RAN AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

G. P. MOROSINI'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.

LEAVING YONKERS QUIETLY AND GOING TO A GERMAN CLERGYMAN'S HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

St. Paul's German Methodist Church is a modest little brownstone building in Fifty-fifth-st. just East of Second-ave. The Rev. Gustav Hausser, the pastor, lives on the second-floor of the house adjoining. Despite the intense heat of Tuesday afternoon he set out, as is his custom, to call on and administer spiritual comfort to his flock. He was in the midst of his round of visits when about half-past 4 his little daughter came rushing after him to tell him that his presence was immediately required at his house. The pastor put on his broad-brimmed brown straw hat and went home to find a couple waiting for him in his little office. The man was an undersized German of unprepossessing appearance, his companion a handsome young woman whose plain dress only served to heighten the refinement so evidently superior to that of the man. The latter, who spoke in German, briefly told Mr. Hausser that they wished to be married at once. The young woman said not a word, and Mr. Hausser had not the slightest suspicion that she was Miss Victoria Morosini, the daughter of G. P. Morosini, and her companion her father's coachman with whom she had eloped. These, however, were the facts as they afterward appeared. Mr. Hausser asked the usual questions and the man gave his name as John Ernest Hulskamp and his age as thirty. Miss Morosini gave her correct name and her age at twenty-seven. When asked if he had brought or could procure any witnesses, Hulskamp, or Schelling (the name by which he was know when in Mr Morosini's employ), said that he had not and requested the clergyman to provide them himself. Two members of Mr. Hausser's family accordingly witnessed the marriage.

"What is your occupation?" asked Mr. Hausser of the bridegroom.

"I am a coachman," was the reply.

"Oh, a hackman?" said the clergyman.

"No, a gentleman's coachman."

The bride, meanwhile, had remained a passive spectator of the scene, and though apparently much excited did not say a word even when her husband of a few minutes said to her, while the clergyman was filling in the marriage certificate: "I hope you are satisfied now." The pair then signed the document which has to be sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and Mr Hausser asked the man where they were going. "To Troy," was the answer, and the clergyman explained to him that they could take the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad or the horse-cars. But this did not seem to satisfy the man's impatience. He asked if a messenger could not be sent for a hack. Mr. Hausser had no one to send, but, worried by the man's importunity, opened the window and called to a passing small boy, who was tempted by the gift of a quarter of a dollar to run to the nearest cab stand. While he was gone the bridegroom asked what the marriage fee was. Thinking the couple were in moderate circumstances, Mr. Hausser said "Three dollars," but the man handed him $6 and a few minutes after said that they could wait no longer for the cab. The newly married couple accordingly left the house and walked rapidly in the direction of Third-ave.

STORY OF THE ELOPEMENT.

The story of Miss Morosini's elopement is a peculiar one. Some months ago Mr. Morosini engaged Ernest J. Schelling as coachman. About ten days ago the man was discharged. It was believed by the family that Miss Victoria, the oldest daughter, was spending much of her time in driving, and that she invariably insisted on being driven by Schelling. The occasion of Schelling's discharge was the discovery by his employer of an act of familiarity toward Miss Victoria. Since then Schelling has been hanging around Yonkers, near which Mr. Morosini's beautiful country home is situated, and during this time he met Miss Victoria once or twice. On Tuesday evening it was discovered that the couple had left Yonkers together, taking the afternoon train from a little station some distance above Yonkers. Information was at once given to the police of this city, but nothing definite was known concerning the couple until Mr. Hausser, who had heard of the affair, walked into the Ninteenth Precinct Police Station yesterday, and said he was convinced that he had married them the day before. Mr. Morosini, who had been greatly shocked by the occurrence, was informed, and it is understood that he was also informed of his daughter's wardrobe, which had been communicated to the police by the hotel-keeper at whose house the runaways had spent the night. It is certain that they did not leave the city.

Victoria is the eldest of Mr. Morosini's three daughters. Her sisters are eighteen and fifteen years old respectively, and are now pupils at Mount St. Vincent Academy, near Yonkers. Miss Victoria also was educated. The latter is an extremely good-looking blonde and was distinguished at the convent for her exceptional musical abilities. Not long ago she sang, with much effect, at an amateur concert given at Chickering Hall.

EXCITEMENT AT YONKERS.

