PRAYER-BOOK REVISION.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

RECEIVING A DELEGATION FROM THE CHURCH IN CANADA—A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—This was the first working day of the Episcopal General Convention, and it was characterized by quietness and harmony. The noteworthy features of the session were the announcement of the standing committees and the reference to them of a large number of questions, the formal reception of a delegation from the English churches in Canada, and the adoption of a number of amendments to the prayer-book passed at the last General Convention and made known to the dioceses during the last three years. Such of these amendments as are adopted by both houses of this convention become incorporated in the prayer-book, and will appear in the forthcoming edition of the standard book. Dr. Huntington, of New-York, introduced a resolution which, if finally adopted, will signify much to the Church. Briefly, it called for the incorporation into the constitution of the Church, of the Lambeth declaration that a belief in the Scriptures, the two creeds, the two sacraments and the historic Episcopate, is all that need be required of those who would enter the Church; and the resolution further declared that any congregation having a duly ordained minister, and accepting the substance of this declaration, may be received into the Church, using such a liturgical service as may be approved by the Bishop. The principal speakers to-day were the Rev. Drs. Huntington and Hoffman, of New-York; Hart and Harwood, of Connecticut; Bentley, of Kansas; McVickar, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. William Richmond, of Orange, N. J., a new man in the convention; Hill Burgwin, a lay deputy from Pittsburg, who is generally listened to with interest and attention; Joseph Packard, jr., of Maryland, and Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania. Emanuel Church, in which the sessions of the lower house are held, is found to be fairly well adapted for the purpose, though there are the usual complaints about the difficulty of hearing. The sessions of the House of Bishops, in the parish building adjoining the church, are secret, but the result of their proceedings is made known to the lower house in the form of messages. A bountiful luncheon is provided for the deputies in the basement of the church. The local committee of arrangements has been unremitting in its labors to provide for the comfort of the members. The Episcopalians of Baltimore are delighted to have the General Convention in their city, and they manifest their friendly interest in it not only by attending the sessions in large numbers, but by showing every possible attention to the members, and the bishops and deputies are likely to carry away many pleasant memories of their sojourn in Baltimore.

Morning prayer was said at 9 o'clock by Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, Ill., at the opening of the session. The secretary announced the various standing committees. The task of making up these committees is always one of great difficulty and delicacy, since they do so much to shape the legislation of the Church. But it is generally conceded that President Dix has been happy in his selection. The following are the chairmen of the respective committees: State of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Converse, of Massachusetts; General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Little, of Delaware; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, of Maine; New Dioceses, Dr. Richards, of Rhode Island; Consecration of Bishops, Dr. Hoffman, of New-York; Constitutional Amendments, Dr. Huntington, of New-York; Canons, Dr. Davenport, of Tennessee; Expenses, Lemuel Coffin, of Pennsylvania; Unfinished Business, Dr. Beatty, of Kansas; Elections, Dr. Locke, of Chicago; Prayer-Book, Dr. Hart, of Connecticut; Christian Education, Dr. Coit, of New-Hampshire; Memorials of Deceased Members, Dr. Schuyler, of Newark, N. J.; Rules of Order, Mr. Woolworth, of Nebraska.

A number of memorials and resolutions were presented, which were referred, without debate, to the appropriate standing committees. At 11 o'clock the house took up the order of the day, which was the revision of the prayer-book. Official copies of the fifty-two resolutions, embodying changes in the prayer-book, concurrently adopted by the two houses of the General Convention three years ago, were distributed in the house. These proposed alterations have been made known to the various dioceses during the last three years, and in accordance with the canons they now come before this General Convention for final adoption or rejection. However, just as the house was getting ready to consider the first resolution, the president informed the house that the deputation of bishops from the Church of England in Canada was ready to be presented to the convention, and business was suspended in order to receive them. Bishop Williams and several other Americans bishhops, escorted the distinguished visitors to the platform and introduced them to President Dix, the house standing. Bishop Llewellyn Jones, of Newfoundland, first addressed the convention, giving a graphic sketch of the recent great fire in St. John's, which destroyed two-thirds of that city, including its fine cathedral. He also thanked the people of the United States for the help they so promptly gave the sufferers from the fire. Dr. Kingdon, Bishop of Fredericton; Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara; Canon Mills, of Montreal, and Dr. Davidson, lay secretary of the Canadian Provincial Synod, made graceful and cordial addresses, conveying the greetings of the Canada Church.

