The Sun.

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DOCTORS IN MASS MEETING.

DECLARING THAT THE METROPOLIS IS THREATENED WITH PESTILENCE.

Resolutions in which the Perils of the People are Set Forth—Calling for the Passage of the Citizens' Bill and Denouncing the Assemblymen who Voted to Defeat It.

There was a large meeting of physicians in Chickering Hall last evening to urge the passage by the Legislature of the "Citizens'" Street Cleaning bill in the form in which it came from the Senate. Among those on the platform were Drs. A. F. M. Purdy, Richard H. Derby, D. B. St. John Roosa, J. C. Dalton, J. L. Little, W. H. Draper, Everett Herrick, Thomas Addis Emmet, Fordyce Barker, Frank H. Hamilton, George A. Peters, Willard Parker, Lewis A. Sayre, Alfred L. Loomis, Henry D. Noyes, Allan McLane Hamilton, Alfred C. Post, J. W. S. Gouley, Edward G. Loring, H. Knapp, Charles S. Bull, C. E. Billington, John C. Peters, J. W. Wright, Edward T. Ely, A. DuBois, T. M. Markoe, L. Duncan Bulkley, George M. Lefferts, E. C. Seguin, R. F. Weir, H. B. Sands, John H. Hinton, F. N. Otis, Charles Inslee Pardee, Beverley Robinson, G. S. Winston, James Anderson, Abraham Jacobi, R. J. O'Sullivan, Wm. A. Hammond, Clinton Wagner, Woolsey Johnson, Henry D. Nicoll, F. Leroy Satterlee, George G. Wheelock, Howard Pinkney, George M. Beard, Wesley M. Carpenter, and Bache McE. Emmet, and Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Charles H. Marshall, D. Willis James, and Jackson S. Schultz. Admission to the floor of the house, which was given free of rent, was by ticket. Every seat was filled, and many persons stood in the aisles throughout the evening. Dr. F. M. Markoe called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Dr. Willard Parker, who was chosen by acclamation. Dr. Henry D. Noyes presented a list of seventy Vice-Presidents (physicians), headed by Drs. James Anderson and Frank H. Hamilton, and of a list of eight Secretaries (physicians), headed by Dr. A. H. Buck.

Dr. Parker, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to see that the city was made healthy and clean. He knew that physicians were in accord with the Committee of Twenty-one in their efforts to promote the cleaning of the streets. It was designed by this meeting to influence the representatives of the people elsewhere. He believed that the public looked to the medical profession to warn them of danger. He called attention to the manifestations of the presence of disease in the increased death rate. The figures showed that there were from forty to fifty per cent. more deaths so far this year than last. He regarded this increase as a premonition of pestilence. He said that the movement of the Committee of Twenty-one was not political, and that its only object was to clean the streets. The present system reminded him of the old adage that "one boy is one boy, two boys are half a boy, and three boys are no boy at all." Nothing is accomplished by the sanitary power now in control to clean the streets; we have had enough of divided responsibility. The hot weather is approaching, and the transition from very cold weather to the heat of summer will be dangerous. There was never before so many of the factors for producing a pestilence at work. Cases in point are the preparations of pestilence have come. Our population now numbers a little over 1,200,000. Of these only 125,000 live in hotels and large houses. The remainder live in tenements and small houses. The city, with its surroundings, has a population of 2,000,000. If we have the outbreak of pestilence, it will be impossible to confine it to the city. Pestilence will sweep up the river and the adjoining States. If there should be the same ratio of deaths as in 1849, from 12,000 to 14,000 persons would die. With the same rate of death as there was in that year, there would be 30,000. In closing, Dr. Parker said: "I feel very strongly in favor of this one-man power—a power invested in one by the people—and I hope we shall secure the passage of the bill called the 'Citizens' bill of the city of New York.'"

Prof. Fordyce Barker, President of the Academy of Medicine, was the first speaker. He said he felt it a duty to be in hearty accord with the objects of the meeting. He believed it was the first time the medical profession had assembled in the interest of the public. Their object was to prevent what might be called the absolute murder of some of our citizens. He said that those who undertook to throw obstacles in the way of legislation necessary to protect the city from the dangers that menace it will be crushed with odium and disgrace. He reviewed the action of Dr. Hayes in opposing the Citizens' bill, in neglecting to present the petition intrusted to him in favor of it, and in refusing to return the petition. The profession, he said, would not quietly submit to such a slap. Dr. Hayes seemed to be making a rapid voyage of discovery to another place than the Arctic regions—a place whose temperature was quite the opposite. [Great laughter.]

