A W. C. T. U. VIEW OF GUM.

MORE THAN $6,000,000 A YEAR CHEWED UP BY THE GIRLS OF NEW YORK.

It Is Almost as Bad as Cigarette Smoking—And There Is a Town in Allegany that Spends $80,000 a Year for Tobacco and Only $8,000 for Preaching the Gospel—Other Interesting Topics Before the Women in Convention in Broadway.

The three hundred odd delegates to the Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York continued their eighteenth wrestle with the temperance question in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, yesterday. The four sessions were again remarkable for the strictness with which parliamentary rules were adhered to. Business was not transacted with quite the despatch that was shown on Tuesday, however, because the time limit of ten minutes for each speaker was on several occasions suspended, so that when the time for adjournment came in the evening there was a good deal of the work left undone. Another cause of delay was THE SUN, a copy of which every woman had when she took her seat and which she insisted on reading before she would even join in the devotional exercises. In the afternoon the platform was brightened by the appearance of the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, A. M., the Corresponding Secretary. She is the adopted child of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and bright as a button. She was introduced to the delegates, who all stood up and gave the Chautauqua salute.

THEY ALL READ THE SUN.

The day's sessions were marked by the disappearance of sundry pocketbooks, umbrellas, and other small articles from the possession of the owners. The delegates are very few of them frequent visitors of the Empire City, and they would leave their possessions on the literary table in the hall or in other conspicuous and unwatched places. The losses were all announced from the platform after this fashion:

"Ladies, one of the delegates has mislaid her pocketbook. She thinks she left it on the literary table in the hall at the noon hour. Will the person who picked it up by mistake kindly send it to the platform?"

None of the missing articles reached the platform. The reports of superintendents of the various departments of union work were not so interesting as those were on Tuesday because the women persisted in reading uninteresting statistics and essays on their work. The delegates themselves are responsible for this statement. They made it in open meeting.

The devotional meeting at 8:30 o'clock in the morning was conducted by Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, the superintendent of the department of evangelistic work. Mrs. C. H. Harris, President of the Queens County Union, opened the Convention with prayer, and Mrs. Georgeanna Gardenier, the Recording Secretary, read an excellent story of the proceedings of Tuesday. The Committee on Credentials reported. They had had to deal with no contested delegations.

DAUGHTER OF THE W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of Elmira, the superintendent of the department of narcotics, read the first report of the day, prefacing it with the declaration that she intended resigning her place at the head of the department. In her report she said that in the past year there had been a decided decrease in the number of boys who smoked cigarettes or who used tobacco in any form. That statement was applauded. "In several counties, noticeably my own," she said, "tobacco dealers have given up the selling of cigarettes entirely, preferring to avoid any possibility of trouble. * * * The tobacco habit is a fearful one. In one town in Allegany county $80,000 was paid last year for tobacco, while but $8,000 was paid for the preaching of the Gospel. During the year eight boys have died in this State from the effects of the cigarette habit, and three more have been sent to insane asylums. But boys," said Mrs. Bullock, "are not the only victims of the cigarette habit. It is an awful thing to say, but thousands of our bright girls are being numbered among the victims. It is high time, I say, that we looked after our girls in this matter, sisters."

Opium came next in the report. Mrs. Bullock said she had often been asked about the effectiveness of the treatment of Dr. Keeley. She had not investigated it herself but from the investigations and reports of others she was prepared to endorse it. She had strong faith in the method. Then she talked of chewing gum and young women. "One County Superintendent," she said, "has written me and demanded that I recommend work against the chewing gum habit. Six million dollars, he told me, was expended annually by the young women of New York for chewing gum. Now, it seems very hard to ask our young ladies to give up this elegant and graceful habit, doesn't it?" The young lady delegates laughed nervously. "But seriously, sisters, it is high time that we took hold of this matter when we remember that opium is an ingredient in many of the chewing gums on the market to-day. An ingredient, I say, in many of the gums chewed by our girls."

"What is the pleasure of the meeting about this report?" asked Madam President, and everybody clapped and stamped. It was adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Twing of the Chautauqua School had a petition to the Legislature to pass a bill forbidding the sale of opium, cocaine, or chloral except on a doctor's prescription, which she read when Mrs. Bullock had finished, and on motion of Miss Sanford of Wayne county it was unanimously endorsed. While the petition was being read Mrs. Leavett, the round-the-world missionary, came in. There was applause for her, and then Mrs. Burgess of Ulster county took up the question of Mrs. Cleveland's baby. She proposed that the resolution congratulating Mrs. Cleveland, which was introduced by a Chemung woman on Tuesday afternoon, and which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, be taken away again from the committee and signed by the President and Secretary and sent by special messenger direct to Mrs. Cleveland. She did this, she said, because the resolution had been printed in THE SUN and had undoubtedly been read by both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and therefore there was nothing else to do but to send it to them at once. It was necessary to pass the resolution first. That was done unanimously and then Madam President and Madam Secretary signed it and it was started off for the Madison avenue house.