The revision of the Prayer Book was then resumed. Dr. Huntington, of New-York, presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Standard Prayer Book. This report is a careful, accurate and scholarly history of all the standard prayer books of the Church, and also makes recommendations in regard to the new standard book. It is almost entirely the work of Professor Hart, of Trinity College.

A message was received at this point from the House of Bishops, announcing that it had adopted the first twenty-one proposed resolutions on prayer-book revision, excepting Nos. 4, 9 and 11.

This simplified matters, and the house at once proceeded to take a vote on concurrence with the action of the bishops by the tedious method of calling the roll. Resolution No. 1, inserting the word "proper" before the word "lessons" in certain tables of lessons was unanimously adopted without any debate. Resolution No. 2, providing that a bracketed special petition be inserted in the prayer "For all Conditions of Men," and the "General Thanksgiving" in the evening service was similarly adopted. There was a little opposition to it. Resolution No. 3, restoring certain versicles found in the English Prayer Book, beginning "O Lord, save the State," which were dropped from the American book, was adopted by a substantial majority. Considerable discussion arose over Resolution No. 4, inserting in petitions to be delivered from "fire and blood" and "earthquake," the question being raised whether the failure of the House of Bishops to adopt it implied a rejection of it, and for a time the house got tangled up in points of order, motions, countermotions and amendments. The real point at issue was the autonomy of the lower house, an old question that has come up in making forms in different conventions. If the lower house postponed action on this amendment simply because the upper house failed to act, it seemed to many as though it had turned itself into an annex of the upper house. Finally Dr. Hart's motion to adopt the amendment, the House of Bishops concurring, was lost.

Resolution No. 5, providing for the omission of the words "Here endeth the Litany" was adopted. Resolution No. 6, inserting a prayer for unity in the special prayers, was adopted, so also were Resolution No. 7, inserting a prayer for missions among the special prayers, and Resolution No. 8, inserting two prayers for fruitful seasons in the same place. Resolution No. 9, inserting a special prayer for a person or persons on a journey, was lost, which finally settles its fate, as the House of Bishops did not adopt it. Resolution No. 10, inserting a prayer for a child's recovery from sickness, was adopted. Resolution No. 11, providing for a prayer for a safe return from voyage or travel, was lost. Resolution No. 12, setting forth a penitential office for Ash Wednesday, was adopted; so also were Resolution No. 13, declaring that the Collect for any Sunday or other feast may be used at the evening service of the day before, and Resolution No. 14, providing a second Collect, Epistle and Gospel for Christmas Day. The house then adjourned until to-morrow. The rapid progress of the house over the Prayer-Book amendments indicates that this convention intends to finish this question so that a standard book may be authorized before its adjournment.

The Parochial Mission Society meeting, held in Emmanuel Church this evening, was attended by a large number of Baltimore people, who desired to hear Bishops Potter and Doane and the Rev. Drs. Satterlee and Warren, of New-York.

During the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport, of Tennessee, offered a resolution directing the president of the house to convey to the President of the United States the deep sympathy of the house in the domestic sorrow that has come to him. It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote and in respectful silence.

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THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S BUSY DAY.

MANY SUBJECTS CONSIDERED BY THE MEMBERS—WORLD'S FAIR QUESTIONS.

The Chamber of Commerce held its first regular meeting since June yesterday noon and adopted resolutions in memory of George William Curtis and Cyrus W. Field, besides transacting other important business. Vice-President Alexander E. Orr presided, and made a short address, reviewing the notable occurrences in this city since the last meeting. Mr. Orr spoke of the part taken by the Chamber of Commerce in the fight against cholera, which included the raising of an emergency fund of nearly $200,000. He thanked the Advisory Committee of the Academy of Medicine for its assistance. Among other things he said: "But we must not beguile ourselves into fancied security. It is believed that cholera may return in the spring, and we must be prepared for it. When your committee does report, it will not only refer to conditions that did exist, and do now exist, at Quarantine—their shortcomings and defects—but will also call your attention to what, in its opinion, and in the opinion of its Advisory Committee, must be done successfully to oppose by means of an effective quarantine the introduction of foreign diseases into the territories of the United States."

