PLANS OF SUFFRAGISTS.

ATLANTA CHARMED WITH WOMAN ORATORS IN THE CONVENTION.

Some New Voices Heard with Pleasure—Ideas for Educational Work—Mr. Choate's Name Mentioned—An Atlanta Preacher and His Unfortunate Words.

ATLANTA, Feb. 1.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention to-day was as crisp and sparkling as a well-arranged vaudeville entertainment. It went from grave to gay, from statistics to fun, in a manner that would amaze a male politician. It held its auditors unflaggingly. A feature of the morning session was the introduction of a tall and handsome woman who was the President of the Portia Club of Alabama. She was a Miss Bridewell of Birmingham, a cousin of Jefferson Davis. She was self-possessed, and showed herself a fluent and eloquent speaker.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas described the fight for suffrage in that State. She despairs of getting the old parties to do much for the female sex unless compelled to by the fear of losing an election. Some of the liquor dealers oppose the women because many women are Prohibitionists. Some Prohibitionists oppose them because many women are not in sympathy with that party. Republicans, Democrats, and Populists oppose them because they may support the opposition.

Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, the treasurer, rather astonished her hearers by an account of the work done in the past year. The national organization spent over $5,000 and enjoyed the services of over a hundred volunteers. The New York State organization used $10,000, as did the Kansas body. Hard work had also been done in Idaho, Massachusetts, and twenty other States. At the end of the year there was a slight debt.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby of Iowa and Mrs. Anna Diggs of Kansas spoke about the political situation in Kansas. Mrs. Diggs was a new comer to these conventions, and her speaking was liked very much.

A long-whiskered man from Florida was introduced as "Mrs. Chamberlain's husband," that lady leading the delegation from the State. He was greatly embarrassed, but with the assistance of the Chairman and his wife managed to get through his little address, after which his wife declared:

"I hate to confess it, but my husband converted me to female suffrage."

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Organization Committee, presented the following plan of work, which was adopted by the Convention:

"First, a practical plan of reorganization which shall gather in State and nation a fair representation of the sentiment already existing; second, a method to bring the clubs more closely to the State and National Association, and find means of retaining their interest in the organization; third, methods to raise money with which to conduct the necessary work of the organization. We will raise a fund of $5,000 to carry out this plan. To further the work of the organization and to cultivate a sentiment for it general conferences should be held, representing different sections of the country, one in the South, one in the extreme West, one in the Mississippi Valley, and one in the East. A political plan of study to be adopted whereby civil governments and such subjects shall be discussed. The education will have a three years' course. An examination will be held at the end of that time and a diploma given to successful ones by the National Woman's Suffrage Association."

Nov. 12, 1895, will be the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the suffrage clubs throughout the country were advised to make this a public holiday.

It is pretty hard to say who is having more fun in Atlanta, the suffragists or the citizens. The suffragists are out in full force, and have come "loaded for bear." One of the State officials last evening said they had the largest assortment of stunning speeches that he had ever run across, and he had been to over sixty great conventions. What's more, there was a number of pretty women among the delegates. They are large and small, blond and brunette, and anywhere between seventeen and seemingly thirty-five. But they are all handsome, stylish, and well dressed.

This has proved a great attraction to the people of Atlanta. The ladies go down to see the styles, and the men to see the women who wear them. This keeps both well occupied from early dawn until the curtain falls on the last act of the evening's performance. The sessions to-day were well attended, especially those of the afternoon and evening. In the morning it was a trifle dry, being confined to routine work. It served, however, to bring to the notice Miss Laura Clay, the President of the Kentucky delegation, who is a daughter of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. She is slender, graceful, and comely. She inherits her father's courage, pertinacity, and eloquence. Although under 30 years of age she does not look more than 17, and gives the impression of a bright schoolgirl on the war path. She is terribly in earnest, and is as enthusiastic as Susan B. Anthony or Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She has a keen power of irony and satire, and kept the audience laughing with her hits. The afternoon session was a regular fusillade of feminine oratory. There were reports, addresses, and short speeches which brought to the front at least twenty-five of the "crack" speakers from all over the country. There was a representation from Nebraska and New Jersey, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, and Louisiana.

A noticeable fact was that, although all the women were clever and educated and spoke fluently, yet nearly every one displayed more or less of a local accent. The more marked were those of Georgia, New England, and some of the Western States. This was doubly prominent by the contrast, and was most marked when a Colorado woman followed a Georgian, or was followed by a "Down East" one, and then there was an allusion to "Mr. Choate" of New York, whom the suffragists refer to as "the wicked Mr. Choate," just as the New Yorkers formerly alluded to the "Wicked Freddie Gibbs." Somehow or other that distinguished advocate has secured the ire of emancipated woman and is getting the full benefit of her anathemas. If ever women vote in the Empire State it will be a cold day for him if his name should appear upon the ticket.