Dr. Wm. H. Draper said: "This gathering of doctors is a consultation over a serious case. The attending physician is Dr. Hayes. [Laughter.] He is to state the case. How does he state it? He says the interests of the public health are to be made to pay tribute to the maintenance of political power. [Hisses.] Bulwer says that a consultation is a meeting of physicians in which the counsels agree with the attending physician, and change the treatment." [Laughter.] It is proposed, Dr. Draper continued, to change the treatment in this case, and the physicians at this consultation will agree upon a treatment which will secure the safety of the patient. He thought a mistake was generally made by the public in calling upon the doctors too little as sanitarians, and too often when it was too late to do anything. He also expressed the opinion that physicians should be represented in the management of public affairs. In the present case he would advise a surgical operation which would be the amputation of the privilege of legislating for the public health from the Legislature of New York. [Applause.]

Dr. Edw. G. Loring spoke especially of the effect upon the health of the members of the dust and dirt of which the city's atmosphere is full. At present, he said, there was a mild epidemic of inflamed eyes, which promised to increase.

Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., called attention to the danger from the dust-laden atmosphere, charged not only with dust, but also with the products of animal and vegetable decomposition. "We," he said, "as your medical counsellors, mean business. We come here to protect you, that you may protect yourselves. We have been asked to place this street cleaning matter in the hands of the Health Board. We protest against that; not only because they have shown themselves inefficient in this matter, but because they are a political organization. We must take our sanitary matters out of politics. Great applause. You are not aroused sufficiently in this matter. When the epidemic prevails it will be a little too late to do anything. Let the men who run 'the machine' know that you mean business."

Dr. John C. Peters spoke of the bad condition of certain of the streets last fall, when the weather was still warm, and before the winter had set in to prevent the removal of the accumulated dirt and garbage. He alluded to the effect upon meats exposed in this foul atmosphere, and of the many diseases which are attributable to foul air or are aggravated by the germs in the air.

Dr. St. John Roosa said he had been waiting ten year for this occasion. He described his experience as a lobbyist in Albany recently in the Lower House—lower in two senses of the word." He went to Albany, he said, as a Republican Democrat, and is still a Republican of the complexion of the Senate. Mr. Carpenter's substitute he styled "the Sag Harbor bill." "Let us have no compromises," he said; "we have only to demand of our legislators that they do their duty." He then presented these resolutions, which were read, the audience frequently applauding:

Resolved, That the health of the city of New York, to some extent, is endangered by the filth and decomposition of the accumulations of years.

Resolved, That the accumulation of filthy products, disease, pestilence and death, is a fact of a sanitary and dangerous character, and is aggravated in the following ways:

First—That all other food exposed for sale are poisoned by the exhalations from the filth.

Second—The horses and cows of our horse-car lines are a poisoned atmosphere.

Third—The heavy rains and snow bring into solution the accumulations at the mouths of the sewers and culverts, and generate and diffuse only morbific agencies.

Fourth—The irritating and poisonous dust from excrementitious substances and filth is of the greatest damage to the eyes and the air passages.

Fifth—Miasmata is created and fostered by the reeking sewers and gutters.

Sixth—The difficulties of maintaining cleanliness in the houses and in the persons of our inhabitants are greatly increased.

Seventh—Persons are so disabled by living in the midst of these injurious influences that many are compelled to seek frequent changes of climate.

Eighth—The children of the poor who live in tenement houses, under bad sanitary conditions, and attend school in crowded school-houses, have as their only playground the streets in which these accumulations from dwellings and from animals are producing their injurious effects.

Resolved, That one of the causes of the increased mortality in this city during the last winter—a mortality which places its death-rate, despite our natural advantages of position, among the highest in this country—has been the neglect in removing the accumulations aforementioned.

Resolved, That the methods heretofore adopted by the Police Department of the city of New York, to cause a cleaning of the streets and dwellings, have been inefficiently carried out. Party politics has been made to enter into what should be a purely sanitary duty performed by a responsible officer.

Resolved, That the Health Board of this city, the appointed guardians of the public sanitary condition, in its political environment and composition, have been found to be apologists rather than denunciators of the neglect and inefficiency which have produced the frightful condition of our highways, and the noxious vapors which have entered our houses during the last few months.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, and also in view of the fact that a petition signed by more than two hundred and fifty thousand of this city and sent to our representatives has never been fully placed before the Legislature, and our sacred right to direct the sanitary legislation of the city has been disregarded, we again, in mass meeting assembled, protest against the recent action of the Assembly in refusing to pass the Citizens' bill as it came unanimously from the Senate, and now demand of our representatives from this city that they shall reverse their action and assist in passing this bill, which is demanded by the intelligence and honesty of this metropolis.

Resolved, That we deny the right of politicians to decide matters pertaining to the health of the State by claims upon party fealty, and that we protest against the policy which subjects the health and welfare of our citizens to the behests of party leaders, however exalted their position.

Resolved, That we decline to support at any future election any representative from the city of New York who shall disregard the request of our citizens upon this subject.