Yonkers had abundant material for gossip yesterday in the elopement. General sympathy was felt for the family, and particularly for the father, with whom the missing daughter was a favorite child. There were numerous developments regarding the circumstances of the couple's flight and their previous conduct. The Morosini house is a large dwelling in the midst of five acres of grounds, situated on Riverdale-ave, opposite the Jewish Home, and just north of Mount St. Vincent Academy, and running back to the Hudson River Railroad track. Evergreens, hedges and flowers nearly hide the front of the house, which is near the street. Back of the house are large stables. Romantown Quinn, of the Yonkers Police, met Schelling on the 1 p. m. train from New-York on Tuesday. He talked a little about the weather, etc., but appeared thoughtful. Schelling alighted at Mount St. Vincent and went toward the Morosini place. Miss Carrie Morosini, who has been approached by Schelling before, left the house, taking a carriage to the academy to meet and come home with her younger sister Juna, as was her custom. The pair were seen walking in great haste toward the railroad by Thomas Keefe, a Yonkers hackman. The young woman wore a two cent piece of a checkered pattern, a poke bonnet with black and white feathers, and had about $20 which she borrowed in small notes. She also took two diamond glasses belonging to her sister and some coral earrings. She wore at the personal effects including a watch, $1,100 in the Hanover Bank, which is one of her brothers'; employed, and payment on this was stopped yesterday morning. The groom had about $8.00 in savings banks. The pair took the 5:12 train from Ludlow, a station between Mount St. Vincent and Yonkers. Schelling is said to have met friends in Troy.

Mr. Morosini was more excited as well as nearly broken-hearted over his daughter's runaway which took last evening, though the brothers and sisters of the girl took a philosophic view of it. "I think my daughter should marry that Jim scoundrel," he said. "But I will not let her go away from home yet. There must be no law for her to do it, and there is no law in this land. Why, the man tried to kill me several times by driving over me. He's all never come here again. I would die first." Mr. Morosini discharged another coachman some time ago for conduct which he did not like.

Miss Morosini is about twenty-four years old, of good height, blonde with light brown hair and eyes. She was a student at Mount St. Vincent Academy from the age of ten until she was graduated a few years ago. She had been almost a stranger to the society of gentlemen both while at school and since, as the Morosini family have lived a retired life. Besides having a good general education Miss Morosini is a fine singer and had taken parts in several concerts, at one of which—Signor Agramonte's benefit two years ago—she received a large number of floral tributes on the stage from Wall Street friends of her father and others.

Schelling is a well built thirty years old, of a rather dark complexion, medium size and wore short side-whiskers. His features are sharp, and he has a suave manner, though his education was not remarkably good. He was fond of dogs and game fowls. About six months ago he was engaged as coachman, having been recommended by Mr. Brewster, the carriage manufacturer, of this city. He boarded over a beer shop near by and was there regarded as a quiet, steady man. His new employer did not like him very well, but treated him kindly, paid him good wages and hired a groom to assist him. He is said to have been severe in handling horses, and on Good Friday last offered Mr. Morosini by starting the carriage when the latter was between the wheels. A liking was noticed to have sprung up between the missing pair some months ago. Miss Morosini had a pet horse, "Vim," which she rode every morning and the coachman would accompany her on horseback, paying her every attention. The young lady was also fond of going to the stable to feed the horse sugar and other delicacies. She rarely rode or drove near Yonkers, but in the country south of it. She bore an excellent reputation, and with the rest of the family was an attendant at the Roman Catholic worship at Mount St. Vincent.

On August 30, just after the family returned from Newport, Schelling said he wished to leave his place on September 1. He complained that there were too many horses—there were nine—and that the young ladies did not like him. He was allowed to go, and a man of family, about forty, hired in his place.

A curious coincidence or sequel to the elopement happened yesterday. Sarah Coyle, laundress at Morosini's, was married to Lawrence Weiss, a coachman of Mr. Shepard's, the next neighbor, last Sunday. Welsh turned out to have a wife and two children in New-York, and he started for Chicago yesterday, taking some of his first wife's money, but leaving both wives behind him. The laundress was suspected of aiding the other elopement.

A WEDDING YESTERDAY.

Miss Clara A. Glyn, daughter of C. A. Glyn, was married to Albert H. Davis, at 2 p. m. yesterday, at No. 127 East Fifteenth-st., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. The best man was Millard Davis, and the "best maid" Miss Maud Davis. The bride wore silver-gray silk and lace, with diamonds and a bouquet of white roses. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, Mr. and Mrs. McLear, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young, Miss Carpenter, the Misses Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miner, and Mr. and Mrs. William Short.

EX-SENATOR FENTON'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Jeannette Fenton Hegeman, youngest daughter of ex-Senator R. E. Fenton, and Albert Gilbert, Jr., were quietly married at one to-day by the Rev. Charles D. Barrows, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the firm of Gilbert & Jones, owners of extensive flouring mills here. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, after a short eastern trip, will live in Jamestown.

HEAVILY INSURED JUST BEFORE A FIRE.