Another very pleasant speaker, and one comparatively new to most of the auditors, was Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes, Chairman of the Texas delegation. She gave a good but humorous account of the work done in the "Lone Star State," and created any amount of amusement by her description of the difficulties a person encountered in the agitation of the question.

The evening session was the largest of all, and partook very much of the nature of a literary entertainment rather than that of a mere political convention. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts gave a talk on "Strongholds of Opposition," in which she traced the various influences which were antagonistic to suffrage reform, and indicated methods of overcoming this opposition. Miss Blackwell is the Recording Secretary of the National Organization, and fills the place in the work that was formerly occupied by her mother, the late Lucy Stone of Boston.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania made a speech on "The Home, the Taproot of the State," as an offset to those who claim that female suffrage will uproot both home and State. It was what the Bowery boys would call a "rouser." She made a strong appeal for a broader and more rounded home life, and declared that the chief danger to it lay in social frivolity, in idleness and selfish neglect, and in the abstractions of fashion.

"As Wife, Mother, and Citizen," Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake made a speech much in the same tone and tenor as before the Constitutional Convention last year. She denounced disfranchisement as an inequitable and unbearable burden, and took the view that in any republic no citizen could be rightly taxed without being represented, or rightfully ruled without having some voice in the making of the law. She described the amazement of coming generations in studying the history of the nineteenth century and finding that the American republic for 100 years, while proclaiming liberty, equality, and justice, should have extended these to men only and left women out or else classified them with infants and lunatics. She made a telling point with her audience, especially the male portions, when she said:

"We have all been taught to love liberty, and to regard it as an inalienable right. It is the motto of our country and our nation, and yet here is an army of suppliants entreating and begging for that liberty, but meeting with only a blunt refusal. And who are these suppliants who ask for this liberty? Are they strangers or outlaws? Are they wild creatures, dangerous to civil order? Neither one nor the other. They are the members of the home-loving and law-abiding sex, the sex that every man professes above everything else to love and to respect."

Among other faces at the Convention to-day are Mrs. F. S. Hildreth of Alabama, Clara McDiarmid of Arkansas, Mrs. Clara De Force Gordon of California, Mrs. John L. Routt of Colorado, Mrs. Martha Powell Davis of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ella C. Chamberlain of Florida, Mrs. Mary E. Hellmes of Illinois, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, Mrs. Rowena Stevens of Iowa, Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas, Mrs. Lyonne W. Ordway of Louisiana, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas of Maryland, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Massachusetts, Mrs. Emily H. Ketcham of Michigan, Mrs. Mary E. Nelson of Minnesota, Mrs. Virginia Hedges of Missouri, Josephine R. F. Hall of New Hampshire, Florence Howe Hall of New Jersey, Helen Morris Lewis of North Carolina, Caroline Everhard of Ohio, Lydia M. Hunt of Oregon, Lucretia Blankenberg of Pennsylvania, Elizabeth B. Chace of Rhode Island, Virginia Young of South Carolina, Mary A. Grosbeck of South Dakota, Lida Meriwether of Tennessee, Emeline H. Wells of Utah, A. D. Chandler of Vermont, Orra Langhorne of Virginia, and A. H. B. Stewart of Washington.

These ladies are the Chairwomen of the delegations from the States named, making in all thirty-eight States and Territories that are represented. This is three more than was expected, and there may still be one or two other delegates to come in on a late train this evening.

There is wrath in the woman's camp to-day; a sort of a mild tempest in a teapot. In this part of the country there is an institution of learning that calls itself a college. It is run by two or three clergymen. The head man, in speaking of this Convention, is quoted as saying:

"It is an emission of hell. It is a trap of the devil, to lure innocent women into damnation. It is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in another and deadlier guise. If I had my way I would rather have a rum saloon and a house of ill fame upon the four corners of my neighborhood than that Convention upon one of them."

It is very probable that the reverend gentleman who uttered these sentiments will receive the attention, if not of the Convention, at least of some of the members before the final adjournment is had. The people of Atlanta disavow the utterances, and say that the man who made use of them should be ignored for various reasons.

CONSIDINE'S VICTIM.

Promoter Malone Shared Profits with the Inventor Who Stole His Wife.