William E. Dodge then offered resolutions in memory of Mr. Field and in a speech paid a tribute to his worth. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolutions written by Carl Schurz in memory of Mr. Curtis were also passed. Woodbury Langdon, Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon and George Rutledge Gibson were appointed a committee to prepare for the 124th annual banquet, to be held at Delmonico's on November 15. F. B. Thurber, John Claflin and Oscar S. Straus were appointed a committee to confer with transportation managers regarding reduced rates to New-York during the World's Fair at Chicago.

G. Waldo Smith presented resolutions in favor of good roads, and requesting Chauncey M. Depew, General Horace Porter and other members of the Chamber of Commerce who might attend the road meeting at the opening of the World's Fair to express the good will of the Chamber toward the objects it was seeking to accomplish.

MILLIONS OF CIGARETTES GONE.

A BIG BLAZE IN KINNEY BROTHERS' FACTORY CAUSES A LOSS OF $250,000.

The cigarette factory of Kinney Brothers, in West Twenty-second-st., a branch of the American Tobacco Company's manufactories, was wrecked by a fire yesterday morning and the loss of property was said to be $250,000 or more. The factory comprised the four-story buildings, Nos. 515 to 525 West Twenty-second-st., the five-story structure, Nos. 525 and 529 West Twenty-second-st., and a smaller building, formerly a flat-house, at No. 513. About 600 persons have been employed in the factory and about 500 of them are girls and young women. The flames started shortly before 6 a. m., in the cellar of the building No. 525, and they spread quickly through the buildings Nos. 515 to 523, so that a fifth alarm was rung soon after 6 a. m. by order of Deputy Chief McCabe.

It was said that firemen who first arrived at the cigarette factory and went into the cellar, in the hope of stopping the flames there, found that gas was escaping from a three-inch pipe which entered the cellar. The gaspipe was broken and flames were shooting from it. It was believed that an explosion of a gas meter had started the fire. Half an hour after 6 a. m. flames were shooting from all the windows and rising above the roofs of the older factory buildings, making a show which attracted a crowd of over 2,000 persons in Twenty-second-st. As one floor after another fell with the machinery which it had carried, there was a succession of loud reports like explosions. Suffocating fumes from burning tobacco hindered the firemen in their work.

Before 8 a. m., the roofs and floors of the buildings covering six city lots had fallen in ruins, and only the walls remained. The fire was then under control. No damage had been done to the buildings in Twenty-third-st.

It was said that about 18,000,000 cigarettes were made in the factory in a week, and about 40,000,000 were believed to be in the factory when the fire broke out. There also were on hand large supplies of tobacco and of cigarette paper. At the office of Kinney Brothers it was said in the afternoon that no estimates of losses could be given. Insurance men at the fire said that the value of the destroyed stock and machinery probably was $200,000, while the damage to the buildings would not exceed $50,000. The total insurance on buildings, stock and machinery was over $300,000, divided among many companies. The fire would cause a loss in trade which would be shared by the other concerns in the trust, Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, Va.; W. S. Kimball, of Rochester, N. Y.; Goodwin & Co., and N. Duke, Sons & Co., of this city.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS FOR THE FALL SEASON.