William W. Stadler, formerly assistant secretary of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Insurance Company, and living at No. 230 West One hundred and twenty-sixth-st., yesterday was arrested by Sergeant Cahill, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued at the instance of William R. Pitcher, the insurance adjuster in this city, of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, who charges him with having caused to be presented a false claim of $5,000 on account of loss by fire. Stadler lived in the Schermerhorn Flats, Nos. 1,260 to 1,266 Second-ave., until August 18 when a fire occurred in a storage-room in the basement of No. 1,264, which he used ostensibly for keeping human hair pomades, essential oils, etc. The fire was speedily extinguished, and in the apartment were found a quantity of broken glass and smoldering material. Subsequently Stadler presented a schedule of his losses which he placed at $18,301 49 and said were incurred by his wife who owned the goods. This statement is made the subject of the complaint. The affidavit mentions the prisoner's application by letter made on August 14, for $18,000 insurance on property, consisting of human hair, &c., in his wife's name. He asked to be given immediate attention and said that a regular policy need not be sent at once, that a binding receipt would suffice as he only wanted something to convince his wife that he had attended to the matter. John Green, an agent, took $5,000 of the risk in his company and distributed the remainder among the Phœnix and Lancashire Companies. The claims were disputed and the company has been investigating the case. It is stated in the affidavit that on July 18 Stadler procured five cases which he had filled with Excelsior and ordered to be sent to Schumacker & Ethnger, Nos. 32 and 36 Bleecker-st., where it was received by Charles Weber, thence it was conveyed, as alleged, to the storage warehouse of Martin & Son, No. 168 West Thirty-second-st. and from there taken on August 11 to the Schermerhorn Flats. The cases were purchased and deposited in storage for S. Opper and the warehouse receipt was afterward indorsed transferring them to Henrietta F. Stadler. On July 17, two casks of broken glass were purchased by Stadler who stated that they were to be used in experiments. The casks, as asserted, were first delivered at No. 93 Cliff-st. then taken to the flats. Mr. Stadler asked for an examination which was fixed for this afternoon. He was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

JUMPING IN THE RIVER TO SAVE ARREST.

DETECTED STEALING LETTERS FROM A MAIL VAN A THIEF ESCAPES.

A brief struggle between two men on the stern of a Pennsylvania ferryboat about 1 a. m. yesterday, followed by a splash in the water and the disappearance of one of the men attracted the attention of the few passengers on the boat. The man who remained was Inspector Nelson, of the Post Office Department, and the one who plunged into the water was a thief who had been caught robbing the mails. For some time complaints have been made at the New-York Post Office that the Western mails, which left here between 12 and 1 o'clock, had been systematically robbed. Inspector Newcomb was put on the case and after weeks of persistent investigation became convinced that the thieves were committed while the mail was being taken to the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City. On Tuesday night the Inspector and Detective Bloss, of the Special Treasury Service, watched Contractor Odell's wagons, which were being loaded with mail at the Post Office. Their special attention was directed to the van which was being loaded with the Western mail, of which Edward Murray was driver. When Murray started off with his load the inspector and detective followed him.

As soon as Murray got beyond the glare of the electric lights he stopped his team, opened the rear door of the van and selected a mail. He then rode to the Cortlandt-street Ferry, followed by the officers, who noted that each of the mail bags he had selected was dated two days before. Murray opened the door of the van and his accomplice supplied him with bundles of letters. He put in the stern of the boat to throw the wrappers overboard, but as they were important testimony in police hands he saved them. The thief probably recognized the Inspector, for after a long and fierce struggle he broke away and plunged into the river. As he rose to the surface he was seized by a man who had been a mail pile drivers and taken to the vicinity employed with the building of the ferry house. It proved that the man who jumped overboard was Murray who an hour before had arraigned before United States Commissioner Wallbridge, who committed him.

STUNNED BY A CARELESS BLAST.

People living in the neighborhood of Sixty-ninth-st., west of Central Park, were startled yesterday by the report of a loud blast. A shower of dirt and stones came up from the air from Ninth-ave. and Sixty-ninth-st. and scattered in every direction. There are no houses close at hand, the nearest being a row of brick buildings in Seventieth-st., several hundred feet away. Three or three buildings facing Sixty-ninth-st., were bombarded with stones. One of them entered the third-story window of No. 414 West Seventieth-st., the house of Mr. Weiss, passed through the rooms on the floor and struck a servant girl who was at work in the front room. The force of the stone had been spent, but it was enough to throw the young woman to the floor, where she lay partly stunned for several minutes.

No other person was injured, but stones weighing a pound crashed through the blinds and windows of several of the adjoining houses. The contractor, on being informed of the accident, volunteered to be responsible for all damages that might be done. The accident was due to the carelessness of his workmen, who were blasting a large boulder. A gentleman living in one of the houses that was damaged said last night: "It is fortunate that there are few people home from the country yet, or there might have been a more serious result. I found the stones scattered about in my back yard which I examined to-day, and I knew right away that there must have been a blasting accident. Two months ago a similar accident sent a stone weighing 200 pounds through the skylight of my house into my library."

