PROF. BELL'S DEFENCE.

PLAIN WORDS IN THE TELEPHONE CASE.

E. N. DICKERSON ON THE PAN-ELECTRIC SUIT—A SHARP REPLY FROM MR. GANTT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The hearing in the telephone case was resumed this morning. Professor Gray read an answer to the affidavit of Mr. Baldwin, his former counsel, read on Saturday. He said it seemed proper for him to explain his apparent inaction in regard to his caveat as shown in the correspondence submitted by Mr. Baldwin. He declared that he had had the fullest confidence in his counsel's integrity and ability and had acted entirely upon his advice in refraining from contesting Bell's application. It appeared now that he was mistaken. He declared that Bell's invention as set out in his specifications was inoperative and that no one in the condition of electrical science at that day could have made the instrument speak.

Mr. Beckwith, of the New-Orleans Company, characterized as bosh and nonsense, Professor Bell's theory of undulatory vibrations of the electric current. That soul of hypothesis, said Mr. Beckwith, would be found at some distant day entombed in dark cabinets as a curious relic of a bronze age. But if that undulatory current existed it had been launched by the hand of the Almighty at the birth of creation, and capable ever since of conveying speech. How on earth could there be any invention in that. Mr. Beckwith attacked the model of the Reis instrument used by Mr. Storrow, and prepared by Professor Morton in the interference suit. He stated that the contracts could not be established as described in Reis's drawing and expressed a belief that the instrument was imperfect when submitted in the interference suit. It was a question of serious import, said Mr. Beckwith, whether there was enough communication permitted between Mr. Bell or his attorneys and the Patent Office to cast that suspicion upon his grant that would make it appropriate at least that it should have further sanction. He reviewed the evidence bearing upon the issuance of Professor Bell's patent and asserted that the circumstances all warranted and demanded a judicial investigation.

Mr. Dickerson then took up the argument for the Bell Company. He said Professor Bell did not claim an undulatory current, but only a means of using that undulatory current for the transmission of sound waves. The currents were moulded by the vibrations that made them. He took up the alleged reproductions of the Reis instrument and pointed out the dissimilarity between the original drawing and the reproductions. "And this Citizen Van Benthuysen," said, Mr. Dickerson, "who did the miscellaneous business and every variety of swearing, said the instruments were fac-similes of the originals. It was perfectly shameful but that was the kind of trick that had been practised in these cases. How long would a man live under cross examination after that kind of swearing?" Taking up the petitions, Mr. Dickerson said that McDonough was an enjoined infringer, Van Benthuysen was enjoined through his company in the Pittsburg suit, the Washington Company was under a restraining order and would be enjoined, and Meucci—"that grand old man with a company (the Globe) representing $10,000,000 behind him out of which they could not squeeze enough to keep him out of the poor house"—against these men were arrayed Professor Bell with a reputation second to none, three justices of the Supreme Court, three Circuit Judges and three or four District Judges who had all passed upon these cases after litigation lasting for seven years.

Mr. Dickerson having attacked the Pan-Electric Company, Mr. Gantt said that that company was not present.

"We have been seeking that company industriously for some time," said Mr. Dickerson, "and we will reach them yet." He reviewed the proceedings leading up to this action. "A meeting of citizens was held in Washington," said he, "the citizens being the Pan-Electric Company and Citizen Van Benthuysen. That meeting went to the Attorney-General and asked to file a bill at Memphis that would show those five or six circuits what the law was. Of course the Attorney-General turned them out because he was an owner of the stock, but they renewed their enterprise and got Solicitor-General Goode to direct the Memphis suit. That was so outrageously bad, however, that it had to be withdrawn."

Referring to the Meucci claims, he said that if their allegations were true they had only to go to court to defeat the Bell Company. This bill had been made up with a pair of scissors from the answers in all other suits; "why did the petitioners take this proceeding? Because they wanted to have the sanction of this high authority to the proposition that Professor Bell had been prima facie guilty of perjury and fraud; that the judges who decided those cases had been guilty prima facie; that it had been shown to the satisfaction of this tribunal that Alexander Graham Bell was not the first inventor. They wanted the sanction of the Department to these propositions that they might sell their stock and telephones and that they might have, as far as possible, the moral support of this great department in their favor."

Mr. Dickerson exonerated the counsel from any wrong intention but he declared that some scoundrel behind them had deceived them, he had deceived the Department of Justice, had caused the fair name of the United States to be lied to the bill charging the Bell Company with fraud when he knew otherwise.

