THE GREAT HAYDEN TRIAL.

A PART OF MARY STANNARD'S DECLARATIONS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.

The Murdered Girl's Father on the Stand as a Witness—He Bursts Into Tears—A Heartrending Cross-Examination—How the Body was Found—Mary's Dying Scream.

The twenty-fourth day of the Hayden trial began in New Haven yesterday morning. The court room was packed with eager listeners. The usual family group surrounded the accused clergyman. Chief Justice Park announced the decision of the Court as to the admissibility of Mary Stannard's declarations to Mrs. Studley and Susan Hawley. He said that much of the counsel's arguments were devoted to questions which will arise later on. When they are reached, the decision of the Court will be given. The special question before the Court at the present time is the admissibility of certain testimony which the State says will show a motive for the commission of the crime. This motive it is necessary to show, and the admissibility of this testimony is a matter of much moment, providing Mary Stannard's condition was known to the accused, and the State says it will show that he was aware of her supposed condition. He said the State proposed to show that the accused was a married man, a minister of the Gospel, and knew that Mary Stannard supposed that she was to become a mother, and that the accused was the cause of her condition. This peculiar state of affairs for a man in his position, the State claims, would furnish a motive to the accused to get out of the way the evidence of his guilt. According to the claim of the State the deceased girl, Mary Stannard, had good ground for thinking that she was in a certain condition. The actual fact as to whether she was actually so or not makes no difference in the case, so long as it is shown that she believed herself to be in such a condition. And so with the accused. It is not necessary to show whether he actually knew that her supposed condition was false or true, but it must be shown that he knew she thought herself in such a condition. If the testimony has any bearing on the case, there must be shown a foundation for her belief, and that this belief was founded on reasonable grounds. Therefore it seemed to the Court to be proper to inquire as to what the girl thought was her condition. It thought that it had some bearing on the main question at issue, that is the motive actuating the prisoner. In a murder trial the first thing the State had to do was to establish the facts of the murder itself, that is, the corpus delicti. This being done, the next thing to establish was the motive actuating the accused, in case any motive exists. Then the motive, if it, like this that the State now claims, did exist must be connected with the prisoner, and in this case the State must show that the prisoner was cognizant of the facts, and that they had been communicated to him. This was necessary in order to establish a motive, and without the fact of this communication the testimony is absolutely worthless as establishing a motive. How, then, does the State propose to show the condition of Mary Stannard? By the statements she made to Mrs. Studley and by Mrs. Studley's examination of the person of the deceased girl. The Court was of the opinion that the State had the right to show what Mrs. Studley did and what she found, but further than this it has no right to go. The opinions that Mrs. Studley formed or expressed were of no consequence, and not admissible; her testimony, when it becomes of an expert character, is not admissible. The State is also permitted to show the actual physical condition of Mary Stannard, as indicated by what she told Mrs. Studley, in so far as she related facts, but not when she related her opinions, though the belief may be shown. The Court said the testimony which the State desires is proper to be received. That is as far as the Court is called upon to go in its decision at the present time.

MARY STANNARD'S DECLARATIONS.

Mr. Harrison asked if the State might show that Mary Stannard had asserted to Mrs. Studley her belief as to her condition. The Court said the State might go to that extent.

Frank D. Root was recalled to the stand to testify in relation to Mrs. Studley's testimony at Madison. Throughout his testimony there was a constant fight between counsel as to the admissibility and accuracy of the testimony of the witness. The witness stated that Mrs. Studley had said that there was but one subject on the mind of the girl while she was at her house. Mrs. Studley said that she had examined Mary Stannard on the Thursday previous to her leaving the house, and had found evidence of lateral secretions. She examined her again on the following Sunday, and found stronger evidence. A further examination revealed evidence that might possibly show that she was not in the condition she imagined.

Mary Stannard told Mrs. Studley that she thought she was approaching maternity. The Court would not allow Mr. Root to tell how long she had thought herself to be in this condition. It was objected to by the defence on the ground that it was of no consequence whatever.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Jones. The witness stated that he could not state what Mrs. Studley had testified to as to how long Mary had been at her house. He stated that there had been no conversation that he remembered as to an intimacy existing between Mary Stannard and Mrs. Studley's son, Edgar, which resulted in Mary being sent away from the house.

Tillotson Scranton was recalled and corrected a statement made in his previous testimony. He had stated that his wife and children were at home on the day of the murder. This was incorrect, as his wife and children had gone to her father's house on a visit on the Wednesday before the murder, and had not returned. He was alone in the house, no other person being present on the day of the murder.

THE STORY OF MARY STANNARD'S FATHER.

