MORE POLICE PROMOTIONS.

AN INSPECTOR AND TEN NEW CAPTAINS AGREED ON.

Cortright Is the New Inspector, and O'Brien, the Head of the Detective Bureau. Among the New Captains—The Promotions to Be Confirmed To-Morrow.

The Police Commissioners in executive session yesterday afternoon agreed upon the following promotions, but as the day was a half holiday they will not be confirmed until to-morrow:

Acting Inspector Moses W. Cortright to be Inspector. Sergeants to be Captains: Walter Thompson of Oak street, George S. Chapman of Mercer street, William F. Kirchner of Eldridge street, William Dean of East Eighty-eighth street, John Harley of Fifth street, Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, John M. O'Keefe of Macdougal street, Andrew J. Thomas of West Twentieth street, Michael Sheehan of East 126th street, and Henry Frers of West Chester.

Thompson, Chapman, Kirchner, and Dean are veterans of the war, and had the preference over others on the eligible list.

Speaking of the appointments, President Roosevelt said:

"Unfortunately Commissioner Grant did not come in until a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and the appointments could not be formally made on account of its being a half holiday. We consulted the Corporation Counsel on that point. We have, however, agreed upon the promotions of Cortright, who stood at the head of the list of the Captains who were examined for Inspectors, and the ten acting Captains named. The Board will meet on Monday at 11 o'clock to appoint them formally.

"Only fifteen of the thirty-eight Sergeants examined for Captains passed. As there are more vacancies than that, we are considering a plan of raising the averages of the men next in order for record and efficiency, so as to bring them on the eligible list. Cortright is a veteran. Other appointments of Inspectors have not yet been considered. Cortright's percentage was 94.00. Of the new Captains, Harley stood highest on the list, his percentage being 90.53. Capt. O'Brien was second with 89.98."

The Commissioners also agreed upon the following patrolmen for appointment as roundsmen: Thomas H. Kane of East Eighty-eighth street, Henry Towsnin of Oak street, Charles E. Patton of East Sixty-seventh street, Robert Halfpenny of Central Office, James F. Crowe of Central Office, William Shanahan of Old slip, John P. Mead of Charles street, John Appell of Broadway squad, Lincoln Gray of High Bridge, Redmond P. Keresey of Eldridge street, John Foley of Eldridge street, William A. Jones of Eldridge street, Oscar Reinhart of West 125th street, Lawrence T. Fitzpatrick of East Twenty-second street, Raphael Schulman of Eldridge street, Thomas F. Gilhooly of Oak street, George Robinson of Macdougal street, John H. Russell of Central Office, T. W. Walsh of Mercer street, Harvey Ware of Old slip, L. F. Reidell of West Thirteenth street, C. E. Frost of Broadway squad, and Richard Quilty of West Thirtieth street. All the present acting roundsmen will be remanded to patrol duty on Monday, when the new roundsmen are confirmed.

All the new Captains have been in command of precincts for several months.

Inspector Moses W. Cortright was born in Sussex county, N. J., on Dec. 29, 1839. He was a tanner. When the war broke out he joined the Fifty-sixth New York State Volunteers. He enlisted as a Private, fought in many important battles, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He was appointed on the police force on Jan. 17, 1867. He performed patrol duty until March 19, 1875, when he was made roundsman. On May 19, 1876, he was made a Sergeant, and he rose to the rank of Captain on Feb. 8, 1884. He commanded the Eldridge street, Old slip, West 100th street, West 152d street, and Tremont stations. He was made acting Inspector on May 27, 1895. He is a Republican.

Capt. Thompson was born in the Eighth ward of this city in 1836. His father, who was a stone mason, was known as "Square John" of the Bowery, and Dickens referred to him in one of his books. Capt. Thompson was a glider. In 1857 he joined Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, where he spent two years. After his return to New York he went to the front with the Twelfth Regiment, and served throughout the war. Thompson is a member of the Old Guard, and wears an Old Guard medal of honor. He was appointed a policeman in 1867, and made roundsman May 1, 1877. He has been a Sergeant since July 7, 1887.