John J. Malone, the promoter, who was shot in front of the St. James Hotel on Monday night by Michael S. Considine and died on Thursday in the New York Hospital, was well known in this city and on Staten Island four or five years ago. In his ante-mortem statement, made to Deputy Coroner Hoeber a few hours before his death, Malone said that his real name was John Malone Smith. In the various accounts of the shooting which have appeared the man has been referred to as being single, but not a few New Yorkers remember him when he lived in 1890 with a pretty young woman, supposed to be his wife, in a Staten Island boarding house. They had horses and carriages, and Mrs. Malone and her diamonds were the envy of everybody in the house.

Malone had an office in this city at the time, and was supposed to be doing a profitable promoting business. He used to advertise extensively, and offered to take up almost any scheme and push it through to success. He got many answers to his advertisements, and there was always a lot of callers to see him. The other people in the boarding house were suspicious of the Malones, and it began to be rumored, after they had been in the house about six months, that Malone was not engaged in legitimate business.

About that time the Malones quitted Staten Island and went to England, where Malone had an interest in several inventions. While abroad he became acquainted with the inventor of the nickel-in-the-slot flashlight photograph machine, and they went into partnership, Malone agreeing to introduce the machine in this country. They made some money with the machine on the other side, and were getting ready to start for America when the inventor and Mrs. Malone eloped. Malone came on alone and made some money with the machine in this country. It is said that he remained in correspondence with the inventor after the elopement, and regularly sent him a share of the profits on the machine.

Some time ago he went abroad again, and in Birmingham met Considine. He told Considine of a marvellous nailless horseshoe and got him interested. Considine, it is now believed, never saw the horseshoe nor got any returns for his money. He hadn't a cent with him when he shot Malone, but the pistol was a brand new one, from which it is inferred that the man spent his last few dollars for the means to avenge himself on Malone. Nothing has ever been seen or heard of Mrs. Malone by her acquaintances in this country since she eloped.

IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore's Dancing Party—The Daughters of the Guild.

The sole social attraction last evening was the dancing party given at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore of 7 East Forty-seventh street. Seven hundred invitations had been issued, and 500 persons accepted. Lander played in the ballroom and a Hungarian orchestra played in an adjoining room, so that every one had a chance to dance without being crowded. At 12:30 o'clock supper was served at small tables. Later a cotillion was danced, Frederic H. Betts leading with Miss Madeleine Dinsmore.

Chauncey M. Depew entertained at dinner on Thursday Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Edith Collins, Miss Annie Paulding, G. Creighton Webb, and James V. Parker.

About 1,000 invitations were issued for a charity yesterday afternoon given by the Daughters of the Guild at the residence of Mrs. John T. Lockman, 140 West Seventy-third street. A band played throughout the afternoon, and the young ladies of the guild poured tea and served refreshments. The Daughters of the Guild have now existed five years. Their purpose is to support the operating room of the New York Free Homeopathic Hospital, known as the Flower Hospital, in honor of ex-Gov. Flower, and also to supply it with surgical instruments. Mrs. Howe Miles White, and Miss Halcyone Doughty are life members. The present officers are: Mrs. Frank E. Blodgett, President; Mrs. F. E. Appleby, F. E. Briggs, and Miss Kissam, Vice-Presidents; Miss Halcyone Doughty, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Miss Belle Lockman, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Miss Lucy Thomas, Treasurer; Miss Van Orden, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Pierre Smith, Recording Secretary.

FIREBUG GOTTLIEB'S BACKER.

Marshal Mitchell Says He Is an Insurance Broker of Means.

Fire Marshal Mitchell returned yesterday from Sing Sing, whither he went in response to a communication sent by Henry Gottlieb, the firebug who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. As Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister and Louis Rothman, who were lately sent up for twenty-five and fifteen years respectively, for arson, made disclosures implicating another person as their employer, Mr. Mitchell expected that Gottlieb, too, would make a confession. But in this, he says, he was disappointed, as Gottlieb merely wanted to review his own connection with the case.

The Marshal said he was confident that Gottlieb was the tool of a shrewd rascal. He knew who the man was, but lacked the necessary legal proof to warrant his apprehension.

"The man," Marshal Mitchell said, "is an insurance broker, doing business down town. He has ample pecuniary resources and has agreed to provide for Gottlieb's wife and two children during his imprisonment. He advanced the money to enable Gottlieb to leave the country, to fight extradition proceedings in Canada, and also to pay counsel to defend him. He also supported his family after a fashion, while Gottlieb was a fugitive from justice. I believe that Gottlieb will eventually tell the truth, especially as his conversation indicates that he hopes for a commutation of his sentence, and he will soon learn that he has little to hope for in the way of executive clemency while he persists in his present reticence."