Charles Sylvester Stannard, the father of the murdered girl, was the next witness. He is a sharp-featured man, with long brown hair drawn over his forehead and a full, thick beard. He is of medium size, somewhat angular, and has small, bright blue eyes. Mr. Stannard is very lame, and his questioning was in a loud tone of voice. He said that his wife had been dead five years. He last saw his daughter Mary alive about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 3, 1878. Mr. Hayden came to his house about half past 12. Mr. Stannard was in the kitchen. His daughter Mary, his step-daughter, Susan Hawley, Mr. Stevens, Mary's little boy, and two of Mr. Hayden's children were at the house. Mr. Stevens and Susan were in the front room, and Mary was in the kitchen. "I went out of the back door of the kitchen," said Mr. Stannard. "As I turned the corner of the house, I saw Mr. Hayden's carriage at the gate, and met him in the yard. He asked me for some water. I told him I would get him some, and invited him in. He came into the front room, said 'How do you do?' to Mr. Stevens, and followed me into the kitchen. Mary had left the room. It could not be just before I went out that she was going to the spring after a pail of water. Mr. Hayden was examining a printed or written report of Mr. Stannard's testimony at Madison, following the statements of the witness with the point of a lead pencil.—REP.] I went to the cellar, and found a quart or two of water in a wooden pail. I gave Mr. Hayden a tumbler full, and told him that the water was warm. He said it would answer well enough, and drank about half of it. He went out of the house through the front room to his carriage. He put his children into the carriage, or they were in it. Mr. Hayden then drove down the street toward his house. We took dinner between 12 and 1. Mary, Susan, Mr. Stevens, and Mary's little boy were at dinner. We had pork and eggs. After dinner I started to go to Mr. Hill's, on the lower road. Before I went Mary left the house with a two-quart tin pail. She was going a blackberrying. Mr. Stevens stood at the gate. He was going home. I told Mary that I had come along by the Big Rock the other day, and saw some blackberries there. Mr. Stevens also told her where they were. I saw Mary cross the road and a footpath that led up through the woods. I did not saw her alive afterward. I saw Mr. Stevens standing at the gate. I went down to Mr. Hill's, by a path through a field that led to the main road. Mr. Hill lives north of Nehemiah Burr's house on the lower Durham road. [Mr. Stannard was on the upper road.—REP.] I was gone to Mr. Hill's about half an hour. It is about half a mile from my house. When I got back, Susan, Mrs. Mills, and Mary's little boy were at the house. I played with the boys a spell, and talked with Mrs. Mills. While I was in the house it began to become cloudy, and I thought I heard a thunder. I asked Mrs. Mills if it was thunder, and she said it was. I then went to making hay in a field a little northeast of the house. I think it was about 2 o'clock. It didn't begin to rain until about 4. At that time I was raising hay in windrows and heaps. After it began to rain I heaped up some of the hay. I must have made about twenty heaps in all. I had mowed the grass in the morning.

THE FATHER IN TEARS.

"When I got back to the house," said Mr. Stannard, "I found Susan and the boy there. Mrs. Mills was gone. I asked Susan if Mary had come home, and she said no. After more talk with Susan the defence objected to the details of the conversation.] I went up the footpath through the woods hallooing 'Babo!' and 'Mary!' When I got within five or six rod of the Big Rock, the bushes were so high and the rain was falling pretty hard. I again hallooed 'Mary!' and 'hallo!' I began to think that she might have got home by the road, or in some other way, and I went back to the house. I was probably gone half an hour. After I got back I went three or four rod up in the field and cut some wood to get supper. I then went down to the spring in Mr. Hayden's pasture to get some water. [The spring where Mary met the clergyman.—REP.] As I was coming back from the spring I saw Susan going across the road. It was still raining. She said that she was going to look up Mary. I told her that I would go, after I took the water in the house. She said, 'I wish you would, father.' I took the wood pats the same as before, and went up to Big Rock. I went round the rock and called 'Mary! Mary!' as loud as I could call. I then went on up the path until I came to the old road, and kept on calling Mary. I came down the old road down the hill over Whippoorwill Rock (a flat rock over which the road runs about twenty rods from where the body was found), and again stopped and hallooed 'Hallo!' and 'Mary!' I looked down the hill and saw her lying at the roadside about two rod below me. I went to her and saw that her throat was cut. I put the back of my hand to her face and felt of her hand, and I see that she was cold."

Here the father's feelings overcame him. He wept freely, and covered his face with an old handkerchief. There were tears in the eyes of persons in the court room. Mr. Hayden kept his eyes upon the printed report of the Madison trial, and Mrs. Hayden's countenance became sorrowful. For a few moments Mr. Stannard wept in silence.

"The tin pail lay about four feet from the body," Mr. Stannard continued, in a broken tone of voice. "I did not shout, nor disturb the body. I went down the hill, and saw Mr. Mills in the street in front of his house. I told him that I had found Mary up the old road with her throat cut. One of his boys went toward Mr. Burr's and the other toward Mr. Hayden's to alarm the neighbors. Mrs. Mills went down to the house to stay with Susan. Mr. Mills went up the hill with me, and some of the neighbors overtook us afore we got where the body lay. I don't think anybody had been there while I was gone. There was no evidence of it. The body was taken to the house."

MR. JONES'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"How long have you lived in that house?" asked Mr. Jones, in cross-examination.

