KENTUCKY FOR M'KINLEY.

CHAIRMAN COMBS SAYS BY FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 MAJORITY.

Election Under Goebel Law, but Federal Courts Will Have Jurisdiction—A Quiet Sunday for Gov. Roosevelt—Ohio Schedule Halved to Save His Voice for New York.

SPRING STATION, KY., Oct. 14.—The Roosevelt special has been since early this morning on a side track at Spring Station, which is at the entrance of the Alexander Stock Farm, eighteen miles from Lexington. The farm is 3,327 acres of blue grass land. An offer of $30,000 was once made to Mr. Alexander for the stumpage of the walnut trees alone. Gov. Roosevelt went for a ride on one of Mr. Alexander's horses. He was accompanied by Col. Guild and Major H. B. Hersey, who was one of Col. Roosevelt's principal assistants in recruiting the First Volunteer Cavalry. The Governor had lunch with Mr. Alexander. As soon as the Governor was safely out of the way some of the ungodly who follow in his wake gathered in consultation with certain colored brethren and had confidential speech with them, after which the colored brethren went away and soon reappeared with sundry rods and reels and minnow pails and a carryall. The ungodly and the dark-skinned brothers were gone until 5 o'clock. They brought back with them four or five fish which, it was cruelly suggested, they had taken from their own minnow pails. But they were happy and they had seen the famous Elkhorn of the bass fisherman, and John Briers had told them that "If that rain crow hadn't flew across their path they certainly would have cotched bass ontel they couldn't rest." Other members of the party were taken under the guidance of Mr. John Welch, a Kentucky gentleman and horseman, who took them over his place and showed them his colts and fillies, and especially the stallion Fatherland, who cut off two seconds from the mile and a half record at Washington Park, Sub, and the yearling Plentiful, of the mighty tribe of Feast and Good Times, who is going to win the Derby three years from now, sure as shootin'. The negro porters and cooks borrowed a pick and an axe from Mr. Welch's foreman and went into the woods and dug poke root and sassafras with which to delight the hearts of their wives when they return to Chicago next week. Altogether, it has been a day of peace and innocent recreation.

Gov. Roosevelt got word from Vice-Chairman Payne to-day that in order that the Governor's voice might be in the best possible shape for the great Madison Square meeting a week from next Friday night, the whole schedule had been cut in half, and there will be no meetings in Maryland except the meeting at Baltimore Saturday night.

Chairman Lee-lee Combs of the Executive Committee of the Republicans of Kentucky spoke with great tightness tonight about the situation in Kentucky. He admitted that the districts through which Gov. Roosevelt passed yesterday on the way to Louisville had not given to him nearly as large audiences as they had given to Mr. Bryan. This, he said, was because they were counties in which the vote had been preponderantly Democratic heretofore. A further reason for the comparatively small attendance at Gov. Roosevelt's meetings, he said, was furnished by the information the committee had received to the effect that the Democrats had men riding over the country about Bowling Green on horseback all day long before the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt, announcing that the Bowling Green meeting had been called off. The resort to such a ruse by the Democrats, Mr. Combs said, showed to what desperate straits the party had come in this campaign, and how much the campaign that the Governor of New York was making is feared.

"We anticipate a majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand in this State for McKinley and for Yerkes," said Mr. Combs. "I know that there has been a widespread belief that there would be a heavy Bryan-Yerkes vote which would come from anti-Goebel Democrats who wanted to crush the Goebelism of the State and at the same time did not want to desert the National Democratic party. Out of that belief have been born the mistaken prophecies that while Yerkes might carry the State, the national ticket would share in his victory. A great change was wrought by the visit of Mr. Bryan to this State. His effort to aid Goebelism, his apparent sympathy with Goebelism, as was demonstrated by his appearance here in support of Mr. Beckham, who is the leading exponent of Goebelism, turned the few who desired to be loyal to the national Democratic ticket away from it, and gave us the assurance that the McKinley vote and Yerkes vote will both be successful in this State.

"We know that the Democratic managers in this State have received the same information and have been obliged to alter their plans accordingly. They have been obliged to abandon their first theory of the way the campaign should be conducted. It was that all they would have to do in order to win back the enemies of Goebelism would be to repeal the Goebel law, now that they realize that the hatred of the principles of Goebelism is deeper than any prejudice against a mere law and extends to the faction and the individuals who were capable of putting such a law on the statute books, they have concluded that they better keep the law on the books. They realize that the vote is likely to be such that they will need the law. As it stands, passed in Louisville, we believe it will not be repealed the law, and the coming election will be held under the provisions of the Goebel law. There is the comfort that there are Federal officers to be elected at this election and that the election will thus be brought under the Federal courts. This means that the State cannot go against perjured voting and against all kinds of election irregularities, which have become dead letters under the Goebelized courts of the State, will be enforced in the Federal courts. The courage of the Republicans of Kentucky is as high as ever. The substantial elements in the community, headed by the clergy and the business men, are solidly behind us in our effort to throw off from the State the burdens that has rested upon it for four years.