AN EVANGELIST.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Coffin of Brooklyn read a report on prisons, jails, and almshouses, and Mrs. H. H. Edgett of Fairport, a report on State fair work. There were twenty-two fairs in the State during the year, and at eleven of them the law, which forbids the sale of liquor on fair grounds, was violated. The union's workers had caused thirteen arrests on account of it. Mrs. Edgett paid her respects to the Interstate Fair at Elmira, and said it was a very wicked place. She also paid her respects to De Witt Talmage. She thought he was a very wicked man for opening the fair with a speech on a Sunday. His act, she said, had aroused the women of the union as well as the pastors of Chemung churches. After their report Mrs. Deidrich of Niagara proposed that the Convention send greeting to their State Organizations now in session, Iowa, Tennessee, and the Six Nations were selected for greetings. There was trouble about the Iowa Convention. From the arguments it was learned that there are two Women's Christian Temperance Unions out there, the result of an earthquake or some other upheaval in the original union. The unions that are members of the national union are all against one of the bodies, and the women delegates didn't know exactly which one they were against. They were fearful that they would make a mistake and send greetings to the one they disliked. They finally concluded that the Convention in session in Des Moines was the one they wanted to greet, and sent off a telegram instructing the Chairman of the Convention to read a certain verse in the Bible. This verse advised steadfastness, and predicted triumph over the enemy and consequent glory.

"Glory," said one delegate. "There'll be joy in the 'wrong' Iowa Convention if they get that telegram, won't there."

A little woman in a Quaker garb represented the peace and arbitration part of the Union. She was Mrs. Sarah W. Collins of Purchase. Her report, which Madame Secretary Gardenier read for her, was curious. It assumed that the world loved war, and that nations were in imminent danger of jumping on each other, and that the work of the peace branch of the union was all that prevented it. In conclusion it advocated a petition to all the Governments to meet at the Columbian Fair, and there decide on some plan that would do away with wars for all time to come.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

A Greene county woman asked what peace and arbitration work was. She had never heard of such a department in the union, she said, and she wanted Madam President to explain it. Mrs. Burgess jumped up and said that the only reason of it was county folks didn't know more was that they refused to be taught. She had lectured on peace and arbitration, and, try as she might, she hadn't succeeded in getting into Greene county. The Greene county woman sat down.

Mrs. Leavitt had to take a train for New Hampshire and she wanted to bid the delegates good-by. A delegate from Poland wanted her to stand in the aisle and shake hands with every one. Mrs. Leavitt said she didn't feel able to do that. Mrs. Washington moved that Madam President and Madam Secretary be delegated to shake hands for the crowd. This was carried, and the handshaking went on in the platform the delegates stood up and chanted: "God be with you till we meet again." It was very solemn and it brought the tears to Mrs. Leavitt's eyes. The verse was sung over twice, and before it was finished a good many of the women were in tears. Madam President proposed the Chautauqua salute as Mrs. Leavitt was walking down the aisle. The delegates remained standing and there was a sea of fluttering handkerchiefs that lasted until the door closed after the missionary.

SAVED FROM A DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

The salute disclosed the fact that violet perfume was the unanimous choice of the delegates. The church was thoroughly scented and stayed so all the session.

Mrs. M. M. Allen of Bellona, the Superintendent of the Non-Alcoholics in Medicine Department, talked interestingly. She asserted that in the temperance hospitals throughout the country the death rate was lower than in the other hospitals, and that it was so because no alcoholic liquor was used as medicine. She counselled the women not to condemn all doctors who continued prescribing liquor for patients, but to pity all and to try to show them the error of their ways by argument and literature. She started to advise all the women to read a book written by ex-Senator Blair, when the timekeeper rang the bell and checked her.

Three visitors came to be introduced. They were Mr. and Mrs. Gustavson and Mrs. J. T. Ellis, the Corresponding Secretary of the union in New Jersey. Mrs. Gustavson took the opportunity to say that it was woman's duty to get the ballot. "What is the reason we waste so much time?" she asked. "We ought to have the ballot, and then we would soon rid the world of the drink. If I could but touch a button and by touching it drive out the drink I would gladly touch it if I knew that the next moment I would be blown into a million pieces."

Mr. Gustavson also made a speech. A little later Col. Hadley of Bartholomew Mission was introduced. He looked straight at the delegates a moment. Then he said: "I don't know why I am introduced here, unless it is because I was saved from a drunkard's grave by a woman of the W. C. T. U." Then he sang with a sturdy voice, "I love Jesus, for He saved me from a drunkard's grave."