Capt. O'Brien was born in this city on Nov. 30, 1851. He was appointed patrolman on Nov. 20, 1875, and was made a roundsman Dec. 21, 1881. He became a detective sergeant on Nov. 2, 1885. In order to be made eligible for appointment as Captain, the Police Board had to reduce him to the rank of patrolman and then promote him to roundsman and Sergeant. He has been acting Captain in charge of the Detective Bureau for several months.

Capt. O'Keefe is a native of Ireland, where he was born on June 24, 1845. He was formerly a clerk. He was appointed on the force on Feb. 1, 1871, became a roundsman May 27, 1884, and Sergeant Dec. 30, 1892.

Capt. Chapman was born in this country on May 6, 1847. In his younger days he worked as a clerk. He was in the war, and became a policeman on May 1, 1877. He was made roundsman on Dec. 4, 1884, and Sergeant Sept. 13, 1887.

Capt. Kirchner was appointed on the police force on Nov. 1, 1865. He resigned on Aug. 30, 1870, and was reappointed on Dec. 1, 1870. On June 2, 1873, he was made roundsman, and was promoted to Sergeant on April 9, 1880. He was born in this country, and is a veteran of the war.

Capt. Thomas became a policeman Aug. 5, 1879. He was made a roundsman Sept. 12, 1883, and promoted to Sergeant April 8, 1884.

Capt. Harley joined the force on March 22, 1871. He was made a roundsman on April 19, 1875, and was appointed Sergeant on July 7, 1871. He was for several years in charge of the Bureau of Information at Headquarters.

Capt. Sheehan has been on the force since March 6, 1868. He was made roundsman on Feb. 3, 1873, and was promoted to Sergeant on July 21, 1876.

Capt. Frers was appointed patrolman on Sept. 21, 1880. On June 28, 1887, he was promoted to roundsman, and rose to the rank of Sergeant on June 10, 1890.

Capt. Dean was appointed patrolman on Oct. 13, 1869, roundsman on March 27, 1872, and Sergeant on Nov. 19, 1888.

Commissioner Roosevelt called Inspector Cortright and the new captains before him late in the afternoon, and spoke to them as follows:

"Gentleman, it is unnecessary for me to say that owing to the half legal holiday, you could not feel regularly appointed to-day, but the Board has agreed upon your promotion, and you will be appointed Monday. You know exactly what the Board expects. There is not more than one among you who had friends to ask to have him appointed. In this case they did not succeed in damaging him as some others were. We agreed that this man was doing good work, and he was appointed. There is not one of you for whom any politician has spoken. I care nothing for your political or religious creed. We demand that you be straight Americans, good citizens, and efficient officers.

"There is one way to show your appreciation to us. You can do nothing for us personally. It is for you to make us feel that we have been justified in selecting you for a purpose. As long as you stay on the force we expect to hear your names mentioned for efficiency, integrity, and honesty. All of you know that nine months ago this force was in a horribly demoralized condition. It was under a black cloud. It will take some time yet before we can lift it out of the slough, and we count on you to help us. I don't have to say that if the Board finds any of you relaxing your efforts to do your duty it will be more relentless toward you than to any one else. You have won your promotion without outside influence. We expect you to show the qualities you displayed while on trial. The Board will be more relentless toward its own creation than any one else."

TWO OLD MEN-OF-WAR.

The Adams Ready for Service Again, and the Marion Has an Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The United States war ship Adams went out on a trial cruise yesterday. Should all her machinery work well she will probably sail for Honolulu on Tuesday. Should any fault be discovered she will go back to Mare Island for repairs. Capt. C. E. Clark of the receiving ship Independence was at the head of the Inspection Board, and his report will decide the destination of the sloop of war.

The United States man-of-war Marion is again in trouble. News have been received by a private letter from the Alert, dated at Panama, which said that the Marion had put in at Callao a few days before the Alert left that port. The valve gear of the Marion's engines was broken, and it was estimated that ten or twelve days would be consumed in making the necessary repairs. The Marion left here several months ago, after undergoing a thorough overhauling and extensive repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mr. Riter of Philadelphia Gets a $10,000 Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Mayor Warwick this afternoon appointed Frank M. Riter to be Director of Public Safety, to succeed Abraham M. Beitler, whose appointment by Gov. Hastings as a Judge of the Common Pleas Court was announced to-day. The salary is $10,000 per annum. Mr. Riter is a well-known attorney and for four years was an assistant city solicitor. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from this city since 1889.