"The Democracy cannot triumph at the polls this fall except by the most flagrant fraud. It will be fraud that will be perfectly apparent to the whole country. It will be fraud that they cannot hope to brazen through. Moreover, it is absolutely certain that the Southern States will scrutinize with extraordinary care any credentials that may be brought to that body by Senator Blackburn as the claimant for a seat there, and no personal popularity he may enjoy in that body will save his seat for him if it is apparent that he has been elected by fraudulent fraudulently elected.

"The Goebel law, the Frankfort trial has been doubly effective. It has furnished to the halfhearted among our supporters the excuse for going back to the Democracy for which they have been campaiding. It has shown us how few there are who do care to take the backward step. These few defections have been more than overbalanced by the number of decent citizens who stood by the Goebel Democracy through mistaken party loyalty, but who now, after these Frankfort trials realize that Goebelism means not only corrupt politics but corrupt courts, and packed juries, and that no man's life and property are safe under such conditions. These trials make more votes for us every day that they continue."

Influence of Gov. Roosevelt's Trip.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa was in the city to-day and said he never before saw such political demonstrations as those for Gov. Roosevelt in the West.

"Gov. Roosevelt's trip brought a new influence into politics in the West," said Senator Dolliver. "The cattlemen have not taken any part in politics for years. Neither party has sought to secure their votes. But with Roosevelt as a candidate these men feel that they have an interest in the campaign and they will vote with us in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana and Idaho.

"The trip of Roosevelt has brought several thousand votes to the Republican ticket. In the Black Hills the cowboy's gave out the word that they did not propose to allow any Democrat insult Roosevelt, even by shouting for Bryan, and the men and everybody else acted as though this announcement had the force of law."

M'GUIRE LIEUTENANT BOLTS.

Selden E. McCluskey of Syracuse to Take the Stump for McKinley.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 14.—Selden E. McCluskey, one of the local firm of J. A. S. E. McCluskey, one of the leaders of the younger Democrats of the city and a member of Mayor McGuire's administration, announced to-night that he had gone over to the Republican party and would take the stump for McKinley and Odell next week. The County Committee has taken his office and will arrange dates. McCluskey says that he cannot support the principles of Bryanism.

Depew at Camp McKinley To-night.

The mass meeting at Camp McKinley, 125th street and Seventh avenue, this evening will be a particularly elaborate one. Senator Depew, George Gordon Miller of Virginia and Col. F. L. Vose of Massachusetts will be the speakers. The Diamond quartet will sing, as will Miss Anna M. Jhorell, soloist.

Remember This—

When any advertiser has something of real value to offer, he first goes to THE SUN'S advertising columns with it. Rarely is he compelled to try further.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ON THE ICE TRUST.

He Points Out the Hypocrisy of the Present Democratic Clamor.

SPRING STATION, Ky., Oct. 14.—Gov. Roosevelt gave out to-night an open letter to Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, in response to the following from Mr. Dickinson:

"DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.

"MY DEAR SIR—To-day Mr. Bryan is speaking in this State. The pro-Bryan paper here has this morning, among other things, the following report of his utterances: 'He talked about their trusts in every town he spoke. In six of these towns to-day the question was fired at Bryan by Republicans who asked him to explain about the trusts. He had an answer that made the crowd guy the questioner every time. It was 'there is a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature in New York and what have they done to throttle the Ice Trust? answer me that. But then, you know the Republican Governor of New York hasn't time to bother with the Ice Trust, for he is too busy out here telling you about it.'" The same charge was made by Mr. Bryan at length in Nebraska and all the press of the country had your answer to it, given, I think, in a speech in the same State. Every reader of the papers, too, knows of your action as Governor in respect of the Ice Trust, and I am under the impression, also, that you recommended the legislation under which such a trust might be reached in New York. Your friend,

(Signed) "DON M. DICKINSON."

Gov. Roosevelt's reply, dated Evansville, Ind., Oct. 12, follows:

"*Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich:*

"MY DEAR SIR: I thank you very much for your letter of the 11th inst. When Mr. Bryan talks as in the quotation contained in your letter he simply says what he either knows or ought to know to be without the slightest foundation in fact. He made a similar statement in Nebraska. I then answered him and dared him in return whether he would pay the obligations of the Government in gold or in silver, if elected. He never answered my question, but, as my statement was printed broadcast, he must have seen it.