When the winds of autumn sweep through the streets, and the frosts pencil the trees in the parks with tints of crimson and yellow, the people of New-York give up frivolous thought of bathing suits, tennis flannels and russet shoes, and begin to think of warm wraps and comfortable street costumes. H. O'Neill & Co. have done their thinking about the approach of fall, and with the first touch of the chill of autumn they had every floor of their big establishment at No. 321 Sixth-ave. filled with garments and headwear suitable for winter and fall. The big, gilt-domed building in the heart of the shopping district is crowded daily with customers, and never have O'Neill & Co. had a fall opening which was attended with more success. The variety and beauty of the goods which the firm has collected is amazing. All the novelties from foreign centres of fashion, as well as the best of everything designed by American dressmakers and milliners, may be seen in the various departments of the store. Never before this year were furs used so extensively in trimming wraps and hats. The heads of diminutive minks and otters peep out from the ends of boas and show their glassy eyes from the crowns of fashionable hats. Tails are used in trimming millinery goods and do service as ornaments about the edge of gowns. A novel hat recently introduced is made of felt cord, ornamented with velvet made in the form of rabbits' ears and trimmed with furs and rhinestone buckles.

The prevailing colors for gowns and wraps this season are what is known to the trade as a "tobacco-brown" and various shades of tan, green and blue. A gown in rich Persian effects is of brown broadcloth, trimmed in Persian embroidery and edged with fur. Red broadcloth, cadet blue, velvet and Canada seal-skin are artistically combined in one of the most fashionable gowns. The display of cloaks and wraps this year is especially fine. A good example of the best style is a handsome wrap of velour de noire with a double Watteau pleat. The collar and front are covered with long black Thibet, and the garment is handsomely garnished with cut jet. One of the new wraps is a double cape of tan broadcloth almost covered with a network of jet and edged with heavy fringe. An attractive carriage wrap is made of black and gold brocade, fringed with Thibet tails. All the departments of the big store in Sixth-ave. have been restocked for the fall shopping campaign, and H. O'Neill & Co. stand ready to surrender their supplies to the thousands of customers who daily beslege their doors.

A gorgeous panorama of many-hued autumn foliage is one of the delightful incidents of an October trip up the Hudson by the New-York Central.

NEW-YORK WINS THE SERIES.

BROOKLYN'S BALL TEAM DEFEATED.

THREE OF THE GIANTS RELEASED—THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT REDUCTIONS OF SALARY.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

New-York 6, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 4 (first game).
Boston 9, Philadelphia 5 (second game).
Chicago 5, Louisville 3.
Pittsburg 5, St. Louis 3 (first game).
Pittsburg 10, St. Louis 5 (second game).
Washington 12, Baltimore 5.
Cincinnati 6, Cleveland 5.

After yesterday's baseball game at the Polo Grounds a stir was created among the players of the New-York Club when John B. Day, the president of the club, handed to the pitcher, Rusie; the short stop, Fuller, and the fielder, Tiernan, their formal notices of release. The notice is the regulation ten-days' one, which is served on a player by a club when his services are no longer required. The document is the same as that recently handed to O'Rourke, to Gore, to Lassett and to Knowles, but it is delivered for an entirely different reason.

Several weeks ago a general reduction of salaries was agreed upon by the League. All the players of the New-York club agreed to a reduction, except Rusie, Fuller and Tiernan, and those players were told that they would have to submit to a reduction or take their releases outright. The players are still under contract for ten days, which will carry the club through the championship season. There is also a strong probability that all three men will be on the New-York team next season.

President Day, when seen last night, said: "Players' salaries have to come down, although some of the men fail to realize the fact. To maintain discipline in the team and to be fair to the players who submitted to the reducting, I have no other alternative but to release Fuller, Rusie and Tiernan."

The local club will save about $800 by the change, and what effect the action will have on the playing of Rusie, Fuller and Tiernan, during the remainder of the season can only be conjectured. The case is similar to that of the Cincinnati club's, the Mullane case, and the release of Chewcock by the St. Louis club. These five men are said to be about the only players who refused to accept a reduction.

