CARDINAL GIBBONS'S PLEA

A PRAYER THAT AMERICA MAY NOT BECOME AN ARMED CAMP LIKE EUROPE.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day delivered a sermon at high mass in the Cathedral, in which he reviewed briefly the events of the century just closed, with special reference to the wars which have been waged during that period as a preface to an urgent plea for universal peace. He incidentally touched upon the subject of the proposed increase of the standing Army in this country, pointing out the evil results arising from the maintenance of large bodies of armed men in Europe, and expressed the hope that similar conditions may never obtain in this country. The sermon was in part as follows:

Before the advent of Christ war was the rule, peace the exception, throughout the world. So regular, incessant and habitual was war before the coming of our Saviour, that the sacred writer in the Book of Kings speaks of a certain season of the year as the usual period for the reopening of hostilities. In pagan Rome the temple of Janus was closed in time of peace and kept open in time of war. From the reign of Tullus Hostilius, the third King of Rome, to Augustus Cæsar, a period covering six hundred and fifty years, the temple was closed only for six years. So that Rome enjoyed only six years of tranquillity against six hundred and forty-four of warfare.

But although wars are less frequent and less inhuman in the Christian dispensation than in pagan times it must be confessed that we are, as yet, far removed from the millennium of universal peace. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill to men," was the song of the angels in the night of our Saviour's birth in Bethlehem. Although these words have been resounding throughout the world for nearly two thousand years, and though Christianity is the prevailing religion in Europe, it is a melancholy reflection that it had not yet succeeded in arresting war and establishing the permanent reign of peace on that Continent. In fact, the nineteenth century, from its dawn to its sunset, has witnessed an almost continuous scene of sanguinary struggles between the nations of Christian Europe.

And at this moment, after an enormous expenditure of men and money, England is endeavoring to bring to a successful close her war with the South African republics. It is stated that this campaign will cost England $600,000,000.

And how does our own country stand on the subject of war? Although the cornerstone of the Constitution is peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none, we have had on our hands four wars in the century just brought to a close. In 1812 we were engaged in the war with Great Britain, which was justifiable on our part because it was a war of defence. In 1846 the Mexican War occurred. Our terrible Civil War began in 1861, lasting four years; and we have recently closed the war with Spain, which resulted in the loss to her, and in the acquisition by us, of nearly all her foreign possessions.

When we read of a great military campaign our imagination revels in the contemplation of the heroic achievements of famous generals. We listen with rapture to the clash of arms, the shouts of the victors and the sound of martial music. We seem to catch the spirit of enthusiasm by which the combatants were animated. But we take no note of the shrieks and agonies of the soldiers weltering in their blood on the battlefield. We have no thought of the sick and wounded lying in hospitals and prisons. We are unmindful of sorrowing wives and mothers at home, weeping and sighing for the loved ones far away. We do not picture to ourselves the homes made desolate, the "Rachels bewailing their children and would not be comforted, because they are not." During the Civil War I served as a volunteer chaplain at Fort McHenry and Fort Marshall, and I had many occasions to contemplate the frightful calamities occasioned by war. General Sherman remarked in his blunt and expressive language that "War is hell." Happening to converse with General Sheridan, I questioned him about his Virginia campaign. His face assumed an expression of sadness, and with a mournful voice he said he hoped never to witness another war.

Is it not a mockery of justice and a scandal to the pagan world to see two Christian nations cutting each other's throats in the name of Christian civilization? Is it not an outrage to contemplate one nation forcing by the sword her laws, her government and political institutions on another nation in the interests of trade and commerce, as if merchandise and dollars and cents were of more value than human lives? Is it not monstrous to see a strong Power invading a weak one, and seizing her territories on the hypocritical plea of rectifying her boundaries? This rectification of boundaries is a very old practice and is a polite name for robbery on a large scale.

It is a subject of great concern to the friends of the gospel of peace that Christian Europe presents to-day the spectacle of a huge military camp. All the nations of the Continent, as well as England, are armed to the teeth, and are living in mutual dread and distrust of one another. They are devoured by an insatiable ambition of conquest and dominion or by a fear of invasion. When you see heavy clouds surcharged with the electricity of war hanging over these nations, you may expect the thunder clap of battle to resound at any moment. Armed nations, like armed individuals, are a constant menace to one another, and are easily provoked to fight. And these military forces, instead of diminishing, are unhappily increasing every year.

May God so guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into imitating European Governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies! God forbid that we ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism or militarism, but may we always follow the traditions of the Fathers of the Republic!

Hitherto we have presented to the world a beautiful spectacle. Europeans, accustomed at home to meet a soldier or gendarme at every street corner, on arriving in this country have been filled with surprise and admiration that a nation of so vast an extent, and with such an immense population, contains an army of only 25,000 men. They have been forcibly impressed with the fact that they can travel from Maine to California without meeting a single soldier. They see that every citizen of the United States is a soldier without uniform, engaged in the active pursuits of life, and ready at a moment's notice to defend his country. They would feel that we are a strong nation because we cheerfully bow to the majesty of the law, and are not confronted and intimidated by military satraps. May this fair picture never be defaced!

DR. MACARTHUR ON CONFUCIUS.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., last night delivered the first of a series of sermons on the general subject, "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master." The special subject of last night's discourse was "Christ and Confucius." He spoke in part as follows:

No man except the writers in the Bible has ever influenced so many of his fellow men as has Confucius. He stands alone in this regard among all great writers and thinkers of the human race. He sways a sceptre over nearly one-third of the human family. He is crowned by them as king in the vast realms of politics, ethnics and religion. His life and work are well worthy of the most careful study of all Christian teachers. He did not claim to be divine. He was a man of lofty attainments, but Jesus Christ was the Son of God. Confucius recognized the existence of sin in himself and in others. Jesus Christ was sinless. Confucius died, and was buried. Christ died and was buried, but rose again, and right here, let me say, is the impassable gulf between the great ethnic master and the Divine Master. The religion of Christ is that which makes saints out of sinners and heaven out of earth.

