to sail for Vigo, but her orders have been countermanded. Local rumor connects these orders with the Venezuelan imbroglio, but this cannot be confirmed.

WANTS US TO INTERVENE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The *Journal des Debats* characterizes the attitude of President Castro as indefensible.

The *Temps* says that the only way out of the difficulty is for the United States to intervene. It adds that the sooner this is done the better for all concerned.

CASTRO TO GO TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11. The Venezuelan Consul here, who is a personal friend of President Castro, says that Venezuela cannot accept the Anglo-German claims, which are considerably exaggerated.

President Castro, he added, is inclined to appeal to The Hague tribunal of arbitration, promising to pay whatever sum the tribunal fixes.

ENGLAND IS SURPRISED.

The Fight Similar to One "Between Two Whales and a Wildcat."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—President Castro's defiance of Great Britain and Germany is causing general surprise in Europe.

It had been apparently expected that after protesting against irresistible coercion he would have climbed down, submitting to the supposed inevitable. Now that it is realized that he has done nothing of the sort and apparently does not intend to, the situation is beginning to be regarded as serious.

The newspapers are frankly puzzled as to the probable outcome. They admit that it is difficult to see what to do next. The situation is compared to a fight between two whales and a wildcat, and it is asked how the combatants are going to get at close quarters, how the cetaceans are going to get at their feline adversary.

It is abundantly clear that anxiety concerning the ultimate attitude of the United States is at the bottom of the editorial perplexities. In spite of the published assertions of the complete indifference of the United States so long as territory is not annexed, there is evident anxiety to learn authoritatively how far the Washington Government will allow the coercers to go without taking a hand.

Such intervention from the United States would be certainly welcomed in some quarters. The anti-imperialist *Daily News* urges that the best means of settling the trouble probably would be for "the United States to send a peremptory message to her protégé, for whose insolence she is in some measure responsible.

The Venezuelans probably had their heads turned by President Cleveland's intervention, and it might be just as well for the Americans to make it clear that their friendship has its strict conditions. The United States at present is in the anomalous position of claiming as her sphere of influence a part of the earth where she will not be responsible for order.

If she will not keep order herself she ought to allow other nations to do so without limit, but will she? There is nothing on which American opinion is more touchy, and not even President Roosevelt may be able to do everything he wishes.

The *Telegraph* similarly contends that the United States, sooner or later, will have to expand the Monroe Doctrine so as to make itself responsible for decent government in the turbulent little republics.

The *Chronicle* says: "Supposing the United States should be willing to accept the responsibility for seeing our claims against Venezuela brought to a proper adjudication and settled accordingly? There seems to be no reason why we should not allow this to be done."

The *Daily Mail* does not see how Great Britain is going to recover the debts, let alone the cost of the blockade. Venezuela, it says, is bankrupt, and her territory is the only solid asset she possesses. The Monroe Doctrine prevents Great Britain from liquidating her claims in territory, and the remedy for the situation seems to be that, as the United States asserts half a protectorate over South America, she should also assume responsibility for the maintenance of international law there.

SINKING OF SHIPS CONDEMNED IN ENGLAND.

The *Times* calls attention to the sinking of Venezuelan warships, which it condemns, unless it proves justifiable on grounds that hitherto have not been apparent.

It says it hopes British ships did not participate in the sinking of the vessels.

The *Times's* condemnation is based largely on the disapproval which the incident has aroused in Washington and New York. The paper declares that it seems impolitic to have taken a step that is more likely to exasperate the Venezuelans than to intimidate them, and which tends to increase the political difficulties inseparable from the expedition.

SCUTTLED VENEZUELAN VESSELS

Work of Allied Fleet—Castro's Call to Arms—Uprising of the People.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Advices received here from La Guayra show that the Venezuelan fleet in La Guayra harbor, consisting of the General Crespo, Tutomo, Margarita, Ossum and two vessels undergoing repairs at the docks, was seized by the combined German and British fleet at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Ten cutters from the German ships and four from the British went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender. The ships were seized without a shot being fired. The two vessels at the docks were broken up.

The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor while the seizure was being made with her decks cleared for action. Resistance was useless.