"'Tween twenty and thirty year," the father replied.

"Who lived there when you first went to the house?" questioned Mr. Jones.

"Horace Hawley, the father of Susan," Mr. Stannard answered.

"Was his wife the mother of Mary?"

The witness replied that she was. He lived with them three or four years before Mr. Hawley left this house. He understood that Mr. Hawley was now living in North Guilford.

"How long ago did Mr. Hawley leave the house?" Mr. Jones inquired.

Mr. Waller objected. He said that it seemed that Mr. Stannard had married a divorced woman, and he could not see what this had to do with the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

"But it may have something to do with the reputation of the witness?" said Mr. Jones. "He has sworn that he is the father of Mary. It has cropped out that Mary was 22 or 23 years old, and—"

"No, it hasn't," broke in Mr. Waller.

Mr. Jones turned to the witness. "How old was Mary when she died?" he asked.

"Twenty-two years old," Mr. Stannard replied.

"Well, it's out now," said Mr. Jones, turning to the Court. "Now, if this man went into that Hawley family, and took wife, house, and all, we think we have a right to show it. He has testified that he is the father of the girl, and if Hawley left the house twenty years ago and the girl was 22 when she died, we think there is some doubt as to her father. It affects the credibility of the witness, and we want it."

Mr. Waller protested against this smirching of a witness. Nothing criminal is alleged. The gentleman was going back a quarter of a century, and the remoteness of time made what was wanted irrelevant. If the insinuations were true, how do they affect the credibility of the witness? But they were false. "We do not fear an investigation," said Mr. Waller. "If necessary, we shall show when and why the divorce was obtained. We shall show when the witness was married, and shall show that the girl was his legitimate child, and that another legitimate child older than her was born." He protested against this effort to stab the feelings of the witness.

Mr. Jones repelled the idea of an insinuation. The only effort to stab was the attempt to hurt his client. "I want to know whether that child was begotten when Mr. Hawley was living with his wife, and after this man had intruded himself in the family."

"It's the dagger in your mouth that we fear, and I put the sentence in your hand," said Mr. Waller. "We can meet your attack, but we don't propose to meet your insinuations."

"If facts stab you," shouted Mr. Jones, "we can't help it. But when I ask a direct question don't you accuse me of insinuations."

Judge Sanford ruled the question in order on the ground that it was asked with a view of impeaching the credibility of the witness's testimony as to his being the father of the girl.

"How long ago did Mr. Hawley leave?" Mr. Jones demanded.

"Twenty or thirty year," Mr. Stannard replied.

"Can't you tell about the time?"

"Don't think I can," was the reply.

"Where did he go?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Expect he went to North Guilford," answered the witness.

"When and where were you married?"

"In Middletown, about twenty-four or twenty-five year ago," Mr. Stannard replied. "I've got the certificate home, and can give it to you if you want to see it?"

"Well, bring it in," said Mr. Jones. "We want to look at it. By whom were you married?"

"Don't recollect the name," Mr. Stannard replied. "You can see it on the certificate. It was a minister. We was married at his house."

"Who was with you when you were married?"

Mr. Waller again objected, and Chief Justice Park thought it was going a little too far.

"In what year was Mary born?" Mr. Jones asked.

The simple-minded farmer tried to make a mental computation, and evidently failed, for he said: "She was 22 years old when she died. I can't tell what year she was born."

"That makes it 1855," said Mr. Jones.

FORESHADOWING THE DEFENCE AGAINST THE BOOT HEEL.

The witness said that Mary had lived at home until she was 18 or 19 years old. After that she "worked out" about a quarter of the time. Her child [father unrevealed—REP.] was two years old in April before her death. She had worked a fortnight for Mrs. Studley before she came home, and had done work for a Mr. Davis and Mr. Hayden before going to Mrs. Studley's. She worked for Mr. Hayden at "odd spells" in the winter and spring of 1877-78. While at Mr. Hayden's house her face was poisoned with "poison ivy." It was along in the spring, and she came home. "Her face was broken out pretty bad," said the witness. "There was small sores run together on her face. She couldn't see out of her eyes."

Didn't she suffer from it afterward?" Mr. Jones inquired.

"I don't think she did," was the reply.

"Were not the marks of those scars on her face in the summer of 1878?"

"I don't recollect," was the answer.

"How long did those sores last?" persisted Mr. Jones.

"Guess not a great while," the witness responded.

"Do you know whether she used any wash on her face during the summer before she died?"

The reply was in the negative. The father said that Susan worked around here and there, at Durham and other places. At one time she worked with Benjamin Stevens's house. Mr. Stannard said there were four rooms on the ground floor of his house—a front room, containing a bed, a kitchen, buttery and bedroom. The upper part of the house was all one chamber. It contained a bed. "We put company up there," said Mr. Stannard. It was the second on the 3d of September, 1878. The father slept in the bedroom, and the girls slept in the front room.

Mr. Stannard said that he was mowing on the forenoon of the murder. No one was with him.