Referring to Mr. Gray's caveat, he said that it was charged that Professor Bell had stole from the Patent Office information known to the world for fifteen years before. Then he corruptly stole a caveat and yet, he did not put its contents into his patent—it was not there. Was Professor Bell to use the words of James Watts when he, under similar circumstances, wrote: "They assail my honor that they may rob me of my profits." "Mr. Gray has always said—has sworn—that he had no chance; and yet, to-day, after an honorable career—God knows what the temptation is—after all that he has written, he comes here to slur, to vilify and cast suspicion and contempt upon and destroy the fair fame of that eminent man whose honor and glory he envies, and of which he is jealous."

In reference to the Dowd case, where collusion had been charged, Mr. Dickerson said the Western Union Company had bought up all these inventors, Dolbear, Gray, Edison and others. The Bell Company, not the present company, was a weak concern financially, yet the Western Union, which formed a company of the body of inventors, came to the Bell Company, confessed that they could not prevail, and offered to compromise. They had the patent for the coils, they had Edison's application for the microphone that might succeed in the Patent Office. So they compromised; the Bell Company taking all of the claims, and to decide the relative rights of the inventors the Dowd case was "fought up to the handle." The argument against the Bell Company in the Spencer case was the ablest ever used against it, and never was the company more anxious. Yet that had been characterized as a collusive suit.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Dickerson, "the man who did too much for his country has met a real misfortune because it excites against him the envy of the base, the jealousy of the ignoble, the cupidity of the avaricious; and the hounds hover about him like wolves about the sheep fold, to rob him of his honor only that they may steal the profits."

Mr. Gantt followed for the petitioners. He declared that it only remained for giant monopolies to raise such questions of jurisdiction as had been raised in the case; monopolies of $100,000,000 might attempt to raise questions that the citizen of the Republic take for granted. "Take the 300,000 telephones admitted by the counsel" said the speaker—"

"I did not say so," interposed Mr. Dickerson.

"Well, I say so," continued Mr. Gantt,—at $25 a year they will return $7,500,000 a year, a fair percentage on $100,000,000." Touching the Pan-Electric Company, Mr. Gantt said he desired to say a word for it. Included in that company were his friends, Senator Harris and Mr. Young and connected with it had been Attorney-General Garland and General Johnston. Those men had never been charged with greed; whatever else they had done, they had lived to the present time with reputations unstained and unsmirched.

"There is a storm in the land," said Mr. Gantt, "that will shake this monopoly. This inquiry cannot be suppressed, there is no power to suppress it, there is enough of influence to demand thoroughly the most investigation and it must come. It has been said that Professor Gray lost his caveat because of his neglect. If he did not know Bell in the company of the man that deceived and fatally misled him as to his invention then he would yield this case; and if he were in company with that man, why was it? But we have got them, we have got them by a cable of their own weaving, we have driven it into the side of this rainocracy monopoly and mean to hold it. And more than that, if we can stand before a court and jury we can demonstrate that there is rottenness, fraud and collusion at the bottom of this transaction."

Mr. Gantt said it had been shown that Bell and Baldwin Gray's counsel were together on the fatal 34 of March, that Baldwin had written on that day to Dr. White, Gray's partner, advising him against the prosecution of Gray's claim. It had been shown that Baldwin admitted Gray's priority in direct contradiction of the fact that he advised him against prosecuting his claim. "Who put Gray to sleep?" inquired Mr. Gantt. "Who lulled him into supineness? This very counsel who makes this record. It festered in its filth; it festered in the record, and it came out of the charmed counsel on the other side put in evidence. Where did Baldwin draw his rations and who buttered his bread when he made those two speeches? It was this monopoly; it was in the record, and to-night he would take judgment against this monopoly as a confessed fact. He was delighted when the other side put in the testimony touching Wilbur's bad character. Now they would not touch him; the police had locked him up. Then they were close with Wilbur; he was "My Dear Wilbur." No need to say he was a weak man, a leaky vessel. So much the easier to draw the water. They sampled him as a cotton broker tests a cotton bale. They thrust in a hook and dragged out the cotton and knew what was in the bale. He would prove that Bell in his amendment changed his specification by substituting for the words "intermittent" and "pulsatory" currents the words that changed them to "undulatory" currents. He made the change without oath and after seeing the caveat of Gray providing for gradually increasing and diminishing the currents. If Bell made that change without oath it destroys his patent. It shows looseness in favor of Bell, a freedom allowed, a favoritism in the Patent Office which would destroy his title to his property. After wrestling day and night in agony to bring forth his great invention, what did Bell call it? 'Multiple-telegraph,' not telephone."

Mr. Gantt, in concluding his argument, said: "Only allow us opportunity in a fair field where no jockey races will be run and we will demonstrate the fact that this monopoly ought to be overthrown."

Mr. Storrow was granted permission to answer a few authorities introduced by Mr. Gantt and explained the conduct of the interference proceedings.

