EDISON SHOVING HIS LIGHT.

HE LEAVES HIS LABORATORY AND BECOMES A BUSINESS MAN.

Companies Being Organized in Several Cities Awaiting the Action of the Aldermen—Leasing the Morgan Iron Works.

The building 65 Fifth avenue has an aristocratic exterior. Its spacious halls are frescoed, and its brown stone front is carved and chiselled in the chaste style peculiar to Fifth avenue. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Thos. A. Edison sat in a back room on the first floor of this edifice, with his feet cocked up on a writing desk. His face was clean-shaved. A shining beaver was perched on his head, and he was puffing a fragrant cigar. He was arrayed in nobby attire, presenting a marked contrast to his usual appearance in Menlo Park.

"I have left the laboratory," said he, "and am now a man of business. The electric light is perfected in all its branches, and I am bending all my time and energies to its introduction to the public. There will be no bulling and bearing of the stock. There will be no freezing out of stockholders, nor Rings in the Board of Directors. There will be no construction companies to eat up profits that belong to the shareholders. All branches of the business are in our hands. We have our own lamp manufactories, we make our own generators, and manufacture our own service pipes and conductors. We have leased the Morgan Iron Works from John Roach for the manufacture of pipes through which to lay our wires, and before many years you will see the light in general use. We are forming companies in various cities, taking part of the stock ourselves. We shall deal only with men of capital and reputation, and there will be no shenanagin. The present company will lay the plant in each city and hold a tight rein. Already we have taken steps toward the introduction of the light in Newark, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Cincinnati, Washington, and other cities."

"What is the trouble in New York?" we asked.

"The trouble here," he replied, "is that we are awaiting the permission of the Common Council to lay down our wires. We had a resolution before the old Board, but through political squabbles the Board ran out of existence before action could be taken. The new Council has at last organized, and been broken up into Committees, and permission to lay down our wires will probably be sought at the next meeting. Some of our directors anticipate difficulty in obtaining the required permission, but I think time will demonstrate their mistake. We claim to be public benefactors. We offer the householders a better and a cheaper light than gas, and pledge ourselves to put in all the fixtures and furnish the light for a specified time free of charge, and to remove it if it is not satisfactory. Mac, hand me that book."

A long volume, resembling a check book, was passed to the inventor. It was filled with printed blanks to be presented to each householder, and signed by the officers of the company, who pledge themselves to do as above stated.

In further conversation Mr. Edison alluded to the recent action of the Detroit Common Council. He said that the ordinance passed by that body was perfectly satisfactory to the company. As it probably indicates what is wanted in New York, a copy is here given:

It is hereby ordained by the Common Council of the city of Detroit:

SECTION 1. That consent, permission, and authority are hereby given, granted, and duly vested in the Edison Electric Light Company of Detroit, its successors and assigns, a body corporate and politic, under the laws of the State of Michigan, relative to the organization of manufacturing companies, to lay pipes, mains, conductors, and service pipes in any of the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, parks, and squares throughout said city, subject, however, at all times to any and all restrictions and regulations hereinafter imposed.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall do no injury to any street, avenue, alley, lane, park, or public square, nor to any shade trees, nor in any manner disturb or interfere with any water or gas pipes, sewers, drains, or other private sewer, now or hereafter laid or constructed by any authorized person or corporation.

SEC. 3. The main pipes of said corporation shall be laid in streets and avenues in such manner as to do the least injury thereof, and within three feet of the curbstone, or where the curbstone should be, and to a depth not exceeding two feet. It is especially required that all service pipes used by said corporation shall be connected only with a main laid in the alley or at the side of the street nearest to the buildings or premises into which it is desired to conduct such service pipes.

SEC. 4. At least twenty-four hours before opening any street, alley, or other public space, the said corporation shall notify the Board of Public Works in writing of such intention, stating the place where and the section for which such opening is to be made, and in the opening and refilling of all openings made as aforesaid, the regulations and requirements of the Board of Public Works for complete restoration of the streets, pavements, sidewalks or ground, to an equally good condition as when disturbed, by the said corporation, its servants or employees shall be under the supervision of the Board of Public Works or its authorized agents, and shall promptly comply with any order or resolution of said Board or its agent, or of the Common Council in reference thereto. No shall any street, avenue, or public space be allowed to remain open or unrestored for a longer period than shall be necessary to execute the work, or such work the same has been opened; and the Board of Public Works or Common Council may determine the question of such necessity. It is expressly provided that in all cases where work requires the exercise of skill, as in the laying or relaying of pavements or sidewalks, the corporation shall employ none but skilled workmen, familiar with the execution of such work. It shall be optional with the city authorities to restore the earth and relay the pavements in streets and other places, when the same shall be injured by any person, at the expense of said corporation, but the expense of such work shall not exceed the actual cost thereof.