"Didn't you go to Mr. Hayden's that morning to get him to haul in your hay?" Mr. Jones inquired.

"I am quite sure that was on Monday," was the reply.

"What reason did Mr. Hayden give for not coming?" was the next question.

"I don't remember," said Mr. Stannard.

"For the purpose of refreshing your memory," said Mr. Jones, "did Mr. Hayden not say that he was going to Middletown?"

POINTING A FINGER AT BENJ. STEVENS.

An objection was sustained by the Court. The witness could not remember that Mr. Hayden said anything about going to Middletown, or hauling in wood. He said that when he went mowing about 7 or 8 o'clock he left Susan, Mary, and her boy at home. He found Mr. Stevens at the house when he returned from mowing. He was not at Guilford at a raising with him on the previous day. He sent Mary down to Mr. Hayden's house that morning to borrow a rake. Afterward he sent her to the store, and when she returned she brought Mr. Hayden's children with her. The road on which Mary's body was found joins the main road to New Haven, about a quarter of a mile beyond Benjamin Stevens's house. A path from Stevens's house intersected the old road. It was a cut frequently taken. Mr. Watrous made him point out the route on the map, apparently with a view of showing that Mary had it was as easy for Mr. Stevens unobserved to reach the spot where the body was found as for Mr. Hayden.

When Mr. Stannard returned home at 4 P. M. he was alarmed over Mary's absence because she had been gone three hours, time enough to pick a peck of blackberries. He did not know but what she was lost, as she and Mrs. Mills had once been lost up there. She was afraid of thunder, and it had been thundering for more than an hour, and she had not come home.

Mr. Stannard said that he had known Mr. Hayden about two years. He frequently borrowed things of him. He used to work for him. Mr. Hayden visited his house about a month before Mary's death, and he gave him some beets and cucumbers to carry home. He thought that he came to get Mary to go down and wash for Mrs. Hayden. He thought he had never told anybody that Mr. Hayden had proposed to his house more than three times, but he could not tell how many times he had been there. Mr. Hayden was teaching school at Madison, ten miles away, when Mary worked in his household. Mrs. Hayden taught school in Rockland at the same time, and Mary took care of the children and was company for her at night.

On a redirect examination, Mr. Harrison put in the court record, showing that Mrs. Hawley was divorced from her husband in the first week of April, 1853. Mr. Stannard said he married her six or eight months afterward, and Mary was born over two years after the marriage.

MARY'S DYING SCREAM.

Mrs. Eliza Mills testified that she lives in the first house north of Charles Stannard's. It is less than a quarter of a mile. She had known Mary seven years. "I went down to Mr. Stannard's house directly after dinner on the day of the murder," said Mrs. Mills. "Susan Hawley and Mary's little boy were home. Mary was absent. Mr. Stannard came in about the same time as I did. I think he stayed fifteen or twenty minutes. I started to go home while he was there, and he said, 'Don't be in a hurry, Mrs. Mills. Wait until Mary comes, and get some blackberries.' I waited some fifteen or twenty minutes, and then went home. I walked very slowly, and stopped two or three times—just stopped, and that was all. It was very warm. There was a shower coming up, and it had been thundering for some time. One of my little boys was with me. We had just passed the crossing of the old road, and were going up the rising ground when I was startled by a noise that I could not account for. My boy was talking. I hushed him, put my hand to my ear, and said 'What was that?' It sounded like a high scream or shriek. It came suddenly, and was as suddenly stopped. It came from the direction where the body was afterward found. I listened, and could hear nothing more. I went on a few steps, and listened again, my hand to my ear, and listened. The noise was not repeated. I stopped a third time and listened, and then went home. My husband and my boy, Burton, were working in a potato field on the southwest corner of the road when I went down to Mr. Stannard's. They were home when I got back. I looked at the clock as I entered the house. It was thirty-five minutes past 3 o'clock. We always keep the clock fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of time, so that the real time must have been fifteen or twenty minutes past 3. I got home from eight to twelve minutes after I heard the scream. I never had anything startle me like that before nor since. I don't know how to describe it. I should fail if I tried to imitate it. Mr. Stannard came to the house about 5 o'clock with news of the girl's death, and I told him about the scream. My boys went away to arouse the neighbors, and I went down and stayed with Susan."

"While you were there, and before she received news of Mary's death, did Susan Hawley make any statement about Mary's going into the woods, her purpose in going there, and whom she was to meet?" Mr. Harrison inquired. An objection was raised, and the Court ruled the question out.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Mills said she was very nervous. She had been sick a few days before the murder.

Was the noise that you heard a continuous sound, or was it broken?" Mr. Jones asked.