The Marshal said that Hyman Blumenthal, who was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment last October, made application for a commutation of sentence within two months. Mr. Mitchell said he should oppose strenuously all petitions to the Governor from persons convicted of arson.

Young John A. Dix Ill.

John A. Dix, the thirteen-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, and grandson of the late Gov. John A. Dix, is seriously ill at Groton School, Groton, Mass. About the middle of January he was stricken with measles, and the disease soon spread through the school, thirty-one pupils being affected. He was on the road to recovery, when he was attacked by bronchial pneumonia. Dr. and Mrs. Dix hastened to Groton, taking Dr. A. Alexander Smith with them. They took up their residence at the house of the Rev. Mr. Billings, one of the masters of the school. The parents of the other boys were notified of the outbreak of measles, and many hurried to Groton to look after their children. Dr. Dix was announced to make an address at the dedication of the new buildings of Trinity school, in West Ninety-first street, this afternoon, but he wrote to the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown of Trinity Church, yesterday, that he felt it necessary to remain near his son.

Miss Goldberg's Capability of Earning.

Miss Sarah Goldberg of Newark has brought suit against the Consolidated Traction Company for $10,183.86 damages. Her thumb was wrenched from the socket and several bones in her hand were broken. The sum sued for is arrived at by an expert in such calculations, and is based upon annuity tables. Miss Goldberg was earning $10 a week before the accident, and the damages amount to what she might earn, with four per cent. interest, until she is 60 years old, when, the presumption is, she would be unable to earn any more money.

A Virginian Announces a Find of Gold.

A communication reached Postmaster Dayton yesterday from the Postmaster at Enonville, Va., announcing that there are rich gold mines in that place, which ought to be worked, and that all kinds of metal abound there. The writer suggests that Mr. Dayton should apprise all persons interested in mining of the discovery.

THE NEW STREET CLEANER.

COL. WARING TAKES SHIP AND GOES TO SEE FURGUESON.

On His Return He Discharges Clerk Byrnes Again and the Scows Will Get to Sea All the Same—Important Proposed Changes of the Health Code.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, exceedingly wrought up over the discovery he made on Wednesday that he was dependent upon the pleasure of a messenger in his own office for the privilege of getting his scows to sea, made it his first business yesterday to find out exactly where he and the Street Cleaning Department stand. He got out of bed with the distinct determination of settling once and for all his right to get past Fort Hamilton and the pleasure launch of State Shore Inspector Cornelius Furgueson without being obliged to pay $1,080 a year to a subordinate whom he regarded as merely a "decoration" on his payroll.

To get to the scene of the State shore inspector's usefulness, Mr. Waring took advantage of a standing invitation from Lieutenant-Commander Daniel Delehanty, the Government Supervisor of the harbor. He went down to the sea on the Supervisor's boat and in the company of the Supervisor himself. They stopped on the way at Fort Hamilton, and then began the hunt for Inspector Furgueson.

Mr. Waring could find neither inspector nor a deputy. Everybody in the neighborhood was asked, and everybody guessed that the Inspector was somewhere around, but he wasn't. Nor were any of the deputies. But at last Mr. Waring succeeded in unearthing Justice of the Peace Charley Church, who, Mr. Waring was informed, "represented" the Inspector.

To Justice Charley Church Mr. Waring did his talking. He wanted to know the official capacity of $1,080 a year Messenger Peter Byrnes, and upon what authority he granted permits to the city of New York to dump her street cleanings in the sea or anywhere, and upon what authority the Inspector granted authority to the messenger to grant authority. He wanted to know a great many things besides, enough to make Judge Charley's head swim.

Judge Charley listened and revolved all these things in his head. Then he spoke. He said his friend, the Inspector, was a great man and had great authority. He told the Commissioner not to get hasty and that everything could probably be arranged satisfactorily.

Judge Charley agreed, in behalf of the Inspector, to have permits ready for the scows when they should pass Fort Hamilton on their way down the bay. The captains of the scows could drop off and get their permits, and could then proceed without further delay.

It is probable that this arrangement will not be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Waring, but it was learned yesterday that he has hopes of seeing the office of State Shore Inspector abolished by the Legislature before very long. The first thing he did when he got back to town was to discharge Messenger Byrnes again and to abolish the office. That was some satisfaction to him, and after it was done he settled down to routine work at his desk.