SEC. 5. The expense to the city or of the Board of Public Works in the employment of an agent to carry out the provisions of the preceding sections shall include reasonable compensation, and such expense shall be paid by said corporation on a voucher or bill duly certified by said Board.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall at all times be subject to the ordinances now in existence or which may hereafter be passed relative to the use of the public streets or other public spaces, especially as to the putting up of lights and barriers at and around excavations.

SEC. 7. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this ordinance is hereby reserved.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect when the said corporation shall have filed in the clerk's office a written acceptance of the same and shall execute a good and sufficient bond to the city of Detroit in the sum of $25,000, to be approved by the Common Council, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the terms of the ordinance.

Approved Feb 28, 1881. W. G. THOMPSON, Mayor.

Several eminent citizens of Detroit subscribed for the stock. Mr. Joy, who placed Blaine's name in nomination for the Presidency at Chicago, was among them. As he was about to sign his name to the document, Mr. Mackenzie, Edison's agent, produced a bulb lamp, connected with two small wires, which he connected with the wires of a stock indicator. The gas was then turned off, and before Mr. Joy had his pen in the ink, the incandescent horseshoe threw an opalescent light over his paper. He signed the document by the soft glow of the electric light, and marvelled greatly.

The company's building in Fifth avenue is to be lighted with electricity this week. It is not the first building in the city, however, in which the light is used. Four floors of the house 449 and 451 Water street, occupied by Hinds, Ketcham & Co., printers in colors, are nightly illuminated by Edison's incandescent light. The electricity is generated by a special dynamo-electric machine on the premises. The proprietors say that the light is a true substitute for daylight, showing all colors in their natural hues. They invite everybody to call and see the sub-division of the electric current and the vacuum lamp. They have used the light nearly six weeks. None of the carbonized horseshoes have given out.

CONEY ISLAND'S WRECK.

Suspicions of Mutiny on the Bark Ajace that were Not Confirmed.

An inquest was held on Sunday afternoon in the case of five of the crew of the wrecked Italian bark Ajace, whose bodies have come ashore at Coney Island. The jury met in Undertaker Stillwell's morgue in Gravesend. Justice McMahon conducted the inquest. Pietro Sala, the single survivor, identified the bodies as those of the Captain, Fredrico Morrice of Genoa, Italy; "Mike," an Italian sailor; "David," an apprentice from Italy; the Captain's servant, "Louis," and the steward, whose name he did not know. The Secretary of the Italian Consul was present with C. Bertolini, an interpreter. No new light was shed upon the mysterious circumstances of the disaster, and, after a becoming interlude, the jury, headed by Peter H. Rumpp, returned a formal verdict of "Death by drowning."

Many of the old sailors at Coney Island and in that neighborhood are dissatisfied with the result of the inquest. They do not credit Sala's story, and insist that the condition of the Captain's body when it came ashore indicated that he had been dragged from his berth and murdered by a mutinous crew.

According to Sala's story, the Captain was only partly dressed when the vessel went ashore, but he wore the only life preserver in the ship. His body, when washed up on the beach, was nude, excepting for one sock. His leg and hip were badly torn, and bruises were visible upon the head. These circumstances, together with the disappearance of Sala from his lodging house on Saturday, when wanted to attend the inquest appointed for that day, were taken as confirmations of the suspicions of mutiny and murder. Sala, however, turned up all right on Sunday, and denied the truth of these rumors. Dr. James P. Morgan and Dr. R. L. Van Kleek of Gravesend examined the bodies at different times on Sunday, and agreed that the wounds and bruises on all but the body of the Greek, which was first found, and upon that of "David" were made by the sand and the sea. "David," the young Italian apprentice, had cut his throat, but none of the arteries were severed. Dr. Van Kleek decided that the man could not have died from the effects of that wound. Nevertheless, the idea still prevails generally among the people of Coney Island and Gravesend that the Captain was murdered in bed.

The Italian Consul does not credit the suspicions of mutiny, and believes that Sala's story is trustworthy. Sala has been discharged from the further control of the Italian Consul, and is at liberty to ship at his first opportunity.

The two bodies that came ashore at Rockaway have not been recognized as those of members of the crew of the Ajace.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Genevieve Ward in "Forget Me Not."

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening Messrs. Merivale and Grove's play of "Forget Me Not" was produced by the fair litigant whose summary process of law took it from the Wallack stage just as its popularity there had become established. It was undoubtedly very successful as far as it had gone, and there is some reason to believe that the patrons of that temple of art have had cause ever since to lament its disappearance. Its representations, however, lasted long enough to bring three or four members of Mr. Wallack's company into very agreeable prominence, and to leave an impression of a quality of work of which this season has not been prolific.