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of our professional brethren throughout the State, by their influence upon their representatives, in securing the reforms we demand.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, they were seconded by Dr. Lewis A. Sayre in a few earnest words.

Dr. J. C. Dalton said it was extraordinary that it needed a mass meeting of physicians to urge that there was danger in an epidemic.

Dr. Charles C. Lee arose from the body of the house and offered this resolution:

Resolved, That these resolutions, attested by the President and Secretaries of this meeting, be sent to the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, by a committee of five, to be appointed by this meeting.

The committee nominated is as follows: Prof. John C. Dalton, Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Dr. F. M. Weld, and Dr. Wm. H. Thomson.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

MR. JOHN KELLY ANXIOUS.

The Movement Against Him in Tammany Hall Assuming Threatening Proportions.

The opponents of John Kelly in the Tammany Society have at length determined to make an effort at the coming election for Sachems and officers to wrest the control of that society from him. The election will be held in the big wigwam in Fourteenth street on Monday evening next. Thirteen Sachems, a Sagamore, Wiskinskie, Secretary, and Treasurer are to be chosen. These officers serve one year, managing the affairs of the society and determining the uses of the Tammany building during their term.

The Sachems' control of the building enables them to refuse the use of its rooms to any political organization. The leaders of the Tammany Ring used this landlord power to prevent the Young Democracy from capturing the Tammany General Committee of that day. John Kelly understands the necessity of keeping control of the Tammany Society, and has left no stone unturned since he became leader of the Tammany party to secure at every annual election a majority of Sachems who would yield to his wishes at all times.

The projectors of this new movement against John Kelly, knowing as well as he the value of the control of the society, determined to attack him there rather than in the Tammany organization, which is now in his control, and his subservient followers. They at once began to make a canvass of the members of the society, that the number of anti-Kelly men might be ascertained. The result of this canvass was reported to a caucus of the leading men in the movement on Monday evening. It showed that nearly six hundred members of the society are opposed to Mr. Kelly, and about two-thirds of these members are willing to vote against his nominees for Sachems and officers. The leaders of the opposition were so encouraged by this news that they determined to make other and stronger efforts against Mr. Kelly. Every member of the caucus agreed to use every honorable means to secure the attendance at the election of all the members of the society in his district who are known to be opposed to John Kelly. It was decided that the nominees for Sachems and officers should be chosen from members of the society who are nominally Tammany men, but opposed to Mr. Kelly, all agreeing that no pronounced Anti-Tammany politician should be on the ticket. A committee was then appointed to make up the ticket, and other gentlemen were directed to call together for consultation all the members who are favorable to the movement.

The Committee on Nominations met last evening, and nearly completed their work. Among the gentlemen who are said to have been selected as candidates for Sachems are John T. Agnew, Isaac Bell, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Douglas Taylor, John T. Hoffman, Shepherd F. Knapp, Elliott Sanford, August Belmont, Patrick Keenan, and William C. Traphagen.

The leaders of the opposition to Mr. Kelly were last evening very confident of success. They believed that they could poll at least 350 votes at the election. They are not at all alarmed by the cry that the count of the votes will be unfair.

"The official count," one of them said, "is made by the Board of Officers of the society, which is composed of Grand Sachem Augustus Schell, Secretary Joel O. Stevens, and Treasurer Arthur Leary. We have reason to believe that Secretary Stevens and Treasurer Leary will see that the count is fair."

The committee appointed to call a meeting of the anti-Kelly members of the society has sent to those members the following:

New York, April 12, 1881.

BROTHER: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of members of the Tammany society, to be held at the Tontonic Assembly Rooms, 158 Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on Thursday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock, to place a ticket in nomination for Sachems and officers of the Tammany Society favorable to the union and success of the Democratic party.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, JOSEPH KOCH, } Committee.

It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended.

John Kelly professes to be confident that he will carry the election, and many of his friends boast that his ticket will receive more than twice the number of votes cast for the opposition candidates. But, notwithstanding these boasts, it is known to many of the leaders of the opposition that John Kelly is frightened at the situation. At the last meeting of the sub-committee of the Tammany Committee on Organization he gave to the leader of each Assembly District the names of the members of the society in his district, with instructions to see them and ascertain how they intend to vote. This canvass is now being made. In addition to this work Mr. Kelly is sending for his personal friends in the society, and urging them to stand by him in this contest.

THE MEMORY OF JEFFERSON.

Senator Jones's Speech at the Celebration in Newark Last Night.

The Essex County Jefferson Jan Club was formed in Newark one year ago, and has now 115 members, nearly all of whom are young men. It celebrated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson last evening, assisted by a large company of guests. At 9 o'clock the members of the club and their friends sat down to a supper in Kleb's Hall, at 842 Broad street. After the supper, President Samuel J. McDonald had letters from several well-known men read. Ex-Senator Theo. F. Randolph wrote that he could not attend, and added: "I should be glad to pay this just tribute to the memory of the great apostle of Democracy."