LOUD AND EARLY BELLS.

Complaints Received by Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn.

The notice which Health Commissioner Emery issued on Friday to church authorities and others in Brooklyn who have the control of big bells and their ringing is causing a lot of talk. Dr. Emery called attention to the city ordinance prohibiting the ringing or tolling of such bells at funerals without a permit from the Board of Health, and the ringing or tolling of them at any time to the prejudice or peril of the life or health of any human being. In addition Dr. Emery requested that no bells should be rung before 7 A. M., and in localities where it is known that there are invalids to restrict the ringing in the day time to the striking of a few strokes only upon the bell.

Dr. Emery said yesterday that he had received complaints regarding the bells from many quarters, and that the inspectors of his department had found a minority of a very respectable size among the people in general who were annoyed by the bells.

"I had no choice," he said, "except to enforce the ordinance. There are a great number of nervous persons whose health positively suffers from the clanging of a big bell." Dr. Emery also made public some of the letters he had received complaining of the bells.

One was from Otto Mueck of 440 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, who wrote as follows from Governor's Island complaining of the 5 o'clock bell rung at the Home for the Aged at Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street.

That it is unlawful to commit the act complained of the Board of Health will, no doubt, concede. If the authorities of the home assume to act within the law in this matter I, with equal propriety, could step outside of my home at the early hour mentioned and ring a bell of equal size and capacity as that of the home for about five minutes. The result, in my case, would, of course, be instant arrest by the police, trial in a police court, conviction, and punishment. As we are all equal under the law the same should be impartially enforced.

Police Inspector McManus had inquiries made among Mr. Mueck's neighbors regarding the bell, and found that about one person in five objected to the o'clock bell.

Henry J. Haecker of 70 Maujer street wrote regarding the bell of St. Mary's Church and of bells in general as follows:

For many years my sleep has been broken, whenever the south wind blew, by the bells of the Montrose avenue church ringing at 5:30 in the morning. On Sunday morning last St. Mary's Church, Leonard and Maujer streets, began to ring a bell at 6 o'clock A. M. and has done so every morning since, much to my annoyance. In a city of the size of Brooklyn there are many people whose vocation keeps them out late at night and who must sleep in the morning. In every neighborhood there is some one ill to whom the clanging of a ponderous church bell is a shock, which you, as a physician, well know, and these people are certainly entitled to undisturbed quiet.

Sunday is the recognized day of rest, when all people expect at least an hour's more sleep than on other days; but with a clanging and banging church bell under one's window, sleep is impossible. I am sure that if the nuisance complained of were a barking dog there would be no difficulty in having it abated. Yet the bark of a dog is not near so far reaching as the sound of a bell. Years ago milkmen were compelled to put aside their bell. Then the ashman and more recently the garbage man have had to stop ringing their bells on account of the disturbance. Still they never created one-hundredth part of he noise a church bell is capable of. And if these smaller bells were a nuisance, to the public health, is not the bell a proportionately greater evil? Within the past four months an obscure New Jersey town prohibited church bell ringing entirely, recognizing the effect the noise has on sensitive nerves. Is it not time progressive Brooklyn fell in line? But if churches must ring a bell, the time for doing so should be restricted to reasonable hours—not before 8 A. M. nor after 8 P. M.

A complaint having been received regarding the bells of the convent of the Sacred Blood on Putnam avenue, which began ringing at 6:23 A. M., Dr. Emery wrote to the Mother Superior requesting her to call upon him. He received this reply:

As we are a cloistered community of women it is not possible for me to call upon Dr. Emery. Allow me simply to state that the bell has been rung at 6:23 A. M. every single church day, as we are holding especial devotional exercises lasting one week. However, we will discontinue ringing at one eat that hour since it so seriously interferes with the health and comfort of our good neighbors. Respectfully, SISTER M. ST. GERTRUDE, Superior.