The play is very well known. It has been performed a good deal, and it has been made the subject of much thoughtful and well-devised writing. Miss Genevieve Ward has sustained deep wrongs at the hands of dramatic pirates, and the spontaneous chivalry that she everywhere evokes has, as usual, stoned these wrongs in copious print. This has had the unintended effect of attracting public attention to both the drama and the lady, which, unfortunately, it was not possible to avoid in the case of either.

The representation of "Forget Me Not" that is afforded by Miss Ward's company is effective and interesting. It was witnessed by a large audience, and their manifestations of pleasure and approval were frequent and generous. Miss Ward herself was received with no little warmth, and there would appear to be reason to believe that the play will prove successful during the two weeks for which it is announced.

As given by Miss Ward and her company, "Forget Me Not" differs in some particulars from the representations of it that were seen at Wallack's Theatre. Miss Ward had called attention to the fact, and prepared the public to discern qualities in her presentation of it that did not obtain in the uncertain handling of it by Mr. Wallack's company. These differences are not as subtle as one might have supposed after reading Miss Ward's dissertations upon them, but they are apparent. The part of *Stephanie*, the adventuress, was acted by Miss Rose Coghlan in a way that grieved Miss Ward. She deprecated it from every point of view; complained that Miss Coghlan lowered the character, misconceived its real motive, and made it actually unfit for presentation. This was manifestly improper in Miss Coghlan, but really, to the ordinary observer, when the two representations are compared, each seems to represent precisely the same kind of woman—a scheming, depraved, reckless, and brilliant adventuress, a sort of character that has amount of moral gilding would justify, but which, by reason of the dramatic circumstances in which it is cast, becomes highly interesting. Miss Coghlan, to be sure, made the *Marquise de Mohrivart* full of a young and sprightly womanliness, and invested her with a fascinating and ophidian sparkle, and a quality of carriage and gesture that told volumes of her past as the siren of a Paris gambling den. Perhaps Miss Coghlan could not help it. Miss Ward is much more circumspect. She presents the character of *Stephanie* with some conservatism; makes her more mature; sophisticated in a matronly, serious fashion; equally hostile in her motives and proceedings, but less an object of apprehension to contemporary man. Miss Coghlan, should she ever play *Stephanie* again, will probably do better, and recollect that the ambitions of youth and artistic instinct do not necessarily preclude inattention to the moral lesson that is fundamental to all dramatic purpose.

Miss Ward, in acting as a star, is subjected to the usual inconvenience of being attended by an indifferent company, the members of which it is in consequence necessary to subordinate as much as possible while they are on the stage. Miss Coghlan did not suffer in this way, appearing unobtrusively on the level of the rest. The *Mr. Horace Welby* of last evening was as un-English as possible in his manners, his attire, and his voice. Mr. H. Lewis made a desperate caricature of *Prince Malleotti*, and the Corsican gentleman with his respectable antecedents and weakness for the *vendetta* was made up as a mixture of outthroat and ragpicker. Miss Cora Tanner did very fairly as *Alice Verney*, and Miss Lo Claire made a presentable *Mrs. Foley*.

Lawrence Barrett as Richelieu.

In the judgment of his contemporaries and in that of his biographers Richelieu has two characters, in private life he was generous and loving, in public life vindictive and crafty. To use his own phrase, "For private life, Scripture the guide; for public, Machiavel." In Bulwer's play both characters are brought out in strong relief, but in the acting edition Richelieu's virtues are prominent almost to monotony. It is therefore necessary that such references to his public character as are given in the stage edition, especially at the close of the fourth act, should be placed in the strongest possible light, and the best feature of Mr. Barrett's performance is the emphasis he gives to these parts of the play.

Last night the audience was large and undiscriminating; Mr. Barrett's finest points and worst mannerisms were received with equal applause. It is amusing to notice that his mannerisms are gradually being adopted by the other members of his company, one or two of whom are gradually acquiring his heretofore exclusive gurgle and the peculiar, unwinding pitch of the voice. Mr. Barrett's aim is high and he is a most conscientious student, but he has not yet learned to conceal his methods. He made a fine point in the first act in his scene with *De Mauprat* at the passage beginning "I found France rent asunder," and ending "I have recerted France, and from the wales civilization on her willingness wings soars, Phœnix-like, to Jove!" He began in a low tone while sitting. As he rose from his chair his accents increased in strength, until he uttered the last words standing erect and with impressive voice and imposing gesture.

He was fairly well supported. *Louis XIII.* was a weak king, and perhaps it was only consistent that he should be played by a weak actor. Mr. James, as *De Maupral*, had neither dash nor vivacity, and Miss Wainwright was a pretty but rather insipid *Julie*.

The Italian Opera.

