseph Schiff to Kahman Rubin.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to Bernstein & Shapiro No. 5 West One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., a three story frame building, on lot 25x100.

P. Imperato, with George Brettell & Sons, has sold for William F. Young No. 418 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., a three story brick dwelling house, on lot 25 x100.11.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Nathan Kirsh to Max Tarshis the tenement house No. 416 Cherry-st., 25x97.8.

William H. Stonebridge has sold for Willard F. Miller to Frida Rittell, No. 2,327 Cambreling-ave., a dwelling house, on lot 25x100.

Gustav Roos has sold for Mrs. Erickson a dwelling house in Decatur-ave., near Gun Hill Road.

BRONX BUILDING PLANS.

Lafayette-ave. and Barretto-st., northeast corner, two and three story brick home, 155.10x114.4; Sevilla Home for Children, No. 22 William-st., owner; D'Oench & Yost, architects; $112,000.

Prospect-ave., west side, 25 feet south of One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st., two five story brick tenements, 37.6x86.6; M. J. Lalor, owner; William C. Sommerfield, architect; $60,000.

Morris-ave., east side, 222 feet north of One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st., two story brick store and dwelling, 18.8x55; Mauro Yarusso, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; $5,000.

Morris-ave., east side, 22 feet north of One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st., one story brick stable and carriage house, 25x17.4; Mauro Yarusso, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; $500.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By Philip A Smyth: No 48 20th-st, n s, 200 ft w of 6th-ave, 25x92 ft, 8 story brk loft and store bldg; C M Preston as recvr agt. Caroline Brinley et al; C W Dayton, atty; A D Truax, ref; amt due, $50,311.86; taxes, etc, $3,500; prior mortgs, $103,500.

By D P Ingraham & Co: No 282 West End-ave, e s, 24.4 ft n of 73d-st, 20x80 ft, 4 sty and basement brk dwg; A R Allen, agt J D White et al; C D Ridgway, atty; S L H Ward, ref; amt due, $6,465.39; taxes, etc, $595.58; sold sub to a mtg for $25,000.

By Bryan L Kennelly: No 246 17th-st, s s, 256.9 ft e of 8th-ave, 18.9x85.1x1.6x7x23.7x92.1 ft, 3 sty fr ten h; H P Gokenholz against F W Gokenholz et al; J I Bergen, atty; J F Coffin, ref (taxes, etc, $11); partition; Tiebout-ave, s e cor 189th-st, 62.1x161 ft, s to Stevens Pl, x63.2x174.5 ft, 3 sty brk stable; J L Holland against T G Holland et al; A & R T Lynch, attys; R H Williams, ref (amount due, $11,450 and interest; partition).

AUCTION SALES YESTERDAY.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.: No 1,044 180th-st, s s, 51.10 ft w of Mapes-ave, 23.11x102.11 ft, 2 story frame dwelling h; F McDowell agt J P Farrell et al; Arthur Knox, atty; R G Miller, ref; amt due, $407.80; taxes, etc, $890; sold, subject to a mtge for $2,750, to F W C Schmuesser for $6,700.

FLEETWOOD PARK ACTIVITY.

Hyman Cohen has sold to John Yule for improvement the block front on the south side of One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st., between Grant and Morris aves. Mr. Yule took title yesterday to this property and several other parcels in the old Fleetwood Park tract. On other plots in the tract there are forty-two dwelling houses now in course of construction.

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

16th-st, Nos 16 and 18 East, for a six story brick lofts and stores, 38x163; Columbia College, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects	$50,000
28th-st, Nos 238 and 240 East, for a six story brick tenement house, with stores, 50x85.9; W D Haller, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects	45,000
Bleecker-st, No 152, for a six story and basement brick lofts and stores, 25.1x117; J C Lyons Building and Operating Company, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects	30,000
Monroe and Montgomery sts, n w corner, for two six story brick tenement houses with stores, 92.6x67.8x irregular; B Barkin, owner; A E Badt, architect	68,000
102d-st, Nos 306 to 310 East, for a two story brick factory, 75x100; Dumrauf & Wicke, owners; J G Glover, architect	8,000
51st-st, n s, 150 ft e of Madison-ave, for a four story and basement brick dwelling house, 30x64; R H McCurdy, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects	60,000

ALTERATIONS PLANNED.

Washington Square North, No 8, to a two story brick dwelling house; E J De Forest, owner; J B Baker, architect	$8,000
West End-ave, Nos 28 to 34, to four five story brick tenement houses, Weil & Mayer, owners; S Gross, architect	6,000

Real Estate.

Real Estate Mortgages
For sale to Investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance issued by this company.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOOKING FOR A HOME? Why not run out to Rutherford, N. J., and see Addison Ely about those eight brand new houses, with all modern fixtures, he has for sale at from $2,750 to $7,500? And you don't have to pay all cash down, either; it's only nine miles out on the Erie R. R. from Chambers or 23rd Street, and is the coming suburban residence town.

City Property to Let.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 TO 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway.

City Property for Sale.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE On Beekman, Nassau, Fulton, Water, Warren, Cliff, Gold and William St.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman Street.

Unfurnished Apartments to Let.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 WEST 33d ST.
Tel. 381—38th St.

THE FANWOOD,
112 EAST 17TH ST.—A large, light and desirable Apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent $1,200.

THE SORRENTO,
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. & MADISON AVE.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; three rooms and bath, $1,000.

PALERMO,
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700.

2195 BROADWAY,
NEAR 78TH ST.
Steam heated Apartments of seven rooms and bath; rent $40 to $45.

THE PEMBROKE,
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight room Apartments; elevator and all improvements; $1,000.

THE BEAUCLERE,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent $1,000 to $1,200.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

THE PHŒNIX, 18 E. 28TH ST.
NEW HOUSE.
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.
RENT, $50 TO $55 PER MONTH.

22 WEST 30TH ST.
Elevator, heat, telephone, &c.: two rooms and bath; $600; also single room studio, with bath; $300.

NO. 173 MADISON AVE.,
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two to four rooms and bath; $900 to $2,000.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartment of two rooms and bath, thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $350.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.,
53 West 33d St. Telephone, 381—38th St.

405 EAST 32D ST.—Single flat, 7 rooms, with improvements, $27.

Country Property to Let.

FOR REST AND HEALTH
THE ELMER,
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Prop.