The Venezuelan vessels were taken outside the harbor by their captors, and three of them, the General Crespo, Tutomo and Margarita, were sunk. H. Quioreux, the French Chargé d'Affaires, notified the commander of the allied fleet that the Ossum was owned by a Frenchman, and that vessel was spared. The Ossum is a merchant vessel that was seized by Venezuelans. France protested against the seizure and put in a claim for indemnity. It is supposed that the seizure of the Ossum by the fleet was due to her enforced service under the Venezuelan flag. The captured ships were manned by 390 men.

During part of Wednesday the only warship in the harbor was the British cruiser Indefatigable, which had returned the night before after an unsuccessful search for the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador. The Restaurador was formerly George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta. She was bought by the Venezuelan Government in 1901. As transformed into a gunboat she carries one 3 inch rifle, four Hotchkiss 6 pounders and two rapid-fire 3 pounders. She was reported off the coast to the eastward, but the Indefatigable was unable to find her.

The allied fleet returned to the harbor on Wednesday afternoon and anchored near the custom house. A party of 130 German sailors were landed and went to Cardonal, a suburb of La Guayra, where the German Consul, Lentz, lives, whom, with his family, they escorted to the pier at La Guayra and placed on board the Vineta. The German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim Baltazzi, also went aboard the Vineta. A party of British seamen were landed and they conducted the British Minister, Mr. Haggard, and the British Consul, R. Schunck, and his family to the Retribution. The Retribution and Vineta sailed for Trinidad.

After being informed of the seizure of Venezuelan vessels by the allied fleet President Castro issued an address in which he said:

"The insolent feet of foreigners have profaned the sacred soil of Venezuela. It is a remarkable act in the history of civilized nations without precedent and possible justification. It is a barbarous act—an attempt against the most rudimentary principles of nations. It is an ignoble act, because it is the fruit of immoral and cowardly coalition of force and perfidy.

"Such is the act that has just been realized in the anchoring ground of La Guayra harbor, a few hours ago, when the German and English squadrons surprised and took simultaneously and conjointly three defenceless war ships of our navy which were in dock and undergoing repairs.

"Venezuelans, the contest is unequal, because these outrages have been perpetrated by the two most powerful nations upon this country of ours, which has scarcely recovered from long and painful struggles.

"And why has it been done in such a treacherous manner? Surely Venezuela cannot stand such an insolent attack, since these nations have not proceeded according to the rules in similar cases."

Following the issue of this address many military measures were taken. Gen. Ferrer, the Minister of War, arrived in La Guayra to-day with 2,000 troops and several field guns.

In addition, 800 men under President Castro's brother, are on their way there. Volunteers, too, to the number of nearly 1,000, have been armed and as many more are waiting to be equipped.

The excitement in Caracas and La Guayra has been accompanied by a popular uprising in favor of President Castro's warlike policy and Venezuelans of all grades and conditions are rallying to resist the foreign forces.

For the last two days ammunition and arms have been carried into Fort Lavigia, which overlooks the harbor.

EXPECTED A PEACE BLOCKADE.

Venezuela's Charge d'Affaires Surprised at Action of Allied Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Augusto F. Pulido, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Venezuela, said to-day that he could not understand the action of England and Germany in sinking the little gunboats of his country, for the reason that assurances had been given within the last day or two that the blockade established was to be a peace blockade.

Mr. Pulido characterized the sinking of the gunboats as absolutely unwarranted, and declared that this action of the allies would caues grave complications. He has not received any news from his Government.

AN ACTUAL STATE OF WAR.

Action of Seizing and Sinking Venezuelan Gunboats Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—No doubt remains in the minds of the members of the Government that an actual state of war prevails between England and Germany on the one hand, and Venezuela on the other. The action of the allied European powers in seizing and sinking Venezuelan warships is declared in official circles to have been tantamount to a beginning of hostilities.

Considerable criticism of the course of the German and English naval commanders for what is characterized in some quarters as a wanton act of destruction has been heard in Washington to-day, both in the Executive departments and in Congress, and many public men are of the opinion that the two European Governments have committed an act which will meet with condemnation throughout this country and abroad.

REPORTS FROM MINISTER BOWEN.