MRS. KAVANAGH LIKELY TO DIE.

Catharine Kavanagh, who was shot by her husband Patrick on Tuesday evening at No. 621 First-ave., is in the Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The ball 22 caliber, entered the abdomen three inches below and to the right of the umbilicus, passed through the abdominal wall and entered the peritoneal cavity. Probing failed to locate it and it is feared that the intestines are punctured. Peritonitis has set in. Coroner Levy yesterday at 3 p. m. took her ante-mortem statement. She did not think that she would die. She said that her husband came home drunk the night before, and that he had been quarrelling, and waved his pistol wildly. She tried to take it away and it was discharged. Her husband had beaten her badly several times.

Kavanagh yesterday was held in the Yorkville Police Court in default of bail to await the results of his wife's injuries.

Dr. J. R. Conway, who is attending Mrs. Kavanagh, says that the chances are all against her recovery and that she may die at any moment.

COLORED RECTORS IN COUNCIL.

The second annual convocation of colored ministers of the Episcopal Church began its session yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twenty-first-st. and Sixth-ave. In the evening the meeting was held at St. Philips Church, in Mulberry-st. A discussion occupied the evening session on "Ornaments of Simple Church Services." The Rev. H. C. Bishop and the Rev. J. B. Massiah read papers on this subject, and the discussion was participated in by the Rev. Paulus Mort, Henry M. Joseph and Charles Cummings. The following officers were elected for the session: The Rev. H. M. Joseph, of Raleigh, N. C., president; the Rev. H. C. Bishop, of Charleston, secretary; the Rev. John Morris, assistant-secretary; Peter Gulfmon, treasurer. About twenty rectors of colored Episcopal churches from all parts of the United States were present. The sessions will continue until Friday night.

JUST WHAT THEY EXPECTED.

There was the usual number of Democratic "statesmen" in the rooms of the Democratic National Committee on Twenty-fourth-st., yesterday. A dark featured man who entered the house in the afternoon was effusively greeted. It was Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall usually is a melancholy looking man, but he looked unusually lugubrious as he said: "There is no discouraging feature about the Maine election. A large Republican majority was to be looked for under the circumstances." Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois, another visitor, was also gravely glad that Maine had gone Republican by such a large majority. In fact every Democratic politician that came in during the day swiftly declared that after all it was to be expected that Maine would go Republican, and by a large majority.

POLITICIANS WITH SHARP APPETITES.

The Ivy Club, composed of Republicans of the XXIId Assembly District, held its fourth annual clam-bake at Sauer's East River Park yesterday. At 1 o'clock an excellent chowder was served, and at 5 o'clock 300 happy politicians with their appetites sharpened by the news from Vermont and Maine sat down to the bake, and in short order the following eatables disappeared: 3,000 lobsters, 35,000 Little Neck clams, 1,000 pounds of bluefish, 2,400 pounds of spring chicken, 4,000 ears of corn, 25 barrels of sweet potatoes, 25 barrels of Irish potatoes and 800 watermelons. Ten baskets of champagne and 1,200 cigars were served for dessert. The bake was under the supervision of Captain Henry Cornish. Among the company present were Captain John Gunner, John H. Gunner, president of the club, Lawyers Fromme, Harey, Hamburger and Vickery, ex-Commissioner Perley and many others.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR IN TOWN.

President Arthur arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 a. m. yesterday. He felt considerably depressed from the effects of his railroad ride and the heat, and kept his room all day. He saw few callers.

SCIENTISTS GROWING WEARY

LESS INTEREST AT PHILADELPHIA.

A MAN, DETERMINED TO BE HEARD, FURNISHES A DIVERSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Signs of the approaching close of this year's session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science could be seen on all sides to-day. Fewer people attended the meeting and the list of papers remaining to be read seemed to include a smaller number of interesting topics. The chieftains in the army of scientists had evidently fought the battle, and the field had been abandoned to the camp followers. The eagerness with which the lesser lights attempted to prevent the discussion of the few really valuable papers, so as to allow their own to come before the sections, betrayed the fear that they had of being unable to air the result of their explorations. Those fortunate enough in having their communications presented at an early date looked with indifference upon the squabbles which ensued, whenever the discussion of a paper seemed too long to the less fortunate of their colleagues. The absence, too, of many of the foreign guests was noticeable. With a few exceptions they had left the city, either to go home directly, or to make use of the opportunity presented to them, by several railway companies, of visiting various points of interest in different parts of the country. A number of excursions at greatly reduced rates have been planned, some of them extending as far as Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains; others going as far only as the Caverns of Luray, the Mammoth Cave, the White Mountains or Niagara Falls. Those who remain behind are entertained by prominent citizens of Philadelphia in the neighborhood of the city, at the seaside or in the mountains. With singular unanimity they express themselves as highly pleased with their stay here, and the hospitalities extended to them. They acknowledge, with frankness, the value of the information gathered by them in their short intercourse with American scientists. They have learned many interesting facts, of which they were hitherto ignorant. Indeed, there seems to be every disposition on their part to do justice to the work of American scientists, and they carry away with them impressions of esteem and appreciation which are reciprocated by their American colleagues.