Mrs. G. Bently, President of the Fulton County Union, conducted the religious service opening the afternoon session. Mrs. Phebe J. Adams of Moravia. Superintendent of Unfermented Wines, reported that her department had succeeded in inducing nine churches to use unfermented wines at communion instead of fermented wine. She asserted that the wine Christ made was unfermented.

MRS. BOOLE SPEAKS.

Mrs. Sarah A. Kenny of Troy, superintendent of Sunday school work, reported a wonderful progress of temperance in Sunday schools throughout the State. She gave statistics by counties of the children pledged.

The Rev. Mr. Thorp of Deposit and the Rev. Mr. Haskell of Prohibition Park, Staten Island, were introduced and made speeches. Mr. Haskell issued an invitation to all the delegates to visit the park.

There was another little row after the speeches. An Oneida woman proposed that for the rest of the day the habit of permitting speakers to occupy more than the allotted ten minutes be discontinued. Two of the women who were down on the programme for reports made a vigorous protest. One declared rather hastily she would say all she had to say. Mrs. J. H. Ruggles of Holly saw the opportunity to rebuke essayists. "If the ladies get right down to facts and drop the words they would have difficulty in filling the allotted ten minutes," she said. The question caused the first split in the unanimity of the Convention. It was resolved to stick to the ten minute rule as far as county statistics were concerned, but there were many votes against it.

Mrs. May Morgan McKoon of Long Eddy, the Superintendent of the Department of Press, reported that she had endeavored to settle the question as to which of the political parties was the best friend of the union. She had written to newspapers of each party, asking if they would print weekly a column or part of a column of W. C. T. U. news. Six Democratic papers had expressed willingness, eleven Republicans, and fourteen of each party had answered that they would print it if it was worth printing. Two papers had given evasive answers. She concluded from this that one party thought as much of the women as the other, and that the newspapers were their best friends any way.

Mrs. Bertha Morris Smith of Elmira, Superintendent of Hygiene and Physical Culture, reported increased popularity of physical culture. She recommended the passage of a bill by the Legislature making the study of physical culture compulsory in public schools.

Mrs. E. T. Howland of Newark Valley, Superintendent of Heredity, reported that sixty per cent. of the drunkenness in New York State was hereditary.

Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, the first President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, came in and made a little speech. It was time to adjourn then. A few more reports were rushed through, so as not to leave too much for this morning's session.

At 7:30 in the evening there was a young woman's meeting, conducted by Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, the State Superintendent. There were reading by Mrs. C. L. Jackson of Brooklyn, Mrs. Bertha Morris Smith of Elmira, an address by Miss L. Gibson of France, and another by Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the National Superintendent of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Convention will complete its business to-day. The election of officers will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. Some of the present officers will be reelected. One or two of them will refuse to serve another year. Mrs. Boole is one of these.

There was no electioneering yesterday. Madam Secretary Gardiner said it was beneath the dignity of women to electioneer. No candidates were ever nominated. Blank ballots were passed around and each delegate wrote her choice. If any one woman was a very great favorite for an office the others withdrew their names, and she was declared elected. If no one was a great favorite, those having the greatest number of votes were called candidates, and another ballot was taken. The office always looked for the woman, never the woman for the office.

The Columbus National Bank to Discontinue.

A notification, dated Oct. 7 and signed by W. F. Foster, J. P. Woodbury, and A. G. Glick, the President, Vice-President, and cashier of the Columbus National Bank, at Columbus avenue and Ninety-fourth street, has been sent to the depositors in that bank, requesting them to withdraw their deposits. The bank will discontinue business on Oct. 15, in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the stockholders held on Oct. 5.

The bank was started last March with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $100,000.

People are astonished at the low prices for furniture at Flint's, 145th st. and 6th av.—Adv.

SEALED WITH A KEY RING.

The Marriage Ceremony that Agnes Cunningham-Ellinger Wants Legalized.

In an action of Mrs. Agnes T. Ellinger, who says her maiden name was Agnes T. Cunningham, for a separation from William Ellinger, an insurance agent 46 years of age, on the ground of abandonment, the trial of the issue of fact as to whether there had been a valid marriage between them was begun before Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday.

The testimony of Mrs. Ellinger occupied most of the day. She said she had come from Sligo, Ireland, in 1876, when she was 16 years old, and had been a dressmaker in this city. At the residence of one of her patrons she first met the defendant in the fall of 1884. She had then left the home of her parents at 319 East Thirteenth street, and was boarding at the time at 105 West Forty-second street. The defendant saw her home. They soon got on such terms that he was calling six times a week. She admitted that he kissed her. "Of course," she said. "I should not have allowed it, but I did, you know."