The information in regard to the Venezuelan situation which has come to the State Department within the past twenty-four hours from Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister at Caracas, is summarized as follows: Intense excitement prevails in Caracas. President Castro has entered upon a policy of reprisal and has called on the Venezuelan people to resist foreign invasion. Through the efforts of Mr. Bowen, the German Consul-General, who was arrested by order of President Castro, has been released, and in this connection Mr. Bowen says also: "The President informs me that he has released all Germans and British who were arrested."

The German and British squadrons have entered La Guayra harbor, and a "peaceful" blockade has been declared.

LANDING OF MARINES.

The latest advices from Mr. Bowen do not show that any conflict has taken place between the armed forces of Venezuela and those of the allies.

In one despatch he says that 250 marines were landed at La Guayra and these rescued British and German subjects who were believed to be in danger, and returned with them to the European ships.

SINKING OF THE GUNBOATS.

All doubt as to the truth of the report that after capturing the Venezuela gunboats in La Guayra harbor, the allied forces took them out to sea and sunk them, was removed this afternoon by the receipt of the news that confirmation of this incident had been officially given in the British House of Commons.

This action of the two European nations was discussed with the greatest interest in Government circles, and it is evident that it has created what is known among nations as "a painful impression."

THE PLANS, AS MADE A YEAR AGO.

Just one year ago to-day the German Ambassador to Washington left with Secretary Hay a memorandum, setting forth the differences between his Government and Venezuela and explaining what Germany proposed to do.

In that memorandum the following was contained:

"We declare especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory. If the Venezuelan Government should force us to the application of measures of coercion, we should have to consider, furthermore, if at this occasion we should ask likewise for a greater security for the fulfilment of the claims of the Company of Discount of Berlin.

"After the posting of an ultimatum, first of all, the blockade of the more important Venezuelan harbors—that is, principally the harbor of La Guayra and Porto Cabello—would have to be considered as an appropriate measure of coercion, as the levying of duties for import and export, being nearly the only source of income of Venezuela, would in this way be made impossible.

"Likewise it would be difficult in this way to provide the country, which depends on the import of corn, with food. If this measure does not seem efficient, we would have to consider the temporary occupation on our part of different Venezuelan harbor places and the levying of duties in those places.

"It will be noticed that Germany in the memorandum above quoted, indicated that her course in Venezuela would not extend to actual warfare, or to other coercive measures than a blockade of the principal Venezuelan harbors, evidently to prevent the importation of foodstuffs and starve President Castro into submission; or, in the event that this policy was not effective, to occupy temporarily different Venezuelan harbor places and levy duties there.

That President Roosevelt accepted the statement of the German Ambassador as setting forth all the coercive measures that might be employed by his Government is to be inferred from a memorandum handed to the German Ambassador by the Secretary of State on Dec. 16, 1901, which concluded with the following paragraph:

"The President of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German Government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German Government, which are not in accordance with the well-known purpose, above set forth, of his Majesty the German Emperor."

Four days later Ambassador von Holleben furnished Secretary Hay with another memorandum, exceedingly brief, in which Germany's intentions were more explicitly given. This memorandum follows:

"In case the German Government should be obliged to use coercion against Venezuela in connection with the pending claims, it will have to be considered what kind of measure should be applied. The most important measure of coercion—that is, the blockade of Venezuelan harbors—would have to be carried through without a declaration of war preceding it.

"The blockade would, therefore, be a peace blockade. Such a blockade would touch likewise the ships of neutral powers, inasmuch as such ships, although a confiscation of them would not have to be considered, would have to be turned away and prohibited until the blockade should be raised. In the same manner European States have proceeded on such occasions, especially England and France.

"The text of the communications exchanged between this Government and Great Britain on the same subject is not available, but it is understood that Great Britain gave assurances in regard to her proposed course in Venezuela similar to those given by Germany."

ACTION OF ALLIED FLEET LOOKED ON WITH DISFAVOR.

Although information to that effect has not been received here through official sources, it is inferred from unofficial advices that the seizure and destruction of the Venezuelan gunboats by the allied squadron took place prior to the arrest of Englishmen and Germans in Caracas, and the reported stoning of the legations of Great Britain and Germany in that capital.