This concluded the arguments, and with the announcement that briefs might be filed by the parties within ten days, the hearing was declared adjourned.

NEW CRUISERS RECOMMENDED.

THEIR SIZE, SPEED AND ARMAMENT—SACRIFICE OF TIME AT ANNAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Chief Naval Constructor Thomas D. Wilson, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, submits estimates for completing the four double-turreted monitors, amounting to $2,923,656, of which $955,342 is for the Puritan, $627,298 for the Terror, $639,584 for the Amphitrite and $701,442 for the Monadnock. He also asks for $5,000,000 for building the hulls of new steel vessels and $150,000 for extra tools required in navy yards for building iron and steel vessels. He submits his views in regard to the dimensions and character of the new vessels which, he recommends, shall consist of one of 2,000 tons, one of 2,400, one of 3,600, one of 5,000, one of 7,500 tons, and two of 800 tons displacement. The following are the dimensions and a few of the chief characteristics which Constructor Wilson mentions in his report, as required by these new vessels:

The 7,500 ton ship should be a sea-going armored vessel, 320 feet long by 64 feet in breadth, and with a mean draught of 24 feet. It should have a covered gun-deck, a main battery equal to four 10-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, a secondary battery of fourteen Hotchkiss cannon, and the necessary number of boat guns and a full complement of torpedoes to discharge both above and below the water line. The bow should be of a modified ram shape and possess sufficient strength, that the vessel might be used as a ram. At the water line there should be a belt of armor not less than ten inches in thickness and eight feet in depth. The ship should have twin screws, with the latest and most improved types of engines, and boilers capable of developing 8,500 horse-power and with that a speed of 16½ knots.

The 5,000 ton ship—for a belted cruiser—should be 305 feet in length between perpendiculars, with an extreme breadth of 57 feet and a mean draught of 21.4 feet. It should have a covered gun-deck and a main battery equal to two 10-inch and eight 6-inch breech-loading rifled guns.

The 3,600 ton cruiser should be 300 feet long and 46 feet wide with a mean draught of sixteen feet, six inches. It should have a main battery of two eight-inch and six six-inch breech loading rifles, a full torpedo outfit and a secondary battery of eight Hotchkiss guns, engines and boilers capable of developing 7,500 horse power and a speed of eighteen knots.

The 2,400 ton cruiser should be 250 feet long, forty-two feet in breadth, with a mean draught of seventeen feet. The main battery should consist of eight six-inch, and two five-inch breech loading rifles, the secondary battery to consist of eight Hotchkiss cannons and the necessary boat guns. The boilers and engines should be capable of developing 3,500 horse power, and the vessel should have a speed at normal draught of fifteen and a half knots.

The 2,000 ton cruiser should be 215 feet long and 40 feet in extreme breadth, with a draught of 16 feet. Its main battery should be equal to eight six-inch breech-loading rifles and its secondary battery of six Hotchkiss cannon. The ship should have a single screw, engines and boilers capable of developing 2,300 horse-power and a speed of 14 knots.

The two 800 ton ships are intended to take the places of old wooden sailing ships in the training squadron and should be each 165 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, with a draught of 12 feet. Their engines and boilers should develop 1,000 horse-power and their speed should be 12 knots. Their batteries should consist of four five-inch low-power breech-loading rifles.

Constructor Wilson earnestly advocates the thorough scientific and technical education of Assistant Naval Constructors, both in naval architecture and in the management of ship yards, and he deprecates the sacrifice of time at Annapolis in learning languages and acquiring what must for naval constructors be mere empty accomplishments and abstractions. The matter, he says, is better understood and managed abroad.

WITHHOLDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (*Special*).—In order that the recommendation contained in his forthcoming report shall not be known to the public until the report has been presented to Congress Secretary Manning has decided to withhold the annual reports of the Controller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States Treasurer. It is also said that Mr. Manning has suppressed all the interesting features of such of the Bureau reports as have already been given out, so that any new or interesting fact that may be contained in them shall make its first appearance in his own report. The Treasury reports so far given to the press have all been edited in his office. Unusual interest, of course, attaches to the report of the Controller of the Currency which has just been handed to the Secretary, as it will give an account of the condition of the whole National banking system.

Contrary to expectation, an unusual number of banks have applied in the course of the year just closed for an extension of their corporate existence. This is owing, in the opinion of Treasury officials, not so much to the expectation on the part of the banks of making money out of their circulation—for the profits from that source are extremely small—but to their desire to retain the character of National banks, or, in other words, institutions which publish periodically statements of their condition, and are subject to Government control. Both these conditions have inspired the panic with confidence in these institutions, and bring business to them which otherwise would be given to private banking concerns. It is not believed by the present officials of the Treasury that Mr. Manning's policy of not calling in bonds has had anything to do with application of the banks for a renewal of their charters.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

William B. Blaxham, of Tallahassee, Fla., to be Surveyor-General of Florida vice James P. McClellan, resigned.