Ellinger, she said, had asked her to live with him, and on her refusal he said that the day would come when marriage ceremonies would be unnecessary, and when persons loving each other could live together without disgrace. When she resisted his advances on another occasion he said they must part. He wept and said: "Agnes, you are stronger minded than I, and I do not like to give you up."

On the pretence that he lived at the Sixth Avenue Hotel, she said, she was induced to go to a parlor of the hotel one night, but that when he became importunate she left the place. Later, at his advice, she took a room at 784 Sixth avenue, and was surprised to find that he had secured a room adjoining. She allowed the door between them to remain open subsequently at his request so that the heat of the stove in one room would warm the other.

In November, 1888, she had a room at Forty-sixth street and Broadway. While she and Ellinger were there one day she saw his brother Clarence and two friends named Landers and Brown on the street. The defendant called them up. It was then that the alleged ceremony of marriage took place. She had asked the defendant to marry her, to save her from disgrace, promising to permit him to secure a divorce immediately. Brown then officiated as clergyman, and she and the defendant agreed to be man and wife. The defendant put a key ring upon her proper finger to accentuate the ceremony. She had not met Landers or Brown before or since, and knows nothing of them. The defendant left her the next day, and she did not see him again until in court yesterday. She did not know when the ceremony occurred, except that it was some time in the early part of November, 1888. Her child was born in May, 1887, and died four months later.

A number of letters of a loving character which she had sent the defendant were put in evidence by the defence to show their relations.

Leo G. Rosenblatt, who appeared with ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins for the defendant, opened the case for the defence. He denied the marriage, and said that Landers and Brown were creatures of the plaintiff's own imagination, as the defendant had not heard of them. He said that it would be shown that Ellinger had not seen her in the early part of November, 1888, when the ceremony is alleged to have been performed.

William Ellinger then took the stand in his own behalf. He said he is an insurance agent working for the United States Credit System Company of Spring street and Broadway. He admitted that he had been intimate with the plaintiff, but denied that any ceremony of the character described had taken place. He said that three weeks after he had met her she proposed marriage to him and he took occasion to tell her at the time that he had no such intention. It was very soon after their acquaintance that they were on hugging and kissing terms.

He is a white-haired man of short stature and slight build. He was still on the stand when the case was adjourned until to-day.

GLAUCOMA IS NOT UNCOMMON,

But It Is a Distressing Malady that Has Overtaken Lieut.-Gov. Jones.

Glaucoma, the disease of the eye for which Lieut.-Gov. Jones was operated upon by Dr. Noyes, is not an uncommon affection. Forty-two cases of glaucoma were treated during the last year by the physicians at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital alone. The other ophthalmic hospitals probably averaged fully as many. Glaucoma is, in brief, a hardening of the eyeball from intra-ocular tension. This tension is brought on by a defective circulation of ocular fluids; that is, the fluids entering the eye are not carried off through their proper channels as fast as they come in. This causes a stopping up or hardening of the iris. It is entirely different, however, from solidification.

The only cure which science has so far been able to discover for glaucoma is to remove a portion of the iris. This operation is necessarily extremely painful, as it is not often that opiates can be administered, from the very fact that they would tend to close the eye, which must be kept open. Lieut.-Gov. Jones was put under the influence of ether. Cocaine is sometimes used.

The symptoms of glaucoma are excessive pain in the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision. The outlines of objects become blurred and indistinct, and the eyeball feels hard and unyielding to the touch. Eyeglasses cannot help the vision when affected by glaucoma. Injections of eserine sometimes allay the pain and delay the disease, but an operation is necessary for a cure. In cases of acute glaucoma blindness may come on in a few days.

There is no cause ascribed for the disease. Any one is liable to it, but it usually comes to adults more than 40 years of age. Years of usage of the eye and a gradual weakening of the ocular tissue are pro ably the principal causes. As a rule, one eye is first attacked, and the other becomes affected through sympathy. In the case of Lieut.-Gov. Jones the left eye was the first to be touched, and was the one operated on. His right eye is affected and will also have to be treated.

Business Troubles.

Thomas B. and Charles D. Chatfield, composing the firm of Chatfield Brothers, paperhangers and decorators, at 874 Eighth avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Peter Wagner.

Jacob Streifer, builder, of Eighth avenue and 144th street, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Thomas McAdam, in supplementary proceedings, on the application of Alex. J. Stewart, a judgment creditor. Mr. Streifer became involved by building several large flats in the vicinity of 145th street and Convent avenue.

The schedules of Rudolph Alexander, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco, at 211 Pearl street, show liabilities of $26,797; nominal assets, $15,100; actual assets, $7,055.