COST OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE BARGAIN COUNTER ORDER TOO CHEAP, DR. PARKHURST SAYS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached again yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on "Faith," his sermon being a continuation of the discourse of the preceding Sunday, addressed especially to young people. He said in part:

Of course, there are cheap styles of Christianity, just as there are cheap houses and cheap clothes. In every sort of market in this world the value of the goods put into your hands will maintain a pretty steady ratio with the value of what you lay down on the counter. A bargain is a word with which wily shopkeepers delude silly women into thinking they are going to get more than their money's worth. I bought a four-shilling book awhile ago for one and ninepence. It was a four-shilling binding, but when I came to read it the most important part of the book wasn't there. What bargain there was was not with me, but with the man who sold it to me—and incidentally sold me also.

The only kind of Christianity that I am interested in is the most expensive that is in the market. If you could be constituted a follower of Christ by a simple deposit of $100 there are not many in this congregation that would not make the deposit. But becoming a Christian in the complete, thorough, out-and-out sense of the word involves the paying over of whatever we by nature hold dearest to ourselves. And money is not the thing we hold dearest—at least, not often. A man in order to be a Christian of a perfect type would be willing probably to give up everything but the thing that he likes best. With some there is some particular ambition cherished, of such a kind that either Christianity would have to spoil it or it would spoil Christianity. It is probably animalism a good deal more than scepticism that is making godless so many of the young men of our day. They are willing to give up what they like pretty well, but not what they like best.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

The Evangelical Zion Church, belonging to the German Lutheran faith, on the north side of One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., east of Seventh-ave., was formally dedicated yesterday morning, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Noehren, assisted by the Rev. C. Mueller, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, officiating.

The church was organized as a mission by the Rev. Mr. Noehren on November 1, 1896, and services were held in a store in Eighth-ave. between One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth and One-hundred-and-fortieth sts. On October 5, 1900, the construction of the church was begun, and the basement, which will eventually be used as the Sunday school, has been finished, at a cost of $7,500. The church itself will be started at once, and will be of imposing proportions and of Gothic architecture. The property belongs to the Evangelical Synod of North America, with headquarters at St. Louis. In the basement which was dedicated yesterday is a beautiful marble baptismal font, which was given by Philip Ausserehl, a member of the congregation.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PROMISES.

RELIGION NOT TO BE AN ARBITRARY CREED, BUT A SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, DR. SAVAGE SAYS.

"The Twentieth Century: A Prophecy," was the theme chosen by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage at the morning service yesterday in the Church of the Messiah. He said in part:

I do not believe that at the end of this century the rich people are going to be envied as they are now. The man who is worth $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 or $100,000,000 must use that money for the public good, or he cannot get returns for it. He cannot help himself. He doesn't bury it in a hole in the ground; he can't put it away and lock it up. In order to get his returns he must use it for the public good, and a man who has $100,000,000 to look after cannot possibly get time to do much else except to serve the public, and I do not want to be tied to that business.

The religion of the twentieth century, the religion of the coming civilization of the world, is not to be an arbitrary thing of creeds, of rituals, of genuflections, of prayers and vestments. It is to be a spiritual intelligence that studies to find the laws of God. The humble and loving heart will seek to obey them, and incorporate these obediences into the life of a hopeful and advancing humanity.

We have ransacked the earth. We shall leave no more mysteries or secrets on its surface. But there is one more wonderful world still which remains a dark continent. I refer to the mind of man. The old Greek said, "Know thyself." The realm of man is to be explored; we are to find out the capabilities and capacities of this mind of ours, and then we are to solve the problem as to whether the age depends on this physical husk to such an extent that when that falls off he ceases to be. I believe that we are souls, that we wear bodies, that within these bodies there is being developed year by year another body, as real as this, which death simply releases, so that we go not out unclothed, but clothed—real beings as much, infinitely more, than we are to-day.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth-st., chose as his subject yesterday morning "Religion and Business." He said in part:

In the realm of morality and religion there is a duty for every business man and woman. I do not wish it to be understood that all business men who are not church members are in the shadow. All morality and religion is not confined to the Church. There are innumerable men who are seldom found in a church who are among the most true and honorable. I do not confine morality and religion to the direct influences of moral and religious life, but it is a pity that there are not more business men in the Church than there are.

Matthew Arnold opened a way clear to deep thinkers in his criticism on a tract on the smoking evil. The tract stated that smoking involves a pleasurable sensation, and that all pleasurable sensations should be avoided. Earnest men, it said, should give up smoking. No wonder Matthew Arnold made fun of it. It is as false as the falsest thing to say that a man should avoid all pleasurable sensations. It is a lie in the face of God, and tends to make religion an object of scorn. Should I give up the pleasurable sensation of being in the open air that God has given to me? Should I renounce the pleasures of eating and drinking and sleeping—and smoking, if you will—just because they involve a pleasurable sensation? No; for when a man ceases to find pleasurable sensations in life it is time that he asked God to take away his life. Even to-day in the schools of New-York our children sing, "I Want to Be an Angel." I should be ashamed of any bright boy, with his whole life before him, who wanted to be an angel; it's foolish.

NEW ICE CROP TROUBLES

WHEN ONE THING DOESN'T SPOIL THE ICE HARVEST, ANOTHER DOES.

The ice crop is spoiled again. It is as delicate as the Delaware peach crop. If there should ever be a year when everything about it was entirely right, the whole ice business would probably come to an end, just because the condition would be so unusual that nobody would know how to deal with it. There are two serious troubles now. One is that far up on the Hudson large quantities of grass and weeds blew into the water while the ice was forming, froze in and ruined the quality of the ice. The other difficulty is that there has been no snow, so that the wind gets a good sweep over the dry ground and blows sand into the water. This freezes into the ice also, and spoils it in a different style.