Beyond recording the fact that the "Sonnambula" was given last evening at the Academy of Music it is scarcely necessary to indulge in comment. There were evidences in many vacant seats that the opera goers of this city have begun to tire of Col. Mapleson's endless reiteration of operas already threadbare long years before he even thought of bringing a company to this country. Mme. Gerster's beautiful art has sufficed to reclothe these old works with a new interest personal to herself; but even that attraction will not suffice forever. She gave, last evening, the same graceful, tender, and idyllic version of Bellini's poetic work that she has accustomed us to, and sang and acted with her usual ardor and earnestness. Ravelli exerted himself even beyond his wont, and threw such spirit in his character that he carried with him through the opera the admiration and applause of the audience.

To-morrow evening will be an occasion of greater interest, Mme. Gerster then appearing for the first time in Rossini's "Barber of Seville."

Amusement Notes.

Goesche & Hopper's combination produced "100 Wives" at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre last evening. The general acting was creditable, and the play was smoothly presented.

Mann's comic opera company gave an amusing representation of "Boccaccio" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening. "Fatinitza" will succeed it on Thursday evening, and will continue for the remainder of the week.

At Booth's Theatre Janauschek continues a rapid round of her characters this week. She appeared last night in Schiller's "Mary Stuart," before an audience which received her efforts with considerable enthusiasm. A change is announced in her repertory for this week. "Lear House" will be given to-morrow night, "Medea" on Wednesday, instead of "Deborah," and on Saturday "Deborah," instead of "Macbeth." This is the last week of her engagement.

Haverly's European Mastodon Minstrels appeared last night at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre in a miscellaneous programme. It is said that this company met with great success in London, that the royal family patronized the performances, and that royalty laughed. Certainly if royalty had any sense of humor it must have laughed, for these minstrels are exceedingly funny. The orchestra and chorus is large, and the choral refrains of the songs are very effective. Some of the jokes are really new. The most amusing features of the bill are Sam Devere's banjo and vocal solos and the operatic finale of "Il-Troo-Bad-Doer," in which the *Lucrezia Bori* and *Maria* of "Il Trovatore" became *Lucretia Borgia* and *Mariarosa*.

Purim Festivities.

The Purim festival began on Saturday, and will continue to the end of this month. Private parties and public entertainments are held among the Jews, and all money thus collected and in the synagogues will be devoted to the Universal Israelite Alliance, which seeks to improve the condition of Oriental Jews and educate their children.

Among the public festivities was the ball of the New York Union Musical Beneficial Association on Saturday, and last evening an entertainment was given by the pupils of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, under the superintendence of Rabbi Bery. It began with the scene from "William Tell," in which the hero, by command of Gessler, shoots an apple from the head of his son. Miss C. Howe sang from "La Favorita," and a ventriloquist closed the entertainment.

Enjoining a Play.

An injunction granted by Justice Donohue of this city was last night served upon Mr. John P. Smith, manager of the play called "Pour Prendre Congé, or Seeing Switzerland," which was presented at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening. Mr. T. A. Brown and others obtained the injunction upon affidavits alleging that it was an infringement upon their copyright of a play entitled, "A Journey in Switzerland." The injunction was served at 6½ o'clock upon Mr. Smith, who at once, with his counsel, took a carriage and drove to Justice Pratt's house. Upon a full explanation of the case Justice Pratt made an order modifying the injunction, so as to permit the performance to go on last night, upon the stipulation that the defendant should apply to Justice Donohue this morning for a further modification of the order.

THE NEW TURF CLUB.

Starting on its Career with More than Three Hundred Foundation Members.

The affairs of the new Turf Club were put in definite shape last night at a meeting held in its future club house, the old Union League quarters, at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue.

William B. Travers, C. Fellowes, and George Peabody Wetmore, appointed at the meeting held March 9, reported a list of 301 names of residents of this city and sixty-four names of non-residents. These gentlemen, the most of them members of clubs of good standing in this and other cities, had accepted invitations to become members from the Provisional Committee. They were duly admitted to membership as founders by a vote of the meeting, and the time for receiving members as founders was extended until next Monday evening, because it was represented that not sufficient time had elapsed to receive answers from all of those invited to become members. Thereafter the names of those proposed will have to go before a committee, as in the case of other clubs.

The committee recommended that the Provisional Committee be continued in power until Nov. 1, 1881, or until successors shall be appointed, with power to organize the club by electing from among themselves proper officers and committees; that they be empowered to receive initiation fees, annual dues, and other moneys, and to apply the funds so received as they may see fit in the interest of the club.