The New-York and Brooklyn teams played their final game together for this season at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the New-Yorkers winning and capturing the series from their Brooklyn rivals. Rusie pitched with his usual skill, and the fact that the Brooklyn men scored two runs in the eighth inning, was not his fault, as chances enough had been given to retire the side before a run had been made. Good base running did much to give the New-Yorkers the victory. Ward bruised his shoulder in sliding to a base in Wednesday's game, and he may not be able to play again for several days. The score:

NEW-YORK.	r	1b	po	a	e	BROOKLYN.	r	1b	po	a	e
Burke, l f	2	3	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	4	0	1
Lyons, c f	0	0	1	0	0	Foutz, l f	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	1	2	2	1	1	Brouthers, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Tiernan, r f	0	1	1	0	1	Burns, r f	1	2	0	0	0
Keeler, 3b	1	2	0	1	1	Corcoran, s s	0	1	0	2	1
McMahon, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Boyle, c	0	1	3	3	0	Kinslow, c	0	0	7	1	0
Rusie, p	0	1	0	2	1	Kennedy, p	0	0	2	2	0
Fuller, s s	1	2	2	4	0	Griffin, c f	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	6	12	24	12	5	Totals	2	5	24	9	2

New-York	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—New-York 4. First base by errors—New-York 2, Brooklyn 5. Left on bases—New-York 9, Brooklyn 7. First base on balls—Off Rusie 1, off Kennedy 2. Struck out—By Rusie 7, by Kennedy 4. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Lyons, Doyle, Tiernan, Boyle. Stolen bases—Burke, Doyle 2, Keeler, Fuller. Double play—McMahon (alone). Hit by pitcher—Brouthers. Wild pitches—Rusie 1, Kennedy 1. Passed ball—Kinslow 1. Umpire—Hornung. Time of game—1:48.

THE RECORDS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Cleveland	49	21	.700	Cincinnati	35	34	.507
Boston	43	25	.632	Chicago	34	36	.486
Pittsburg	40	31	.563	Louisville	31	38	.449
Brooklyn	39	31	.557	Baltimore	24	40	.375
New-York	38	32	.543	St. Louis	24	47	.338
Philadelphia	35	34	.507	Washington	23	46	.333

GAMES TO-DAY.

Brooklyn vs. Washington, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn.
Boston vs. New-York, at Boston.
Baltimore vs. Philadelphia, at Baltimore.
Cleveland vs. St. Louis, at Cleveland.
Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Louisville.
Chicago vs. Pittsburg, at Chicago.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Oct. 6.—Boston played two games with Philadelphia to-day, and won both easily. In the first Keefe was hit hard, and Boston's superior base-running won the victory. Long played great ball, and Lowe and McCarthy made phenomenal catches. The score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2—9

Baseblits—Philadelphia 7, Boston 15. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Pitchers—Keefe, Nichols and Reilly. Umpire—Emslie.

In the second game both pitchers were hit hard at first, but settled down later. Staley had the better of the argument, although Weyhing had the most speed. The score of the second game:

Philadelphia	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—9

Baseblits—Philadelphia 10, Boston 13. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Boston 4. Pitchers—Weyhing and Staley. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—The Pittsburgs had no trouble in taking two games from the St. Louis Browns to-day. Attendance 1,250. The score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—5

Baseblits—St. Louis 5, Pittsburg 8. Errors—St. Louis 3, Pittsburg 2. Pitchers—Breitenstein and Terry. Umpire—Snyder.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	—	5	
Pittsburg	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	—	10	

Baseblits—St. Louis 9, Pittsburg 10. Errors—St. Louis 8, Pittsburg 4. Pitchers—Hawley and Baldwin. Umpire—Snyder.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—To-day's game ended the season in Chicago and was won by the Colts in the sixth inning. Up to that time Clausen had been an enigma, but then went to pieces, was wild and was hit hard. After Louisville had been blanked in the seventh, and the Colts had batted out five hits and scored three more runs, game was called on account of darkness. The score:

Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	4	—	5		

Baseblits—Louisville 7, Chicago 8. Errors—Louisville 1, Chicago 0. Pitchers—Clausen and Miller. Umpire—McQuaid.

Washington, Oct. 6.—A small crowd saw Washington defeat Baltimore in a six-inning game. Cobb was pounded at will, and the Orioles were slow in fielding. Darkness stopped the game. The score:

Baltimore	1	0	2	2	0	0	—	5		
Washington	1	1	1	4	1	5	—	13		

Baseblits—Baltimore 6, Washington 17. Errors—Baltimore 5, Washington 2. Pitchers—Cobb and Inks. Umpire—Burns.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—The Cleveland team was beaten today after a close and exciting game. The score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	x	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—5

Baseblits—Cincinnati 11, Cleveland 7. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Cleveland 2. Pitchers—Dwyer and Davies. Umpire—Gaffney.