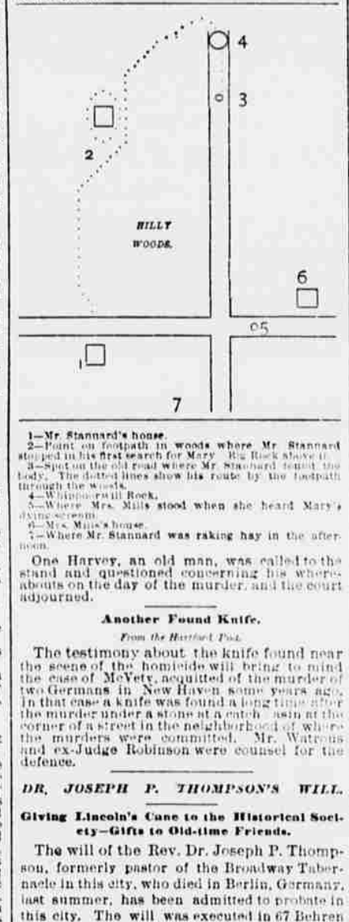
"Two distinct sounds, high and shrill," Mrs. Mills replied. "It came sudden, and stopped as suddenly."

"Did you not say in your testimony at Madison that it was shrill and broken?"

"I said that it was broken off suddenly," was the answer.

Mrs. Mills said that it did not occur to her at that time that it was a human voice. She said at Madison that if she had thought that it was a human voice she would have gone up the old road to see what was the matter. She thought of the noise after she got home, but did not mention it to her husband. The impression was not strong enough to cause her to speak about it.

The following diagram may prove of interest at this point:



1—Mr. Stannard's house.
2—Spot on the old road where Mr. Stannard heard the body. The dotted lines show his route by the footpath through the woods.
4—Whippoorwill Rock.
5—Where Mrs. Mills stood when she heard Mary's dying scream.
6—Mrs. Mills's house.
7—Where Mr. Stannard was raking hay in the afternoon.

One Harvey, an old man, was called to the stand and questioned concerning his whereabouts on the day of the murder, and the court adjourned.

Another Found Knife.

From the Hartford Post.

The testimony about the knife found near the scene of the homicide will bring to mind the case of McVetty, acquitted of the murder of two Germans in New Haven some years ago. In that case a knife was found a long time after the murder under a stone at a catch basin at the corner of a street in the neighborhood in which the murders were committed. Mr. Watrous and ex-Judge Robinson were counsel for the defence.

DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON'S WILL.

Giving Lincoln's Cane to the Historical Society—Gifts to Old-time Friends.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, formerly pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in this city, who died in Berlin, Germany, last summer, has been admitted to probate in this city. The will was executed in 67 Behren Strasse, Berlin, on July 9, 1879. The executors are the testator's brothers-in-law, George W. Lane and Charles S. Smith. The first provisions of the will are as follows: "The last will and testament of Joseph Parrish Thompson, clergyman, formerly of the city of New York, United States of America, now of the city of Berlin in the kindgom of Prussia. I desire that my body should be buried in some quiet, decent spot in the place wherever I may die, and not be transported across the sea. "In the place where the tree falleth, there shall it be.'

"The chair cane used by President Lincoln, and presented to me by Mrs. Lincoln after his death, I give and bequeath to the New York Historical Society. This cane belonged first to Henry Clay of Kentucky; was given by him to Judge W. H. Robinson of Missouri; by him to Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky; by him to President Lincoln, and by Mrs. Lincoln to myself as a friend whom her husband greatly honored. To my beloved friend and physician, Dr. G. Curth of Berlin, I give and bequeath my set of medallions of *Nomina Illustri*, in four frames; my Roman lamp of Christian faith, and the owl in my library to ward my sage counsel, many years. To my sister-in-law, Maria P. Gilman, I give and bequeath my medallions of Goethe and Schiller, framed together. To Mrs. Mary W. Ostbout of Rochester, N. Y., I give and bequeath my picture, 'We are Going to the Next Centennial,' and also for her especial and as a souvenir of the Indian class, the staff made of a reed which I cut on the banks of the Jordan, and capped with a head which I found in an Egyptian tomb. To Mrs. Sara De Land, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., I give and bequeath the sum of 3,000 marks invested in Nine West Preussische Pfandbriefe, and hold for me by Mendelssohn & Co., of Berlin, my pictures of Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Schumann, and Mendelssohn, framed together; the pictures of Jesus Christus and Moise frappant le Rocher, with frames; and also a copy of my book, entitled 'Jesus of Nazareth,' for her daughter Donna, now at Miss Mason's. And I request her to give to Miss Charlotte W. Stilson, a native of Sandwich, Mass., and sometime resident in my own household, the sum of $3,000 in her own right."

To the American Oriental Society the testator gives such volumes from his library pertaining to Egypt and the East as the society's officers may select. To his sons, Joseph P. Thompson and William G. Thompson, and his daughters, Mrs. Lucy T. Hunt and Mrs. Mary J. Hunt, he gives some of his pictures and $6,500 each; and to his wife, Elizabeth G. Thompson, he gives the rest of his pictures and works of art, and $15,000. To his executors he gives $500, to be expended in publishing a volume of his speeches, essays, and papers, prepared after he quitted New York, and his treatises on religion as a science.