The fact, if fact it is, that this aggressive and unexplained course of the European Powers was taken before Venezuela had committed any act that would call for reprisal, is regarded here with so much disfavor that even officials of the Administration have not concealed their opinion that Germany and England have begun coercive measures against Venezuela in a manner that is not becoming nations of their standing in the civilized world. Of course, it is impossible to quote any person connected with the Executive Government on this matter.

But despite any feeling of resentment over the action of the allies that the Administration may have, there is not the slightest prospect that Germany and England will be asked to explain why, in view of their assurances to this Government of a more pacific course with regard to Venezuela, they went to the extreme of executing their coercive measures by such a radical proceeding as the destruction of national vessels of that country.

ADMINISTRATION TO KEEP HANDS OFF.

The Administration's only interest in the affair, it was explained to-day, is to see that there is no violation of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, which are, in effect, that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act the attempt of any non-American Power to acquire territory on the Western Hemisphere by conquest or colonization.

Financing Plan Not Dropped.

Isaac N. Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who visited Washington prior to the taking of active steps by Great Britain and Germany to enforce their claims against Venezuela, in the hope of arranging a method of settling these claims, said yesterday:

"The matter is not dropped. It is still in abeyance, and our Government looks with favor upon any adjustment between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany. Whether any can be reached, in view of the opening of hostilities, I cannot say."

An Arbitration Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Shafroth (Dem., Col.) introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution authorizing the President to propose to the Government of Great Britain and Germany that their claims against the republic of Venezuela be submitted to arbitration and to agree that the United States will guarantee the payment of the awards against Venezuela should any be made.

CHARLES L. PULLMAN DEAD.

Brother of the Famous Car Builder—He Had Been Ill of Diabetes.

Charles L. Pullman, brother of George M. Pullman, the great car builder, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Grenoble, where he had been staying for three or four weeks. He had been ill with diabetes. Mr. Pullman was 61 years old.

Until the death of his famous brother, George M. Pullman, Charles Lewis Pullman was the contracting agent for the Pullman company, but at that time he severed his connection with this company and devoted his attention entirely to the business of the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company, which was formed to place on the market a ventilator he had invented.

Until he retired from active business and left Chicago to live in New York, Mr. Pullman was a director of this company. He leaves no family. His only son, William, died last summer.

Obituary Notes.

Edward Douglas Jones, who was a partner of Cyrus W. Field in the wholesale paper business years ago, died on Wednesday at his residence, 125 West 120th street. He was born in this city in 1825 and entered the employ of Mr. Field when a young man. He became a partner, the firm name being Cyrus W. Field & Co. He was interested in the laying of the Atlantic cable with Mr. Field and later in life organized the firm of Clapp & Jones, engine builders, which made the first steam fire engine for this city. Mr. Jones retired from business seventeen years ago. He was a member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and one of Harlem's oldest residents. A daughter survives him.

Joseph A. Davis, a theatrical lawyer, died on Wednesday morning at the Hahnemann Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Boston twenty-nine years ago. His offices were in the Sheridan Building at 1305 Broadway, where he organized the Columbian Amusement Company, that was afterward merged into the Vaudeville Trust. He was attorney for Sam Harris and Harris's protégé, Terry McGovern. He will be buried today in the Mount Nebo Cemetery at Jamaica, L. I. He lived at 50 West 112th street and leaves a widow and a five-year-old daughter.

George A. Tallman, an officer attached to the Supreme Court, died yesterday at his home, 128 West 137th street, after a protracted illness. He was formerly private secretary to Justice Pryor and was a quartermaster-sergeant in the Twenty-second Regiment.

George Cadmus, one of the early settlers of the Pamrapo section of Bayonne, N. J., is dead at the age of 62. He was the last of the sons of Col. Richard Cadmus, who owned a large part of the section. He is survived by a widow and two children.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—*Adv.*

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

MOROS FIRE ON OUR TROOPS.

No One Hurt—Cholera Among Moros—Camp Vicars Isolated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—After displaying friendliness toward the Americans for two months, thereby arousing a feeling of hopefulness that it would not be necessary to resort to hostilities, a number of Moros fired on the American troops at Camp Vicars, but hurt no one. It is believed that they composed a small band, but they escaped before it was possible to punish them.