To be Registers of Land Offices—Ralph N. Marble, at Duluth, Minn.; P. Christensen, at Redwood Falls, Minn.; Thomas F. Cushing, at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Henry Rinehart, at La Grande, Ore.; Winfield S. Acorn, at Olympia, W. T.; Emmert Horton, at Eau Claire, Wis.; Stephen L. Thayer, at Wausau, Wis.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—Sylvesteps. Kepner, at Eau Claire, Wis.; Lawrence L. Allen, at Fergus Falls, Minn.; John T. Whitney, at La Grande, Ore.; James Browne, at Las Cruces, N. M.

To be Indian Agents—Charles E. McChesney, at the Cheyenne River Agency in Dakota; Peter Roman, at the Flat Head Agency in Montana.

To be United States Consuls—Augustus M. Boyd, of Tuxpan, Mex.; Benjamin J. Franklin, of Missouri, at Hankow, China; William E. Hager, of Louisiana, at San Jose, Costa Rica. S. Chin-Tung Liboan, to be Interpreter of the Consulate of the United States at Chin Kiang, China; William S. Herbert, of Delaware, to be Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Mohican has sailed from Panama for Paita, Peru. The Shenandoah has left Callao for Coquimbo. The Iroquois is at Callao. The Ossipee returned to Yokohama after an unsuccessful search for the wreck of the American ship Cashmere.

Captain McGlensey reports that the cholera has disappeared from the Ossipee and the health of the crew is good, although the men are somewhat run down. Cold weather will improve them. The Alert left Nagasaki for Chemulpo October 10.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The resignation of Cadet William S. Allis, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War. Colonel John Hatch, 2d Cavalry, will, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia. Captain J. W. Jacobs, Assistant-Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General and ordered to duty at Atlanta, Ga., in charge of the military buildings there.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New York—At Glen Cove, John W. Campbell; North Salem, E. W. Cole; South Salem, L. O. Lyon.

Pennsylvania—At Atlantic Heart, S. Ross.

Ohio—At Beach City, Nicholas T. Getty; Buena Vista, John T. Sullivan; Selden, John A. Severs; Salem Centre, George H. Davis; Townsend, George W. Fuller; Cora, John J. Jones; Griggs Corners, Austin Wescott; Lucas, L. J. Cumming; McConnelsville, John E. Hanna; Mechanicsville, Peter Russell Lowry, Charles Wright; Hanna, Harriet C. Williams; Cable, John P. Williams; Wilmot, Fred Allman; Perpont, V. H. Amesby; North Lawrence, Patrick F. Gorman; Moorland, John D. Cammarn; Meyerville, Ross Bailey; Marlborough, Frank Harmony; Alfred, Michael Bentz; Preston, George F. Buell; Lena, V. B. Cox.

Michigan—At Ionia, George Campbell.

Vermont—At North Pomfret, Ira A. Dickerman.

West Virginia—At Johnson's Cross Roads, Walter Mayo; Middlety, Charles S. Perkins; Pleasently, James Francis.

Wyoming—At Hyatt, Sara Gorman; Seabury.

Nebraska—At Wauneta, Alonzo W. Simmons.

Delaware—At Georgetown, David S. Carmel.

Dakota Territory—At Bridgewater, W. J. Nolan.

Iowa—At Plum Hollow, W. B. Week; Rhodes, L. L. Beach; Ferguson, Martha Holbrook; Galtville, Frank Hanna; Little Sioux, Alexander Mosier; Minden, John P. Youngs.

Indiana—At Cancrin, George Ray; Cryder, George W. Watson; Piney Hill, Andrew Cook; Guernsey, Samuel N. Shesler; Hickory Grove, Wofford Ellis; Sparkville, Simeon W. Beck; Scott, James Mosey; Jerome, Manson Tilson; New Comfort, Andrew J. Davis; Oakville, John Moore; Brightwood, A. W. Swartz; Lincoln, Bernard Sweitzer; Moberly, James A. W. Davis; Greenfield Mills, Taylor Appleman; Emma, Andrew Hostetler; Valentine, L. S. Ayres; Eulena Vista, W. H. King; Orleans, Miss Zilpha E. Allen.

Illinois—At Wyoming, Wesley Wright; Ina, M. R. Hollis; Johnstown, John Conrad; Gladford, Ellis Stallings; Leland, Thomas Rattles; Avalon, Henry J. Vandenberg; Lotus, W. A. Mendenhall; Oak City, Mrs. Margaret Kinnan; Summit, William Salvanough; Tiger City, Miss Anna J. Swan; Nelson, Mrs. Hattie Gates; Wakema, John Sutter; Lockard, E. D. Whipple; Sortonville, Henry H. Gerlet.