The will directs his executors to pay the income from all the rest of his property to his wife during her life, and after her death to divide the property equally among his four children or their representatives.

Visitors to the Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Earl Grosvenor, the eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, starts hence for the Yosemite Valley to-day, accompanied by William Bradford, the American artist, who is to fill an order for a picture of the valley from some point of the Earl's selection. Hunters are to meet the Earl en route for a few days' chase of deer and grizzlies.

For Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases,
Also coughs and colds, use that effective remedy, Phillips' Palatable Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phosphoro-Nutritine. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 2 Platt st, New York.—Adv.

OTHER WORLDS AND SUNS.

THE CLOSING LECTURE OF PROFESSOR PROCTOR'S COURSE.

No Terrors in the Approaching Perihelia—Life and Death among the Planets—Orbs Succeeding Orbs as Races Succeed Races.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor's fourth and closing lecture of his course in Chickering Hall last night was on "Other Worlds and Other Suns." After thanking the large audience, many of whom had listened to every lecture of the course, for their expressions of interest in what he had said, Prof. Proctor said that he had received many letters of inquiry, two of which he would answer before beginning his lecture. The first question was, whether it is true that the giant planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, will all reach their perihelia in the course of the next few years, and that dire results will follow to the earth. He said it is true that those planets will all be in perihelion between the years 1882 and 1885, but as far as any danger to the earth is concerned, science knows of nothing to render that probable, and the same planets have many times previously, in the history of the world, reached their perihelia much nearer together than they will do this time, without any injury resulting to the earth.

Another question asked was whether Jupiter and Saturn give out light of their own in addition to the sunlight that they reflect. Prof. Proctor said that Prof. Bond of Cambridge concluded from his observations that a large portion of the light of Jupiter is inherent and not reflected. Prof. Zöllner of Germany, however, basing his conclusions on what seem better data, has formed the opinion that the light given off by Jupiter is only about three times as bright as it would be if Jupiter's surface were composed of materials having the same reflective power of the moon's surface, and not quite as bright as it would be if Jupiter were all covered with snow. Dr. Draper of New York has found that the spectrum of Jupiter's light is almost precisely like that of moonlight, tending to show that Jupiter shines almost wholly by reflected sunlight. All that astronomers can say is that while there is almost overwhelming evidence to prove that Jupiter is intensely hot, yet the evidence against the theory that he shines to any considerable extent by his own light is almost equally convincing. In the lecturer's opinion, Jupiter is in such a condition of planetary development that the water that in future ages will form his oceans is suspended in his atmosphere in the form of clouds. The same applies to Saturn.

Prof. Proctor then discussed the question of life in the other planets. He says that the evidence seems to show that Venus is perhaps the only one besides the earth that is at present fitted for the abode of life. In the moon and in Mercury life has probably disappeared, and in Mars, life has not yet reached its prime. In the lecture, the smallness of his seas seems to show that they are being drawn into his interior, as the moon's seas were withdrawn long ago. The outer or larger planets are yet too young in respect to development to be the abode of life. They are in a state of evaporation. As man looks at the countless worlds in space, the lecturer thought, it is probable that some are now inhabited, others have passed beyond that stage, and yet others are in preparation for it. This view, in his opinion, accords more closely with analogy than the old theory that all worlds are now or are inhabited, or in the act of supporting life as our sun does in his system of planets. If all the suns had started together they could not go on pouring out light and heat without gradually losing their power, and so there would come a time when they would all come to an end together, and then there would be absolute death in all the universe. But, on the other supposition, we may consider life as extending through all time as well as through all space. One set of orbs are the abode of life, and, as they die out another set takes their place, and so on through all time. Life in one planet does not synchronize with life in another planet, and the laws, like the races of men on the earth, take their turn.

The lecturer next showed how, while there are various reasons for believing that Jupiter and Saturn have not yet become fit to be inhabited, yet while thus taking away two planets from the list of those in which life may exist, twelve others may be put in their place. Saturn has eight moons, all of which are of considerable size, and the two largest of which are equal to Mercury and Mars respectively. It may be that these moons are inhabited, and although they receive only about one-hundredth of the heat from the sun that the earth receives, yet Saturn, in his present condition, may make up for that by supplying them with light and heat. The magnificence of Saturn's vast rings, viewed from a point so close as these moons are, must be almost beyond the power of expression. Uranus has four moons, the largest much larger than our moon, and the smallest only a little less than ours, and these, too, the lecturer suggested, may be the abode of life. It is probable that all of the twelve satellites mentioned may not now be inhabited, but that there is among them, or will be in future ages, a progress through certain stages of existence.