The scientific members of the home association have no reason to be ashamed of the work done by them. In every department they have held their own as against their foreign rivals, and, in more than one section, they have shown their superiority. So far as a layman is competent to judge, no new fact has been brought forward at this meeting by any of the scientists from abroad. There can be no doubt on the other hand, that a number of valuable facts, new and not known heretofore, have been presented to the association by its own members. It is necessary only to mention Professor Hildgard's communication regarding the difference of the sea level between the mouth of the Mississippi and Sandy Hook; or Professor Cope's contribution to the discovery of a human tooth in a stratum which would demonstrate the antiquity of man on this continent; or Professor Morse's interesting collection of facts regarding the habits and customs of the Corsans, and a number of other points of more or less interest and importance. The project for the formation of an International Association is no near realization to-day than when it was first proposed, and there are no indications that it will be seriously considered by the more sober-minded members of the associations.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE MR. WHITEHOUSE.

The proceedings of the general meeting, this morning, were rather dull until toward the close when an incident occurred which was not included in the official programme. At yesterday's meeting it was stated by the president of the association that the standing committee disavowed any connection with Mr. Cope Whitehouse, who had been announced to read a paper in the Academy, immediately after the adjournment of the general meeting. This gave rise to surmises especially as Mr. Whitehouse in the afternoon attempted to deliver his lecture, and was prevented from doing so only by the janitor of the building, who, under instructions from the standing committee, refused to turn on the gas. To-day, toward the close of proceedings, a gentleman who afterward proved to be Mr. Whitehouse, was seen to emerge from the flies and take a seat on the stage, where he began to address the president gesticulating energetically and showing, in various ways, his excitement. The audience became at once interested. The president, at his best, but poorly equipped to direct the proceedings of a meeting, was in agony, apparently trying to discuss the point with the excited gentleman and pay attention at the same time, to the proceedings. Mr. Whitehouse finally marched into the body of the house, and one of the secretaries stepped to the front of the stage and again made the announcement that the association in no way was responsible for Mr. Whitehouse's lecture. "The statement," he said, "appears in a morning paper that permission having been granted, the lecture will be delivered immediately upon the close of the session. The standing committee desires to state that such authority has not been obtained."

This produced a sensation and a controversy, interrupted by protest. The putting of motions and counter motions caused, which kept the house from falling asleep. It was evidently divided between the adherents of Mr. Whitehouse and his opponents. After much useless talking, Mr. Whitehouse finally got the floor and insisted upon his right, "as a member of the association," to put a motion. This was at first dealed by a nervous old gentleman, but he was overruled. Mr. Whitehouse thereupon exclaimed in a loud voice, "I move that Mr. Cope Whitehouse be allowed to use a darkened room in any part of Philadelphia to show, by lantern and slides those parts of the Libyan deserts, which he has personally examined, and in compliance with the announcements he has made." "I second it," came from a rear row.

"Gentlemen you have heard the—" began the acting president, but he was soon interrupted and another scene of confusion ensued. The upshot of it all was that the president again stated in the most emphatic manner possible, that the standing committee would not authorize the presentation of Mr. Whitehouse's paper; and the author of the troublesome paper remarked that it was indifferent to him whether they did or not. The meeting was then declared adjourned.

DELIVERING HIS LECTURE AFTER ALL.

Mr. Whitehouse again ascended the stage, and addressing the crowd which was retreating through the rear doors, said: "I invite all persons who are desirous of hearing my illustrated lecture upon the Pyramids to keep their seats. As the Academy will be darkened, I will begin immediately." He was as good as his word. A white sheet was stretched across the stage, and the lecture began. While it was being delivered many persons returned to the Academy, evidently out of curiosity, but all those who came stayed to the end.

Mr. Whitehouse enunciated some singular scientific theories, based upon the most careful researches. One of these was that the Pyramids had been built practically downward not upward. He took Herodotus and other ancient writers for his authorities, and on the strength of personal examination, which he had made, expressed the opinion that the chambers, at the base of the Pyramids, had been used for temples and were constructed beneath the centre of big hills, and that the apex of these hills had been cut off, and, through the holes thus made the big boulders of rocks had been dropped one upon another until they had risen to a new apex. The hills, he said, were then smoothed off and the sides of the Pyramids moulded, leaving them as they are seen to-day. The theory presented by Mr. Whitehouse is not novel. It has been advanced before. Whatever its merits—and if the judgment of the standing committee be taken as final, it has none—it is the subject of much comment to-day, that the committee should have shown such animosity in the matter. There are, probably, many more dangerous "cranks" in the ranks of the association than Mr. Whitehouse.