The Provisional Committee consist of the following members, all of whom were present except Mr. Travers:

W. R. Travers, P. Lorillard, Geo. P. Wetmore, S. Howland Robbins, M. Van Buren, J. G. K. Lawrence, F. G. Griswold, R. C. Livingston, T. C. Van Buren, L. L. Lorillard, A. W. Sanford, G. H. Redmond, Lawrence Kip, J. V. Parker, William Jay, W. H. McVickar, C. Fellowes, Isaac Bell, Jr., J. H. Coster, J. R. Coffin, J. A. Bayard, Jr., J. Ridgway Moore, J. A. Lowery, H. C. Pell, Carroll Livingston.

The committee of three recommended, first, that a committee be appointed to prepare a constitution, by-laws, and rules, and to submit them at the meeting next Monday evening; second, that this committee be authorized to take advice as to the provisions of the constitution, by-laws, and rules they should draft, and also as to the responsibility of members of a proprietary club; third, that no subscription or other money be received, or liabilities of any kind assumed, until after the constitution, by-laws, and rules should be accepted and the opinion of counsel acted upon by the club; fourth, that, subject to the above conditions, the club house in which the meeting was held should be opened for the use of members on April 2; fifth, that on Tuesday, Nov. 1, or at such other date as they may elect, the club elect a Board of Governors.

The report of the committee of three was adopted, and its recommendations will be carried out. Over 100 members took part in the meeting last evening. George Peabody Wetmore presided.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution, by-laws, and rules are Messrs. Wetmore, Isaac Bell, Jr., and Fellowes.

The theatre and dressing rooms attached to the club house will not be occupied by the club, but will be at its disposal, on proper notice being given, when not previously given. It will be a proprietary club, and no pecuniary liability is to attach to any director or other member for club indebtedness. Leonard Jerome is the owner of the club house property. He is desirous of retaining the proprietary rôle. The club will manage its own affairs as to membership and internal arrangement, just as other clubs do. The plan is the same as that on which "White's" and "Boodle's" in London were organized. The initiation fee will be $30, and the annual dues for residents of this city the same. The annual dues for non-resident members will be $20.

All games played in the club house are to be strictly on a cash basis.

At the most of the best clubs in this city a visitor from out of town, though introduced by a member, is not exempt from the rule that the club house for more than ten days, and his bills at the club during that time are all charged to the account of the member who has introduced him, which is often unpleasant to both of them. The founders of the Turf Club believe that the club-house advantages they offer which they offer to non-residents by admitting them to membership at low annual dues, will be appreciated by very many members of clubs in other cities.

The primary object of the club is "to furnish a place of resort where those interested in racing and other sports may meet socially." An excellent kitchen is promised.

Leonard Jerome will be the chosen President.

MR. BROOKS'S PERSECUTOR.

Sending Tradesmen to Him with Wagon Loads of Things that He had Not Ordered.

Last Thursday week a butcher's wagon, with a lot of beef inside, was driven up to the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 315 Broadway, and the driver presented Mr. R. P. Brooks, the ticket agent, with a bill for over $40 from a Washington Market dealer. The railroad company was about to take the Ninth Regiment South and feed them on the way, so that it did not greatly surprise Mr. Brooks that such a quantity of beef had been ordered; but as he had no order for the purchase of any, he refused to pay, and the meat was taken away.

A little later a wagon load of fruit was driven up in the door. There were oranges, grapes, bananas, and fine apples heaped up in the wagon, and over $32 were heaped up in the bill presented to Mr. Brooks. "I have not ordered any fruit," said he, and the man went away.

The next day a baker drove up to the door with forty loaves of bread for Mr. Brooks. Next came a wagon with chickens, tursey, ducks, squabs, and game. Oysters, clams, and fish amounting to over $61. Last Saturday a Bleecker street baker's wagon came to the door with forty loaves of bread and piles of cakes, crullers, and cream puffs for Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks is a good-natured man, but then his patience gave out and he notified the police.

"The only description I was able to give," said he yesterday, "was that the man is a diabolical ruffian. I do not think that any of my acquaintances is playing me a practical joke, for I don't know anybody that would be mean and low enough to do it. The last lot that came was ordered by a colored man who said that he was sent by me to order the things. I hope the police may catch him."

COMMOTION IN BROADWAY.

A Coupe Caught in a Blockade, and the Lady Occupants Narrowly Escaping Injury.

In Broadway, near Grand street, at noon yesterday a Fifth avenue stage was going up town by the side of a stage of the Ninth avenue line. Both vehicles were met by an immense furniture van. There were several trucks standing at the curbs on either side, and the space between them was not sufficient to allow the two stages to pass the furniture van abreast. Nevertheless the feat was attempted. A fore wheel of the outside stage became locked with the rear wheel of the furniture van. The passengers in the stage were thrown forward when the crash came, and backward when the vehicle came to a standstill. They addressed themselves to the driver through the two-inch hole in the roof of the stage, and the driver, ignoring them, assailed with words the driver of the furniture van. While the drivers were wrangling, trucks, wagons, cars, and carts had been gathering from the four quarters of the city, and a solid blockade was formed.