"He must know that there is no warrant in fact for the statement as to the Ice Trust. In my message to the New York Legislature I recommended certain action about trusts. The Legislature did not act along the line I suggested, but it did pass a very stringent anti-trust bill introduced by a Democrat and I signed it. The Attorney-General is now proceeding against the Ice Trust under this bill. Mr. Croker and his fellow stockholders in the Ice Trust, through their attorneys, are fighting us on technical legal points through every stage of the proceedings.

"So, as I say, Mr. Bryan knows all this from my previous answer. He knows perfectly well that I cannot suppress the Ice Trust in any manner save by due process of law, and that the Attorney-General is proceeding against it under the law, and is being hampered by the delays inevitable in attacking a corporation well defended by able lawyers retained, as is natural, when the corporation contains stockholders as wealthy as Mr. Croker and his associates. Mr. Bryan knows that where the Attorney-General is undertaking these proceedings I have absolutely nothing to do with them. He therefore knows that I have taken every step that can be possibly taken in the matter. Under these circumstances it is a peculiar sign for me to comment upon his continual recitation of a statement which he must know has not the slightest foundation in fact.

"Whether the Ice Trust can legally be dissolved is a question which must be settled by the courts, as is probably, if it is a question to be settled in accordance with law, whether or not any of the Tammany leaders who hold stock in it are amenable under the law. The trust itself, is certainly one that can be said to be a bad trust, dealing as it does, with the people of New York, and I am glad if New York authorities do so. There can be no doubt, however, that most of the stockholders have invested in it simply as they would invest in any other corporation. The striking point is that among the heaviest of these investors appear the Tammany Brynite leaders, who in private talk with Mr. Bryan, are loudest in denouncing trusts. Hypocrisy could be carried to no higher pitch than has been carried by these men and their defenders. In the Tammany State Convention in New York they actually denounced the Ice Trust in their political capacity, while in their private capacity they were stockholders in it and through their counsel were doing everything to prevent its dissolution by the Attorney-General. Mr. Bryan is now going to New York to be the political guest of Mr. Croker, the Ice Trust beneficiary. He is going there to try to help Mr. Croker get control of the State of New York and bring it down to the level of infamy to which Tammany government has reduced the city of New York. Again it seems to me that this needs no further comment than is implied in the statement of the facts.

"With hearty thanks for your kindness, I am faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ACTOR HERNE ON THE STUMP.

He Talks Bryan Dramatically to a Sunday Night Audience.

Lyric Hall was well filled last night with an audience attracted by the novelty of an actor on the stump. The actor was James A. Herne and the cause which he pleaded with the greatest depth of dramatic fervor was Bryanism. The meeting was arranged by the Bryan and Stevenson Single Tax Campaign Club. Mr. Herne explained to his audience that he was a Henry George man, but in his estimation Bryan came so near George that it wasn't worth while to stop and tell about their differences. The audience was composed mainly of Single Tax enthusiasts who are now howling for Bryan as the means to an end. Nearly one-half of those present were women. In the crowd were not a few of Mr. Herne's theatrical friends, some of whom had seats on the platform. Altogether it was a very appreciative audience in which there appeared to be but one discordant element. That was furnished by a man who, when Mr. Herne described prosperity as a sort of sham, and said that the workingman got no share of whatever there was got up and started to tell the actor orator he didn't know what he was talking about. "I'm a mechanic and I do know what I'm talking about," he shouted. Before he got any further he was pounced upon and escorted to the door.

Henry George, Jr., who acted as chairman of the meeting, said in his introductory address: "At the close of the century we are face to face with the problem of a centralized government, of a military spirit, and of the kingly spirit in a new form. We have come to-night to listen to the words of a man and of a patriot on this subject."

Mr. George then introduced Mr. Herne who got an ovation from the audience. In beginning his discourse he let the actor shine out a little by reciting a poem of gloom. After that he said that he was there to protest against a political system which denied standing room in Canada to a poet but to any man "baptized before the law," he said, "is a sentiment in America, nothing else. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' is a delicious piece of satire. Henry George died fighting for the cause he loved fighting for the liberty of the people. In his last campaign he frightened trusts. They are frightened to-day. They breathed easier the morning he died. They would breathe easier were Mr. Bryan to die. But were Mr. Bryan to die to-morrow, the cause he represents would still fight on. I am a single taxer. Indirect taxation to-day makes it possible for a body of millionaires to elect and control a President of the United States.