Last season ice was high because of a short crop—and for other reasons. There is some special cause of high prices every year. The short crop is the simplest of reasons, and that was thought to be good enough for last year. If the winter is warm the ice does not form well, and that makes prices high the following summer. If the winter is cold the ice forms so thick that it is an extra expense to cut it, and that makes the prices high the following summer. If there is snow, it covers the ice and its weight presses the ice down; the water rushes up through some hole and wets the snow over large areas; this wet snow freezes and makes a poor and porous ice; good ice then has to be brought from a long distance, and prices are high. If there is no snow, the result is, as has just been explained, that of the present time.

There was a year once when it seemed for a while as if there was going to be nothing wrong with the ice crop. There was plenty of cold weather, and there was enough snow to lay the dust, but not enough to make much porous ice. There was an enormous crop of the finest possible ice. People thought that for once they were going to get their ice in the summer at a normal rate. Then the truth came out. The crop was so much larger than usual that the expense of harvesting it had been proportionately greater, and consequently prices were high.

After all the different things that happened in the ice business last summer, some story a little different from the usual ones seemed to be needed to explain the high prices next summer, and so the grass and the weeds blew into the water and the sand drifted into it. But consumers of ice might as well make up their minds that the price of it is always going to be high, and that the condition of the business would not be normal unless it were abnormal in some respect.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTORS TO MEET IN ALBANY NEXT MONDAY.

Albany, Jan. 6.—The Presidential electors of New-York State will meet in this city on Monday of next week. They will assemble in the Senate Chamber, where they will organize by electing a president and secretary. John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, will make the necessary arrangements. He will furnish the electors with a statement of the official vote in this State at the late election for each elector. Three of these statements will be delivered to the president of the Electoral College. Each statement will be signed by Governor Odell and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and to each will be affixed the seal of the State.

After organizing the electors will at once ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States. Three statements setting forth the result of the two ballots will be prepared, and the college will designate one of its members to deliver one of the statements on the third Monday of January to the President of the United States Senate, and if there shall be no President of the Senate, to the Secretary of State at Washington. The two additional lists will be sent by mail—one to the President of the United States Senate and the other to the Judge of the United States District Court of Northern New-York.

SAYS HE WILL TREAT POLICEMAN.

Among the prisoners in the Jefferson Market court yesterday was a deaf mute, who was charged with intoxication. When he was arraigned he handed Magistrate Flammer the following:

Judge: I am more than hurt at being in court as a prisoner. I was taking hot punches because I was ill with colds. If I am sent to prison I will be no better than a well dressed thief. If I am out I will help the upbuilding of New-York's safety. A man is valuable to the city for the upbuilding. I feel sorry for what I have done. I never hurt a man. I was very tired, caused by three sleepless nights.

N. B.—I will treat the policeman as often as I can if I am allowed to go

He was discharged.

EARNINGS OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The preliminary report on the income account of railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, prepared by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission, contains returns of operating companies representing 190,406 miles of line. The gross earnings of the roads included in this report were $1,480,673,054, or $7,776 a mile of line. Of these earnings $396,860,760 were passenger and $1,048,268,875 freight. The gross earnings shown in the final report for the preceding year were $1,313,610,118. Operating expenses for the last fiscal year aggregated $956,814,142, or $5,025 a mile of line. The net earnings of the roads embraced in this advance report were $523,858,912, or $73,110,747 more than they were for 1899. Income from investments, etc., amounted to $60,675,700; total income, $584,534,612.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

HOW THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE ENGINEER FAVOR CONTINUANCE OF THE WORK.

Albany, Jan. 6 (Special).—State Engineer Bond hopes there will be a large attendance at the convention of those interested in the good roads movement which is to be held here the latter part of January. A large proportion of the Boards of Supervisors, it is believed, will appoint delegates to this convention.

Governor Odell apparently favors the issuing of bonds if necessary to continue the work of road improvement in the State, for in speaking on the subject of good roads in his message to the Legislature he says: "An amendment to the law which would provide that the State should pay the entire expense of construction by the issuance of bonds, levying upon the counties their proportion for the benefits received, would expedite and reduce the cost and extend the time for payment over a longer period and at a lower rate of interest." He points out that surveys of roads have already been made which if adopted would call for an appropriation by the State of $1,220,000. Then he adds: "It would be inexpedient for the Legislature to appropriate this sum in any one year, but it is evident that if the building of roads is to continue a much larger appropriation will be necessary this year." The sum of $50,000 was appropriated last year.

State Engineer Bond favors an appropriation of $500,000 this year. Possibly Governor Odell's bonding scheme may aid him to get this amount. Mr. Bond submitted some interesting figures to Governor Odell showing the cost of the roads already constructed and those for which surveys have been made. The State Engineer has just made these tables public. The one below shows the counties which have State roads fully completed and their cost:

County.	Number of roads.	Number of miles.	Total cost.
Columbia	1	1.25	$9,992 82
Schenectady	1	2.00	16,517 51
Onondaga	2	1.78	20,619 49
Oneida	1	2.25	16,338 29
Erie	2	7.99	72,579 21
Chemung	1	2.60	20,890 40
Rensselaer	2	2.03	18,080 01
Monroe	3	9.61	61,155 26
Ulster	1	5.66	30,040 00
Totals	14	35.17	$266,213 04

The following counties now have roads in process of construction which will cost the amounts stated:

County.	Number of roads.	Number of miles.	Estimated cost.
Albany	2	4.52	$43,137 37
Herkimer	1	1.11	8,231 67
Westchester	4	10.23	86,213 78
Oneida	1	1.40	10,832 82
Erie	1	1.15	14,537 20
Totals	9	18.41	$162,952 84