Thirty-five Moros on Lake Lanao have died from cholera in two days. The army surgeons have isolated Camp Vicars, and closed the native markets.

The self-styled "Bishop" Aglipay continues the organization of his independent Catholic church in the provinces. He has been consecrated as Bishop in the presence of hundreds of Filipinos, who recently seized a chapel near Malabon. "Bishop" Aglipay occupied a high throne and carried a mitre.

JOHN M'KEEVER ACQUITTED.

Scene of Great Exultation When the Verdict Was Announced.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The trial of John McKeever, who was charged with killing John Kensit, the anti-Ritualistic leader, at Birkenhead, ended to-day in the acquittal of the accused.

When the verdict was announced there was a scene of tumultuous exultation in the court. McKeever danced in the dock and was so excited with joy that warders had to hold him while the Judge formally discharged him. The people present cheered vociferously and waved their hats.

When McKeever appeared outside the court room the crowd that had assembled hoisted him on their shoulders and paraded triumphantly with him.

THE MAD MULLAH KILLED?

Spear Thrust Said to Have Ended Life of East African Chief.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ADEN, Arabia, Dec. 11.—It is reported that the Mad Mullah of Somaliland has been assassinated by a spear thrust in the stomach while at prayer.

In October and November last the Mad Mullah made a great deal of trouble for the British forces in Somaliland, a large part of which is a British protectorate. An expedition under Col. Swayne, the British Commissioner, was defeated by the native forces, and a second expedition under Gen. Manning was projected. The Mullah was said to have 15,000 spearmen, 2,000 rifles, one Maxim gun, much ammunition, and immense reserves of camels and of sheep.

ITALIAN EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS

By Individuals Government Not to Be Represented.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Thomas W. Cridler, formerly the American Third Assistant Secretary of State, had an interview to-day with Signor Baccelli, the Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture, in regard to the participation by Italy in the St. Louis Exposition.

Signor Baccelli said he regretted that the budget would not permit of the Italian Government being represented at the Exposition, but he promised to do his best to encourage a large Italian representation by individuals.

MRS. GORE OWED DE RYDZEWSKI.

Letters Show That She Had Borrowed Money From the Russian.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The correspondence between Mrs. Ellen Gore and M. de Rydzewski, the Russian singer, shows that the woman borrowed money from the Russian.

This fact is regarded as more suspicious than the Russian's allegation in his account of the woman's death that she was his mistress. It is thought De Rydzewski believed he held her in his power owing to the indebtedness.

FRENCH SEIZE GERMAN CO.

It Had Got Over the Line on the Lorraine Frontier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—A despatch from Strasburg says the French officials at La Garde, on the Lorraine frontier, seized the entire plant and tools of a German drilling and boring company, whose employees, believing they were still on German territory, bored ten metres beyond the frontier.

The French officials demand 8,000 francs as caution money before they will restore the property.

$15,000 for a Salt Cellar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—At a sale at Christie's this afternoon a standing salt cellar and cover of silver gilt and rock crystal of 1577, 7⅝ inches high, which was probably the work of Thomas Bampton of "The Falcon," sold for £3,000.

Six Killed by Dynamite Explosion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—There was an explosion of between five and six tons of dynamite to-day at Derne, near Dortmund, Westphalia, while it was being unloaded. Six persons were killed and many were injured.

Archbishop of Canterbury Worse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was taken ill while making a speech in the House of Lords a few days ago and had to be escorted from the chamber, is reported to be worse.

Progress With German Tariff Bill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The whole Tariff bill passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day by a vote of 183 to 136, under Baron von Kardoff's proposal to pass the bill *en bloc*.

Cruiser Minneapolis Sails.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 11.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed hence to-day for New York.

King of Saxony Has Bronchitis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The King of Saxony is confined to his bed by an attack of bronchitis.

ACTOR TRIED A FIRE RESCUE.

Police Grabbed Will Pruette of the Casino and Arrested Him for It.