"It cost $300,000 to defeat Bryan four years ago. Mr. Bryan is better understood to-day. Whether or not we shall have free silver is a question on which men may differ. We should be all united in saving the republic. Nov. 6 will be a memorable day. God save our republic! On that day I shall approach the polls with a reverence that has never dominated my soul before.

"The ballot will be recycled, as it has been down south, as soon as its enemies are strong enough. When they attempt to take away the ballot then will come the revolution, the standing army will go down like chaff, but the republic will survive. Against Mr. Bryan is the force of organized intimidation. The crucial moment for him will be when the man is alone in the booth with his ballot. Then if the conviction which carried him there remains with him, Mr. Bryan will be elected by a stupendous majority. Capital cannot create labor, but labor does create capital. Were we today to sweep capital into the sea and give labor a show it would produce all that was lost. Let William J. Bryan be our hope."

LOST YAWL AT THE POLICE STATION.

Policeman Who Found It Hired a Truck With Which to Cart It.

J. S. L. Wharton, the President of the Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, sailed from Newport on Friday on his yacht Sadbird, and anchored in the Harlem at the foot of 129th street on Saturday. That night a yawl, 12 feet long by about 6 feet wide, which belongs to the yacht, disappeared. Yesterday afternoon Policeman Smith found the yawl at the foot of 10th street and the East River. Smith decided that the yawl must be taken to the station house. That was the place for all lost property. So he got a big two-horse truck and carted the yawl off. He and two other men carried the boat into the station house in 104th street.

"How did you get that thing here?" asked Sergt. Casey.

"I had to get it here somehow," said Smith. Mr Wharton claimed his property last night.

BRYAN COMES TO-MORROW.

MR. CROKER THINKS THE FIREWORKS WILL ALTER THE BETTING ODDS.

Programme for the Reception of the Cross-of-Gold Orator—If There Are Not 150,000 People in the Streets and Halls, the Tammany Chief Will Not Be Satisfied.

Col. William J. Bryan, free silver candidate for President, will arrive in this city at 2:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon over the New York Central from Cleveland to be the guest of the Hon. Richard Croker, chief of the New York State Democracy. Col. Bryan has not seen Mr. Croker since Mr. Croker kept ex-Senator Hill off the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City and there helped Col. Bryan to force a specific declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the Democratic platform. Col. Bryan will thank Mr. Croker for this act of friendship, and then he may have a talk with him about Cabinet places.

Mr. Croker will meet Col. Bryan at the Grand Central. Among others who will be at the station, according to the list given out at the Democratic Club last night, will be Mayor Van Wyck, William R. Hearst, O. H. P. Belmont, President Guggenheimer of the Council, C. C. Hughes, chairman of the Tammany League of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, Coroner Zucca, Sheriff Grout, Dr. J. H. Girdner, William Hoge, Lewis Nixon, Hugh McLaughlin and James Shevlin of Brooklyn, Congressman Nicholas Muller of Staten Island, Cord Meyer, J. M. Smythe and President Rowley of Queens Borough. President Cogan of Manhattan, who gave $100,000 in Ferman bonds to the Democratic national campaign fund. President Haffen of The Bronx, whose whiskers were pulled by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle during a recent political argument, and Julius Newman.

Col. Bryan will be put into a carriage and taken to the Hoffman House, where Gen. Shoe Bill Stone, Jim Richardson, the great copyrighter, Col. Bill Nave, the politest man in the Mississippi Valley, Major Henry Ames, the Astor of Red Lodge, Col. Mose Wetmore, the implacable foe of trusts, Col. Joe Ricker, the inventor of the gin rickey, Col. Bill Thomson of Kentucky, and many other eminent patriots hunters will guard him until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will be Mr. Croker's guest at an elaborate dinner in the Meerschaum room. There will be twenty-five persons at this dinner, among whom will be Mr. Stevenson, Web Davis, Stanchfield and Mackey, the chairman of the four meetings which Col. Bryan is to address in the evening, and all the second sliders who will be in the know as dinner turns before and behind him.

At 8:45 o'clock the party, in open carriages and escorted by a platoon of mounted police, will leave the Hoffman House. Each one of the guests will be accompanied by a member of the Reception Committee. Mr. Croker and Mr. Hearst will be Col. Bryan's guards. Mr. Stanchfield and Senator Mackey will go direct to Cooper Union from the Hoffman House and will open the meeting there. Charles M. Bulger and Senator Thomas F. Grady will open the meeting at Tammany Hall.

When Col. Bryan has wound up his speech in the Garden he will be taken by a committee to a stand at Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue, and afterward to Tammany Hall and Cooper Union. Mr. Stevenson will follow Col. Bryan at all these places.

Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Mackey will begin their speaking in Cooper Union, speaking afterward in Tammany Hall and Madison Square Garden.