The Board of Health, having had several conferences with Mr. Waring, is now considering important changes in two sections of the health code on the disposition of garbage and other refuse. The matter will come up for final action at the Board's meeting next week, and if the changes be adopted they will call for careful attention and obedience on the part of householders.

The changes are in sections 95 and 96, and propose that a separate receptacle shall be provided by all householders and other tenants for ashes and rubbish and another for garbage and liquids, and that ashes and rubbish shall not be kept in the same receptacle with garbage and liquid substances; that the occupants of houses or buildings shall cause the receptacles to be placed every day at a designated place within the premises, which must be within the stoop line of the building, at least one hour but not more than two hours before the time fixed for the removal of the contents by the Department of Street Cleaning, and that no such receptacle after it is emptied shall be placed or permitted to remain upon the sidewalk or in any other public place, but shall be returned by the employees of the department to the place from which it was taken.

The changes also provide that the receptacle named must be of iron, either painted or galvanized; that it must be cylindrical in form, with two handles; that it must have an iron cover; that it must be of a certain size, and that it must have the address of the house to which it belongs painted on its side. It is further provided that the receptacle must be kept clean and in good repair, inside and outside, and that no person not duly authorized shall interfere with it or its contents.

In regard to these changes, President Wilson of the Health Board said yesterday:

"I think the proposed amendments will reduce to a minimum the danger to health and the menace to clean streets which has hitherto existed. The word 'receptacle' in the present sections reads 'box, barrel, and tub.' The change enforces the uniformity of receptacle, which is specifically defined. This form of garbage receptacle is like the one in use in Paris, but we have improved on it by making it a trifle larger.

"The present regulation is that the owner or occupant of a tenement must provide the proper receptacles. The amendment makes the owner of a tenement must be responsible. He must provide the receptacles for his tenants, and there is therefore no loophole on account of the poverty of the tenants.

"Another amendment suggested by Mr. Waring reads as follows: 'No paper, rags, or other textile fabric shall be placed in any receptacle for ashes or garbage, but all such material shall be otherwise disposed of by the occupant or occupants of the building.' The adoption of this, however, is still an open question."

The Barney Dumping Boat Company yesterday refused to accept the $20,000 on account which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the Comptroller to pay at its last meeting. The amount due is $30,000, and the Secretary of the company insisted that the whole be paid, or that payments be made for each month separately.

By yielding to this demand the Comptroller would commit the city to paying $30 a day for each scow, which is the advanced price demanded by the company in December. No money has been paid by the city since the advance was made. The former price was $23 a day. On Monday the company threatened to remove its scows, and it is believed that it may do so any day now in order to force the city to buy the scows or pay the advance.

William F. O'Callahan, superintendent of the Fifth district in the department, and three section foremen, Frank Nigro, Alexander J. Ahearn, and Philip A. O'Keefe, were discharged by Mr. Waring yesterday for neglect or incompetency. David Denohue, superintendent of stables, sent in his resignation, to take effect Feb. 12.

FOR RELIGION AND NOT BEER.

Mr. White's Old Tabernacle Saved from Desecration by the Rev. Mr. Wells.

The old Bedford Avenue M. P. Tabernacle at South Third street and Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, of which the late J. J. White, called the "marrying parson" of Williamsburgh, was the pastor for nearly forty years, has been leased by several clergymen, who yesterday named the church the Bedford Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle. Mr. White died two years ago. The property was his, and unsuccessful attempts were made by half a dozen men to lease the building for a saloon and concert hall.

The Rev. John D. Wells, the aged pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, began the movement to prevent Mr. White's old church from being turned into a beer garden, and he induced a number of Williamsburgh clergymen to lease the building for religious purposes. The dedicatory services were participated in yesterday by the Rev. Robert Watson, the Rev. R. S. Taylor, the Rev. W. H. Hoople, the Rev. John Norberg, and the Rev. Charles Beiser. Mr. Hoople will be the permanent pastor of the Tabernacle.

To Dedicate the New Trinity School Buildings.

The formal dedication of the new buildings of Trinity School, 139-147 West Ninety-first street, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the school building. Addresses will be delivered by President Low of Columbia College; the Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, Assistant Bishop of central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College; the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, and the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. The Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees and Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preside.

Trinity School was established in 1709 under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and has since been continued without interruption. The corporation which governs and maintains the school is the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

Falk's Picture of Capt. von Goessel.

The excellent picture of Capt. von Goessel of the Elbe, which THE SUN published on Thursday, was obtained by the courtesy of Falk of West Twenty-fourth street. By an oversight, the line giving proper credit, which it was intended to insert, was omitted.