Commissioner Emery has arranged to hold a conference with the church people about their bell ringing at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

THE REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell Has Accepted Holy Trinity's Call.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, is to be the rector of Holy Trinity Church, on the Heights in Brooklyn, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, who died about six months ago. When the declination of the Rev. Dr. Parks of Boston of the call to the Brooklyn church was received, a couple of weeks ago, a call was extended to the Philadelphia divine and accepted a few days ago. At a meeting of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church on Friday, Dr. McConnell presented his resignation and it was accepted. Dr. McConnell has been one of the leading Episcopal ministers in Philadelphia, and St. Stephen's Church has had a most prosperous history during his rectorship of nearly fourteen years. He took an active interest in public affairs and is a prominent member of the Municipal League of Philadelphia. He was ordained in 1872 by the Bishop of Pittsburgh. After two years of missionary work in Erie county and the oil regions he became rector of Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., and on resigning that charge went to Philadelphia.

He has written several ecclesiastical works, the most widely known being "A History of the American Episcopal Church." He is President of the Contemporary Club and chaplain of the First Regiment, N. G. P., and of the Veteran Corps. He is dean of the Northeast Convocation of Philadelphia, a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. McConnell is in the prime of life.

Senior Warden Lyman R. Greene of Holy Trinity said yesterday:

"I can state definitely that Dr. McConnell will be our new rector. He will come here and take charge on May 1. The announcement will be made to the congregation to-morrow."

Holy Trinity has always clung to the low church methods in the services, and in the search for a suitable successor to Dr. Hall it was understood that all high churchmen must be eliminated. In spite of the constant migration of old families from the Heights district Holy Trinity still possesses a large and wealthy congregation. Dr. Hall's salary was $7,500 a year, and he had the use of a fine mansion adjoining the church in Montague street.

The Rev. Saul O. Curtice Invited to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Saul O. Curtice, pastor of the Washington Park M. E. Church in Bridgeport, Conn., has been invited to become the pastor of the First Place Church in Brooklyn. The call is subject to the approval of the Bishop of the New York East Conference which meets in April.

Vassar College Notes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 15.—"Certain Aspects of the Labor Problem" was the subject of the address of Prof. R. Mayo-Smith of Columbia College before the students of Vassar College last evening. The lecturer was entertained by Dr. Herbert E. Mills of the department of economics and by the seminary class.

"The Heir at Law" was given in Philalthean Hall this evening under the direction of Miss Adele Luehmann. Miss Sarah Spalding, Miss Mabel Welton, Miss Louise Robbins, and Miss Phœbe Truesdale. The cast was as follows: *Daniel Dowlas*, L. Madina; *Dick Dowlas*, A. Richoy; *Dr. Pangloss*, G. Tryon; *Zekiel Homespun*, M. Reimer; *Henry Moreland*, A. L. Wilkinson; *John*, E. L. Danon; *Waiter*, G. L. Maltman; *Deborah Dowlas*, Grace A. Wellington; *Caroline Dormer*, Miss Margaret Bronn; *Cicely Homespun*, Miss Grace Warner.

Prof. Salmon has invited alumnæ who were formerly members of the class in constitutional history to be present at a reunion around "the table long" in Miss Salmon's room on Feb. 22. About twenty-five former students under Miss Salmon will be present. The entertainment will be both social and intellectual.

For the celebration of Washington's Birthday the following committee has been appointed by the Students' Association: Miss Ella Louise Love, '96, Chairman; Miss Louise Van Anden, '96; Miss Chase, '96; Miss Borden, '98; Miss Robbins, '96, and Miss Foster, S.

The committee for Founder's Day includes from the students Miss Marie Champney, '96, Chairman; Miss Jessie Belle Hart, '96; Miss Mary Chambers, '97; Miss Bertha Crosley, '98; Miss Mabel Hay, '99; Miss Edith Simonds, S.

Miss O'Grady is Chairman of the committee appointed by the faculty for the Founder's Day entertainment. Other members are Mrs. Kendrick, Miss L. J. Wylie, Dr. French, and Dr. Mills.

Fall of Eleven Men in a Mine Shaft.

REPUBLIC, Mich., Feb. 15.—This morning, just before 7 o'clock, eleven men were coming from the bottom of No. 1 shaft of the Republic mine in a skip. In some way the skip overturned, precipitating the men to the bottom of the shaft. James Bridge, S. Pegeleber, Andrew Bailed, and William McGrath were killed, and Andrew Peterson was so badly injured that he cannot live. Erick Martin had a leg broken, and all the others, with one exception, were more or less injured. The shaft is inclined and very deep, so that the men were raised and lowered in the skip, it being too far to climb the ladder. The skip began turning soon after starting from the bottom of the shaft, and all the men had been thrown out before a height of sixty feet had been reached.