Because William Pruette, who plays *Hi Lung*, the Lord High Admiral, in "A Chinese Honeymoon," persisted yesterday morning in his determination to rescue his two sons and his sister, Mrs. Kelleher, from a burning building, after they had already been escorted to safety, the actor was roughly handled by the firemen and the police and got himself arrested. His boys and sister were safe in another house.

Contract for Pike Slip Bridge Pier.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal opened bids yesterday for the construction of the tower foundation, on the Manhattan side of the river, of the Manhattan bridge. The lowest offer was received from John C. Rodgers, who got the contract for the Brooklyn tower. His bid was $482,756, which will be accepted. This is nearly $11,000 less than the cost of the Brooklyn pier.

CYCLISTS RACING IN EARNEST

MANY CHANGES IN POSITION DURING THE DAY'S WHIRL.

Newkirk-Jacobson and Leander-Krebs Teams Gain Laps and Now Lead the Others—McFarland Recuperates and Indulges in Some Exciting Sprints.

Upon its fourth day, the week-long cycle contest in Madison Square Garden, which had before been a hard struggle, but not exciting except in spots, took on the character of a truly great race. The changes that occurred in the standing of the men early yesterday morning put an entirely new aspect on it. With two teams a lap ahead, four tied for second place, another team in third place, two in fourth place and one in fifth place, there came new incentive for fast work and attempts at gains. It became a bitter fight from the time the 5 o'clock score went up, and it will last till the end comes on Saturday night.

Realizing what was ahead McFarland, who left the track in miserable condition after the big hustle, took his first long nap, sleeping five and a half hours. He came out at noon looking much rejuvenated and started in on a series of short sprints.

During the afternoon when McFarland was leading the stinging Leander was in second place, McFarland made a jump. Leander did not go after him in his usual fashion, but let the bunch go around him to give chase. Newkirk and Jacobson, who knew that their position puts a German against them went to the referee and complained that there must be a deal on by which Leander would hold back the bunch and let McFarland gain a lap, so that the Leander and McFarland teams could work together against them. McFarland and Leander were cautioned by the referees.

A successful attempt to steal a lap occurred at 10:15 at night when Peterson made a jump and got a good lead. Keegan relieved him and inside of a mile had won his lap.

The relative positions were shifted back so that there were only four place groups at 2:43 o'clock in the afternoon by Franz Krebs gaining a lap.

The sprint that resulted in the most important change of place that has occurred since the race began lasted for a full hour with only partial subsidence for brief intervals. It was a longer sprint than that which occurred on Wednesday morning when Breton and Darragon were lapped, and its outcome was of more consequence, but it was not so spectacular and did not arouse the excitement of that first great ride. Both occurred at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The sprint in which Newkirk and Jacobson won their laps began with a sneak on the part of Jacobson, who edged so slowly away that suspicion was not aroused until he had fifteen or twenty yards lead before he jumped. Then Keegan, who had been up the bank waiting for this, flashed down and joined Jacobson. With frequent relieds they worked it out until both caught the bunch in the fourth mile.

The sustained sprint caused Keegan and Peterson to lose the lap they had gained and another one beside it, so that they were one lap worse off than before they engaged in the venture. Peterson was the weak member of the reconstructed team. Barclay and Krebs also lost a lap to the main bunch, beside the one gained on all by Newkirk.

The ride by which Leander and Floyd Krebs gained a lap and were even place with Newkirk and Jacobson between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning was even more meritorious than the Newkirk-Jacobson gain, because it was accomplished by dint of sprint without the assistance of any other team.

Before the pace finally settled back to a plugging gait Barclay and Krebs lost another lap and were alone in fourth place.

The old trick, which some consider a joke, of putting a paper cornucopia in the open mouth of a sleeping man, is being practised again this year, and yesterday morning one performance of it at 9 o'clock nearly resulted seriously. The sleeper awoke suddenly and by the toss of his head threw the blazing paper on a pile of old newspapers that lay between the seats on the Twenty-seventh street side. The flames leaped up several feet. There was a slight commotion in the audience, but Leander shouted as he rode around, "It's only a joke. It's nothing but a joke." Most every one knew it was a joke. A policeman stamped out the fire and there was no semblance of a panic.