Indian Territory—At Ennet, D. F. Smith; Stringtown, Charles M. Nelson.

New Jersey—At Woodbine, James F. Bradford; Rissordale, Mulford F. Garrod.

Kansas—At Berlin, Joshua Green; Harlan, Albert McConkey; Jamestown, Robert M. Clancy.

Maine—At North Ellsworth, Dellis O. Maddocks.

Massachusetts—At North Ashburnham, Albert C. Hurlbert.

Maine—At Wilton, Alfred Leighton; Pond Cove, Joel Minot; Round T. Millett; West Deer Isle, Daniel M. Friend; North Hancock, Robert M. French; Lamoine, Lewis King; Ellsworth Falls, Charles Bonney, Jr.; Exeter, Charles L. Abbe; Cranberry Isle, William P. Preble.

Minnesota—At Easton, William Sipple; Elba, Nicholas Stumpes.

Missouri—At Dayton, William H. Smith; Sedrea, James T. Scott; Shook, John Elser; Chalk Level, W. O. Lewis; Benton City, W. H. Tratchel.

SHERIDAN'S VIEW OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (*Special*).—General Sheridan said to-day that he had received information which led him to believe that the troubles in the Indian Territory were the outcome of schemes laid by railroad companies to get possession of the lands required to push their lines through the territory. The information he said, came directly and from the best sources. The "boomers" were in the pay of the companies whose object it was to keep the question agitated and before the people until the territory was opened by Congress for settlement.

A letter from Reno, received here to-day, says that the troubles have been grossly exaggerated. Instead of 4,000 men who had been represented as entering the Indian lands, not more, perhaps, than 400 have crossed the line. Of resistance to the troops there seems to be not the slightest indication. The so-called "boomers" are all peaceably inclined and show no disposition to fight. They are armed, as everybody down there is, for hunting purposes, but are not organized for hostile resistance.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (*Special*).—The report of General Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, has been in the hands of Secretary Lamar and Assistant Secretary Jenks for some days. It was submitted by the Commissioner in manuscript as a precaution against the contents leaking out prematurely. General Johnston, it is said, favors a scheme to refund the debt of the Pacific railways upon the general plan of either the Hoar bill or the bill reported at the last Congress from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1885.

MARINE HOSPITAL SURGEON.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed William P. McIntosh, M. D., of Georgia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital service, vice Assistant Surgeon K. P. Battle resigned.

TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES.—The President has selected Colonel H. M. Lazelle, Inspector General of the Department of the Columbia, as one of the officers to represent the United States at the British Military maneuvres in India in January.

INDIANS REPORTED SUFFERING.—Governor Hauser, of Montana, has telegraphed to Secretary Lamar that Father Blondin, a Catholic missionary, just in from the Tongue River country, reports that the Indians in that country are suffering from want of food.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the following appointments in the Light-House service: John J. Carter, to be Assistant Engineer of the steamer Wisteria; Benjamin Robinson, to be Acting Assistant Keeper at Horseshoe Reef, N. Y.; Christopher J. Collins, to be Acting Assistant Keeper at Stratford Shoals, N. Y.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.—It is thought that the President will discuss in his forthcoming message the evils of private legislation, and recommend that it be dispensed with in Congress and also in the Court of Claims and that every person who has a claim against the Government be permitted to sue the United States in the particular district that would otherwise have jurisdiction of the subject matter.

TATTOOED TWO MADE ONE.

THE COURSE OF BOWERY MUSEUM LOVE AGAIN RUNS SMOOTHLY TO A WEDDING.

For six long years the gallant Captain W. S. Baum, whose many suppositious battles have left their scars upon him in the form of the most beautiful tattooing, has cast loving eyes upon the equally tattooed Miss Lillian Marco. Fate and numerous enterprising museum managers have thrown them together, and though they were surfeited with the admiration of gaping multitudes, there was yet room in their presumably tattooed souls for the genuine love and adoration which the tattooed charms of a person of the opposite sex always call forth in a true member of the craft. Cupid and Mammon both urged a union, for the community of decorative attractions thus formed would represent an aggregate cash capital that would support them in comparative luxury, since no manager could resist the chance of capturing a tattooed couple with all the possibilities of future tattooed generations.