HEWITT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

HE SAYS THE BROADWAY TUNNEL SCHEME IS NOT FEASIBLE.

Thinks the Elevated Roads Should Be Strengthened and Their Possibilities Developed to the Utmost—If a Tunnel Is to Be Made Elm Street Is the Place for It.

Supreme Court Commissioners Coudert, Gelshenen, and Sherman, appointed to take evidence whether an underground railroad should be constructed in accordance with the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Board, met again yesterday morning at 256 Broadway. The first witness was Edward J. Rice, who was recalled. He is the statistician of the elevated railroad. In reply to Laywer Archibald Murray the witness said that during the month of January, 1896, 373,790 passengers were carried daily on the Third and Sixth avenue lines. The number of trains operated daily between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. was 152, with a maximum seating capacity of 36,480. Mr. Rice said that the trains could accommodate 875,520 passengers with seats any day in the year.

The next witness was ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. He was examined as to his views on underground rapid transit, based upon his investigations as a member of the Board of Experts who investigated the subject. He said that he favored the Elm street route instead of Broadway, and gave as one of his reasons the fact that the building of the road under Broadway would require the tearing up of Broadway to such an extent as seriously to injure business on that street.

"The Board of Experts," said Mr. Hewitt, "concluded that thirty miles an hour could be obtained with stations half a mile apart. The motive for choosing Broadway as the more preferable route was that it was said to be the line of central traffic. The reason why I favored, and still favor, the Elm street route is because that street will have to be reconstructed and widened, and there will be no necessity of having recourse to underpinning and the shoring of buildings which will involve extra cost. Broadway is only 400 feet from Elm street, and I still believe that the building of the road along Broadway would cost far in excess of $50,000,000. While I was Mayor I remember Broadway was repaved, and, owing to the decadence in business during the progress of the work, I regarded it as an intolerable nuisance. The then Commissioner of Public Works was Gen. Newton, who did all in his power to compel the contractors to hasten the work, and the objections raised by the merchants along Broadway were brought to the notice of the engineer. If the route is constructed along Broadway business will be entirely obstructed, and it will take some time to recover.

"The question of underpinning buildings along Broadway is one of great importance, and involves cost of which no engineer, in my opinion, no matter how great his professional capabilities may be, is capable of giving an estimation. The width of a four-track road along Broadway is, and must be, more expensive and dangerous to buildings than a similar road along Elm street."

Mr. Hewitt then said that the cost of building the proposed road along Broadway was an unknown quantity. This was shown by the fact that the Legislature was asked for $5,000,000 to cover contingencies.

"Mr. Sooysmith, I believe," continued Mr. Hewitt, "has testified that no serious danger to Broadway buildings would arise during the construction of the road. I myself have had too much experience with engineers to say that any opinion could be accepted as reliable. The Board of Experts did not give it as an opinion that the road along Broadway could be constructed for $50,000,000. It is an error to believe that the road can be built for $50,000,000. The Board of Experts agreed with Mr. Parsons's estimate to a certain extent, but have not endorsed the proposition that it could be built for $50,000,000.

"The most of the difficulty, however," continued Mr. Hewitt, "which exists to-day and which will exist during the next five years during the construction of this road would be met by an arrangement between the Rapid Transit Board with the Manhattan Elevated Company for additional tracks and express trains. To-day the most important consideration for New York city is not the construction of five roads, but that the existing elevated structures should be strengthened, increased, and put in a condition to move the people up and down town at a rapid transit rate of speed. When I say this I want it understood that I have no axes to grind and I do not hold a single share in the Manhattan or the New York Central Railroad. I say, however, that the elevated road should get every facility to increase their means of transportation."