In the blockade was a neat coupé driven by Peter Blessing. The coupé belonged to Mr. Samuel Mott's livery stable, in West Twenty-third street. In the coupé were two ladies, a mother and daughter. Just opposite to Grand street was a passage way about three feet wide between the vehicles, and a truck driver attempted to drive through at a rather brisk pace. The first thing he struck was the coupé, the driver of which was thrown to the pavement and considerably injured. One of the rear wheels of the coupé was demolished.

Seeking a New Trial for Gray.

A motion was made before Judge Brady in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday on behalf of William E. Gray for a new trial, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. Gray was convicted in May, 1879, of having altered forged bonds, and was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years in State prison. The bonds were given to the Mechanics' Bank as collateral security for a loan of $20,000. Gray immediately disappeared, and was arrested in London and brought back upon extradition proceedings. He has remained in the Tombs since his conviction, upon stay of proceedings pending appeal. The General Term of the Supreme Court recently affirmed his conviction. The grounds upon which he made the motion for a new trial were that Judge Brady had fortunately in the State power to grant a new trial after conviction, and before or after sentence, on exceptions taken at the trial, or on newly discovered evidence. The application was based upon affidavits made by Charles Brockway, Charles C. Fitz, George Abbot, and others, to the effect that Gray had no private knowledge of the character of the bonds, and that he gave advances upon them to one Thomas H. Platt on the representation that they were genuine. Among the papers was a letter by the late District Attorney Phelps, in which he expressed his belief that if certain facts brought to his notice since the trial had been produced upon the trial, the result might have been different. A letter from the wife of Platt, signed by the twelve jurors who convicted Gray, was also read. Judge Brady reserved his decision.

Senator Windom's Successor.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—Gov. Pillsbury this morning appointed Gen. A. J. Edgerton of Kasson United States Senator to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Windom's appointment to the Cabinet. The new Senator started for Washington at noon today.

What Cured my Consumption.

Ollilff's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot 8 Bowery.—Adv.

DR. TALMAGE'S REVIVAL.

HOW THE OPENING SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED LAST EVENING.

The Preacher Declaring a Need of "the Gospel which Paul Preached to Felix Till his Knees Knocked Together"—The Singing.

Dr. Talmage's revival was begun last evening. An iron tripod with a stuffed disk on top stood upon the platform behind an organ neatly dressed in figured calico, and served as a seat to Mr. Philip Phillips, who accompanied the services with song. The body of the Tabernacle was just comfortably filled, and the galleries, being thrown open at the last moment by the direction of Dr. Talmage, accommodated one hundred persons more.

At a quarter to 8 the congregation finished the singing of a hymn, and Dr. Talmage called upon a brother to open the services with a prayer. The brother who responded was a young man, and his prayer was delivered with great fervency from the platform. As the brother concluded, Mr. Phillips, accompanying himself on the small organ, sung alone the first stanza of "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Then the singer arose and begged the audience to join him in singing the rest of the hymn.

"There is salvation enough in these verses to save all the world," Mr. Phillips said, "if the world would only see."

The audience joined in, and the song was finished with an enthusiastic force and swing.

"My son will sing with me," said Mr. Phillips, as the echoes died away. The son, a young man fashionably dressed, with slight side whiskers, and dark hair parted in the middle, arose from one of the front seats, and ascending the platform, stood beside his father. He sang a series of versified questions, to which his father returned answers in recitative. The young man's voice was mellow and clear. He fixed his eyes upon the elder singer as he uttered his melodious inquiries, and the other looked benevolently at him as he responded. The burden of the interrogatory part of the song was: "Is there salvation for me?" and the reply was to the effect that salvation was assured.

Before the sweetness of these sounds had melted away, and before the audience had stirred from its attitude of absorbed interest, Dr. Talmage arose and with great rapidity, and in a voice which, in contrast with the sounds just foregoing, was in the nature of a great shock, declared that the gathering of the great multitude he contemplated was no surprise to him. There was a crying need of the Gospel at this time—the same Gospel that Paul preached till the knees of Felix knocked together. He was glad to see the multitude (Dr. Talmage, in his rapid utterance, always pronounces the word "multitude") which had come to be whipped into an idea of the imminence of death and the Day of Judgment. Referring then briefly to the assassination of the Czar Alexander II., Dr. Talmage concluded by calling upon Mr. Stratton, who chanted "The Kingdom of God last June," to address the congregation.

Mr. Stratton, a young man, stepped to the open space in front of the platform, and in rapid, emphatic manner called upon his hearers to come to the joy which he experienced through accepting Christ. He then sang out the set which he had occupied when grace fell upon him, and contrasted his new and his old life, declaring that he formerly was a "heedless, rushing, harum-scarum young fellow, who used to read the *Police Gazette*."