"I trust that your efforts," wrote the Hon. S. S. Cox, "to revive the spirit and sense, the frugality and patriotism, and, above all, the Jeffersonian thought as to our Federal and State politics, may be successful."

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan in his letter said: "I beg to express the keen interest I feel in all earnest efforts to honor the memory of Jefferson, to keep constantly before our people the principles which he so long and so ably advocated."

In response to the toast, "Jeffersonian Democracy, true fidelity to the eternal principles of truth and justice," Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida made an eloquent address. He reviewed the life and times of Jefferson, and said that to him more than to any other man mankind everywhere is indebted for political and religious freedom. But for him the American experiment of free government would have gone down in the generation which originated it. This great popular Government under his guidance was set in the line of its proper direction to serve the great object of its institution.

"Happy would it have been for this people," said the speaker, "if the principles and spirit of this great patriot could have continued to control to the present time the administration of our Government. But let us not complain after all that has been accomplished, and while we are compelled to admit that our great fabric of freedom has long since been forced from the orbit in which Jefferson left it, it is yet permitted us to labor for a partial if not a full recognition of the principles which he left as an inheritance to the Democracy of the United States. Let us also remember that while other political organizations have risen and disappeared, because there were no settled principles behind them, the Democratic party—the party of Jefferson and the Constitution—is yet the same in principle and purpose."

Senator Jones was frequently applauded. Several other speeches were made.

THE BODY OF A. T. STEWART.

A REPORT THAT IT HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE CATHEDRAL CRYPT.

Stories of a Midnight Train to Garden City, of Strange Doings in the Cathedral, and of Alarm Wires Leading to the Chimes.

Many persons in Garden City and Hempstead believe that the body of A. T. Stewart now lies in the crypt in the Stewart Memorial Cathedral at Garden City.

The story told there contains many particulars. It is said that about two weeks ago two large slabs of bluestone were brought up on a freight train. Each was eight feet long, four feet wide, and four inches thick. They were so heavy that special appliances had to be brought into requisition to take them from the car and carry them to the Cathedral. In each corner of these slabs there were eye-holes for the insertion of heavy bolts. Of this part of the story there is no doubt. What the slabs have been used for, however, is not a matter of equal certainty. It is supposed that one was designed to lie beneath the coffin and the other on top of it, and that they were to be bolted together.

Next the story has it that about twelve days ago a special train arrived at Garden City at midnight, consisting of an engine, a baggage car, and a passenger car; that Mr. Hilton, Mrs. Stewart, and about half a dozen others got off the train and went directly to the cathedral, while from the baggage car was taken a coffin, which was also taken to the cathedral; and that the party was there a long time, the cathedral being lighted and the doors locked. It is further said that the body was put in the crypt in the basement of the cathedral beneath the chancel, and that masons then laid the stones, bolted them, poured lead around the bolts in the eyehole, and sealed the masonry with cement.

It is further said that electricians skillfully led wires from various parts of the masonry and of the crypt upward to the chime of bells in the steeple in such a manner that if any person should attempt an entrance every bell in the steeple would ring. Several strong batteries were placed in the cathedral some time ago, with the sole intention, as then understood, of adding an organist to play the several organs in the building, and, with the mere touch of his fingers, to ring the chimes in the steeple.

It is further related that the cathedral has been lighted frequently since that time, and much work has been going on in it. Formerly there was a watchman only in the daytime, but now, it is said, there are also two watchmen at night. The reported arrival of the midnight train is talked about among railroad men. A1 of them conversed with yesterday had heard about it, but none of them had any certain knowledge about it.

A reporter for THE SUN visited Garden City yesterday. On his entering the cathedral he was told by the watchmen that he must have a pass. Going to the office he obtained a pass from an assistant of Mr. Hilton's manager, not only to visit the cathedral, but to enter the crypt. This pass was given freely and without question. The reporter on presenting the pass to the watchman was conducted down stairs to the beautiful marble enclosure built to contain the body of Mr. Stewart. The visitor had previously understood that the body, appropriately enclosed and supported, was to rest on the marble floor of this octagonal apartment. But this was not found to be so. But two workmen were there busying themselves in relaying one of the marble slabs that constitute the flooring. These slabs are polished and wedge-shaped, pointing to the centre. Others of the slabs appeared to have just been relaid. The earth in the open space was loose, reddish loam, that was easily smoothed with a trowel in the hands of one of the workmen.

"I see that the body is not where I expected it would be placed," said the visitor, "but this inspection does not show that it is not beneath the floor of the crypt."