WASHINGTON PLAYERS RELEASED.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The entire Washington team, excepting three players, received ten days' notice of release to-day. Other clubs will follow suit where the players refuse to accept a reduction of salary.

FINE SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Alfred J. Cammeyer, of Nos. 161 to 169 Sixth-ave., was one of the first business men of the city to decorate his store in honor of the Columbus Celebration, and his tasteful decorations are only excelled by the handsome display of boots, shoes and slippers which he has on exhibition. Among his specialties he offers a large assortment of women's and children's cork-soled shoes in all styles and grades in French kid, Soolma kid, goatskin, calfskin and kid, with and without patent leather tips, and from the lightest to the heaviest weights. In sporting and athletic shoes there is a large assortment for fencing, sparring, football, baseball, hunting, cricket, tennis, sprinting, yachting, bicycle, walking, etc., all made for their respective sports. In the children's department is a handsome display of Fauntleroy leggins in ooze, calf, tan, black, goat, cloth and Jersey cloth, and leggins for women in these materials are also on sale. Full-dress patent-leather shoes for women and children are offered, those for children being especially attractive with their velvet and cloth tops. Women's satin slippers in all shades to match any dress, and also suedes are offered, either plain or trimmed, with bows. Beautiful carriage boots, furlined and fur-trimmed, in all the various shades, are a feature, and the graceful satin Juliet slipper, trimmed with mink, and furnished in all shades, the fur being colored to match, will attract the attention of women. There is also a large display of dancing shoes, made very light, for lovers of that pastime.

PAINTINGS IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave., has been visited this week by a large number of persons who love to look at and study beautiful paintings. They have been attracted by the thirty-eight masterpieces of the great modern artist Dore. He is considered by many the greatest of modern artists and the Dore gallery, those persons think, is the finest exhibition of paintings to be seen. The Carnegie Music Hall is well worth a visit while those paintings are on exhibition. It is open every day from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m., and the price of admission is only 50 cents, except on Thursdays, when the paintings are on exhibition from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., when admission costs one dollar.

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THE OWNER OF THE SEIZED PAINTINGS

SHE IS THE DIVORCED WIFE OF WILLIAM CAMPBELL—HER STORY.

The woman whose pictures have been seized by the Custom House authorities, and who is charged with smuggling, is the divorced wife of William Campbell, the wall-paper manufacturer, of No. 518 West Forty-second-st., who lives at No. 355 West Fifty-sixth-st. She was born in New-York thirty-six years ago and her name was Anna Louise Churchill. She obtained a divorce from Mr. Campbell, who did not defend the suit, in the winter of 1883-'84. He has since paid her $4,000 a year alimony. They have a daughter, sixteen years old, who lives with the father. After her divorce the woman lived in New-York and was considerably talked about. Later she went to Europe and about four years ago was married to Dr. Cacaci, a physician of Naples. She is said to have spent a great deal of his money and to have disposed of jewels which had been left by his first wife. She returned to New-York in August, 1891, saying she had business about her first marriage. She induced her husband to send her the pictures which have been seized. Many of them were attributed to Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Van Dyke, Leonardo da Vinci and other famous artists, and their value was placed by her at $110,000. They arrived here last January and were admitted on her oath that they belonged to her. Soon afterward a stenographer named Monahan, who had a judgment of $500 for work done at her divorce trial, had her examined in supplementary proceedings. She swore she owned nothing. About that time the pictures were advertised for sale. They were stored in the Lincoln and Manhattan storehouses. Those in the last-named house were placed there by her in the name of James F. Caldwell. The others were in her own name. Monahan levied on those at the Lincoln, but Inspector Tradtiem, who had been investigating the case for some time, stepped in and seized them all.