The escorting committees will remain in charge of Col. Bryan and the other distinguished guests until the meetings are over and will return them to the Hoffman House, where Bryan and Stevenson will become the guests of the State Committee.

There is no question in Mr. Croker's mind of the success of the demonstration. He expects to have 150,000 persons in the halls and streets, and he expects that if the betting odds will go down to even on Wednesday the police are prepared to handle a tremendous crowd. Details of policemen from all parts of town will guard the meetings and the routes to be travelled by Col. Bryan, and Central Office detectives will mingle in the jam to look out for crooks.

SCHUMANN-HEINK DIDN'T SING.

She Was Too Ill to Appear at the Concert in the Herald Square Theatre Last Night.

A series of Sunday night concerts at prices low enough to entitle them to be called popular was begun last night at the Herald Square Theatre. Franz Kaltenborn's orchestra, which is to be permanently a feature of these entertainments, provided the greater part of the programme and Mme. Schumann-Heink was expected to sing, but it was announced from the stage after Mr. Kaltenborn had mounted the conductor's platform that the distinguished German contralto was too ill to appear. Her indisposition is said to be no more serious than fatigue caused by her frequent appearances in the cities of the country during the past two weeks. Josephine Jacoby took her place on the programme and sang instead of *Adriano's* air from "Rienzi," one of Gerling Thomas's compositions, "My Heart is Weary." The natural beauty of her voice and her excellent enunciation afforded as much pleasure as usual.

Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra is somewhat smaller than it was during the summer night season at the St. Nicholas Garden. It was scarcely large enough indeed to give proper expression to such bombastic pieces as "Wotan's Farewell," and the "Magic Fire" music from "Die Walküre," and the conductor had evidently mistaken the volume of tone necessary for an auditorium in a theatre the size of the Herald Square. The best effects of the Wagnerian part of the programme were obtained in the prelude and bridal music from "Lohengrin," and in the overture to "Rienzi." The "Tannhäuser" overture was much less satisfactory and the size of the orchestra made it impossible to do justice to the music taken from "Die Walküre." Rossini's "William Tell" overture, Chopin's "Marche Funèbre," Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody and numbers by Rotterau and von Blon in which Carl Engel played the violin solos, made up the rest of the programme.

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45 " " Fine German Cashmere.
45-inch Imported Fine Lustrous Mohair.
45-in. Imported Sicilian Cloth.
50-in. Domestic Canvas Cloth.
52 " " Venetian Cloths.
50 " " Hop Sacking.
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REV. DR. HILLIS ON VICE.

Says St. John's Prophecy of Fall of Rome Applies to New York To-day.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon yesterday morning on vice in New York. He based his sermon on the recent article in *Harper's Weekly* by Franklin Matthews on the prevalence of corruption in the civic life of the city and the reign of vice under Tammany rule. He said in part:

"The Bible is full of warnings to great cities that have hated righteousness and loved iniquity. For nations, not less than individuals, the law of the spiritual harvest holds that whatsoever a city sows that shall it reap. The city that soweth the wind shall reap the whirlwind. The city that sows to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, and the city that sows to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting. Unceasingly this divine Book pleads for national righteousness, and warns great cities of the certain doom and destruction that follows the transgression of God's laws.

"Out of the events and scenes of our own great harbor we can interpret St. John's description of the greatest city of that far off day. Let us confess that this description of the Imperial city and the condemnations that were pronounced upon it remind us strongly of conditions that prevail in our own great metropolis. Indeed, this pageant of merchant ships and market places and cities who trafficked in the souls of men seems like the word of some traveller who has lingered long in our harbors, on our wharves and in our parks and public squares, and related to us the impressions of the scenes that are transpiring among us. With perfect accuracy one might write 'New York' in the place of Imperial Rome. Sometimes the richness of our forests and mines seems so limitless and so inexhaustible that our merchants are in danger of believing that nothing can interrupt our prosperity or threaten the city's future.

"Not that we are pessimists. The tendency of society is upward, the gains of the common people are regular, and the periods of corruption are but eddies in an advancing tide. Some cities break all the laws of God and merit destruction, but some cities break some of the laws of God and merit some of the penalties and warnings. Every sin is a seed, holding its own harvest of penalty. The city that sows one saloon will reap a hundred drunkards, one corrupt ruler who pillages the poor shall reap one hundred men, who in turn of distresses shall plunge the city. The city that sows moral illiteracy for its children and youth shall reap one hundred-fold men and women who will trample ruthlessly on the sanctity of public law and private property, and lift the weapons of destruction upon the institutions of the land. God is not mocked. No city has ever played with a spark but has received a conflagration.