MANHATTAN THIRD TRACK.

Alderman Olcott Suggests Consent to it by the Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads yesterday Alderman Olcott offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A number of years will be required for the completion of a new system of rapid transit in the city of New York such as was approved by the voters at the last election; and

Whereas, The need of the city is pressing for immediately increased facilities for travel; and the Board of Experts of the Rapid Transit Commission has unanimously reported that this need will best be met by the extension or improvement of the present elevated railroad system,

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen approve of and urge the granting to the Manhattan Railway Company of third track and other additional facilities by the Rapid Transit Commission, pending the development and completion of the proposed underground system; and

Resolved, That in exchange for such additional facilities the Manhattan Railway Company should be required to make full, reasonable, and proper compensation to the city, and to adopt the best obtainable contrivances for the plant and rolling stock of the road, including noise-diminishing appliances for the roadbed, motors, and cars.

Alderman Olcott desired that the resolution be acted on yesterday, so that the Rapid Transit Commission, which is to meet on Tuesday, would know how the Board of Aldermen felt on the matter, thereby saving unnecessary delay.

Alderman Oakley objected to the consideration of the resolution by the Committee on Railroads, because he held that the proper course for the introduction of the resolution should be through the Board of Aldermen, not through one of its committees. He also thought that, as the resolution dealt with a very important matter, it should not be rushed through without due deliberation.

Alderman Olcott explained that he merely wanted the committee to give its recommendation to the resolution before it was offered to the whole Board, and, as there was still opposition, he withdrew it. He will introduce it at the next meeting of the Board.

There was a joint meeting of the Committee on Law and the Committee on Railroads to hear citizens' suggestions for the improvement of the elevated railway service. Many citizens stepped forward in response to the invitation, and Alderman Ware moved that another meeting be called for Feb. 11. He also moved that the railways be required to furnish information regarding the number of persons killed or maimed on their lines in New York last five years. He understood, he said, that the number was over 5,000. The motions were carried. Alderman Ware suggested the passing of an ordinance requiring the companies to stop their cars on the near crossing of streets to prevent accident. Alderman Ware called up Samuel Joyce of 241 Park avenue, who spoke in favor of compelling cable cars to reduce speed when approaching and passing other cars at a standstill on the adjacent track.

Before adjourning the Committee on Law adopted a resolution of Alderman Wund requesting the Legislature to give the Board of Aldermen coordinate powers with the Mayor.

TO USE ITS NEW CHANCEL.

Improvements that Have Been Made in the Little Church Around the Corner.

The handsome new chancel of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, the Little Church Around the Corner, will be used for the first time to-morrow. The placing of this new chancel in the church, an attainment which the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the rector, long desired, was made possible by the gift to the church last year of $60,000 by Mrs. Zabriskie, whose name was kept secret for many months.

In order to make the necessary improvements the house adjoining the church on the east was acquired and the chancel was extended eastward into the courtyard of this property, leaving sufficient space on the north and east sides for light and ventilation and to place the organ in what had been the dining room of the house. The improvements consist of the prolongation of the chancel 19½ feet, which, together with the old portion, makes it now 34 feet long by 20½ feet in width. In the old portion have been arranged open stalls for a full choir, besides a prayer desk on either side for the clergy, and what was formerly chancel aisles will now be used as ambulatories for the exit of communicants. In the extension the old white marble altar has been reset on a solid stone foundation, with a re-table of sienna marble behind it. The steps to the entrance of the chancel and at the altar rail, and also those at the footpaces in front of the altar are of pink Tennessee marble, and all the floors are laid with tile, those in the sanctuary being enriched with encaustic tile. The sedilia with arched heads and canopies have been built into the wall on the north side, and a credence of the same character of work on the south side of the altar. The new organ will be one of the most perfect instruments in the city, when completed. It is separated from the chancel by an open ornamental screen of wood, consisting of three cinquefoiled arches and pierced work above.

A part of the newly acquired house has been fitted up as a robing room, and the remainder is being altered for use as a parish building.

It is expected that Bishop Potter will be present at the opening of the new chancel, Dr. Houghton will officiate, and the church will be decorated with ascension lilies.

MRS. WINKEMEIER IS INNOCENT.

The Jury Finds that Willie Finch's Visits to Her Were Void of Harm.

It took the jury in the suit for divorce brought by Candy Manufacturer Christain F. Winkemeier against Maud B. Winkemeier just eight hours to reach a verdict. There had been considerable betting as to the result during the prolonged absence of the jury. There was a sporting element which figured in the case all through the trial. There was a strong impression after the rendering of the sealed verdict and the departure of the jurymen for their homes that the result would be in favor of Mrs. Winkemeier.