The schedules of William Groschee, manufacturer of picture frames and mouldings at 82 Bowery, show liabilities, $3,624; nominal assets, $1,942; actual assets, $1,387.

James Murphy, tailor at 953 Broadway, has been placed in the hands of a receiver, Thomas McAdam, in supplementary proceedings, on the application of E. H. Van Ingen & Co., judgment creditors. Mrs. Sarah Hoey has taken possession of the business on a chattel mortgage for $1,877. Mr. Murphy's liabilities are about $5,500.

Judgment for $51,540 was yesterday entered against Abraham Becker, dealer in commercial paper, at 285 Broadway, in favor of M. Schneider & Brother.

Stole $5,000 Worth of Robes and Livery.

Jessie L. Boulden, formerly of 220 East Fifty-seventh street, where he kept a fur-cleaning shop, was arrested in Boston on Tuesday by Detective Vallely. Boulden renovated fur robes and livery. On May 1 he received about $5,000 worth of winter livery and robes from the Opera Stables, in Thirty-second street, owned by William H. Scaich, and also the stock of Overton & Markert of 141 East Twenty-third street. Then he disappeared. Vallely traced him to Providence and then to Boston, where he found him living at 161 Harrison avenue, and recovered a good portion of the liverymen's property. In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Boulden admitted the theft, and Justice Kelly held him in $1,000 bail for examination.

Test Motion on Behalf of the Elevated.

A motion was made by Julian T. Davies, as counsel for the elevated roads, before Judge O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday to send the issues of fact as to damages in a suit against the roads to the Circuit calendar for a jury trial. The motion was a test one under the act of the last Legislature allowing such issues to be tried by jury.

In opposition it was contended that these actions were brought for injunctions and removal of the structure and not for damages, and that the courts of their own volition allowed damages rather than grant the remedies demanded. As the question of damages was not at issue, it was contended no jury trial could be had under the act. Decision was reserved.

TRYING ACCUSED POLICEMEN.

Redfield's Story About Dailey and Johnson's About Shannon.

Commissioner McClave presided at police trials at Headquarters yesterday. Charges were made against Patrolman William J. Dailey by Frederick C. Redfield, who came from Vermont about six weeks ago and got a job as drug clerk at 3 John street. Redfield said that on Sept. 5 he met and talked with the officer on Park place. He afterward walked up some street parallel to Broadway, but whose name he could not remember. The policeman, Redfield says, followed and arrested him, accusing him of saying that there was a safe in a house in Park place which contained $1,100, and that he (Redfield) and three other men were going to crack it that night. On the way to the Oak street station, Redfield says, Dailey called him harsh names and tried to extort hush money from him.

Dailey said he had met Redfield before the scene of the Park place disaster on Sept. 5. Redfield made some remarks to him about the disaster, and then said that there was a safe in the neighborhood containing $1,100, which he and another man would crack that night. He made an appointment with Dailey for 10:30 o'clock that night. Then he walked away, and Dailey, on the advice of Policeman Keogh, to whom he told the story, followed and arrested him. He did not use any profane language and did not attempt to extort hush money. He took his prisoner to the Oak street station, and there, after an examination by Capt. O'Connor, Redfield was discharged.

John Walcott, who had seen the arrest made and followed the two men to the station house, said he heard no conversation between them.

Policeman Martin Keogh said that Dailey, immediately after the conversation with Redfield, told him about the safe story related by Redfield. He advised Dailey to arrest Redfield as a suspicious person.

The case will go to the full Board.

James Johnson of 215 East 107th street charged Patrolman Shannon with entering his house at 11:30 P. M. on Sept. 20, breaking up a tea party which his daughter Jennie and some of her schoolmates were having, and incidentally clubbing him on the head. Shannon at the time made a charge of assault against Johnson. Johnson, he said, had struck him with a glass. Johnson was tried and acquitted. Then he made complaint against Shannon at Police Headquarters.

Policemen Shannon, Leidel, and Deom, who were mixed up in the affair, said there was a small riot in the building, and the quelling of it taxed them to the utmost. A gang of toughs had gathered to celebrate Johnson's moving, and intended to lick the janitor, a man named Schouhlein. Leidel tried to quell the disturbance, which began about 11:30 P. M., and being overpowered, rapped for help. In the row a good many heads were cracked, and Johnson's was among them.

A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

Lost His Last Place for Stealing and Had a Wife and Seven Children.