Mr. Hewitt then expressed his opinion again that the Elm street route, if constructed, would be sufficient to meet the requirements of an underground rapid transit road. He said that the New York Central would, in his opinion, have no objection to constructing an underground road below Forty-second street on the Elm street route. He was afraid that if the road were built along Broadway responsible bidders would be frightened away, whereas it would be easy to get a bidder for the Elm street route. Mr. Hewitt paid a high tribute to the engineering capabilities of Chief Engineer Parsons. He spoke at length on the necessity of providing for railroad facilities for the travelling people, the steady growth of New York beyond the Harlem, both on the east and west sides demanding the construction of an underground system of railway both on the east and west sides of the city. He was not in favor of increasing the city's debt, but was of the opinion that if the Elm street route was adopted in preference to the route along Broadway, the New York Central would defray the cost for the purpose of eventually owning the road.

Albert Lucius, a civil and mechanical engineer, who had testified before, was recalled. Mr. Boardman, counsel to the Rapid Transit Board, put a lot of technical questions to the witness in regard to electrical motive power, which the witness apparently did not answer to Mr. Boardman's satisfaction, for he said:

"I submit that this witness is not qualified in regard to this matter."

Chairman Coudert and the other Commissioners, however, thought differently, and permitted the witness to proceed.

Mr. Lucius testified that trains could be started quicker when run by electricity than when operated by steam. Mr. Boardman put the witness through a long and tedious cross-examination as to his knowledge of railroads operated by electricity in different countries.

The next witness was Theodore Weston, civil engineer, of 120 Broadway. He told the Commissioners all about the additions that had been made to the Equitable building and the depth to which the foundations had been dug. He said that the depth of the foundations of the new portion of the building did not exceed sixteen or seventeen feet. This is on the Cedar street side.

Contractor T. P. Galligan, Jr., was then recalled and examined by Mr. Murray, who represents the interests of the protesting Broadway property owners, as to the shoring and underpinning that would be necessary for buildings along Broadway. He said that for the construction of the American Surety building the shoring expenses amounted to $25,000. The shoring of the north side of the Manhattan Life building cost about $23,000.

Andrew J. Robinson of the firm of Robinson & Wallace, builders, testified that his firm had charge of the construction of the building which is being erected at Broadway and Ann street, and of the new building at Prince street and Broadway. The building at Broadway and Ann street is to be twenty-five stories high. Mr. Robinson said that the greatest precaution should be exercised in excavations, and that no definite rule could be laid down with regard to shoring and underpinning. Every building should be judged by itself, as to whether it required underpinning or not. The nature of the soil played an important part in the underpinning and shoring of buildings.

Philip H. Bevier, civil engineer, who superintended the laying of the foundations of the buildings at 63 and 65 Wall street, 23, 25, and 27 City Hall place, and other buildings, told the Commissioners about the difficulties experienced in excavating for the City Hall place building.

An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A New High Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

Services will be held for the first time in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Chrysostom, at Willoughby and Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, to-day. The church is in charge of the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, who is noted for his High Church tendencies. After the morning service the church will probably be reorganized under the new church laws and have six vestrymen and two wardens. It will be rededicated and also named the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. The new church is within the boundaries of St. Matthew's parish, but there is no intention on the part of the organizers to interfere or antagonize that church. It is the intention of the new society to purchase the Central Presbyterian Church near by, which is offered for sale.

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Caused by torpid liver is promptly relieved by a few doses of the favorite cathartic,

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Easy to take, Easy to operate. 25 cents.

THE KINDERGARTNERS' UNION.

Discussion of the Work at the Annual Meeting—Kindergarten Requirements.

Four hundred ladies and a few men delegates from Canada and nearly every State in the Union, gathered in the assembly hall of the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights and 120th street, yesterday for the annual meeting of the International Kindergarten Union, the first ever held in the East, and the largest assemblage of kindergarten workers ever held in the United States. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants. Old Glory occupied a conspicuous place on the wall, and each delegate wore a badge bearing the portrait of Frederick Froebel, the originator of the kindergarten idea. Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, the President, presided at the meeting, and Mrs. Ada M. Hughes of Toronto, Miss Caroline T. Haven of New York, Vice-Presidents; Miss Hattie Twitchell of Milwaukee, Treasurer; Miss Hattie Laws of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary, and Miss Sarah E. Wiltse of West Roxbury, Mass., Corresponding Secretary, occupied places on the platform.