This expectation was realized yesterday morning when the sealed envelope was opened and the verdict was announced. The jury unanimously declared that no improper relations had existed between Mrs. Winkemeier and Willie Finch between Feb. 1 and Sept. 5, 1894, these dates covering the period of his visits to the Winkemeier mansion in Eighth avenue.

Neither the plaintiff nor defendant was in court, but young Finch was on hand to receive the congratulations of Lawyer Soley and his other friends. Ex-Alderman Williams, the father of the defendant, was visibly elated over the verdict, and hurried off to take the good news to his daughter.

Justice Landon denied a motion for a new trial. Lawyer Courtney said the motion would be renewed. The jurymen refused to tell anything about their deliberations, but it is understood that from the start ten of them voted for Mrs. Winkemeier.

Since the separation between the couple occurred, Mrs. Winkemeier and her little boy Howard have been living with her parents. It is now said that Mrs. Winkemeier will sue for a separation on the ground of ill treatment, based on the alleged brutal assault of her husband on the day of her flight from the Eighth avenue house. It is said that Willie Finch's friends celebrated his victory last night with a champagne supper in a sporting resort in Flatbush avenue.

MRS. WIEGELE AND BERNHARDT.

The United States Deputy Marshal Interested in This Divorce Suit.

Trial of a suit for absolute divorce brought by Henry M. Wiegele, on the ground that his wife has been guilty of improper conduct with Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Bernhardt, was begun yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Katherine Hillish of 176 East Seventh street, where the Wiegeles live, said that Bernhardt used to visit Mrs. Wiegele daily after Mr. Wiegele had left the house, and that she had often seen the marshal kiss Mrs. Wiegele. He also used to give her money and presents.

Betty Switcher, a girl of 12, testified that she frequently worked for the marshal's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Brandt, at 247 Avenue A, and that on one occasion she saw Bernhardt and Mrs. Wiegele occupying the same room there. Mrs. Brandt told her that they had come home drunk the night before, and had been there over night.

Mrs. Brandt, who is 80 years old and very feeble, contradicted the girl's story and then got so much excited that she had to leave the witness stand. The case goes on to-day.

Bernhardt has been sued by Wiegele for alienating his wife's affections.

W. H. Bennett Attempts Suicide.

W. H. Bennett, aged 44 years, of 144 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide on Thursday night by cutting his throat and wrist with a razor in the lodging house at 6 Henry street. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and will probably recover. He had trouble with his wife a couple of weeks ago and they separated. He had also lost his place as a bookkeeper.

The Rev. Paul Bollauff Sent to Sing Sing.

The Rev. Paul Bollauff, the pastor of a little German Congregational church in Brooklyn, who had been convicted of perjury, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Moore to 3½ years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. He had two wives living, one in Brooklyn and another in New Jersey, and he swore that he had never been married to the latter.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Mr. T. B. Eiker is special agent for the Chicago Herald, and his office in New York city is at No. 50 Tribune Building. He is a strong, virile man, not the sort of person to often require medicines; and is specially opposed to pills of any sort, finding them too violent in their action. In case of any irregularity he had always relied upon the use of fruits, until one day on a railway journey a friend directed his attention to Ripans Tabules and gave him some from a box he had in his portmanteau. He made use of them when occasion offered, and the result in his case was all that could be desired. He now depends upon Ripans Tabules entirely in the case of any irregularity of the bowels or derangement of the digestive apparatus. Mr. Eiker is a picture of health and manly vigor, is a hearty eater, and he regards a tabule after a hearty meal as a sort of insurance policy against future ills of any sort.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if you send the price (50 cents a box) to Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce st., New York.

MILLERSON STOLE DIAMONDS.

They Rolled Out of a Broken Express Package He Had Sealed.

William Millerson, after five years of good work as a driver for the Adams Express Company, yielded to temptation in the shape of diamonds glittering under a gas jet on Jan 11, and on Thursday afternoon was arrested. He was locked up in the Tombs yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of stealing $500 worth of diamonds, shipped through the Adams Express by Koch & Dreyfus of 22 John street, to Harrington & Co. of Columbus, O.

The John street firm shipped $1,500 of loose stones to their Ohio customers on the 11th ult., and a few days later learned that the package had been received in good order except that five stones worth $500 were missing. The package when received bore the seal of the Adams Express Company, instead of that of Koch & Dreyfus. The express company began an investigation and found that the package had been stamped with the company's seal by Millerson.