So yesterday there was a sound of wedding bells in the "Museo," at No. 317 Bowery. Upstairs the gallant captain gazed lovingly upon that delicate tracery of red and blue ink so soon to become all his own, and downstairs an orchestra of two played the first phrase of Mendelssohn's Wedding March over and over again, with a vim and persistency worthy of a better salary, while the people poured into the little theatre and stared at a tattooed drop-curtain. At last "all the dreadful preparations" were completed, and the aforesaid curtain rose on the bridal party. The bride was arrayed in a glorious white satin gown, with lace veil and gauze sleeves that exposed her frescoed arms to view. The bridegroom stood within the man by his side, but all his accomplishments were hidden under a dress suit that didn't fit, a shirt front with towering aspirations and a pair of white gloves that were half way on. The Albino lady was bridesmaid, and bore in her hand a dinner plate, the use of which was the subject of much guessing among the audience, some holding that the plate was to be passed for contributions, others maintaining that it held the minister's fee. That worthy man was introduced to the manager as "the Rev. Charles Berger, chaplain to the United States Army, *and* a shamster of the couple!"

"I was ever hand bound upon a fine new wedding march," said the same; whereupon the hand thumped unceremoniously into the middle of Mendelssohn's famous composition for the forty-ninth time. After a few remarks, in which he referred to the theatre as "better as most churches," the minister proceeded to marry the couple after a compacted formula of his own, punctuated by much giggling from the audience.

The bride stood the ordeal like a Trojan, but the groom flushed almost nervously and worked himself a little further into his glove, until he pulled the middle of the ceremony, when—he suddenly recollected something and began desperately pulling off the left glove. When the ring-placing time approached, the mystery was solved—for the dinner plate in the hands of the Albino bridesmaid yielded up its dead in the shape of two gold rings. The minister pounced upon one and was going to place it on the bride's finger, when the best man rose on a point of order and insisted that that ceremony belonged to the bridegroom, who had at last pulled off his glove. Together the best man threw off all restraint and visibly prompted the perfunctory to a close.

During the ceremony the happy pair will show at the "Alexander Museo," No. 317 Bowery.

TEACHERS WHO FAVOR THE HOLT PLAN.

THE PRIMARY ASSOCIATION APPROVES THE REGRADING OF SALARIES.

The assembly room of Grammar School No. 47, in East Twelfth-st. was filled with teachers from the primary schools yesterday. Miss Magovern, the president of the association, said that a special meeting was called to enable teachers to present their views on the Holt plan for regrading salaries. Miss McGarrand informed the teachers that ex-Commissioner Comfort had been secured as counsel to represent the Primary Teachers' Association before the Board of Education. She added that she did not like the new plan of regrading salaries although she was benefited by it. There were many of the small schools which could not obtain first or second grade salaries under Mr. Holt's plan, while in larger schools five promotions would be necessary for an increase.

"Yes," said another teacher, "in my school it will take eleven promotions before a teacher can get to a $900 salary; on the eleventh promotion, after many years hard work, she will get $900 and something or other. I don't think that is right."

"I think that the salaries ought to be cut from the lower teachers," Miss Curran, a young woman, exclaimed. "The reduction should not be taken from the older, experienced teachers to favor Normal School graduates."

"The Holt plan seems to me a great improvement," said Miss Casey. "I think it will benefit us as a rule all the primary teachers in the city. We ought to show the Board of Education what we like about it and what we don't like; not oppose it altogether if it is going to do us good. Now I think length of service ought to be recognized and if a teacher has taught for twenty-seven years she ought to have an increase." (Applause.)

"Yes, it ought to be $100, another teacher exclaimed.

"The Twelfth Ward, in which I teach," remarked Miss Roberts, "has more schools and teachers than any other ward in the city. We have been for some time under the Gray plan. It gave a general increase to the primary teachers, and I think the Holt plan will be a marked improvement. Out of $16,000, the additional appropriation, we shall get $6,000."

"I think it will prove a step in the right direction," said Miss Mawaring, "and I believe more than half of the primary teachers approve it. One teacher that I know who has been teaching twenty-six years gets an increase of $74."

Miss Douglass thought that the basis on the average attendance in the schools was wrong and unjust. She believed that an attendance should be made in favor of a longevity plan. A vote was taken and this was approved. The president said that the Board seemed to think that the work of primary teachers was not as hard as that of teachers in higher schools, but the gentlemen were mistaken. All those present agreed with her and urged that the salaries of primary teachers should be recommended to be the same as those in grammar schools. Miss Roberts offered a resolution approving the measures that benefited the teachers in the Holt plan, and thanking the Board for its efforts. This was adopted. A committee composed of Misses McGarrand, Roberts, Curran, Casey and Douglass was appointed to prepare resolutions to present to the Board of Education.

WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health held its regular quarterly meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. There were present Dr. Edwin M. Moore, of Rochester, President Rosalie, Dr. George W. Cook, of Kingston; Dr. Woolsey Johnson, of New-York; Dr. William M. Smith, Dr. Alfred Mercer, of Syracuse; Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, secretary; Frederick Curtiss, executive secretary; Professor Willis G. Tucker, of Albany; Professor E. G. Caldwell, of Utica, and Professor S. A. Lattemann, of Buffalo, member. The executive committee's report of the work of the Board during the past year was submitted and received. The question of a water supply for Syracuse from Oneida Lake was taken up. The chemical analysis of the Board reported that two samples of water taken opposite Shackleton's Point, Oneida Lake, were up to the standard of purity. The Sanitary Committee will make further investigations as to the suitability of Oneida Lake as a source of water supply for Syracuse. The secretary made a report on the work of the Board in protecting the State from the smallpox epidemic now raging in Canada. The Board devoted itself mainly to organizing local boards along the frontier and urging upon them the necessity of introducing general vaccination. The results were most gratifying. Outside of New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Yonkers and Albany, the places exempted by law from reporting to the State Board of Health, smallpox was reported in eight or ten different localities as having been contracted in Canada. But so efficient was the work of vaccination done that there was no spreading of the disease from initial causes, except only in a poorhouse in Essex County where a nurse caught the smallpox.

The collection for analysis of samples of beer, fermented and malt liquors from every brewery and distillery in the state of New-York was reported completed. In New-York the brewers alone number seventy and furnished over 140 samples. Forty breweries in Brooklyn yielded over eighty samples. The law requires these analyses to be made but prohibits the State Board of Health from giving the results to the brewers unless adulterations injurious to health in excess of the normal standard are found. As soon as the analyses, which will number 600 for the entire State, are finished a detailed report will be submitted to the Legislature. The Board will ask for an amendment to the law to define what constitutes a normal standard.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE WORK

PLEAS FOR RESTRICTING RUM-SELLING.

A PLATFORM ALL CHRISTIANS CAN STAND ON—SPEECHES BY DR. CROSBY AND OTHERS.

A meeting of more vital importance to the many who failed to attend it than to the few abstemious and educated persons who were present was held last evening at Steinway Hall under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society. On the platform were many of the prominent members of the organization, besides the speakers of the evening, among them being ex-Judges Arnoux and Peabody, Robert Graham, John N. Stearns, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington and Albert H. Vernam.

In the absence of Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter, who was to have presided and from whom a letter of regret was read, the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Harlem, took the chair. He said that the Church Temperance Society was an organization for the purpose of applying Christian principles and reason to the temperance question. It was distinctively Christian for it was founded on Christian teachings. It was distinctively churchly, for it sought to work under church organization and methods. It was distinctively tolerant, for it refused to erect total abstinence into a new gospel and to deny to a man really temperate the right to stand on the same platform with those who sought totally to do away with liquor selling and drinking.

The Rev. E. Winchester Donald was introduced. After speaking of the difficulty of defining the position of the Church on any subject, he said that he could not definitively tell what it was. There had been no authoritative statement of it. But there was such a thing as the spirit of the Church and in the Church, as well as a spirit of the times for those who could catch it. The spirit of the Church on this question was one of common sense. This might not be regarded as a very high standard, but it was one that was understood by the people. The man whose father had been a moderate drinker and had led an honored life, and died a Christian, and who felt it to be an insult to that father's memory to be asked to adopt the principle of total abstinence, could consistently be a member of this society and the total abstainer could equally be a member. It was not expected to bring a millennium, in which there should be no drinking, right away, but it was expected that they might be able to reduce the amount of drinking in the world. The position of the Episcopal Church on the temperance question was one of profound apathy. Money for the work could only be wrung from the dioceses by repeated requests. It was a mystery that this was so and it was a shame. Please God, it would not be so always. As the society commended itself to men's consciences and men's reason and people heard the voice crying in the wilderness, the Church would wake up and give the same interest to this work that it gave to the other works in which it was engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby said that for twenty years he was the only church temperance society in the city and he would never forget the joy with which he had heard of a movement like this, first in England, then here. He felt as Robinson Crusoe would have felt if he had heard that great cities of Robinson Crusoes had sprung up on every side. (Laughter.) He had been happy ever since. (Laughter.) They were going to succeed in this movement because it was common sense that they must succeed. There never was a law more carefully prepared than their new excise bill. They met in conference at cities were very different from country places in respect to such work as they were engaged in, and the society had been guided by this consideration in preparing the law. The evil they were combating was one of such a practical bearing on the welfare of the city that he felt that good citizens would very generally approve of the action they were taking. The draft riots of 1863 would never have occurred if there had been no liquor-shops. Leaders and followers in it alike went to the groceries to get the courage for their bloody work. The rum holes made these riots possible, but it was gratifying to remember that while thirteen citizens were slain by the rioters there were 1,000 rioters who died at that time, and, as a rule, those who assailed law and order got the worst of it. (Applause.) Dr. Crosby explained the provisions of the new bill, commenting upon those which enable the Mayor to appoint and remove Excise Commissioners; which provide for advertising for one week all applicants for licenses; which place the license at $1,000 for selling spirituous liquors and $100 for selling beer; which make the hour of closing midnight, instead of 1 a. m., which close the liquor shops on election days; which prohibit placing screens in the windows; which make it obligatory on District-Attorneys to forthwith try men charged with its violation; which remove the bar from the excursion boat, places of amusement and pleasure houses, and which forbid locating a liquor shop within 200 feet of a church or school.