J. Charles Emerson, a portly, smooth-faced man, who wore a white necktie, took a room at the Bancroft House, Twenty-first street and Broadway, on Tuesday night, wrote a couple of letters, posted one, and went to bed. The letter that he posted was addressed to his wife, Elizabeth Jane Emerson, 43 Courtlandt street, West Hoboken. It merely told her, she said afterward, that he had taken the room at the hotel. Mrs. Emerson went promptly, yesterday morning, to hunt up her husband. She found her husband's name on the register and a porter was sent to room 56 to waken him. The porter came back presently, pale and agitated. "Your husband is sick," he told her.

The porter had only peeped into the room before. Now they opened it. Emerson was in bed. There was blood on it that had flowed from a hole above his right ear, and they found a big pistol tightly clasped in his right hand. He was dead and cold. Then they told the wife and sent for the Coroner.

Coroner Messemer found two cents in Emerson's possession, and also found a letter addressed to the manager of the hotel, asking him to notify John Scott of 170 Seventh avenue, G. R. Leghorn of 480 West Twenty-second street, I. S. Caston of 38 West Twenty-seventh street, and Emil Beck of 30 West Twenty-sixth street.

Emerson, it was learned, was a dry goods salesman, and he had been out of work for some time. He leaves a wife and seven children. He was discharged from his last place under charge of stealing by means of false checks, and in Jefferson Market Police Court on Thursday last he was discharged in consideration of his wife and family, the complaint against him being withdrawn.

MAKING CAR STOVES COSTLY.

The State Gets a Verdict of $7,000 Against the New Haven Road.

A verdict of $7,000 was obtained by the State against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, by direction of Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court, yesterday, as penalties under the act forbidding the use of stoves in passenger coaches. The statute provides a penalty of $1,000 for the first offence and $100 for each day the violation of the law continues.

When the suit was first brought by the State the defendant company appealed to the Court of Appeals from a decision on the demurrer the company interposed. The trial yesterday was in accordance with the rulings of the Court of Appeals in the case. The defence contended that the company was not amenable under the act, because it did not have fifty miles of road in this State. It was shown that the Baker system of heating, which the company had employed, had been approved by the Connecticut authorities. It was further contended that the act was unconstitutional, because it bore on Inter-State transportation.

Civilian Appointments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The recent examination of twenty young men in civil life for appointment to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army has resulted in the appointment to-day of the following, the names being given in the order in which they passed:

1. Henry W. Cole of Missouri, a graduate of the Missouri State University and a member of the National Guard of the State.
2. William Brooke of Pennsylvania, son of Gen. Brooke and a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard.
3. John S. Murdock of Connecticut, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.
4. Harrison J. Price of New York, graduate of the Ohio Normal University.
5. W. H. Simons of South Carolina, graduate of the State Military Academy.
6. William H. Groton, of Illinois, son of Col. B. E. A. Groton, Fifteenth Infantry.
7. John F. Madden of California, graduate of the University of California.
8. William Wallace of Indiana, nephew of Gen. Lew Wallace.
9. W. C. Short of Ohio, graduate of the Michigan Military Academy and member of the First Artillery, Ohio State troops.
10. Ferdinand W. Kobbe of Delaware, son of Capt. W. A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, and graduate of Shattuck University, Wisconsin.

Mr. Robert C. Williams of the District of Columbia, son of Gen. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, who was previously examined, was also appointed a Second Lieutenant to-day and was assigned to the First Cavalry. The others were assigned as follows: Cole, Seventh Infantry; Short, Sixth Cavalry; Crofton, First Infantry; Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Simons, Second Infantry; Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Brooke, Fourth Infantry; Kobbe, Twenty-second Infantry; Madden, Fifth Infantry; Wallace, Seventh Infantry.

A Mastiff's Long Journey.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—Last Wednesday Louis Kimmel placed his dog "Duke," a mastiff fourteen months old, and weighing 140 pounds, in a heavy cage and shipped him to a friend in Buffalo. Two days later he received a letter saying that the dog had arrived safely. On Sunday, while Mr. Kimmel was sitting in his office, he was surprised to see the dog walk in. The dog was travel worn and thin, having lost fifteen pounds through his trip. Duke's mother travelled with an Uncle Tom's Cabin Company for several seasons.

The Canadian Scandals.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The Privy Council has conferred upon Sir John Thompson authority to take what action he may deem advisable in the prosecution of the persons against whom evidence was brought out before the investigating committee of Parliament. It is reported by Messrs. Foster, Dewdney, and Haggart, who are going over the evidence, as of sufficient weight to demand that proceedings be taken.

Prof. Barnard's Comet.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., Oct. 7.—Prof. Campbell has calculated the orbit of the comet discovered here by Prof. Barnard on Oct. 2. The time of perihelion passage in November is eight days. The computations show that the comet is moving very rapidly toward the south. It is not increasing in brightness, and will not be visible to the naked eye.