Twelve counties have petitioned the State Engineer to improve specified roads. He has surveyed these roads and made estimates as to the cost of improving them; the counties have appropriated money for the purpose, and all that is needed to bring about the improvement of these roads is the appropriation by the State of its share of the cost. The counties in which the Boards of Supervisors have thus approved the State Engineer's plans are given below:

County.	Number of roads.	Number of miles.	Estimated cost.
Saratoga	1	1.40	$11,970 00
Delaware	1	1.57	6,160 00
Montgomery	1	3.30	17,510 00
Fulton	1	4.04	33,720 00
Onondaga	2	3.00	23,000 00
Albany	1	2.74	22,497 00
Cortland	1	0.47	3,810 00
Chemung	3	5.49	50,350 00
Rensselaer	2	5.64	44,093 00
Ulster	3	14.02	94,238 00
Westchester	7	22.95	192,425 00
Broome	1	2.00	14,300 00
Orange	5	36.61	71,938 00
Totals	29	103.83	$586,011 00

When all the roads thus far surveyed, some of which are already improved, have been taken in hand by the State Engineer and converted into good roads, they will number fifty-two in all, being 157.41 miles in length all told; and the total cost of this improvement will be $507,588 54 for the State and an equal amount for the counties which have had their roads improved.

COMMITTEES AT ALBANY.

PROBABLE CHAIRMEN OF THE VARIOUS LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Albany, Jan. 6.—The selection of members of the various Senate and Assembly committees is about completed, but, of course until they are read at the session of the Legislature on Wednesday night they will be subject to changes at the solicitation of party leaders in the State and country.

Jotham P. Allds is to be the leader of the majority in the Assembly and Senator T. E. Ellsworth in the Senate. Senator Thomas F. Grady will lead the majority in the Senate and Assemblyman Frisbie in the Assembly. Mr. Allds is a legislator of experience. He said to-night of the proposed reforms in State offices and the probable abolition of several offices, as suggested in the Governor's message:

> I presume our Democratic friends will assist us in making the necessary reductions in officials and consequent saving in expense, for they have made alleged extravagance in office their war cry while the Republican party is in power. The fact is that most of the offices it is intended to curtail were under Democratic administrations, or under the orderings of a Constitutional Convention. I don't anticipate any trouble with the minority in carrying out these reforms.

Following are said to be the selected chairmen in the two houses:

SENATE.

Finance—Mr. HIGGINS, of Chautauqua.
Cities—Mr. STRANAHAN, of Oswego.
Judiciary—Mr. BRACKETT, of Saratoga.
Taxation—Mr. KRUM, of Schoharie.
Railroads—Mr. RAINES, of Ontario.
Revision—Mr. FULLER, of Kings.
Printing—Mr. AUDETTE, of Kings.
Codes—Mr. ELSBERG, of New-York.
Miscellaneous Corporations—Mr. MALBY, of St. Lawrence.
Commerce and Navigation—G. A. DAVIS, of Erie.
Canals—Mr. HILL, of Erie.
Insurance—Mr. PARSONS, of Monroe.
Banks—Mr. HUMPHREY, of Wyoming.
Penal Institutions—Mr. WILCOX, of Cayuga.
Fish, Forest and Game—Mr. BROWN, of Jefferson.
Internal Affairs—Mr. FEETER, of Herkimer.
Public Education—Mr. WHITE, of Onondaga.
Agriculture—Mr. AMBLER, of Columbia.
Public Health—Mr. SHERWOOD, of Steuben.
Military Affairs—Mr. WILEY, of Catskill.
Printed and Engrossed Bills—Mr. GREENE, of Broome.
Villages—Mr. GOODSELL, of Orange.
Privileges and Election—Mr. THORNTON, of Sullivan.
Indian Affairs—Mr. WILLIS, of Schuyler.
Roads and Bridges—Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Monroe.
Trades and Manufacture—Mr. CHAHOON, of Essex.
Rules—Messrs. ELLSWORTH, RAINES and GRADY.

ASSEMBLY.

Ways and Means—Mr. ALLDS, of Chenango.
Judiciary—Mr. FISH, of Madison.
General Laws—Mr. BURNETT, of Ontario.
Revision—Mr. HATCH, of Steuben.
Codes—Mr. WEEKES, of New-York.
Taxation—Mr. DE GRAW, of Kings.
Canals—Mr. DARRISON, of Niagara, or Mr. REUHL, of Erie.
Railroads—Mr. BEDELL, of Orange.
Cities—Mr. KELSEY, of Livingston.
Commerce and Navigation—Mr. MORGAN, of Kings.
Insurance—Mr. COUGHLEY, of Albany.
Banks—Mr. TREAT, of Cayuga.
Electricity, Gas and Water—Mr. ROGERS, of Broome.
Internal Affairs—Mr. DAUGHLEY, of Queens.
Labor and Industries—Mr. COSTELLO, of Oswego.
Excise—Mr. ELLIS, of Genesee.
Villages—Mr. BRYAN, of Jefferson.
Fish and Game—Mr. AXTELL, of Delaware.
Printing—Mr. FORDYCE, of Cayuga.
Public Health—Mr. HENRY, of New-York.
Public Education—Mr. LEWIS, of Monroe.
Public Lands and Forestry—Mr. GARDINER, of Monroe.
Public Institutions—Mr. PHIPPS, of Orleans.
Military Affairs—Mr. COTTON, of Kingston.
Soldiers' Home—Mr. PLATT, of Steuben.
Claims—Mr. RODENBECK, of Monroe.
Federal Relations—Mr. PATTON, of Erie.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Mr. PRICE, of Kings.
State Prisons—Mr. FOWLER, of Chautauqua.
Privileges and Elections—Mr. DAVIS, of New-York.
Trades and Manufactures—Mr. LEWIS, of Oswego.
Agriculture—Mr. BABCOCK, of St. Lawrence.
Indian Affairs—Mr. FANCHER, of Cattaraugus.
Engrossed Bills—Mr. SNYDER, of Ulster.
Rules—The Speaker; Mr. BEDELL, of Orange; Mr. ALLDS, of Chenango; Mr. KELSEY, of Livingston; Mr. FRISBIE, of Schoharie, and Mr. KELLY, of Albany.