The watchman said nothing in reply. The visitor then requested permission to speak with the workmen, but this was refused him. Subsequently such permission was asked for at the manager's office, but it was also refused.

No wires were visible in any part of the crypt. When the watchman was asked whether he could not assure his questioner that the body was not there he said that it was not there to his knowledge, and that he knew no more about the matter than the visitor. In the office of the manager the reply to a similar question was that the speaker knew nothing of the matter, and that the only proper person to give information was Mr. Hilton. One of the employees of Mr. Hilton especially requested that the name should not be given, even as refusing to give information. A like reticence was found about the depot and at other parts of the big farm. Persons living near the cathedral had heard the story, but none of them was found who could or would definitely confirm or deny it. One of Mr. Hilton's representatives in Garden City said he did not think the stories could be true, because he had been told and knew it to be a fact that Mr. Hilton had been confined to his house with illness until Tuesday of last week, and even then he was not strong enough to undertake a midnight journey to Garden City.

Last evening Mr. Hilton declined to see the reporter.

THE LOST CHARLEY ROSS.

A Possible Clue to the Missing Boy Sent to Col. Forney from London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Another clue to the lost Charley Ross has been discovered, and it comes to light through Col. John W. Forney. He has received a letter from Robert Benjamin Hugman, dated "36 Greenwood road, Dalston, London, N. E., March 31, 1881." In this letter Mr. Hugman says he was under the impression that the boy had been restored to his parents, until he saw a paragraph in a paper to the contrary a short time ago. "Up to the 25th of this month," he writes to Col. Forney, "I lived in Loughton, Essex, twelve miles northeast of London. My wife was my youngest child's intended a school there, to which place also a Charley Ross came. He was a pretty child, and though a woman with whom he lived there passed him off as her son George, he often talked with my children, the girl especially, and said that his name was not George but Charley Ross, and that the woman was not his mother, that he was brought from America in a big ship, and my girl has frequently spoken to her mother of how hard it must be for him to be stolen from his home. He has frequently told my children that his mother was a lady. I have often seen him when this questioning person, and have of late lost sight of her, though I have been told where she is now to be found. The boy left our village some time ago, as I understood, to be sent home, and from what I have since heard, I think this boy is the one who was stolen away from home, and answers to the description given of Charley Ross."

This letter is accompanied by one from W. G. Kingsbury, who is a well-known business man in London, and a personal friend of Col. Forney's. He endorses Mr. Hugman's statement.

TYPHUS FEVER AND SMALL-POX

The Resources of the Health Department Overtaxed.

Eight cases of typhus fever were reported yesterday in different quarters of the city. A patient in Bellevue Hospital, another in Chambers Street Hospital, and a third in Ward's Island Hospital, were also found to be suffering from the same disease. A tenth case was reported in the Oak street station. The ten patients were taken to the tents on Blackwell's Island. There were six cases of typhus fever reported on Tuesday, making a total of sixteen for two days. Although another tent was yesterday added to the number already occupied, if the disease continues to increase in this proportion the Health Department will be at a loss for accommodations for its patients. As it is, there being seventy-four patients already, the resources of the department are taxed to their uttermost capacity.

Small-pox Epidemic.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Glover's Gap, Marion County, W. Va., is in a pestilence-stricken condition on account of the ravages of smallpox. A young man recently returned to his home, a victim to variolous and spread the disease through the town. Ten persons are sick, and there is no body to bury the dead. A letter to a friend in this city says: "The disease is raging in Burk's Village ten miles distant. The governor was telegraphed to send help to bury the dead, but replied that the county authorities should attend to it. Not a train pass through the town without stopping."

SUICIDE OF A MUSICIAN.

Special Telegraphic Despatch.

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 13.—George Clark, a professional musician, committed suicide here yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth. He died instantly. Clark was afflicted with nasal catarrh, and became despondent over the impairment of his voice. The previous day Mr. E. Beaumont, druggist, offered Clark a package of Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure, saying to him that he had heard that Mlle. Aimee, Castle, Rhum and other opera singers had recovered their voices and had been cured of catarrh by its use. Clark replied that he had tried many remedies without benefit, and should not try any more. Saying "Mr singing days are over," he left the store, and the next day was found dead. Clark had many friends throughout this country and Europe.—*Adv.*

SLOSSON PLAYING A BETTER GAME.

He Closes up the Gap a Very Little in Spite of a Big Run by Schaefer.

When George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaefer appeared on the platform in the Academy of Music, at 8 o'clock last evening, for the third night's play in their billiard match of 4,000 points, Mr. Slosson had an up-hill job before him. Schaefer had made 1,600 points, while Slosson's score showed 797.

Schaefer began on an easy triangle which he had left in his unbroken run of 155 the previous evening. Stepping to his work with confidence, he spread the balls on his second count, and failed on his third shot.