At 9:30 o'clock last night the man who tends door at the entrance on the Fourth avenue side of the Garden brought to F. Edward Spooner, the chief scorer, a small bottle of bromo-seltzer. The doorkeeper said that it had been left at the door by a woman who wanted it given to George Leander, the team mate of Floyd Krebs. The bottle was in its original paper wrapping and had the name of George Leander written on it in blue pencil. The top of the wrapper had been opened and the cork looked as if it had been tampered with. The writing on the package looked feminine. The package was not given to Leander.

Shortly before 1 o'clock McFarland started a sprint. Floyd Krebs fell back until two-thirds of a lap behind. Leander came out and after wonderful riding made it all up. The net result of the ten minutes' sprint was the loss of a lap by Barclay and Franz Krebs.

The score at 2 o'clock this morning:

	Miles.	Laps.
Newkirk and Jacobson	1759	1
Leander and Floyd Krebs	1759	1
McFarland and Maya	1758	0
Butler and Turville	1759	0
Stinson and Moran	1759	0
Bedell Brothers	1759	0
Root and Galvin	1758	9
Keegan and Peterson	1758	9
Franz Krebs and Barclay	1758	7

Former Organist Dead in a Hotel.

Quirin A. Vogel, a music teacher, whose home is at Woodlawn, died suddenly yesterday in a little hotel at 639 West Forty-eighth street where he had been living since the day before election, to save travelling in from Woodlawn daily. Vogel was said to have been the organist in a large church in Brooklyn five years ago. He has a wife and five children in Woodlawn.

Capital Increased by $3,000,000.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The St. Joseph Lead Company of New York city to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. J. Wyman Jones is president of the company and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., is the secretary.

The Weather.

The area of low pressure which was central over North Dakota on Wednesday has moved southeastward and was central yesterday over southern Indiana and Illinois, covering all the country from the Lake regions southwest to Texas and causing rain and snow in the lower Lake region and rain in the middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys, with unsettled conditions in almost all districts east of the Mississippi.

There was light snow in the upper Lake regions and in North Dakota and light rain on the Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

A low pressure covered all the western half of the country, except the extreme southwest. A high pressure was central on the south Atlantic coast. The temperature was above freezing at all points south of the lower Lake regions and east of the Mississippi River. Freezing weather was felt in the West, as far south as Amarillo, Tex. The lowest temperature reported was 20 degrees below zero, from Harre, Mon.

In this city the day was cloudy, with light rain in the afternoon; wind, light northwest, shifting to northeast; average humidity, 76 per cent; barometer, corrected to rea'ce to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.18; 3 P. M., 30.13.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		—Sun's—		—Official—		—Sun's—	
	1902.	1901.	1902.		1902.	1901.	1902.	
9 A. M.	38°	36°	39	6 P. M.	42°	44	34°	
12 M.	36°	42°	39	9 P. M.	31	41	30°	
3 P. M.	33°	46°	35	12 Mid.	30°	38°	30°	

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, snow to-day, probably heavy; fair to-morrow; fresh north winds.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' and Misses' Cloaks

at greatly reduced prices.

This season's goods—desirable styles and unusual value.

Long Cloth Coats,

pointed cape, with lace applique; 6 to 14 yrs., all sizes,

$10.50, formerly $15.50.

Long Military Coats

of navy blue unfinished worsted, lined throughout; 4 to 14 yrs., *$9.50, formerly $12.50.*

Girls' Navy Blue Chinchilla Reefers,

lined with red flannel, military buttons; 6 to 14 yrs., all sizes, *$7.00, formerly $9.50.*

Misses' Suits

of fine mixture, tucked skirt stitched at the bottom; blouse jacket with yoke, plaited back and front, jacket lined with silk; 14 & 16 yrs., *$15.50, formerly $19.00.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

NO better Christmas present to a needy family or young children than a year's subscription for two or three quarts of the milk that has made

Briarcliff Famous

Yonkers 36 Warburton Av. 573 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality 90 HOWARD ST. & 10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 23d BROADWAY PHONE 1808 SPRING

CAME HERE TO KILL HIMSELF.

New Haven Man Goes to a Hotel With a Woman and Tries Suicide.