President Walter L. Hervey of the Teachers' College made the opening address. He said in part:

"The kindergartner must have training in English fine enough and broad enough to enable her to select and adapt from the original sources for kindergarten uses and sound enough to help her to read Froebel without mystification, to write about the kindergarten without mysticism, and to study without despair the best works in modern psychology; a knowledge of history sufficient to give a glimmer of how the race has developed; a training in scientific method as well as a knowledge and love of all creation, and she must have training in the fine arts of singing and playing, of drawing and designing.

"At the root of this difficulty is lack of faith in the kindergarten. The pay is low, partly because the standards for kindergartners are low. It is my own firm conviction that we have not yet begun to realize the possibilities of the kindergarten as a tower for civilization in the century that is almost upon us, and that all the faith we can muster will be abundantly justified by the result."

The second address was delivered by the Rev. Leighton Williams on the kindergarten in relation to social reform.

Miss Mary T. McCullough read a paper on the same subject.

Miss Anna E. Bryan and Miss Amelia Hofer of Chicago read very interesting papers on child study in the kindergarten, and were followed by Miss Nora A. Smith of San Francisco, who read a paper on "The Art of Story Telling," illustrating in her own delivery and treatment of them how much the charm of a story depends on the teller.

Hamilton W. Mabie of New York delivered an address on the elements of culture in the kindergarten, taking a technically scientific point of view, and giving an exhaustive treatise on his subject.

Prof. James L. Hughes of Toronto and Mrs. W. N. Hallmann of Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Kindergarten and the School," treating of the eventual reformation the kindergarten will have upon the present system of higher education.

The meeting closed with a reading from the story "Patsy," by Mrs. Kate Douglas Rigg. A vote of thanks was given President Hervey and his aides, and an informal luncheon was served by Miss Angeline Brooks, principal of the college kindergarten department, and her assistants.

ACCUSES BELLEVUE DOCTORS.

Schramm Says He Was Roughly Treated There—Liar, Say the Doctors.

Frederick Schramm, a painter, 10 years old, of 231 West Twenty-second street, was found late on the evening of Feb. 8, by Policeman Lake of the bicycle squad, staggering along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-second street. A young man, who said he was a friend of Schramm's, was trying to take him home. Policeman Lake thought the painter was too drunk to be left alone, so he took him to the nearest station house, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication. Schramm had been in a cell but a short time when it was seen that he appeared to be suffering from the effects of some drug. An ambulance was called, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as alcoholism.

On Friday afternoon Schramm was discharged from the hospital, and yesterday morning he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. He told Magistrate Brann that on the day of the night he was arrested he had visited a dentist at Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street to have a tooth extracted. The dentist, he said, refused to administer gas or ether to him before pulling the tooth, but after the pulling he gave him cocaine to deaden the pain. Schramm said that he must have swallowed some of the drug, as he felt ill shortly after leaving the dentist, and he went into a saloon and got a glass of whiskey. Then he lost all knowledge of what he had done. He produced the tooth he said he had had extracted, and as Policeman Lake knew nothing more about him than has been told, Magistrate Brann discharged him.

When brought to the court Schramm's eyes were slightly discolored, and his nose was a little swollen. He told Policeman Lake that he received his injuries at Bellevue Hospital, but he made no complaint in court. He told Lake that when he arrived at the hospital he was thrown roughly on a bed in a room by himself. No one was near to attend him, and he says he had been on the bed only a short time when he rolled off onto the floor. He says he blackened his eyes and bruised his nose, and was allowed to lie on the floor all night, bleeding from the injuries he received. The Bellevue Hospital authorities say the story is a lie.

A GALLANT COCK GROUSE.

He Landed in Seth Colby's Barnyard and Charmed All the Hens.

BEAR CREEK, Pa., Feb. 14.—A big cock-ruffed grouse came plumping down in the barnyard at Seth Colby's near here the other day, and strutted about among the hens, giving himself all sorts of airs. The rooster that had charge of this flock of hens gazed at this impudent intruder in astonishment for a few seconds, and then bristled up and started in to show the grouse that sole authority in that yard was vested in himself.