AUTOPSY MADE ON KAFFKA'S BODY.

CORONER'S PHYSICIAN WESTON DECLARES THE CAUSE OF DEATH INFLAMMATION.

Coroner's Physician Weston performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Ignatz Kaffka, forty-six years old, whose death on Saturday night was reported by the officials of the Montefiore Home for Incurables, at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Broadway. The report of Dr. Weston does not settle absolutely the cause of death. The autopsy disclosed that the man was suffering from adhesive pericarditis, an inflammation of the peracidium. To what extent death was superinduced by the dose of strychnine which he had taken the report does not state.

Kaffka had been an inmate of the institution for six years, suffering from locomotor ataxia. He recently contracted influenza, and on Saturday afternoon, in order to allay his fever, a dose of anti-pyrine and anti-febrine was administered. To counteract their effect on the heart the dose of one-thirtieth of a grain of sulphate of strychnine was given. The dose of one-thirtieth of a grain is the normal dose of strychnine, and it is alleged that it had been previously given to the patient with no ill effects.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN:

THE SPEEDWAY.

ALICE BARNES BEATS MOTH MILLER AND WINS FIVE BRUSHES.

On a frozen road as hard as flint the Speedway trotters and pacers had many lively brushes yesterday. Several thousand admirers of the light harness flyers stood shoulder to shoulder along the sidewalks north of Washington Bridge and watched the sport with great enthusiasm for two hours or more. Alice Barnes, 2:11½, the brilliant and beautiful little trotter that was once sold for $57 under the auctioneer's hammer, and that is now the queen of the Speedway, won new and unexpected laurels by defeating the great pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, in one of the best contests of the season. Keeping her within easy striking distance of her rival from the first turn of the wheels, E. E. Smathers, her owner, waited until he was within one hundred yards of the point where the brushes end before making his real drive. Then calling on her for one of her electric rushes, tapping her sharply with the whip and shifting the bit with a delicate touch on the reins, he sent her to the front with a thrilling show of speed and won by a neck.

Four other victories were placed to the credit of Mr. Smathers's dainty little trotter before the day was over. Perhaps the most remarkable of all was the one in which she defeated Mr. Wright's pacing sprinter, Smith, 2:13. This horse was an open length ahead of Alice Barnes fifty yards from the post where the brushes end by common consent, yet Alice Barnes's marvellous speed in finishing carried her into the lead just as that point was reached. Smith was pacing very fast, but Alice Barnes was fairly flying. In another brush she came from the rear and went right through a bunch of pacers which included David Lamar's speedy young horse, Red Lawn, 2:16¼; Moth Miller, 2:07, and some others.

Red Lawn and D. N. Wilbur's chestnut pacing mare, Maud L., 2:15½, were the starters against Alice Barnes in another brush. The little mare won in a jog, rushing Red Lawn off his feet in a double break at the start and carrying Maud L. into the air at the end. Red Lawn's show of speed after he settled down to work was the feature of this contest. Dark Secret, a brown trotter with a record no faster than 2:27, gave Alice Barnes one of her hardest contests for the lead. The two mares were neck and neck all the way down the road. Seeing a chance to beat the queen of the Speedway, Mr. Lynch drove Dark Secret with great determination, lifting her along on her tiptoes toward the end until she seemed about to break into a run.

After making such a close race with Alice Barnes, Dark Secret met defeat in a brush with Frederick Dietz's little bay trotting mare, Miss Overton, 2:26¼. Mr. Lynch pulled out to pass the speedy daughter of Wilton, but could not gain an inch. Miss Overton won every brush in which she started, and her owner was very proud of her as he jogged her back to town.

Dr. H. D. Gill brought out a new pacing team yesterday, driving Jack, 2:12½, and Anheuser, 2:24¾, in double harness. Jack has lately taken to pulling on one rein and bearing off to the side of the road, so that it is difficult to drive him fast alone. After warming them up in two or three trial spins Dr. Gill turned them for a brush with Theodore Maxfield's black and chestnut pacers, Amokin, 2:14¼, and Monopole, 2:08¾, from Morristown, N. J. The finish of this brush evoked cheers from the crowd. The four horses were all abreast, and it was anybody's race to the very end. Young Maxfield raised his arms high above his head and drove as if his life were at stake, snatching the victory by a short head in the last stride.

Brayton Ives, driving his beautiful trotting mare Margaret Worth, 2:15, was prominent in several brushes. He had to take the dust, however, when he started up with Benjamin Zahn, driving the slashing bay trotter Oscar, 2:20½. Henry Zahn drove his big gaited bay mare Dundess, and took part in two brushes with W. C. Floyd-Jones's handsome black trotting mare Peppina, 2:18½. The latter mare was a newcomer on the Speedway, and she proved to be a good one. In the first brush she carried Dundess to a break and won cleverly at the finish. Dundess had her well beaten, however, on the next trip down the road, until the big mare suddenly made a scrambling break in the last furlong.