The Queen of Hawaii Not Ill.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The following telegram was received this afternoon from San Francisco:

"No truth in the report of Queen Liliuokalani's ill health and political complications. On Sept. 28 the Queen was in good health.

J. A. McKinlay.

"Hawaiian Consul, San Francisco."

RECONVERTED FROM ROMANISM.

Immanuel Casanowicez Wants to Be Taken Back Into the Newark Presbytery.

At the fall meeting of the Presbytery of Newark in the Third Church yesterday the Rev. Drs. Hollifield, Knox, Guenther, and George C. Seibert were appointed a committee to consider the case of Immanuel Casanowicez, who left the Presbyterian Church to become a Roman Catholic and a teacher of Hebrew at Seton Hall. He now wants to return to the Presbyterian Church. He submitted the following letter:

"To the Fathers and Brothers of the Presbytery of Newark.

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIRS: Some years ago I, at the time a member of the Presbytery of Newark and an instructor in the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, N. J., was misled by many causes and influences, and especially by spiritual pride, to enter the Presbyterian Church and join the Roman Catholic Church. I entered then the Catholic seminary in South Orange, where I should prepare for the priesthood and at the same time teach Hebrew. My eyes were then opened to see the terrible deception and to measure fully the grave error I committed, and, after the most agonizing struggles, I came, at the beginning of 1889, here to Baltimore to wait in retirement until my mind and heart had recovered and the path of my life be again clear before me. * * *

"I have now, by the grace of God, regained my spiritual equilibrium, and have the strong desire to be once again a regular member of that Church to which I belonged before my having taken the fatal step into the Roman Catholic Church. I, therefore, respectfully beg you, reverend fathers and brothers of the Presbytery of Newark, to receive me again into the Presbyterian Church, and reinstate me as a minister of the gospel and a member of your Presbytery. IMMANUEL CASANOWICZ."

The Committee on Revision said its report was not ready, and asked that a special meeting of the Presbytery be called later to consider it.

ALUMINUM FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Germany Wants 85 Tons for Cartridge Shells, Pontoon Bridges, &c.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 7.—The German Government has recently placed an order in the hands of their agents in the United States for a large quantity of pure aluminum for army purposes. This order calls for eighty-five tons of the metal. The amount placed in the hands of the agents is $110,000. As yet the order has not been accepted, and probably will not be for some time. There are only two companies in this country—the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company of this city and the Pittsburgh Reduction Company of Pittsburgh. Neither can accept the order, or part of it, because of a gigantic patent litigation which is now being waged between them, and the probability is that the German Government will have to wait some time before they can secure the metal. This metal will be turned into buttons, buckles, and for field purposes, such as wire for telegraphic and telephone services and cartridge shells, it having been proved that aluminum will withstand the corrosive action of the new smokeless powder which has come into universal use in Europe lately. It is also to go into a certain newly invented pontoon bridge, its great lightness especially commending it for this purpose.

A LUMBER TIE-UP THREATENED.

New Difficulties Between the Lumber Handlers and the Employers.

Another tie-up of the lumber yards is threatened unless the Lumber Handlers' Union orders a series of strikes off which have been ordered on buildings for which Rapp & Johnson, 125th street and the East River, supply the lumber.

The trouble began a week or two ago, when the Board of Walking Delegates requested the firm to discharge a number of delinquent members of the union who had not paid their dues, or make them pay up. The firm declined to do either, and the strikes were at once ordered. The strikes were settled on the understanding that the delinquents would settle up with the union. They failed to do so and strikes were ordered on a building in 125th street and a building at Bank and Hudson streets for which the firm is supplying the lumber. If the delinquents are not discharged more strikes will be ordered.

The firm decided yesterday not to discharge the men. A representative of the firm said that if the strikes were not declared off they would appeal to the Lumber Dealers' Association and a tie-up of the yards would follow.

Pilot Bird of the Brennan Resigns.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction received yesterday the resignation of David Bird, pilot of the steamboat Thomas S. Brennan. It was accepted with regret, and Secretary Britton was instructed to express to Pilot Bird the Board's appreciation of his long and faithful services.

Senior Captain Bird has been a pilot in the department for nearly 24 years. He was born in Portchester 70 years ago, and has been piloting boats in the East River and harbor all his life. His father owned a sloop which plied between this city and Portchester. When Capt. Bird first became a pilot on a tugboat there were but six in New York harbor. He is still vigorous, but says he wants a rest. His salary was $1,350 a year.

Masonic Monument Unveiled.