It is possible that this may not be the last of this incident, although it would be rash to say what steps will be taken in the matter. There are many scientists whose opinion is entitled to weight, who think that Mr. Whitehouse's services in other branches of science have been eminent. He is, for instance, recognized as an authority on the Lybian deserts. But his notions regarding the Pyramids are generally ridiculed and little attention is paid to them. The feeling, however, seemed to prevail that he ought to have been treated by the committee with a little more consideration.

THE EVOLUTION OF DEAF MUTES.

A number of the sections adjourned to-day until the next meeting of the association; among them, section G, on Histology and Microscopy; section A, on Mathematics, and Section H, on Anthropology. The latter, as has been the case for a number of days, attracted the largest number of people. The most interesting paper was that read by Professor Graham Bell, on "The Evolution of a race of Deaf Mutes in America." It was illustrated by interesting diagrams indicating cases of transmission of deafness in certain families to the fourth generation. Professor Bell asserted that congenital deafness was on the increase in the United States, as shown by the census, and by statistics compiled from institution reports and private sources. He then imagined the forces necessary to produce a deaf variety, and asserted that these forces were actually at work, such as banishment of the deaf to institutions; severance of home ties; their meeting in conventions and societies; their disuse of English and their use of signals, and their patronage of deaf mute newspapers. He stated that even a deaf mute colony, or commonwealth, met with favor, and he suggested, as a remedy, their education in classes in the public schools, making oral and written English the basis of communication.

In the discussion which followed, Professor Gordon, of the National Deaf Mute College, said that as early as 1850 American instructors of deaf mutes had attempted to secure census returns upon the status of the deaf, and although they have kept "pegging away," it was not until the last census that they succeeded in getting tables at all trustworthy. "We do not agree," he said, "with Professor Bell, in the belief that congenital deafness is actually increasing in the United States. It is true that deafness may be hereditary. This was shown years ago in a paper by Dr. W. W. Turner, long principal of the Hartford Institute, who was chairman of a committee to investigate this subject. It is shown by the facts gathered by Professor Bell." But foreso, Professor Gordon thought, were at work to arrest this hereditary tendency, and to prevent the formation of a permanent variety of the race. Like produced like, but, often, deafness of parents might be from unlike causes, which neutralized each other. Deaf mutes did not marry in and in; but there was a frequent admixture with untainted persons, and there was a constant tendency to return to the normal type. Many of the deaf mute teachers deprecated and discouraged the inter-marriage of congenital mutes, and their advice was often heeded. The deaf are not immured from public gaze in exile schools. One school receives a thousand visitors a month. The pupils were at their homes from two or three months every year, and the teachers encourage to the utmost the development of home ties. The National Institutions were introducing oral speech as fast as money and teachers could be obtained for the purpose, and already more than two thousand pupils had learned to speak.

The teachers did not feel free to banish signs, as continued, for they remembered that while the oral system was practised extensively by 95 out of the 100 teachers enumerated, in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and had continued alongside of the so-called French system, the purely oral system had never produced a famous scholar, but, where the language had been permitted, the training had made authors, editors, lawyers, poets, sculptors, painters, designers, mechanics and others who had led distinguished careers.

Professor E. S. Morse read two short papers, one on "Eastern Archery," the other on "The use of the plough in Japan." They proved as interesting almost as the notes regarding Corea, which he presented to the section yesterday. In the first paper he showed the importance to be attributed to the manner of drawing the bow string and stated, that all the North American Indians, the people of Eastern Asia, and the Saxons and other people of Europe, had each had a separate and distinctive manner of drawing the bow; a fact, he thought, which tended to show that the Assyrians had no connection with the Japanese or any other Eastern Asiatic people, as had been asserted by some one at the meeting of the British Association in 1883.

IS RHINELANDER INSANE?

THE COMMISSIONERS UNABLE TO AGREE.

TWO OF THEM THINK THAT HE IS, AND THE THIRD THAT HE IS NOT.