"In conclusion he said that the duty of the individual was to raise a voice of protest against the open vice which was so prevalent in certain sections of New York city. This protest, he said, should be so strong as to incite a strong public sentiment against corruption and pandering to vice.

ST. JAMES'S ANNIVERSARY.

It Has Seen a Great Growth of Lutheranism in This Country Since 1827.

St. James's Lutheran Church, corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, commemorated yesterday morning the tenth anniversary of the consecration of its present edifice. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, preached an interesting sermon concerning the development of the Lutheran Church in the United States. The first church of the denomination in this city was a log building erected in 1671 at the corner of Broadway and Rector street, just opposite Trinity. It was associated Trinity and used the Dutch language. The first English Lutheran Church was St. James's itself. Its first building stood on Cedar street in 1827. With the growth of the town the church migrated first to Mulberry street, and thence to Fifteenth street and Stuyvesant square, where in 1866 it was destroyed by fire. A new building was erected, but as the members continued to move northward the church, in 1890, for the first time, conceived the idea of moving to the present site.

In the last decade the Lutheran Church in this country has gained 67,000 communicants and now leads all great denominations except the Baptists and Methodists. In greater New York it has been phenomenal. In the last five years twenty-three new congregations have been organized, and 4,000 members gained.

New Parish House Dedicated.

The new parish house of the Flatbush Congregational Church was dedicated yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church delivered the dedatory sermon and addresses were made by the Rev. Frederick B. Greene, the Rev. William A. Kirkwood and the pastor, the Rev. C. Thurston Chase. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, the Rev. Cornelius L. Wolfsar, Dr. Henry Louis conducted the services. A sunday school celebration will be held tonight at which addresses will be made by Frederick E. Crane, Dr. William L. Felter and others. The new parish house will be used for services until the new church is erected on Avenue D.

INCREASE IN WOOLLEN EXPORTS.

More Than Trebled in the Last Decade—Decrease in Imports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Imports of woollen manufactures into the United States are less than one-third in value what they were in 1895, while during the decade 1890-1899 exports of woollen manufactures have more than trebled. During the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1900, the imports of woollen manufactures amounted to $12,084,928, against $10,067,044 in eight months of 1895, and $20,540,094 in the corresponding eight months of 1890. The average annual importation of woollen manufactures during the decade from 1890 to 1899 has been $25,000,000, the high-water marks having been reached in the year 1895, when the total was $40,067,044. During that and the succeeding two years the importations were very heavy, averaging nearly $36,000,000. For the eight months period of each year but since that date the importations have constantly decreased until in the year 1900 they have almost reached their lowest level, averaging during the eight months of each year only about $11,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the importations of woollen manufactures are now but one-half their annual average since 1890. On the other hand, the exports of woollen manufactures have steadily increased, advancing from $405,094 in 1890, $470,725 in 1895, $614,678 in 1896, $444,512 in 1897, and $717,089 in 1898 to $880,030 in the eight months of 1900.

The details as to the destination of our exports of woollen manufactures for the present year are not yet available, but from an examination of the official report for the fiscal year 1899 it is seen that American carpets find their chief foreign markets in the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico and the Orient; dress goods go chiefly to England and Mexico; wool blankets and blankets to Hawaii, China and Hong Kong, Canada and Chile; clothing to Canada and Hawaii; and our miscellaneous manufactures of wool to Canada, Mexico, England, Australia, the West Indies, Germany, France and Denmark.

The following table shows the imports and exports of woollen manufactures in eight months ending Aug. 31, and the New York price of Ohio XX fleece wool during the month of August from 1895 to 1900:

8 Mos.	Imports.	Exports.	Aug. Price.
1895	$40,067,044	$470,725	18
1896	29,844,094	614,678	17
1897	37,734,005	444,512	23½
1898	20,540,094	717,089	20
1899	16,470,622	779,567	20½
1900	12,084,928	880,030	28½

C. C. N. Y. Preparing for Baseball Next Year.

At a meeting of the Baseball Association of the College of the City of New York J. F. Condon, '02, was elected captain, and Harry A. Fisher, '02, manager of the Varsity team. At the first call for indoor practice thirty-six candidates reported, including eight men of last year's team. With these men as a nucleus and with the promising new material the college should have an unusually strong team next year.

McGovern Posts a Forfeit to Fight Dave Sullivan.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Terry McGovern, who is playing at Heuck's Opera House, has posted $500 in order that he may be in earnest in his expressed willingness to take on Dave Sullivan. Dave Harris, McGovern's manager, offers to bet $100 with any one that Sullivan will not make the match.

To Be Run Like a London Music Hall.