Robert J., 2:01½, and Alves, 2:09½, of Nathan Straus's string, figured in the sport. Mr. Straus went up the road early, behind little Robert, but met with a mishap in his first brush. Moth Miller was his competitor. Just after the two horses had rounded the bend near the start Mr. Straus's famous pacer suddenly threw a shoe and came near falling down. This ended Robert's speeding for the day. Alves started in a brush with David Lamar's fast young pacer Red Lawn, 2:16¼, and beat him two lengths. Alves looked fit and fine, and there were many expressions of regret that he had not arrived at the speeding ground in time to meet Alice Barnes.

Charles Weiland drove the chestnut trotting mare Lorna McGregor, having recently taken her from A. B. Gwathmey in exchange for Salient. She started in a brush with Henry Phillips's Ethel B., 2:16¼, and J. C. R. Eckerson's Dana Wilkes, 2:29½, but an unknown horse came on and beat them all at the finish. L. A. Burke's black trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¾, came out in winning form and twice defeated Drex, 2:16¼. Charles C. Lloyd's handsome chestnut trotter Richard B., 2:21¼, won a number of good brushes, defeating, among others, the chestnut mare La Belle Rosa, driven by W. E. Parsons, jr., and I. L. McGlehan's burly bay stallion Elvol, in separate brushes.

MEETING FOR PLEASURE DRIVERS.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association will hold its regular annual meeting to-morrow night at Gilman's Hall, Bedford-ave., Brooklyn. The election of officers of the association for the ensuing year will take place. Reports will be made by special committees appointed to secure an increase in the number of mounted police on the Speedway, and to secure the exclusion of automobiles from that drive, and improvements on the Ocean Parkway.

GEORGIA MEN IN DISPUTE OVER MONEY.

ONE, ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED, RETURNS TO COURT AND IS HELD.

Magistrate Flammer had a complicated case before him yesterday in the Jefferson Market court. The prisoner was William G. Tigpen, who lives at the Victoria Annex, Broadway and Twenty-sixth-st. He was charged with stealing a $20 gold certificate from John Crutcher, a furniture dealer of Atlanta, Ga., at the Marlborough Hotel on Saturday. Tigpen said he was not guilty. He said that he belonged in Macon, Ga., where he formerly managed a hotel.

James J. Corbett, who was in court on another case, told the Magistrate that he knew the accused man, that he was highly respectable, and that he (Corbett) did not think he would steal. As the complainant had not appeared, Tigpen was discharged, and he left court to go to the West Thirtieth-st. police station to recover the $20 certificate.

Two hours later Crutcher entered the court hurriedly. He said he had lost his way in coming to court. He said that he wanted to prosecute Tigpen, as he was sure he had stolen the money.

Just then Tigpen came into court again. He told the Court that the police sergeant at the West Thirtieth-st. station had refused to give him the $20 certificate, and he wanted an order from the Magistrate.

"You are just in time," said the Magistrate. "The complainant is here now, and I will reopen the case."

Crutcher then told his story. He said that he was stopping at the Bartholdi Hotel, and that Saturday morning he went to the Hotel Marlborough to call on a friend, George Lewis, of Atlanta, who is connected with the Southern Fruit Growers' Association. He went to the room where Tigpen was with Lewis. Lewis went away after a time, and Tigpen remained. Crutcher said that he fell asleep on the bed, and when he woke up a $20 gold certificate which he had in his vest pocket was missing. Tigpen was still in the room. The two men remained together all day Saturday, and at night went to a Turkish bath together in West Twenty-eighth-st., where Tigpen, Crutcher said, changed a $20 gold certificate. He then caused Tigpen's arrest. He declared that he had never met Tigpen before.

Tigpen denied the charge. He said that he could prove his innocence. Magistrate Flammer paroled him until to-day.

BUFFALO PRODUCE MARKET.

Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Flour dull and firm; best patent spring, $4 75@$5; bakers' straight spring, $4 50@$4 75; bakers' clear spring, $3 75@$4 25; low grades, winter and spring, $2 75@$3 25; best family winter, $4 25@$4 50; patent winter, $4 75@$5. Wheat—Spring strong; No 1 hard, carloads, 90c; No 1 Northern, old do, 86½c; do new, 85½c; winter, No 2 red, 78c; mixed, 77c bid; white, 76½c bid. Corn higher; No 2 yellow, 41¾c; No 3 do, 41½c; No 2 corn, 41¼c; No 3 do, 41c, through billed. Oats—Light inquiry; No 2 white, 30½c; No 3 do, 29¾@30c; No 2 mixed, 28c; No 3 do, 27c, through billed. Barley—Fair inquiry; extra, 63@64c; fair to good, 56@59c. Rye, No 1 in store, 57c asked

GOLF.

ANDREW CARNEGIE MAY BE NEXT PRESIDENT OF U. S. G. A.—HOBART CHATFIELD-TAYLOR THE WESTERN CANDIDATE.

Some highly ornate reports have been making their way Eastward in the last few days. If what they say are true Western golfers have taken the initiative in conceding that this year's championships should all be held in the East. This frank confession is rather surprising, when in other years Western players have been among the most insistent and strenuous in pressing their demands. That they should so generously abandon all idea of securing even one of the coveted contests seems incomprehensible. But the same report brings the interesting intelligence that Hobart Chatfield-Taylor is regarded as the logical choice for president of the United States Golf Association. It may not be that tne Western politicians are sacrificing the championships for the sake of the presidency, but it is not unlikely that when they withdraw all claim for the former they will create enough sentiment in their favor among the delegates at the annual meeting to put Chatfield-Taylor into the executive chair.

Politics, however, seems distinctly out of place in the conservative methods being employed to secure Mr. Thomas's successor. Thus far the only names mentioned in connection with the office are those of Chatfield-Taylor and Andrew Carnegie. The former is admitted to be the logical Western candidate, while Mr. Carnegie is presumably the Eastern one, though his connection with golf has been so broad as to render any reference to sectional lines almost impossible. Neither of these men has let fall a word since their candidacy was first mentioned. At the recent St. Andrews tournament, however, Mr. Carnegie was asked as to his acceptance should the office be tendered to him, and though his only answer was a deprecatory smile he did not deny that he would consent to serve should the association elect him.