The heavy weight Slosson carried made his aim uncertain at first, causing him to miss. Schaefer struck doubles in his second inning, rubbing the balls together for 19, when he quickly changed a massé into a push shot Sexton raised his hand on the barred shot, and Jacob stepped back.

Slosson saw an opportunity in the close nest Schaefer had left. He clicked off 47, when, in playing a single cushion shot for a position, he missed it by a shade.

Schaefer clicked off 34 in his third essay before retiring on a massé.

Slosson dropped on the nest lightly and kept it well together around the rails, bringing the balls into tight contact until Mr. Schofield had called 207. He failed on a single cushion carrom through a slight lack of force, and sighed when the break occurred in what promised to be a memorable run.

In the fourth inning both reached double figures—Schaefer, 20; Slosson, 23. Each man played billiards compared with the work of Tuesday night. At the close of this inning the buttons for the night showed 277 for Slosson, against 75 on Schaefer's wire.

Jacob started on a rapid and long journey in the sixth inning, leaving George hull down again. He sailed the little globes around the borders of the sea of green cloth so closely that they rubbed their sides together continuously, like toy boats on rippling summer waters. The little convoy sailed in company until 342 had been called off. When Jacob came into port Mr. Schofield announced the totals as 2,023 for Schaefer against 1,075 for Slosson. The run of 342 made by Schaefer was the highest in the match, and 69 ahead of the best made in Paris, that of 273 by Slosson against Vignaux.

Nothing daunted, Slosson started off on a little picnic, with a free and easy air, in the seventh inning. Although he failed to keep his little company on as loving terms as Schaefer had in his magnificent run, he brought them together with great judgment whenever they showed a disposition to stray at dangerous distances. He reached home with 208 additional buttons to his credit.

At the end of the thirteenth inning Slosson had made 820 points for the night, against Schaefer's 557, but play was to continue until the score of one or the other reached 2,000—800 points for each of the three nights.

The players fell off in their work from the eleventh inning, and the poor shots were greeted with derisive whistling from a few demonstrative spectators until they were called to order by Mr. Schofield.

In the sixteenth inning, Schaefer took another trip around the table, picking up the points rapidly and turning the corners deftly, until he had added 170 to his string. This, with 2 in the seventeenth and 68 in the eighteenth inning, gave him the required 800 for the night, against Slosson's 797, which was yesterday standing 2,400 for Schaefer, against 1,650 for Slosson.

Following are last night's scores:

Schaefer—2, 13, 34, 20, 6, 242, 12, 0, 65, 0, 22, 1, 5, 0, 17, 170, 2, 68—800. Average, 44.49.

Slosson—0, 47, 207, 23, 1, 4, 10, 0, 46, 162, 18, 4, 108, 1, 30, 17, 1, 22, 3—803. Average, 50.13-17.

IN FEAR OF A PANIC.

A Fire that Caused the Opening of the Doors of the Brooklyn Theatre.

A fire broke out last night in the rear part of Phelps & Sons' piano warerooms, at 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, adjoining G. B. Bunnell's Dime Museum, where there was a baby-show. There were about 150 persons in the museum, listening to the banjo-playing of two performers, when the smoke began to appear over the board partition dividing the stage from the piano warerooms. The stage manager, Mr. Wright, who saw the smoke, announced that the exercise's entertainment had concluded. He told the audience to go out quietly, but as speedily as possible. Most of the babies had been taken home by their mothers, and but two or three remained. These were quickly handed to their waiting mothers from the building. The audience hurried out, and, in the confusion a railing was broken down, but no one was hurt.

There was a large audience in the Brooklyn Theatre, in the same block, listening to "Oliver Twist." The alarm of fire was hardly noticed there, but the manager, Mr. Charles L. Andrews, was aware of it. He soon learned the location, and determined to take every precaution. The front entrances were thrown wide open. Mr. W. C. Kingsley, one of the owners of the theatre, stepped out of his box and quickly ran to the entrance of the side doors leading into Theatre alley, while Mr. Andrews unbolted the other side door. In case of necessity, it is believed that the house could have been emptied in from five to seven minutes. The audience, however, remained in ignorance of the fire in the warehouse, and the managers were in a state of nervous excitement until the news came that the fire was out. At one time it seemed that trouble might be caused by the small boys in the street. One loud-voiced lad running by cried out, "The Brooklyn Theatre is on fire!" but the stout hand of a man on the sidewalk choked a further alarm down his throat, and only those without heard him.

The fire caused only about $700 damage. It is supposed to have been started by an overheated steam pipe.

CADET BUCK ACQUITTED.

The Verdict Received with Applause, and One Lady Embracing the Texan.