Millerson's duty has been to take valuable packages to Jersey City. He said that when he got to his wagon with the Koch & Dreyfus package he noticed that the wrapper of the package was broken. He took the box to a room in the office where sealing is done, rewrapped it, and sealed it with the company's seal. When he had finished he saw five diamonds on the floor, and, not knowing to whom they belonged, put them in his pocket.

He retained them until a few days ago, when he pawned two of them. He told Superintendent Henry Mabie of the company that he did not steal the stones, simply "took" them. The two pawned stones were recovered, and two more were found in Millerson's possession. The fifth is missing.

Millerson lived with his wife and two children at 355 West Forty-fifth street. His wife said yesterday that Millerson provided for his family and did not need money. She could not believe him guilty.

WANTED TO BE MARRIED IN COURT.

Andrew Broughton Denies His Wife and Clings to Miss Whitney.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Andrew Broughton and Miss Etta Whitney were arrested here late last night on a complaint made by Mrs. Maggie Broughton of 202 Front street, Brooklyn, who says she is the man's wife.

She says they lived at Binghamton for seventeen years, her husband being a policeman there. Several months ago he eloped with Etta Whitney from Binghamton. She went to Brooklyn, where she made her home while searching for her husband.

Last night she came here, and, after telling the story of his desertion and neglect, to Superintendent Adams of the Paterson Railway Company, where he was employed, she went to Justice Keys and made charges against the pair. They were arraigned before Judge Hopper to-day, and Broughton denied that the complainant was his wife. To prove it and to show that he had no fear of the consequences he wanted to marry Miss Whitney right at court, and called upon Justice Senior to unite them. Mrs. Broughton interrupted the proceedings by declaring to the Court that she would produce proof of her marriage. She returned to Brooklyn for it, and the prisoners were remanded.

HOME FOR INCURABLES' ANNEX.

Two Women Give $70,000 to Build It—To Contain a Theatre.

Two generous women, who made it a condition that their names should not be published, have given $60,000 and $10,000 respectively to the managers of the Home for Incurables at 184th street and Third avenue. The home has been crowded for a year past, and the $70,000 will be spent in constructing a four-story extension on the south side of the already large building.

The new building will be four stories high, and each floor will be divided into four wards, containing sixteen beds each. It will be used for women, and there will be forty rooms for private patients. Each floor will contain a dining room 40 by 32 feet. There will be what is known as a sun room, 80 by 20 feet, enclosed in glass.

A theatre 62 feet by 35 feet will be built for the amusement of the patients. Back of the seats will be a raised platform, on which at least fifty helpless patients can be rolled on wheel chairs to witness the entertainments.

There are 200 patients in the hospital, and there are many applicants for admission who cannot now be accommodated.

Work will be begun at once on the annex. When completed the old and the new building will be connected.

Accuses Wanamaker of Importing Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Edward J. Brooks to-day began suit in the United States Court against the firm of John Wanamaker for the purpose of recovery $1,000 for an alleged violation of the contract labor law. Brooks says that on account of an advertisement in a London paper he came to this country and was employed in Wanamaker's silk department; that his passage money was deducted, and that, although the understanding was that he was to hold his place for two years, he was discharged at the end of the first year.

The Decadence of Canadian Shipping.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1.—The shipping of the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—continues to show a tremendous decrease. In the past eleven years the total tonnage decreased from 890,810 to 524,520 tons.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

FIREMEN IN A DEATH ROOM

WHILE MRS. HYLAND WATCHED AT HER CHILD'S BODY

The Adjoining Factory Began to Burn—The Firemen Had to Enter the Room Where the Body Lay to Put Out the Blaze—The Escape of a Watchman.

The Hyland family lives in the top of a rear tenement at 44 Marion street. The windows of its rooms are only three feet from the iron-shuttered windows of a manufacturing building numbering from 67 to 73 Spring street. On Thursday Eddie Hyland, 3 years old, died. All that night his mother sat by the little body. While she sat there, lonely and mourning, at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning, she heard crackling and roaring. Looking out of her window, she saw the iron shutters of the big factory warping and swelling, as if some imprisoned giant was struggling to escape. Looking up, she saw from the crevices at the top of the shutters jets of smoke rushing out like steam from an escape valve. That told her what was making the iron shutters swell and puff, and she ran from her dead, shrieking "Fire!"

At the same time an early workman while walking along Spring street saw smoke pouring from the shattered glass windows of No. 69, and he ran until he found a policeman, who rang the nearest fire alarm.