The commissioners appointed to examine into the mental condition of William C. Rhinelander, who shot John Drake at the office of the latter in Cedar-st., on June 19, made their report to Recorder Smyth yesterday. The commissioners were in session for over three weeks and took a large amount of testimony. Rhinelander himself was on the witness-stand for three days. Drs. Macdonald and Hamilton and others expressed the opinion that Rhinelander was insane, while Dr. Hanman and several other physicians declared him sane. The commissioners were unable to agree. Dr. William Detmold and Patrick Nolan sign a report in which they express the opinion that Rhinelander is insane, that it will be dangerous to the public peace to allow him to go at large, and that he has not sufficient capacity to plead or to undertake his defence to the indictment against him. They find that he was suffering from a delusion when he shot Drake, imagining that the lawyer was trying to separate Rhinelander and his wife. The commissioners cite several examples of peculiar conduct on the part of Rhinelander as proof of his insanity. They say that he has been for years in the habit of carrying firearms and is liable to commit assaults on others, and declare that his insanity is likely to increase and become permanent. Each of the two commissioners, in a separate opinion, goes over the ground covered by the joint opinion.

Edward Patterson, the presiding commissioner, who is a lawyer, dissents from the opinion of the other commissioners. He declares Rhinelander "a sane person, capable of undertaking the defence of the indictment found against him, and who should be called upon to plead, and be tried as any other person accused of crime." He says that there is no allegation that Rhinelander has always been insane. He was brought up with other children are, entered college and remained there two years, and took a very creditable position for scholarship in his class. The question to be determined, Mr. Patterson says, is: "Does the prisoner actually believe, without any ground whatever upon which to form that belief, and as a product of a diseased imagination, that Mr. Drake was attempting to bring about a permanent separation between himself and his wife?" Mr. Patterson finds that there are some facts upon which Rhinelander might believe or pretend to believe this. An offer of money had been made to his wife if she would leave him. Rhinelander was told by the person whom he had set as a watcher that Mrs. Rhinelander visited Drake's office alone. If the prisoner does not really believe what he asserts, but has invented the story, he is not insane. Mr. Patterson says:

The difficulty in the minds of my colleagues seems to be that they cannot find a sufficient motive for Rhinelander's assault on Mr. Drake, but we are not now dealing with his motives; we are merely looking at his present condition of mind to ascertain if he can plead and take charge of his defence.

The minority report concludes:

The prisoner is a nervous, impulsive, self-willed person. His physical condition is below the average of men in health, he has peculiar motions of the head, of the muscles of the face, and twitchings of the hands, shoulders and the upper part of his body. He has an extraordinary memory, a clear and graphic power of expression, a very coherent way of speaking, and good judgment in answering propounding questions. But when his nervous conditions may allowed decision it is not for me to say, but in the interest of justice I am satisfied that for the ends of this investigation, and with the view of determining whether or not he shall be tried, that he is a sane man.

Recorder Smyth will consider the two reports and announce his decision in a few days.

MR. FULLER AND THE CABLE ROADS.

HIS PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS—ANOTHER ROAD PROPOSED.

Lawson N. Fuller was a picturesque figure yesterday before the Railroad Commissioners, who are trying to find out the moral, intelligence, physical and commercial bearing of a possible railroad in Broadway. His drab alpaca coat flopped about vigorously as he peered out of his glasses and wobbled a chinese fan at railroad speed in the hope of making better time than the perspiration which was taking the down track on his face. Being an energetic man, Mr. Fuller actually took the witness-stand by remaining on his feet and firing his answers at Lawyer Bright while the counsel tried to prove the witness's relation to the New-York Cable Railroad Company, and its supposed other guise, the Broadway Railroad Company, without any "surface" in it. After spasmodically ejaculating, "This railroad business will be the death of me," Mr. Fuller got behind the rails and admitted that he had got the consent of property-owners to a railroad in Broadway, provided it were run with electro-motors, compressed air, or cable—anything but real live horses. Then he had a resolution passed by the Cable Company allowing property-owners a chance to pick up one-half of the stock, if they wanted it. He had a hand in getting up the Chickering Hall meeting. This was not in the pecuniary interest of any company in which Mr. Fuller was interested, but was "*pro bono publico*."

Mr. Fuller waved his fan frantically when Mr. Bright dared to ask him if he was not an emissary for some railroad corporation, and denied it with the force of a locomotive. "You mean missionary, not emissary," he cried. Then he refused point-blank to tell how much his cable stock cost him. That was not a public matter, and he did not propose to make a public appearance for the benefit of the lawyers. Mr. Fuller concluded the day with saying that he had not written any of the editorials denouncing the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. Then he whisked his fan awfully and the proceedings went over until next Monday.

William H. Gebhard has written to the secretary of the New-York Cable Railway Company advising that a cable road be laid in Madison-ave. from the Harlem River to and through Eighty-sixth-st. and First-ave., connecting with various ferries on the East River. He says:

It would be a good paying road, and you would have the good-will of the property-owners along the route, who have been waiting in vain for Mr. Vanderbilt to extend his route north of Eighty-sixth-st.