"If my dear good friends, the fortsdollars," Dr. Crosby said in conclusion, "who hate me so much, will join us in this, we will accomplish more for the temperance cause than they have ever done before. After that we may go further and do more. I am for that, too." (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Truman Abbott said that there were two parties, both of which desired to put more or less restriction on the liquor traffic. On one side there was a party not very pronounced, he thought, but full of prejudice, that proposed to destroy and entirely eliminate the liquor traffic, and ultimately to transport upon a wagon a kind of liquor selling. It underlay the hope of this by legislation binding on all. It was not a large party and it might fairly be called a forlorn hope. Although there were 611,000 votes cast in four States for Prohibition in the last election, the vote was largely cast by men who did not believe in prohibition but were compelled to take their candidates in Maine, Ohio, Kansas and Iowa because they could not support the candidates opposed to them. On the other side was the great body of our citizens who believed in restriction of the liquor business, not by prohibiting trade in liquor indirectly, but by organizing a political party for the express purpose of putting a new criminal law on the statute book. He commended the bill and predicted success for the movement.

Theodore Roosevelt next spoke of the evil influence of the liquor traffic on city government, and the Rev. Edward Osborne, of Boston, made an address in which he recommended the work of the society.

At the organization of the fourth annual convention of the Church Temperance Society at Grace Chapel in Fourteenth-st., yesterday, it was shown by the annual reports presented by the officers, from which it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $8,712 10, and the expenditures to $7,775 91. The session will be continued this morning.

FROM THE STAGE TO THE HOSPITAL.

A young woman who appeared to be insane was found in Greenwich-st. on Sunday and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She said that she was Sophia Rogers, the widow of a physician who had died within a week at No. 109 West Thirty-eighth-st. At the hospital her trouble was ascertained to be alcoholism. In her calmer moments she said that she had no home. It was learned yesterday that her story about her husband's death was not true. "Dr." Rogers, a man much older than his wife, was found in the Bellevue at the address given. He moved into the house a few months ago and hung out a sign as an eclectic physician, but he did not get much practice. Mrs. Rogers disappeared from the house on Wednesday, after calling a cab to her door and saying that she thought her husband was dying. The landlord said yesterday that he had been trying to serve a writ of ejectment on the "Doctor" since Wednesday but had not been able to get into the man's office, but served the writ of ejectment in the afternoon. Some occupants of the house expressed sympathy for a large trunk which belonged to Rogers and had been half-starved in his rooms.

Mrs. Rogers was able to speak more reasonably at the hospital, and she said: "I married Dr. Rogers in California in 1879. My father was John Lovitt. We went East, and he drank at several places. At one time we were in the liquor business. Finally he settled down to practice as a physician and I joined a travelling theatrical troupe that played 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' about the country. I played *Eliza*. The dog in our house is one of the two that chased me across the ice in the play. We played in Newburg, Elizabeth and lots of places. My husband was always good and true until latterly, when he began to drink and gave up everything else."

DESIRING STREET-CARS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Many residents of the Bloomingdale and Harlem districts have signed a petition to the Park Commissioners, in favor of the projected cross-town street-car line in Eighty-sixth-st. The rails for a double track were laid in West Eighty-sixth-st., from the Riverside Drive to Tenth-ave., several weeks ago, but work was stopped when it was learned that the cars could not be run through the transverse road in Central Park without the consent of the Commissioners. Some property-owners along the line of the railroad procured injunctions when the work of laying the rails on the west side of the Park was begun, but the injunctions were dissolved and it was said that further opposition of that kind need not be looked for. Persons having charge of the petition have said that the Park Board would permit the railroad to be extended along the transverse road if a favorable demonstration was made by people living on both sides of the Park. The petition states that there is urgent need of the railroad because of the rapidly increasing population in the Bloomingdale district. The transverse road which winds through the Park from Eighty-sixth-st. on the west side to Eighty-fifth-st. on the east side, is a deep cut all the way. Although it is lighted by gas lamps at night it is a gloomy and forbidding road to travel after dark, and few persons