NEWBURGH, April 13.—The trial of Beaumont B. Buck, the cadet at West Point from Texas, charged with shooting John G. Thompson, Jr. of Ohio at Highland Falls, in June last, has been in progress here today before Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court. The prosecution proved the facts of the shooting. The defence claimed that Buck had been subjected to all sorts of indignities and insults from the moment of his arrival at the school, Thompson being the leading spirit; that Buck was gentle, quiet, and inoffensive, and sought to avoid trouble; that he had left the place and was passed at a private house to get out of the way of his tormentors; that the indignities were pushed to such an extent as to become dangerous to his personal safety, and that Thompson was the aggressor, and was actually menacing Buck at the time of the shooting. Testimony of good character for peace of Buck from a score of citizens, teachers, and others, of Dallas County, Texas, were presented.

Cadet Buck testified that he came to West Point at Christmas, and was at once set upon by relative or acquaintance in the Empire State. He went direct to Colonel's school, made temporary arrangements for staying there, and was then set upon by about twelve or fifteen of the boys. He described the Saturday night affair in his room. The lights had been put out on a sitting or round, which ran out of the window. The pistol had been taken out of the trunk. Hearing a noise, he grabbed the pistol from the box and the struggle set with the towel roller. Watson Gee came in and said that he had found it necessary to take a pistol to his room for self-protection. Col. Bliss said he had done perfectly right, and to do so some time with the next one that came. Buck corroborated the other witnesses as to what did happen and said he had been cursed, spitted, and thrown down by Thompson. He was in a very nervous condition, and was afraid of being struck. Ross stepped back and Thompson and the latter slipped forward. Buck said he instantly heard the click of the hammer, and thought he was shot. He ran to the premises and told him never to come out to meet them. He ran to the window and inquired if he should fire at the fellow who was trying to frighten him. Ross said he had never shot anything, to offend Thompson.

The jury retired at 8 P. M. They returned to the court room at 9 P. M. Judge Cullen inquired if they had received a verdict for acquittal. The foreman said we received with the applause of the audience, and on the side of the prisoner, the following verdict: Guilty of the shooting, but justifiable homicide, in self-defence. The prisoner was then discharged. The cadet was embraced by a lady in the audience, who had followed the trial, and received the congratulations of the Judge, District Attorney, and others.

The Only Plan.

Dr. J. W. Perdue, 1,679 Fulton st., Brooklyn, mentions the case of a Mr. Marriott, on Graham st., whose only relief from his one thousand pains of the joints was found in the use of St. Jacobs Oil.—*Adv.*

JUROR BROWN'S CONSCIENCE.

THE VIEWS OF A MAN WHOSE ONLY COMMUNICATION IS YEA, YEA.

Going to Jail Because, in Following his Interpretation of Scripture, he Could Not Swear or Affirm—Judge Van Hoesen's Act.

William P. Brown, a dealer in coins, medals, and other curiosities at 37 Park row, is now in Ludlow street jail, under commitment by order of Judge Van Hoesen of the Court of Common Pleas, for contempt of court in refusing to be sworn as a juror. Mr. Brown appeared in court on the 4th inst., and was drawn as the first juror. He declined to be sworn, and was ordered to stand aside. After attending three or four days he was again drawn. Then one of the lawyers objected to him. On Tuesday, the 12th inst., he was drawn again in the case of Creamer against Funck. He declined to be sworn, as before. The clerk of the court called attention to the fact that Mr. Brown had not been sworn. The following colloquy took place:

Mr. Brown—I object to taking the oath.

Judge Van Hoesen—Will you not make affirmation?

Mr. Brown—I object to taking the oath and to affirmation. I object to adding anything to my word.

Judge Van Hoesen—Do you mean that you will not affirm? Do you mean to say that you will not affirm? Read the form of affirmation to him, Mr. Rogers.

Mr. James P. Rogers, the clerk of the court, read the affirmation, as follows: "You solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm that you will well and truly try the issue between Ellen Creamer, plaintiff, and Fanny Funck, defendant, and a true decision thereon render, and so you do affirm."

Judge Van Hoesen—"That is only an affirmation. It is not an oath.

Mr. Brown—I object to adding anything to my word.

Judge Van Hoesen—Have you anything to say why you should not be adjudged guilty of contempt?

Counsel for Defendant—Do you refuse to affirm?

Mr. Brown—I do, because the Scriptures, which I have always taken as the guide of my life, say, "Let your answer be yea, yea; nay, nay;" and it says, "More than that cometh from evil."

Judge Van Hoesen—Do you mean to say that your communications are so in your business?

Mr. Brown—None ask me for anything further than my word.

Judge Van Hoesen—I cannot allow this matter to go any further. I have given you plenty of time to consider. If you have a good right to object to sit as a juror, every gentleman summoned could express the same excuse, and the result would be that the court could not transact business. Have you anything to say why you should not be adjudged guilty of criminal contempt?