Dr. Talmage rose again, and called upon those who had responded to his prayer to number rose, women and men. "Another, and another, and another," enumerated the preacher, as he swept the congregation with his eyes. He turned slowly as he looked, and when he had completed the semicircle he turned about rapidly and began again, sweeping out his arm and pointing, and exclaiming:

"How solemn is the place! 'Tis the gate of heaven! Another, and another, and another."

Mr. Stratton prayed. He called upon the Lord to "trouble" his hearers, and demanded of them whether they did not see "the wounds in His feet and handsand the dance thrust in His side."

Dr. Talmage asked those to rise who wished prayers for family or friends. There was a whirring sound in the Tabernacle, and probably 200 persons rose.

"Great multitude!" exclaimed the preacher.

Persons who occupied the front row seats were turned out and Dr. Talmage invited those who wished consolation to occupy them. Ten persons came forward and then two more.

"Sing 'Bringing in the sheep,'" said Dr. Talmage; and brothers and sisters belonging to the church sat down by the new converts and talked to them as the singing was performed.

"Come up here, Brother Sherrill. We want some praise from you," said the preacher when the song was concluded. A gray-haired brother responded. This closed the services for the evening.

The Brooklyn preachers who are laboring to bring about a general revival in that city, met again yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Reformed Church. The presiding brother was the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, and one of the chief speakers was the Rev. Dr. Rees. E. Pentecost, with much it said, Mr. Fulton does not exchange words privately. Their parliamentary exchange of salutations yesterday afternoon was interesting to the other brethren. Dr. Fulton entertained his brother's motions with a chilling manner, and Mr. Pentecost arose to the chair and addressed the brethren. Among the ministers attending the meeting were several other who do not speak to each other, including Dr. Van Dyke and Dr. Talmage. There were many fervent prayers and appeals for concord among the ministers to secure a revival throughout the city. After many prayers and exhortations the ministers adjourned, in order to the prayer meeting to be held from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. in the First Baptist Church in Pierrepont street this afternoon, to have daily prayer meetings from 4 to 5:30 o'clock P. M. in the same place, beginning on Wednesday. These meetings are intended to select business to come from New York. Among the attendants at the meeting was the Rev. Miss Anna Oliver, the girl pastor of the Wooloomsby Avenue M. E. Church. She came in alone, and in passing out was greeted by Mr. Pentecost.

MAD DOGS IN THE COUNTRY.

Ranging Through Sussex County, New Jersey, and Up to Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 13.—The inhabitants in the towns of Montague, Sandiston, and Walpack, in Sussex County, New Jersey, are in a state of mind over mad dogs. About two weeks ago a black and white spotted bird dog passed through these towns from the direction of Newton. Many dogs were bitten, and also one man, John Amory, who lived near Peter's Valley, in Walpack. Emory has since been sent to Philadelphia for treatment.

At Peter's Valley, Joseph Warner and Mrs. Rosenkrantz have killed the dogs belonging to them that were bitten by the strange dog, though no rabies in dogs were exhibited.

The dog came on through Hainesville and the Black House, biting every dog or other animal that came in its way. It bit a horse belonging to Mr. Van Horn, of Hainesville, in the neighborhood of Knowlton, and was last track of. On Wednesday the dog belonging to Elias Swartwout, also living in Hainesville, created considerable excitement in the village.

On Tuesday last a dog supposed to have been the same one which traversed Sussex county appeared in the hamlet of Wallpack Center, and bit one of the inhabitants of Port Jervis, and a horse, which was driving near the shore. Mrs. Dodd was working in the room, and seeing the strange dog coming in the door, she ordered it out. The dog ran from the store and passed through the village without it ran out upon the street, and started on the road toward Bushkill. Some dogs followed it, and the owner followed the dog on with a gun. The dog was seen crossing a field towards Bushkill.

Another mad dog made its appearance in Pikeville, N. Y., about the middle of last week. The dog came up through the northern part of Sussex county. It passed through Coeymans and Mount Salem and started across the mountain to Port Jervis. It bit a cow in Salem a mile this side. Mount Salem. The owner of the cow was informed and the dog killed. The dogs afterwards bit another cow in the same town, and a calf in Pikeville, which he was tied, he broke and bitten, being dead when found.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney's Funeral.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney took place at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, yesterday afternoon. The services were in charge of the members of Garfield Post, G. A. R., who marched to the church with muffled drums, and assigned the various duties to the proper officers.