Chatfield-Taylor would have the solid vote of Western clubs, but it is no reflection to say that his chances would be slim should Mr. Carnegie be the opposing candidate. Among local players it is felt that his election would continue that tone and dignity which the association has maintained ever since its original organization under Theodore Havemeyer, and that in Mr. Carnegie it would have not only a capable executive, but a man thoroughly familiar with the game and alive to its possibilities in this country.

Mr. Carnegie maintains a private links in Scotland, and while in this country usually identifies himself with the St. Andrews links, in Westchester County. Among the members of that organization it is reported that he has lately acquired several acres of land near the links and will shortly erect a commodious country house. The significance of this is apparent, for it undoubtedly means a closer relation between the millionaire steel manufacturer and one or two of the St. Andrews players whose influence in shaping the association's policy has always been keenly felt.

John Reid is one of the founders of the St. Andrews Club, and at the same time vice-president of the association. It is said that in the absence of President Thomas abroad Mr. Reid will preside at the annual meeting. Moreover, R. B. Kerr, the present secretary, has left Lakewood this winter and is living not far from the St. Andrews links, another indication of how the presidential pot is boiling.

Golfing legislation will as usual open the year. The second annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will take place in this city on January 25. The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association is due the first week in February at the Metropolitan Club, and the similar convention of the United States Golf Association is arranged for the last week of the month at Delmonico's, probably on February 27. At this meeting delegates will be present from both the allied and associate clubs, but only the latter will be entitled to vote, each being allowed to cast two ballots. It is the duty of the secretary to communicate with all clubs and ascertain which are willing to hold the championship tournaments, sending out a list of those which accept at least thirty days prior to the meeting. It will not be long, therefore, before the most important features of the coming season will be known by players at large.

A remarkable record of 72 has been established for the links at Sandwich, England, by "Tom" Vardon, who has just become a professional there. To understand the merit of this achievement it should be noted that when J. H. Taylor, the present open champion of England, won his title there in 1894 he did no better than 76. The late "Freddie" Tait, England's amateur champion, who was recently killed in South Africa, won the championship tournament of 1896 there with the same score, and in 1899 Harry Vardon won his championship with the same 76.

S. E. Buchanan was the winner of the Saturday competition at the Nassau Country Club for the cup presented by H. V. Kennedy. This cup is to be played for on Saturdays in January and February, and is open to Class C members only. Second place went to E. H. Sayre and third place to J. W. Cammack.

POOL AND BILLIARDS.

The pool tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club, in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, closed on Saturday night, when J. C. Powers and H. O. Packard met in the deciding game, and, as the men were tied, a number of friends were present to witness the contest. Powers proved the winner, by the score of 100 to 95. Both were in good form, and their clever playing elicited frequent applause. The scoring was even from the start, and neither could gain what might be considered a safe lead. The finish was exceedingly interesting, but Powers had the most in reserve, and won out by a close margin.

There will be six contestants in the Amateur Billiard Championship Tournament which will be held at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players of America. The tournament will begin next Monday night. Among the entries are Frank C. Gardner, the new champion of the Crescent Athletic Club; J. Byron Stark, Frank C. Keeney, Ferdinand Poggenburg, Edward Gardner, of the Aquaquanock Club, of Paterson, and Arthur Townsend, of the home club. Keeney, who was the former champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, will represent the Oxford Club. On the opening night Keeney and Stark will cross cues. Poggenburg and Frank Gardner will meet in the second night's play.

A NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMING.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a central baseball league has been held in Brooklyn, and delegates from Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Amsterdam and Port Jervis were present. It is expected that the league will be composed of clubs from Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Port Jervis, Amsterdam and Johnstown, this State; and North Adams and Pittsfield, Mass. Managers of the clubs in the cities named have been asked to make applications to Thomas McGuirk, of No. 62 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at once for franchises. A committee will visit these cities to get delegates to attend the next meeting, which will be held at the Astor House on January 15.

A FIFTY-ONE FOOT ROCHELLE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT TO TEST THE ABILITIES OF THE SCOW TYPE OF YACHT.

Edward Kelly, of the New-York Yacht Club, intends to make another experiment in testing the relative abilities of the Huntington scow type against the more refined looking model of the regular yacht. Mr. Kelly tried this last summer, when he brought out the Rochelle. She was too powerful for the 25-foot class she had to sail in, and not of the right measurement to go into the class higher, among the 30-footers. The Rochelle was tried against the special thirties, and did pretty well with them in fresh winds. She also had an interesting tussle on a day of hard wind with the 21-foot waterline raceabout Sis. With this Herreshoff crack she seemed on that day to be beaten, though the yachts were in different classes, and the Rochelle, which was a long way ahead in her own class, may not have been doing her best, but it caused a good deal of interest, involving a point which is debated in the best informed circles.