The rooster was as big again as the grouse, but the gamey interloper from the wilds put himself in shape and treated Mr. Rooster to something that was a surprise to him. The grouse was so quick and fierce in his fighting that after three lively rounds the rooster turned tail and retreated to a far corner of the barnyard. The victor couldn't crow, but he jumped upon a mound of straw and looked the surroundings over with such an imperious air that it spoke louder of his triumph than a crow that could have been heard a mile.

After thus gloating over his victory the wild cock came off the mound and strutted about among the hens with more assurance than before. The hens did not conceal their admiration for the audacious galant, and huddled around him, ignoring scornfully the presence of their rightful lord, beaten and humiliated in his corner. For half an hour the grouse enjoyed his peaceful triumph, and then whirred away to his wild woods in the mountains.

"And them hens," says Seth Colby, who witnessed the remarkable exhibition from the window of his hay mow, "looked sorrier than a wider when that dandy pheasant left 'em, and they kept it up so long that they didn't recognize the rooster for more'n two days."

Killed by a Hoisting Engine.

E. Margraf, 21 years old, son of a keeper in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, was killed yesterday morning at the new building at 23, 25, and 27 City Hall place. Margrauf was assisting Engineer Williams, and it was his duty to attend to the guy ropes and adjust the wire cables extending from the drums to the block and tackle used in hoisting from material to the upper floors of the building. It is supposed that Margrauf, while adjusting the cables, got his coat or shirt sleeves entangled in the machinery just as Williams started the engine. Margrauf was dragged into the space between the drums, and he was dead before the engines could be stopped.

"77" FOR COLDS of Many Kinds.

LA GRIPPE, Grippe, Grip or Gripper.—Known by Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration, and Fever. "77" "knocks out" the Grip.

CATARRH, Influenza, Cold in the Head.—Known by sneezing, flow of tears, discharge of thick yellow mucus, dropping in the throat. "77" works wonders in catarrh.

SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Diphtheria.—Known by high fever, red face, swelling of the glands or neck, painful and impeded swallowing, sometimes ulcerated, or gray patches. "77" clears the throat, scatters the swelling and prevents Diphtheria.

COUGHS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.—Known by hoarseness, irritation of the throat, windpipe, and lungs; rough, scrapey sensation in the larynx; loss of voice. "77" restores the voice, "breaks up" a Cold that "hangs on."

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c.; or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William st., New York.

GEN. KING GETS $725.

His Claim Against an Estate Which He Expected to Receive by Will.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—Gen. Horatio C. King, the well-known Brooklyn lawyer, has just been awarded $725 by Attorney John A. Carter of Stamford and ex-Judge Brewster of Danbury, Commissioners appointed by the Ridgefield Probate Court to determine the value of Gen. King's services rendered to Mrs. Stebbins and Mrs. Osgood, her sister, covering a period of several years, and services in their behalf on the estate of Charlotta Moore, afterward the Countess d'Etaine.

Mrs. Stebbins and Mrs. Osgood lived in Ridgefield, the summer resort of many New Yorkers, and Gen. King spent the heated term in the old town. The ladies were well advanced in years when Gen. King began to manage their business for them, and although he never made any charge for his services, it was understood that the sisters had made wills almost duplicate of each other, and each providing that when one died the property should go to the surviving sister, both being so worded that the property should ultimately pass into the possession of Gen. King, who had always assured them that he should have in return for his services whatever property they should have at their deaths, they changed their minds about two years ago and made new wills.

In these Mrs. Stebbins gave part of her property to Gen. King and the balance to other persons. The will of Mrs. Osgood contained no bequest to the General.

Both ladies died within a short time of each other, and the new wills were a surprise to Gen. King, who had been the custodian of the first made. When Mrs. Stebbins died, with the exception of $1,000 left to the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Ridgefield, the estate became intestate, and several claimants came forward. Gen. King thereupon put in a claim of $2,400 for his services.

The Countess d'Etaine, from whom the ladies inherited some property, was a daughter of a Mr. Moore, at one time United States Consul at Manilla. During a trip to Europe she met the Count d'Etaine and fell in love with him, and their marriage soon followed. The Count was a gay fellow, and his wife found that the payment of his debts under the French law made big inroads on her property. Having become tired of meeting his obligations incurred at the gaming table, she left him for her native land, and died soon after arriving here.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate had several notes and some property, which, as