The pall bearers were Gen. Charles Burnett, James Lynch, F. Crech, Samuel Powell, William H. Hurlbert, Edward Spielmann, Alfred Lewis, Jr., H. Mason, J. M. Fowler, and J. B. Wood. The casket, covered with black cloth, with silver handles and trimments, was placed at the head of the church. Upon the inscription, "Joseph C. Pinckney, Brevet Major General, 1861 and 1865, Born March 1, 1815, Died March 9, 1881," the pillar of flowers and two wreaths had been placed. The inscription, "Father," it was said, by Mr. H. H. Sullivan, the deceased's only daughter, was placed on the floral piece, with the exception of a small spray of bud.

At the close of the Rev. Dr. Newman's remarks the funeral rites were performed by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Bishop Haven, and the Rev. Dr. Reed and Rev. R. H. Shannon officiating. The drums then were muffled in single stroke, and the funeral cortège, headed by the Garfield Post, G. A. R., Fire Commissioner Shaughnessy, Chief Engineer Decker, Fire Commissioner Scott, and others, to the effect that they had no private knowledge of the character of the bonds, and that he gave advances upon them to one Thomas H. Platt on the representation that they were genuine. Among the papers was a letter by the late District Attorney Phelps, in which he expressed his belief that if certain facts brought to his notice since the trial had been produced upon the trial, the result might have been different. A letter from the wife of Platt, signed by the twelve jurors who convicted Gray, was also read. Judge Brady reserved his decision.

Ex-District Attorney Morris's Assailant.

The case of ex-Deputy Coroner James Donlin, who is accused of assaulting ex-District Attorney D. P. Morris, was heard before Judge Moore in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. The defendant was represented by Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Attorney Dykes, and the ex-District Attorney himself. The complainant was represented by Messrs. Lewis and Tabor. Judge Moore sent the case over to the Grand Jury. The defendant, as he said he thought it would have to be tried before a jury drawn from the county, plead not guilty before Justice Pratt, and the trial was set down for next Monday.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROTEST.

Why they Defeated Mr. Gladstone's Resolution of Urgency for Supply.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Stafford Northcote in his letter to his constituents explaining the course he has advised the Conservatives to take in regard to urgency for the Committee of Supply, says: "The question is of vital importance, not in a party sense, but as touching the very essence and marrow of the Parliamentary system." He urges that the Government has plenty of time for voting supplies without urgency, and protests against the demand for supplies with a pistol presented at the head of the opposition.

The *Times* to-day, commenting on Sir Stafford Northcote's address, says: "It is a political event for which it would be difficult to find a precedent. It is a step of which the consequence may prove extremely grave. It is taken on behalf of the whole body of the Conservative opposition, after deliberate reflection and discussion. The Conservatives will not support Mr. Gladstone's proposal for urgency. It will therefore be defeated should it be pressed. The form of Sir Stafford Northcote's protest is in itself an illustration of the embarrassing and abnormal conditions now prevailing. He is compelled to address the electors of North Devon because when Mr. Gladstone's resolution is put to the House of Commons he will be absent. Mr. Gladstone himself will not to-day have an opportunity of answering Sir Stafford Northcote. If Sir Stafford Northcote's statement be correct, his refusal to support urgency is abundantly justified. If the public business should not be found capable of despatch in the manner he suggests, he will have to share the blame with the Government. Mr. Gladstone must acquiesce in the rejection of his resolution. It would be ridiculous to think of evolving a Ministerial crisis out of the refusal of the Conservatives to grant urgency whenever demanded. If the opposition were to stand doggedly in the way of the legitimate despatch of business there might be some pretext for an appeal to the constituencies even by a Minister with a large majority behind him. The Conservatives, however, have shown so much consideration and public spirit during the present session that their denunciation on the ground of having declined to vote urgency in supply would hardly find favor. Moreover, Sir Stafford Northcote's alternative suggestions are at least plausible, and until they have been tried and have visibly failed the case for urgency cannot be regarded as established."

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution of urgency for supply. The motion was lost, it not obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority, 296 members voting for and 212 against it. Mr. Gladstone announced that he acquiesced in the vote, and intended to the requisitions to aid the Government in supply. The Government, he said, reserved the liberty to propose hereafter any action that might be necessary. All members having motions on the paper, including Mr. O'Donnell, withdrew them. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

TRYING TO BRING GOULD TO COURT.

The Reamended Complaint in the Suit of the French Cable Company.

The French Cable Company filed a reamended bill of complaint in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the suit against the American Union, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the Union Trust Company. The amended bill includes the American Telegraph and Cable Company, Jay Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, David H. Bates, and Frederick L. Ames as defendants. The suit is to protect the interests of the French Cable Company in the consolidation of the three American land telegraph companies.

The reamended complaint asks the court to order the American Telegraph and Cable Company to transfer the property of the defendants, their residences, and nationalities; also to require Jay Gould and his associates to testify whether they have acquired or transferred, or attempted to transfer, the whole or any part of the property in the agreement between the American Union Telegraph Company and the Western Union Company, or any rights or interests thereunder, to the American Telegra