The Railroad Committee of the Aldermen met yesterday to hear applications from the representatives of various street railroad companies for permission to lay tracks in the streets and avenues of this city. As the persons interested were not ready to proceed, the adjourned hearings were fixed for the following dates: East and North River Railroad Company, September 16; Thirty-fourth Street Railroad, September 19; Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad, and Lexington Avenue and Fourteenth Street Railroad Companies, September 25; Fulton and Cortlandt Street and Brooklyn and Jersey City Companies, October 15.

A CLERGYMAN'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

When the Rev. A. A. De Ford became pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in Paterson, N. J., the brethren viewed him with distrust and the sisters with pious rapture; for he was young, spruce and comely. When, a few weeks ago, he left the church and Paterson in company with Mrs. Naomi, an attractive widow, and with various sums of money borrowed from female members of the flock, the sisters all said, "Who'd a' thought it!" and the brothers, "I told you so." A letter was received yesterday from Mrs. Naomi De Ford, writing from Cincinnati, in which she said that De Ford had deserted her, and left her there penniless and friendless. She discovered that he has another wife living. It is said that De Ford left the ministry of a Baptist church in Brooklyn under serious charges, and that of a Methodist church in this city under circumstances involving the finances of the church.

ANOTHER LAWLESS GANG'S WORK.

A POLICE OFFICER AND A RUFFIAN SHOT IN SECOND-AVE.

Albert Peer, of No. 1,445 Second-ave., keeps a little groggery in East Seventy-fourth-st. With his brother Dennis Peer, alias "Gifty," James McQuade, of No. 363 East Seventy-third-st., and several other members of a gang which infests East Seventy-fourth-st., near Second-ave., he imbibed plentifully late Tuesday night of cheap whisky, and then the crowd went to Peer's house. Shortly before midnight a woman passed by the door where the ruffians were. Two or three of them, after using insulting language, caught hold of her, and tried to pull her into the hallway. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of officer Jacob Brown, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and he tried to arrest Albert Peer. Four or five of the ruffians closed in on him at once, and taking his club beat him unmercifully. The next post was in charge of Officer Burns, a man sixty-five years old, who has been on the force for thirty years. Burns did not hesitate a moment when he saw the plight of his fellow officer, but at once joined in the fight. As soon as Peer saw the second officer he drew a revolver and fired at Burns. The second shot hit Burns in the right side of the chest, almost over the heart, but glanced up and lodged in the shoulder. The first shot seemed to act as a signal to the gang and immediately half a dozen pistols were drawn and as many shots fired. Officer Brown in the meantime had got rid of his assailants, and seeing that unless prompt measures were taken he and Burns would not escape with their lives, fired at Peer, striking him in the right side and inflicting a painful wound. The sound of the fusillade had in the meantime attracted a number of officers and the roughs scattered. Peer was discovered by the police on the top floor of No. 1,445 Second-ave., barely able to move. Officer Burns made his way to the Elevated Railroad station at Seventy-sixth-st. and Third-ave., and telegraphed for an ambulance, and then his wound overcame him. Peer was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital under charge of Brown. Neither of the wounds is regarded as necessarily fatal, and both men were doing well last night.

The police think it strange that in view of the number of shots fired there were not more people hurt, as there was a crowd of men and women on the street during the progress of the fight. Albert Peer has the reputation of being a police fighter and was arrested about two years ago for firing at Policeman Sheils. In addition to Albert Peer the police arrested Dennis Peer, who did some of the shooting and who was held in the Yorkville Police Court in $2,000 to answer, and James McQuade of No. 363 East Seventh-third-st.

CHICAGO MARKETS MORE ACTIVE.

A SMALL ADVANCE IN WHEAT—CORN WEAK—PROVISIONS FIRMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Rather more activity than characterized yesterday's dealings on Change entered into to-day's transactions, especially toward the close of the morning session, when wheat reported the highest price of the day, 77⅞ cents for October and 79¾ cents for November, which were current quotations at 1 o'clock. The early hours in the wheat pit, however, dragged along with a heavy feeling. The bulk of to-day's purchases was made by Baker, Hancock and Comstock. Small "shorts" became generally frightened after 11 or 12 o'clock, and covered liberally, thus accounting for the advance of ⅛@⅜ of a cent over yesterday. The sun has ceased to rise and set in the corn pit, as the crowd seems to think it did a week ago, though trading is still active. To-day there was fair buying by Baker. "Nat" Jones bought a good deal of May, while Bliss was a good seller of various options. Outside prices were not sustained at 1 o'clock. September stood at yesterday's closing figures, 55¾ cents, October at 53¾ cents, ⅜ of a cent higher than yesterday, and November at 45⅝ cents, ¼ of a cent lower than it closed last night. Provisions were generally firmer, lard closing at 87 27½ for September and October. Pork continues entirely nominal and unengaged. A sample of corn in the car will filled out and of experiment growth, a size of the ears measuring fourteen inches in length, was shown on Change to-day.

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