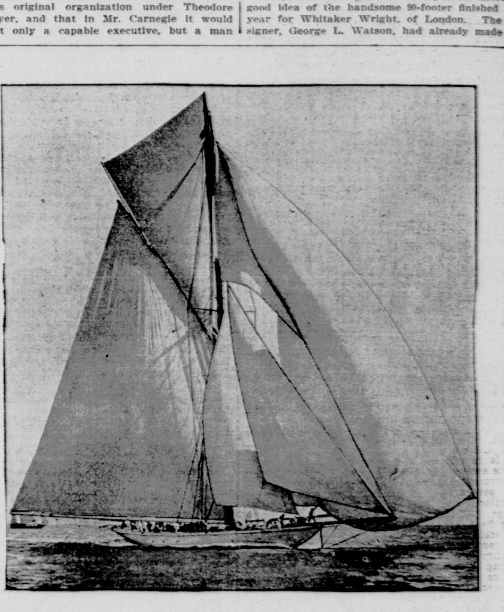
In spite of the successes of the Cartoon and others of this type, which have always been classed in the freak fraternity, there is a doubt as to whether the true yacht cannot beat them out. When the Rochelle sailed near the Sis it was noticed that, as she lay down in the gusts, she raised up a huge, flat bottomed body high into the air. Of course, she could not upset, owing to her heavily ballasted fin, but she presented such a great area of flat hull for the wind to have a fair drive at that it seemed to do her harm. She was reefed and the Sis was lugging her full sail, but the Sis lay down in a clean, yachty way and ate up to windward without being partly stopped in the gusts. Mr. Kelly is therefore about to elucidate a very interesting point. He has good reason to believe in this type of boat, and its presence in the snappy 51-foot class will be one of the chief points of the coming season.

The dimensions of the new craft, which is now being built by L. D. Huntington at New-Rochelle, show her to be a powerful racer. They are: Length over all, 74 feet; waterline, 44 feet; beam, 15 feet, and draught, 8 feet. Her fin keel will be of bronze plate, weighted with a lead casting. She will spread 3,300 square feet of sail, and will compete against the Altair, the Shark, the Syce, the Kestrel, the Hussar II and the new yacht of this class which J. R. Maxwell has ordered from the Herreshoff yards at Bristol.

THE SYBARITA.

THE TRIAL YACHT FOR THE SHAMROCK II.

The picture here given of the Sybarita affords a good idea of the handsome 90-footer finished last year for Whitaker Wright, of London. The designer, George L. Watson, had already made arrangements with Sir Thomas Lipton in regard to the building of the challenger Shamrock II when this new craft was turned out, and she was intended as a preliminary test craft which would be thoroughly tried before the Lipton craft was sketched. The chief desideratum in the Sybarita at the time she was designed was to test the reliability of wooden planking which was reduced in thickness and weight to what was considered the limit of safety. Since her launch the Sybarita has been sent out into heavy weather in the North Sea, especially for test purposes, and as she showed no sign of strain the experiment in thin planking is considered fully successful.



THE SYBARITA.

—(The Yachtsman.

The boat will be used as a trial horse for the Lipton challenger. Her owner has been hard hit in the recent financial tumble in London, and other boats, the Valkyrie III and the first Shamrock, are now mentioned as the intended speed companions of the challenger, but as a fact, the Sybarita and first Shamrock are the only boats in England which are required or competent to engage in this work. Even if Mr Wright's name does not appear in the matter the Sybarita will certainly be used by Sir Thomas Lipton to prepare his new boat.

With the Emperor's Meteor the Wright boat has only had six races, and in the first she broke her topmast, in the second the 65-foot Kommodore saved her time in a reaching race, and in the next four contests the Sybarita clearly proved her superiority over the German Imperial yacht. She carries ninety tons of lead on her keel.

In over all length the Sybarita is 135 feet, the first Shamrock being 129 feet 6 inches. Her waterline length is 89 feet and her beam 23 feet, the Columbia's beam being one foot greater and the Shamrock's one foot seven inches greater. The new boat's bow is long and fine, though her after overhang is much shorter than the Columbia's. The cutting away from the point of greatest beam at the chain plates leaves an ugly bulge, but this has nothing to do with the underbody, where the lines run beautifully, and not at all in accordance with the harsh deck view.

FENCING BOUTS ARRANGED.

A NUMBER OF CONTESTS TO BE MADE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Amateur Fencers' League of America will hold its National championship bouts, in connection with the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Fencers' Club on April 26 and 27. The intercollegiate championships are to be held at the New-York Athletic Club in March. Other dates announced are junior foils at the New-York Athletic Club on January 15; open competition at the Boston Athletic Association, January 26, competition for the Fencers' Club Cup, teams of three men, each man to fence with foils, sabres and duelling swords, at the Fencers' Club, on February 12; interclub trophy competition with foils, at the Boston Athletic Association, on February 23, and the junior team competition with foils for the Morris medals, to be held at the Fencers' Club on March 9.

PROFITS OF MINING.

"The Engineering and Mining Journal," of New-York, in its issue of January 5, reports the total amount of dividends paid by 210 companies allied with the mineral industry of the United States in 1900 at $130,941,000. This large disbursement places mining among the most profitable of the country's industries. The metal mines paid $51,502,000, or 39.3 per cent of the total, and the industrial companies $79,439,000, or 60.7 per cent. Among the leading payers were the copper mines, with $33,483,000 to their credit; the gold and silver mines, $13,907,000, and the petroleum companies, with $48,816,000. There were also many metallurgical companies that disbursed large dividends, and the list promises to increase materially in 1901.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

East Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Receipts—Cattle, 87 cars; sheep and lambs, 17 cars; hogs, 32 cars. Shipments—Cattle, 82 cars; sheep and lambs, 8 cars; hogs, 18 cars. Cattle steady, with moderate supply and fair demand. Calves lower; choice to extra, $8@$8 25; good to choice, $7 50@$8. Sheep and lambs—Total offerings 25 loads; active and 35c higher for choice lambs; lambs, choice to extra, $6 15@$6 25; good to choice, $6@$6 15; fair to good, $5 50@$6; common to fair, $4 75@$5 50; mixed sheep, $4@$4 25; yearlings, $4 50@$4 75; ewes, $3 75@$4 10; Canada lambs, $6. Hogs active and higher, 30 loads on sale. Heavy, $5 45@$5 50, with some sales at $5 55@$5 57½; mixed and Yorkers, $5 50; pigs, $5 50@$5 55; roughs, $4 90@$5; stags, $4 25@$4 50. Close firm at top prices.