Several splendid pictures of lunar landscapes were next thrown on the screen to illustrate certain changes that have taken place in the moon. One of these pictures represented the crater Archimedes, so deep that the moon was said to be a reflective quality that the crater can be seen on the dark side of the moon by means of the light that the earth reflects upon the moon. Next was shown a picture of the Sea of Serenity, with the small crater Linné near its edge. In 1865, Prof. Schmidt of Athens started a telegraph by means of a heliograph, that Linné had disappeared. Only a small spot remained where the crater had been. Many were led to believe that an active volcanic change had taken place here, but, in the lecturer's opinion, the explanation of this phenomenon offered by Sir John Herschel was more probable. This was that the change in the appearance of Linné had been caused by its precipitous walls tumbling down under the disintegrating effect of the sudden and enormous changes of temperature to which the unshielded surface of the airless moon is subjected. Similar downfalls of precipices in the moon must frequently take place.

A similar explanation was given of the appearance of a new crater near the centre of the moon's disk close by the well known crater Hyginius, two or three years ago. Prof. Proctor said that he could detect a spot on the site of the new crater in one of Rutherford's photographs of the moon, taken before the appearance of the new crater, and in his opinion the most probable explanation of the change observed is that a rocky floor covering a small crater had fallen in revealing the previously hidden abyss.

A beautiful view of the lunar spot Plato, a great, dark, oval plain, ringed with jagged mountains, was next shown. Old astronomers called Plato the Greater Black Lake. On its level surface some observers have detected changes of colour which they ascribed to a kind of vegetation that runs its course of growth in a lunar day, that is about twenty-nine days. The lecturer, however, has concluded, from a series of careful telescopic observations, that the observed changes of color are only the result of contrast arising from the darkness of the moon's shadow falling upon them, now across one end and now across the other, as the sun rises and sets on Plato.

The telescope shows in the moon long rills, as they are called, which have been compared to roadways. They connect certain of the craters together, as if the craters were cities, and the rills great causeways from one to another. These rills or roads, however, average half a mile in breadth, and they seem to pass under gigantic mountain walls as if through tunnels. These rills, the lecturer said, were probably caused by a cracking of the surface of the moon in a late stage of her existence, the interior heated matter being exuded through these cracks, thus causing the appearance of long, crooked dykes.

Prof. Proctor then passed to the consideration of other suns besides ours. That the stars are really suns has been proved in several ways. Direct proof has been obtained by the study of the motions and distances of double stars. Spectroscopic research has furnished another proof. It has been shown that there is an order of suns in the universe ranking far higher than our sun does. The brilliant Sirius is at least 1,000 times and perhaps 8,000 times as bright as our sun. The spectroscope shows the existence of a much greater quantity of hydrogen, and in a state of much greater pressure in Sirius than in our sun. Second flag found that Vega and other stars that shine with a brilliant bluish light, belong to the same order as Sirius, and take rank above our sun. Out of 600 stars examined by Secchi, 300 were found that belong to this superior order. The second order includes our sun. A sub-order of this rank shows spectra resembling that of reddened sunlight. The third and fourth classes include the red stars, and the last is that slow waste that leads to that of the sun, and these two orders of stars may be considered as ranking below our sun. By means of the spectroscope we have ascertained the existence of iron, bismuth, mercury, and other substances well known on the earth, in some of the stars whose distances we cannot measure.

The spectra of new stars are peculiar. A number of new stars have appeared in the history of astronomy. In 1866 a new star leaped out suddenly in the constellation of the Northern Crown. The spectroscope showed that it consisted of a nucleus of glowing hydrogen from this sun, increasing its light and heat several hundred fold, or else a great comet had plunged into it, and poured upon it the fuel of its long train of attendant meteors. In a few years the new star faded into a little point of light only visible in the telescope, such as it was before it blazed out so brilliantly. Considering that our sun possesses a vast quantities of hydrogen, and that he is the centre of great meteor systems, the lecturer said it is not altogether unimaginable that we may be in danger from a similar outburst of solar light and heat such as happened in the distant star in the Crown.

One of the most marvellous things accomplished by the spectroscope is the measuring of the velocity with which certain stars are approaching us and others are receding. The principle is this: A swimmer who swims against the waves encounters them more rapidly than when he remains at rest, and they seem shorter. If he swims in the direction in which the waves are running he encounters them more slowly, and they seem longer. A passenger in a railroad train which is about to meet another train hears the whistle of the approaching locomotive in a shrill key, but as the locomotive shoots by the sound of its whistle drops into a more much lower key. This is because, as the two trains approached, the waves of sound were crowded closer together, but as soon as they began to separate, the waves seemed lengthened. So light, which goes in waves, is affected by motion. If the source of light is approaching us at great speed, the lines in the spectrum shift toward the violet end, where the waves of light are shorter. If the source of light is receding, the lines shift toward the red end, where the waves are longer. On this principle it has been ascertained that the stars are in motion, not only transversely to our line of sight, but also in the line of sight, some approaching and others receding.

The aggregation of stars in the neighborhood of the Milky Way was then illustrated. The lecturer closed by repeating Thomas De Quincey's translation of Paul Richter's description of the imaginary journey of a man, stripped of the flesh, and with purified sight, through the universe in company with an angel sent to guide him. Too man, overcome with the endlessness of the systems of suns and worlds, finally begs the angel to stop, and free him from the oppression of the infinite. The magnificent apostrophe with which the guiding angel closes the scene was repeated by Prof. Proctor with fine effect, and these words closed the lecture: "No end is there to the universe of God, so also there is no beginning."