Abraham Schambrot, a middle-aged junk dealer of 324 Commerce street, New Haven, tried to commit suicide yesterday morning in the Royal Hotel at 136 Third avenue, by shooting himself in the head and the left arm. He had registered at the hotel with a young woman as "S. H. Shambrot and wife, Conn." The woman got away before the police were notified. Schambrot was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is not likely to recover.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Schambrot lived with his wife and two children at the Commerce street address. The neighbors say that he was prosperous. He has been a resident of New Haven fifteen years. For five years he has been going to New York twice a week. His wife knew no reason why he should try to kill himself.

Mrs. Barber Killed Herself.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 11.—The body of Mrs. Marshall A. Barber, wife of Prof. Barber, a member of the faculty of Kansas City University, who disappeared yesterday, was found in the river near here to-day. Her clothes were found on the bank, indicating that she had planned suicide.

TEN EYCK BLAMES LOW.

Dines His Election Captains and Talks of City Affairs.

Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck last night gave his annual dinner to the Republican captains of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district at the West End Café in West 125th street. About 150 were present. Mr. Ten Eyck, who presided, intimated in a speech that he held the Low administration responsible for the large Democratic vote at the last election.

Others speakers were Robert C. Morris, chairman of the County Committee; Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hall, Edward H. Healy, William Halpin and George R. Manchester.

Uncle Sam Pays $20,000 to Teachers' College.

Teachers' College received a check for $20,000 yesterday from the United States Treasury Department. Several years ago Mrs. Caroline S. Macy made a bequest of $200,000 to the college. The inheritance tax of war time diminished this sum by $20,000, but an amendment by Congress relating to this tax has restored the sum to the college.

Col. Dunn Goes to See Senator Platt.

Col. George W. Dunn went to Washington late yesterday afternoon to see Senator Platt who had invited him to pay him a visit at the capital.

The spirit of the day.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

The secret of eloquence.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, 29 B'way, N. Y.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

For the Holidays, Denton's Beautiful Butterflies AND **Water Colors** BY **Japanese Artists.**

Admission Free, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Hats—No Middlemen's Profits.

New Shapes. Flattish brims are to be "the" style.

Three Grades, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere?

Opera Hats (ribbed silk) 4.80. Silk Hats (newest block) 3.90

1.00 White Shirts at 49c.

They are the "Eighme" Shirt, a well-known dollar brand.

25c. Sox at 9c.

A big purchase from an overstocked importer.

50c. and 75c. Scarfs at 29c.

Add dozens of high-grade Scarfs, all four-in-hands.

Men's Underwear.

Three representative items.

Wright's health (silk fleece), $1.25

Heavy natural wool, 98c.; worth $1.50

Heavy fleeced balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75

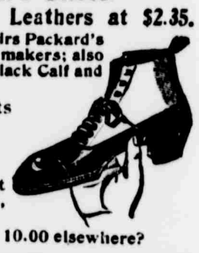
Men's Shoes.

$4.00 Patent Leathers at $2.35.

About 275 pairs Packard's and other good makers; also 325 pairs of Black Calf and Box Calf

Custom Lasts in stock.

4.98



They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank.

Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white, imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

Established 1853.

Broadway & 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N. Y.

The **GILL** ENGRAVING COMPANY *at 140 Fifth Ave., New York,*

has the finest Photo-Engraving Plant in the world. We make Illustrations and Cuts of all kinds, in black and white or colors, by the Half-tone and Zinc Etching processes, for catalogue, advertising and other purposes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Heber R. Bishop in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh st., on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 11 A. M.

BOWRON.—On Third Day (Tuesday), Twelfth Month, ninth, 1902, at 327 Central Park West, Hannah C. Bowron, daughter of the late Henry C. and Deborah Bowron, in her 83d year.
Funeral ceremony at Friends' Meeting House, Rutherford place and Fifteenth st., on Sixth Day (Friday), at 12 o'clock, noon. Interment at Chappaqua.

McMAHON.—On Dec. 11, at her residence, 885 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Catherine McMahon, widow of Arthur L. McMahon.
Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 9:30 A. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis avs.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 9, 1902, at Aiken, S. C., of typhoid fever, Sheffield Phelps of Teaneck, N. J., younger son of the late William