The woman at the Custom House charged that Mr. Tradtiem was in love with her and because she did not reciprocate was persecuting her. Deputy Collector Phelps answered her that if that were so she would be all right, for there was no law for seizing pictures at the Custom House because their owner refused to fall in love. She had nothing more to say on that subject. It is probable that she will be arrested.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE IN MANY STYLES.

The prevailing taste in furniture this fall seems to lean to the natural finish, and great care has evidently been exercised by manufacturers in the selection of such woods as will show in the best manner their natural grain and color. In dining-room furniture the tendency is toward modern styles, and in drawing-room, and especially in odd pieces of furniture, there are many unique and original designs. Those who desire to see a fine collection of masterly reproductions of recognized styles, and also many entirely new patterns, should visit the ample showrooms of R. J. Horner & Co., 61—65 West Twenty-third-st. There one can find Venetian walnut chairs, which are rare and beautiful, corner chairs of antique oak, softly cushioned with plush, and many art chairs curiously carved in dark wood. A hall seat of solid oak, massive and fitted with metal trimmings, strikes one as an unusually fine piece of furniture.

There are adjustable divans of rich colored plush, with elaborately carved gilt framework. Plate-glass mirrors framed in tinted porcelain are a feature in the exhibit. The designs most used for writing-desks are after the Chippendale and Colonial fashions. A magnificent centre-piece comprising four divans was made to order in Vienna for the ill-fated Prince Rudolph. An elevated china closet made of oak, on a handsome table-stand, is the latest fancy in cabinets. It is shaped to represent a sedan chair of the Empire period. Another useful and pretty piece of furniture is a chiffonier washstand in natural mahogany, intended for use where economy of space is necessary. These are only a few of the many attractive objects on view. In addition there are paintings and bric-a-brac unsurpassed by any other establishment in this country.

LAST OF THE NOTORIOUS SHARON SUIT.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—After dragging through the courts for over thirteen years, during which time the defendant has died and the husband of the plaintiff has been killed by a Deputy United States Marshal, and the plaintiff has become so hopelessly insane that it was found necessary to confine her in an asylum, the notorious Sharon case is finally settled. Yesterday when the Supreme Court of the state was sitting, Judge Bank handed down a decision dismissing an appeal that had been taken from the judgment rendered by the late Judge McShafer on August 4, 1890. The decision which had been appealed from was the granting of the prayer of the executors of the Sharon estate that the so-called certificate of marriage between William Sharon and Sarah Althea Hill be declared a forgery, and that the representatives of the defendant be authorized to collect costs from the plaintiff. This action was based upon a decision that had previously been rendered by Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, reversing the opinion of Judge Sullivan, of the superior Court, virtually recognizing Sarah Althea as Sharon's wife.

G. W. DELAMATER CONVICTED.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—A "Chronicle-Telegraph" (Meadville, Penn.) dispatch says: "The jury in the embezzlement cases against the Delamaters returned a verdict this morning of guilty as to George Wallace Delamater, and not guilty as to the other defendants. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal upon the first ballot on Tuesday night. Mr. Delamater received the verdict without flinching. The defence will apply for a new trial, and will also question the legality of the act of 1889. The defendant was a State Senator for many years, and the Republican candidate for Governor in 1890, when he was defeated by Robert E. Pattison, the present incumbent. The embezzlement charges were the outgrowth of the failure of the Delamater Banking Company in December, 1890."

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

Albany, Oct. 6.—The following figures show the condition of the State Treasury at the close of the fiscal year September 30: Balance on hand October 1, 1891, $7,549,751; cash received to October 1, 1892, $15,221,796; payments to October 1, 1892, $19,323,494. The balance on hand on October 1, 1892, was $3,448,053. This balance is divided among the following funds: General fund, $1,701,612; United States deposit fund, $45,397; college land scrip fund, $91,072; military record fund, $19,496; free school fund, $378,400; canal fund, $1,161,341; common school fund, $47,530; literature fund, $3,161; woman's monument fund, $42.

THE COURTS.

AT ODDS WITH NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

CONTRACTORS WANT TO DIG UNDERNEATH THE RAILWAY TRACKS.

Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Bernard Mahon and Edward Lynch from removing or injuring the rails, ties or structure of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad. The injunction was secured on the application of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

This injunction is the sequel of an interesting fight which has been going on for some time between the New-York Central Railroad Company and Mahon and Lynch. Mahon is a contractor puttinb down the sewers through Wolf-st., which crosses the Central's tracks just south of High Bridge. Lynch is a sub-contractor under Mahon. They are working under Commissioner Heintz, of the Annexed District. About a week ago Mahon and Lynch went to the New-York Central officials, and told them that they proposed to dig under the tracks, and consequently the rails would need bracing up, as all the Central passenger trains, about 200 daily, pass over the tracks. Mahon and Lynch offered to pay the company $100 for doing this work. The company caused its engineers to investigate the matter, and they discovered that it would cost about $600 to do the work. Upon learning this the company refused the offer of Mahon and Lynch, but offered to bear one-half of the expenses and to do the work for $300.

This offer Mahon and Lynch refused, and then served notice upon the company that they would go ahead with the work on last Tuesday, and the company might look out for their own tracks or suffer the consequences. On Tuesday morning Mahon and Lynch and a gang of Italians with picks and shovels appeared on the ground and began digging away the embankment under the track. The company had a man on hand who promptly had the whole crowd arrested and taken before Justice of the Peace Voorhis. The justice thought that the contractors ought to settle the matter with the company as it was scarcely within his jurisdiction. The contractors promised to do so, but up to yesterday they had not appeared and so Frank Loomis, the counsel for the company, secured this injunction so that the contractors could not take them unawares at any time in the future and proceed with the work, especially as they had threatened to go ahead again.

A JUSTICE SUED FOR ELECTION EXPENSES.

A case has been begun in the Supreme Court by John Duffy, against Justice John Jeroloman, of the Eighth District Court, to recover $2,010, said to have been expended by Duffy, at the request of the Justice, in 1887, when the defendant was elected to office. The defendant says he does not know the people to whom Duffy says he gave the money, and cannot answer the complaint unless he is further informed concerning the different alleged expenditures. Duffy says that, at the request of the defendant, he gave $200 in cash in October, 1887, to the chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. About the same time, he declares, he also made, among others, the following payments: Andrew Campbell, $25; Frederick Kauss, $25; George Keifer, $20; J. Clark, $25. The plaintiff says that the defendant knows well all about these expenditures, and knows the men to whom the money was given. Argument on a motion of the Justice for a further bill of particulars was heard by Judge Patterson yesterday, and he reserved his decision.

DEFENDING A MOTHER FROM HER SON.

Martha E. Clark, aged seventy-five, has secured a decree from Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, against her son, Frederick K. Clark, a lawyer, enjoining him from making any use of papers which the court says he procured from her by fraud. Mrs. Clark says that on September 8, 1877, her son induced her to sign her name to a paper which purported to convey to him the house No. 53 West Forty-sixth-st., valued at $45,000, representing that it was merely an authorization to collect certain rents. Subsequently she brought this suit. It was sent to William M. Hoes, as referee, and he reported that the papers had been procured by fraud and should be cancelled, and the son ordered to assert no rights in the property. The court sustains the report of the referee.

CASES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Oct. 6.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

John Sullivan agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York.
George B. Gallup, appellant, agt. August Belmont et al.
Henry Karst agt. George A. Cane et al., appellants.
W. J. Thorn agt. O. T. Beard, appellant.
Edwin Young agt. James D. Leary, appellant.

The day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 21, 23, 29, 165, 28, 32, 36 and 40.

NO RELIEF FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 6.—The arguments in the habeas corpus proceedings for the relief of Mosshehl, Hart and Fallon, who are in state's prison for ballot-box stuffing, was indefinitely postponed to-day, as the United States Court, before which it was to be made, is engaged in a big railroad suit.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision, after the argument on the writ of habeas corpus, which William F. Howe secured for the purpose of obtaining the release of Charles J. Williamson, the forger, who was recently sent to Sing Sing after serving a term in a Western prison. Williamson was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in 1876. After serving a short time he escaped. Afterward he was convicted of a crime in the West and sentenced to a term of imprisonment there. When his sentence was served there he was brought back