SUSPICIONS OF TRICKERY.

An Important Witness Against Liquor Sellers Said to Have Been Waylaid.

TROY, Nov. 20.—A year ago Charles T. Billings, who said he was a detective employed by the Law and Order League of New York city, appeared before the Grand Jury of Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties and procured the indictment of nearly seven hundred saloon keepers of Troy, Waterford, and Lansingburgh, for violations of the excise laws. The indicted persons all pleaded guilty and were fined various sums ranging from $30 to $100. Subsequently William H. Mundy of New York instituted civil suits against the saloon keepers in the name of the Overseer of the Poor of the different places. Most of these suits are yet pending. If he succeeds, and gets his costs in all the actions, he will be $36,000 richer, and the poor fund of Troy and the two villages will be handsomely augmented. Many of the cases were set down for trial to-morrow before Judge Westbrook. Last night Billings was attacked, he says, on the street. Snuff was thrown in his eyes, and three memorandum books, containing the names of saloon keepers' places of business and notes as to when he had visited them and drank in their saloons, were stolen from him. He discharged three revolver shots at his assailants, and thought he had hit one. Shots were heard by the police, who did not see Billings's assailants. The police to-day made thorough investigation, and agree satisfied that Billings's story is false. Although he said he was momentarily blinded by snuff, his eyes did not show any trace of injury therefrom. They believe he discharged his revolver to give the appearance of truth to his story. The books stolen were to be used to assist Billings's memory in the trial, and it is intimated that he has yielded to the blandishments of the liquor dealers. He says he will be unable to testify in any of the cases to-morrow.

A London Critic on Rossetti's New Painting.

From the London Athenæum.

Her sharply sculptured lips have just parted with a sigh of sympathy, their rich red outlines curve in a slight unconscious and are so delicately drawn that we seem to see the move with the outgoing of the breath. The modesty of the pity which is marked so distinctly in the eyes and lines in keeping with the deep sympathy—that womanhood which, although it has opened, is incomplete, or rather, in consequence of this physical and mental expectancy and sufficiency of self is impressed by nature on the sumptuous loveliness of the lady, and appears in the supposed inactive attitude of her body, in the potentialities of passion slumbered plain in the marble lines of her marble like cheeks, which have been redoned in form and blanched in tint by the wing-sex of unperfected love.

The fullness and ruddiness of the lips, the large shoulders, the ample but still virginal bust, the graceful carriage of the head, and the exquisite delicacy of the hands and arms, are all elements to attract, and characteristic of that phase of woman hood which of course so subtly appealed to Dante, and has here expressed the almost art and the deeper feelings of the Dantesque painter, who has given the semblance of vitality to the image of the "Lady at the Window."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Martha" will be given at the Academy of Music at to-morrow's matinée, with the same cast by which it was so successfully produced last week.

The first rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society for the present season takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon, the first concert on Saturday evening.

The English Glee Club will give six matinées this week, and will be heard in three concerts, which it will give the first on the 11th of December, the other two in January and February.

Mlle Leroux Bouvard, Maurice Grau's new prima donna, arrived in the French steamer yesterday. She will make her debut as Marguerite in "Faust" which is presented during the second week of the French opera season, which will begin at Booth's Theatre next Monday.

A concert will be given tonight at Chickering Hall in which Miss Emma Thursby will sing, and Miss Ida Reed will be heard for the first time in concert. Other well-known musicians will take part in the concert, among them Ferdinand and Hermann Carri, Mr. George W. Morgan, The Arion Club, and signor Errani.

The occurrence of the 100th representation of the Kiralfy Brothers' spectacle of "Enchantment" is to have special recognition at Niblo's Garden. Next Tuesday night, the 25th inst., the curtain will rise on the history of the house, the front of the theatre will be decorated with flags, and the neighborhood will be illuminated by means of colored fires and a powerful electric light. Poems and congratulatory addresses will be recited by Miss Kate Reignolds, who will be crowned with a crimped laurel in the shape of a wreath, and presented with a silver tablet, and a special souvenir programme, and to the gentlemen will be given boutonnieres.

MERE MENTION.

Five hundred additional miners are wanted in Morris County, N. J., to get out iron ore.

The Board of Education of Millville, N. J., has abolished corporal punishment in the public schools.

John Connors of Brooklyn was killed yesterday by the Hackensack express train, near East Newark.

Emily Meyers, 10 years old, disappeared from her home at 173 Frost street, Greenpoint, on the 16th inst., and has not since been seen.

The Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Michigan, just appointed to the Senate to succeed Mr. Chandler, Gen. Butler, ex-Senator George S. Houghton, and John W. Forney, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A workman in Rechtel's brewery in Stapleton, Staten Island, had his watch stolen a short time ago. Justice Kassner received yesterday a small box containing