The New York Theatre will be run on the lines of the Alhambra and Empire, the London music halls, after the close of the run of "A Million Dollars," next Saturday night. There will be a stock company, for which May Yohe and Margaret Cotrille have already been engaged, and new ballets and burlesques will be put on. The theatre will reopen under the new policy on Oct. 27.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, East 158th street, will be dedicated this evening by Bishop Potter, who will also confirm a class which has been under the instruction of the Rev. C. A. Hamilton, the rector.

CHANGES ON CITY LINKS.

DURYEA SUCCEEDS GROUT AS PRESIDENT OF THE VAN CORTLANDT CLUB.

Tournaments Planned by the New Greens Committee—Interest in Public Golf Increasing—Prominent Women Players to Compete at Baltusrol Links To-morrow.

Although an average of 400 players visit each week the public links at Van Cortlandt Park and the interest in the game there has been steadily increasing matters have not been going as smoothly with the Van Cortlandt Club. This organization has nearly 200 members, and it was formed last May for the purpose of holding competitions and to promote good fellowship among those who regularly use the course. The club has worked in thorough sympathy with the Park Commissioners and with Val Flood, the professional at the links, for it confines its energies entirely to the objects stated without attempting to interfere with the rights of the public on the links in any way. The following résumé of the season, for the first time published, shows how successful the club has been in promoting competitions among its members:

May 5 and 12.—Medal play, thirty-six holes, scratch; first, H. L. Brown, 184; second, Dr. Culver, 197; third, Dr. Mendel, 197.

May 19 and 26.—Medal play, thirty-six holes, handicap; first, Carl Moller; second, Frank Barrett; third, Dr. Culver.

May 30.—Bogey handicap for Frick cup; won by P. Gilmartin.

Same Day.—Mixed foursome; won by H. W. Conrow and Miss Badgley.

June 16.—Captain's team beat President's, by 5 to 4.

June 30.—Golf ball sweepstakes; tie between Dr. Mendel, Perkins and Brown, who divided.

Same Day.—Mixed foursomes; first, Miss Badgley and H. W. Conrow, 112; second, W. C. Morrill and Miss Kirkly, 122.

July 4.—Kickers' handicap; won by F. S. Keeler.

July 7.—Qualifying round for McKinley and Duryea cups.

July 14, 21, 28 and Aug. 4.—Match play for the two cups. McKinley cup won by H. E. Brown; Duryea cup, by W. C. Morrill.

Aug. 11.—Driving contest; won by F. S. Bunall.

Aug. 25.—Van Cortlandt team beat Sunset Park team, 43 to 3.

Sept. 22.—Medal play, eighteen holes, scratch; first, Perkins; second, W. C. Merrill; third, Dr. Mendel.

Besides these events the Van Cortlandt Club members took part in the June and October contests for the Morosini cup, the trophy on the last occasion being won permanently by H. E. Brown, and eleven of the sixteen who qualified for the public cup on Saturday are Van Cortlandt Club members. An average of sixty starters appeared for each of the club competitions. As the résumé shows, the season has been the liveliest ever known on a public links in this country, but to properly appreciate the club's position it must be remembered that the members are only a fraction of the grand total of players on the public links. The falling off in competitions this fall and the failure to bring into the club a greater proportion of the outside players is due, it is said, to the fact that President Grout and the Greens Committee were prevented by business from taking a personal interest in the tournaments. President Grout stated frankly that he could not devote the necessary time to the club's affairs and resigned. A special meeting of the Board of Governors was held on last Friday evening at 443 Fifth avenue to consider the resignation. Eight of the ten governors were represented and a number of the regular members were also on hand. First Vice-President Duryea was chosen to fill the place of President Grout was accepted, and, after considerable talk, F. P. Duryea was elected to the presidency. The vacancy left by his promotion was filled by the election of H. E. Brown as First Vice-President. It was then voted that the Greens Committee be excused from serving any longer, with the club's thanks for their past services, and President Duryea appointed a new committee, made up of Messrs. Dr. Mendel, chairman; Perkins, Fitzpatrick, Gilmartin, Bashford and Dr. Walker. This Greens Committee, by a unanimous vote, was authorized to arrange for an exhibition match by Harry Vardon on the public links against the best ball of Val Flood and the club's best amateurs. Before an adjournment until Oct. 23, the following schedule prepared by the Greens Committee was accepted and it was voted to purchase appropriate prizes for the events.

Oct. 20.—Medal play handicap, eighteen holes, prizes for best gross and net scores.

Oct. 24.—Medal play, scratch, twelve holes, club championship for women members, first and second prizes.

Oct. 27.—Medal play, eighteen holes, scratch, qualifying round for men's club championship and the O'Connell cup, sixteen to qualify.