A Corinthian column surmounted by a globe and standing on a die and three bases will be conspicuous among the monuments at the entrance to Maple Grove Cemetery, L. I. The monument belongs to Corinthian Lodge, 488, F. and A. M., and stands in the centre of their lot. It was unveiled yesterday, and fifty-two members of Corinthian Lodge took part in the ceremonies. A tent was spread in front of the monument, where Jerome Buck delivered an oration. Mr. Buck delivered the oration when the lot was dedicated about ten years ago. The monument is of Quincy granite, and stands seventeen feet high. It cost about $1,200. The lodge held a banquet in Lyric Hall last night.

Columbia Cane Rushes.

A hot cane rush took place on the Columbia College campus yesterday morning between the freshmen and sophomores in the School of Mines. About forty men in each class were engaged for eight minutes, and when time was called the number of men with hands on the cane was counted. The referee announced a score of 16 to 15 in favor of the sophomores. The freshmen claimed a miscount, and seizing the cane carried it to the street with the sophomores in pursuit. There another rush took place, in which no count could be taken.

Came to Port Afire.

Fire, which probably had been smouldering in the cotton-filled hold of the Cromwell line steamship Louisiana when she left New Orleans seven weeks ago, broke out when the hatches were removed after her arrival at her pier in the North River on Tuesday night. The flames burst from the after hatch at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The fireboat New Yorker filled the Louisiana's hold with water and drowned out the blaze. About 500 bales of cotton were damaged or destroyed. Loss about $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

His Foot Crushed Under a Broadway Car.

William Fulton, an old soldier, who had come from Canandaigua, Ontario county, to advance his pension claim, tried to board car 203 of the Broadway line at Thirty-third street yesterday. He slipped on the board bridge that crosses the cable excavations there and the car wheels went over his right foot before the driver could stop the horses. An ambulance from the New York Hospital took Fulton to Bellevue, where the foot was amputated. The driver was arrested.

Mr. Coogan's Burglar Arrested Again.

John Dakin of 230 East Fifty-ninth street was arrested about three years ago for entering at 50 West Fifty-second street, the house of Edward V. Coogan, sometime candidate for Mayor on the Labor ticket. Sentence upon him was suspended. On Tuesday night he was arrested for stealing about $150 worth of clothing from the house of Joseph F. Zelter at 230 East Fifty-ninth street. He was held yesterday for trial by Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Court.

Put In for Repairs.

The British ship Revolving Light, which left Ship Island, near Mobile, Ala., on Aug. 21, for Sharpness, England, with a cargo of timber, put into this port yesterday for repairs. She was struck by a cyclone twenty-six miles east of Bermuda on Sept. 22 and had her rudder head twisted off. She also suffered damage forward. After making temporary repairs she steered for New York. On Sept. 19 William McDonald, able seaman, of Mobile, fell overboard and was lost.

Mrs. Birchall Not Married Again.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 7.—A letter has been received here from Mrs. Birchall from London, England. She does not express any intention of coming back to Canada to look after her husband's body, or for any other purpose. She feels much hurt at the report that she was married again.

"Cleveland's Baking Powder Emphatically at the Head."

Scientific American.

SIX HORSES BURNED.

Fire in a Stable to the Fright of Twenty-four Families in a Near-by House.

A fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a stable at 510 Water street made a great commotion among the horses there as well as among the twenty-four families in the houses adjoining.

In the stable, which is leased by Edward Joyce, a truckman, twenty-one horses were housed. Four were burned to death and two were so badly injured that they will have to be shot. Each was valued at $150.

The building at 54 Rutgers street, just round the corner from the stables, is a six-story tenement house, containing eighteen families. At the first alarm of fire they all were awakened and began throwing their household goods from the windows. All the people in the house were got out in the street in safety, and the horses that had been cut loose were captured. Loss, $2,000.

Musin—Tanner.

Ovide Musin, the violin virtuoso, and Mrs. Annie Louise Tanner, were united in marriage yesterday noon at the home of the bride on Stuyvesant square.

Because of the recent death of the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Hodges, only the near relatives and friends of the bride and groom were invited. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod of Brooklyn, a life-long friend of the bride. Her venerable father placed her hand in that of the groom.

Mrs. Musin is the pretty brunette who sang at the Madison Square Garden during Mr. Innesa's recent engagement. She will soon appear there with Seidl, and she has been the leading singer in Mr. Musin's company for three years.

Her first professional appearance was made seven years ago at a sängerfest in Buffalo, conducted by Dr. Damrosch. She comes of the Hodges and Phelps families of New England. Her father is the Hon. A. P. Hodges of Detroit, and the present Minister to Germany is a relative on the mother's side.

Mr. Musin was born in Liege, Belgium, in 1854, and has a reputation as a "romantic violinist." Mr. and Mrs. Musin will have no tour, except that of their regular concert engagements, which will begin in Brooklyn on Oct