Mr. Brown—If you say I am guilty of contempt, I am in your hands.

Judge Van Hoesen—I shall have to sentence you, for criminal contempt, to imprisonment in the common jail for the term of six days, fine of $25, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

Mr. Brown was then committed to the care of the Sheriff, who took him to Ludlow street jail, where he was confined, and is now in the corridor with debtors. A reporter for THE SUN saw the prisoner yesterday. He is a fine-looking man of 40, with keen dark eyes, regular features, and flowing brown beard. He was plainly dressed. He spoke with earnestness yet without bitterness of the sentence imposed. He said that he had taken his stand from deep religious convictions; that he had never before served as a juror, but had since then made up his mind that it was wrong for him to take an oath. His belief was that the taking of an oath was a violation of specific Scriptural injunction in the following verse:

Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your speech be, yea, yea; nay, nay; for verily whatever more than these cometh of evil.

Mr. Brown said there was another verse—the fifth chapter of James and twelfth verse—which expressed his feelings. He had been thinking the matter over a good deal, and came to his conclusion by reading and studying the Bible. He had also found sympathy by conversation with Peter Walker and his associate of Croghan, Lewis County, New York.

Mr. Brown said that he had also come to the conclusion that rent was wrong. He thought that if a man had more than he required he should give the use of it for nothing. He had carried this idea into practice and had a firm belief that all Christians should do the same. He said that Christians who hold office, or take oaths, are guilty of unchristian practices. He does not think his views about swearing conflict with his duties as a citizen to obey the law and either swear or affirm. He is determined not to do either, no matter how often he is imprisoned. He says the fine is a pecuniary hardship, as he could pay it if he desired. He did not know whether the fine was to be paid to the Sheriff or the clerk of the court, and was not prepared to say whether or not he would pay it.

Mr. Brown said that he had objected to even taking the preliminary oath to tell the truth when he gave his reason for not serving. He says the Judge, after hearing his excuse, called it trivial, and he was compelled to submit to being drawn. He had sent the Judge a letter giving his reasons for not wishing to be sworn. He considered the affirmation as quite the same thing in principle as the oath. He was willing to say he would tell the truth, and that was, in his opinion, all that was necessary.

Judge Van Hoesen said yesterday that his duty under the law was very plain. The juror was required to take the oath or affirm, and a refusal to do either made his imprisonment a duty which the Court was bound to perform.

Mr. Groesbeck for Governor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Leading Democrats of this part of the State are looking about for a candidate for Governor for the fall campaign, and are coming to the conclusion that the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck is the strongest man for the race that can be found. The result of the recent municipal elections in this and other cities is very encouraging to the Democracy, and they believe that, with a good ticket, they can carry the State. Mr. Groesbeck is that kind of a man. In ability he is one of the foremost in the State, and in integrity beyond reproach or suspicion. Foster, who, it is believed, will march for the Republican candidate, has many enemies, and is by no means popular as he was two years ago. Mr. Groesbeck is not an office seeker, but it is believed that he would accept the nomination if shown that he might by so doing save the State to his party.

Lloyd A. Haynes Arrested.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—On Jan. 26 Lloyd A. Haynes, employed by the cotton firm of Stateburg, McLanahan & Co., 60 Broad street, New York, disappeared from St. Louis, Mo., where he was in charge of a branch establishment, taking with him some cash. He was accompanied by a variety actress, Clara Sanford, who it was subsequently learned that he had so cruelly taken some amounting in the aggregate to $2,000. Haynes was traced East, and the case in the New York police office, and detectives of the Fourteenth Precinct notified the police of this city and they traced Haynes to Norfolk through United States senator Cockrell of Missouri, who was then in Washington, and who was still in Washington. Haynes was arrested late last night and sent West on a requisition, in charge of a detective.

The New Railroad to Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Contracts have been let in Cleveland for the construction of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The contract for the section between Cleveland and Buffalo was to J. S. A. T. D. Casement of Painesville, Ohio, who had themselves to have it finished at the earliest possible moment. The Casements are old railroad builders, and Jack Casement having been one of the chief contractors on the Union Pacific. The section west of Cleveland and terminating at Chicago has been let to E. Houston of Buffalo, and Williams has been let the section from Fort to Fort Wayne, Ind., has not yet been let. Over two millions of ties and forty thousand forward steel rails have been contracted for by the company.

Heavy Suit against a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Suit has been filed in the United States circuit court here by W. L. Scott of Erie, Pa., against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, asking judgment for $246,312.06, with interest, alleging that the company in February, 1868, issued its mortgage on its road, and bearing date on the 1st day of July, 1868, and bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York, Each bond stipulated that, unless over the interest should be paid for six months, the princip