Oct. 27 to Oct. 30.—First match play round for club championship; Nov. 1 to 3, second round; Nov. 5 to 8, semi-finals; Nov. 10, final.

Nov. 3.—Medal play handicap mixed foursome, eighteen holes, two prizes.

Election Day.—Men's eighteen-hole medal play handicap; women's twelve-hole medal play handicap; gross and net prizes in each event.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—THE SUN'S Paris correspondent writes:

"The international golf competition under the auspices of the French Republic in connection with the Exposition of 1900 was held on the 2d and 3d inst. at the beautiful town of Compiegne, on the sluggish Oise, about thirty six miles north of the capital. The Compiegne Club of Sports willingly acceded to the request of the Exposition authorities that the contest should be held on their links, finely situated on the verge of the Forest of Compiegne. It was only in March last that it was decided to invite golf to the category of sports to receive the sanction of the organizers of the Exposition. The money grant allotted to the Compiegne Club of Sports to cover all the expenses of the meeting amounted to 6,000 francs. This was not a large amount to pay for getting an unexpectedly popular game good order, and the Compiegne Club must have been considerably out of pocket. The course, though not perfect, was a surprise to many of the visitors who had not expected to find the interests of golf so well looked after in France. The greens had all specially been laid down and well laid down, thus enabling C. E. Sands to put with extraordinary skill and confidence. The gathering was rather representative nationally, than as regards quality, for not one of the cracks from Scotland and England had entered. The American contingent was in great force and supplied all the older winners. Appended is C. E. Sands's card in the championship:

MORNING ROUND.

Out.....6 4 5 4 5 4 3 5 5—45
In.....5 4 4 4 5 5 4 6 4—39—82

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out.....5 3 5 4 7 5 4 6 4—43
In.....5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—42—85

"Among the competitors appeared a postman from St. Andrews, Scotland, and a few foreigners took exception to his being allowed to enter. It was alleged that he was a caddie, and as such was disentitled to play as an amateur. The only ground for alleging he was a caddie was that he came from St. Andrews and played golf. McKenzie Turpie, the person in question, denied that he was or ever had been a caddie, and explained that it was possible for even postmen to play golf at St. Andrews without losing their amateur status. Comte Jacques de Fourtales and Lieut. Fourpure-Sarloveze, the two stewards present, M. La Perche being away through illness, decided that on his own declaration he was entitled to play as an amateur, that this was an international competition in connection with the Universal Exposition, and that they would make no difference between a Prince or postman. They looked on every one there solely as golfers, and as a golfer McKenzie Turpie might play. He did so, and won one of the minor prizes."

BAYONNE, Oct. 14.—A. W. Foster, who won the Edgewater Golf Club's special handicap on last Saturday, continued his fine game yesterday. He captured the club's last monthly handicap of the season, this time trying for the Board of Governors' cup, which will be competed for on next Saturday by the winners of the monthly competitions. For the golf ball handicap, winner to take 50 per cent of the balls, E. J. Jones was first, and George Seymour and H. D. Fuller tied for second place. The scores at twenty-eight holes were:

A. W. Foster, 137, 28—109; E. J. Jones, 136, 24—112; H. D. Fuller, 161, 44—117; George Seymour, 125, 16—117; R. D. Haigh, 134, 16—118; A. W. Gray, 122, 28—124; Joseph Cottrell, 140, 16—124; E. P. Dickerman, 165, 40—125; E. L. Vredenburgh, 157, 13—125; R. L. Paret, 149, 20—129; C. W. Simmons, 145, 16—129; C. J. Spencer, 145, 16—129; Frank Cleary, 154, 24—130; Samuel Brown, 151, 20—131; Newton H. Day, 146, 12—134; George Cooper, 166, 28—138; Schuyler Imbrie, 151, 10—141; Austin Meigs, 161, 16—145; A. M. Langford, 165, 20—145.

Charles E. Annett, George Cottrell, John Krebs, W. B. Ruggles and H. L. Vredenburgh did not finish.

Competitions on Metropolitan links this week include the final round to-day for the Governor's cup, for the women players at the Apawamis Club. To-morrow the annual tournament for women will begin at the Baltusrol Golf Club, to last out the week. In the number and class of the entries this tournament always ranks with the U. S. G. A. women's championship, so that an interesting week of play may be expected. Miss Griscom, who is the year's champion of the Women's League of Philadelphia, as well as the U. S. G. A. champion, is expected to be a starter. The entries close to-day with Louis Keller, Secretary, 59 Liberty street. There is nothing except club events for men during the week, but on Thursday, Friday and Saturday a number of the local players will compete at the open tournament of the Phil