MRS. ALLEN'S AFFIDAVIT.

DENVING HER HUSBAND'S STATEMENTS. HOW HE FAILED TO SUPPORT HER, AND DEVOTED

HIMSELF TO OTHER WOMEN. Mrs. Edith Allen's affidavit in answer to the charges of her husband, Vanderbilt Allen, was handed to Justice Lawrence yesterday in the Supreme Court, Cham-bers, by Samuel G. Adams, her attorney. Mrs. Allen began her suit for separate maintenance for herself and shild in October last, basing her action upon charges against her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment, excossive drinking, "associating with improper females since his marriage," and neglect to provide for her.

Parts of the complaint were sincken out on the ground habitual drunkard. Mr. Sherman is now seeking of indecency. The General Term ordere | some of these to be restored. The portions omitted referred to the this statement Mrs. Allen says:

the same time after my marriage Mr. Allen did properly provide for me, but about seven months after the constage he commenced to borrow money of me. In order to purchase my wedding trousseau I had anticipated my meme, and did not receive any memory until then, about 310 y 1881. The defendant borrowed all this except about \$20. Of this I spent about \$11 or articles of clothing needed by Marie, Mr. Allen's daughter by his first wife. In January, 1882, when I received my semi-annual interest money, about \$400, he obtained it from me to put in a bank for me. He, however, put it is his own bank account and appropriated if to his own use. In June, 1882, we went to a second-rate boarding-house at Cape May, where my room was over the kitchen. Common people, such as bricknyers and others, boaried there. He put \$7 per week each for our board. At another common boarding-house I had a small room with one wondow for myself and baby. His daughter, Marie, slept for sort of closet next to my room. Mr. Allen said he would not go to Long Branch coust because he was too well known. He did not wish people to know he was living in such a miscrable way. About six reaks afterward we moved to an object, where the trains were constantly passing, and which no one else could de induced to take that summer. The summer before a brakeman occupied it. We had a scant supply of food sent us from the common boarding house il read in the stream was a moved to an object, where the trains were constantly passing, and which no one else could de induced to take that summer. The summer before a brakeman occupied it. We had a scant supply of food sent us from the common boarding house already mentioned. During this time he scidom yished me, but was travelling around to different watering-places, living at first-class intels and enjoying himself. He never gave me spending money during the time. When I went to Orange N. J., from there, I had to be to packing up everything, and I should have been obliged to go to Orange alone with my baby and Marie, had

well known. He did not wish people to know he west living in such a miserable of an old seem and over the contract of the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Fore and Mayor Edson. To the Homorable Franklin Ebsos, Mozel Franklin Ebsos, Mayor of the City of Mozel Franklin Ebsos, Moz So unfolibedly to have meltive at a dictance, so that he could have a pretext to be absent and exploy his customs. At the present the related to pay for a fire in his descriptions. He refused to pay for a fire in his descriptions and that for pay for it. About a week before he left me he wanted me to repay him for a dress, and states to refuse the control of the manusciant of the control of th

The rurse to whom he refers was the reverse of centle pet hindly. She was decetful and mischlef making. Many servants left me on her account. She would often

The nurse fo whom he refers was the reverse of gentle of kindly. She was decetful and mischet making any servants left me on her account. She would often ake remarks comparing me unfavorably with Mr. Iem shist whe she died of a tumor or of typhed fever.

It was pleased when the narse left us. My brother as not turned out of his mother's nouse. He paid his about at the old cuttage already mentioned. The statement that Mr. Alen had to stry away hights show after his customers I charge to be faise. I am orned that brokers do not have to do so. During this is the was intimate with Edith de Belleville, and she probably one of the customers he had to look after. To letter of March 5, and his calling on me March 6, at the result of his discovering that he was being stated, and the fear that I had discovered his trickery as not satisfied with the interview, but for the sixe of each was writing to forgive him if he could have used his knocence regarding the Belleville woman. This professed to be able to do. I subsequently received better in which he attempted to define my certived his receive the small showers to shake my faith him him and induce me to go it some one triently to kinnell. I did not receive the small statement and so was satisfied that he was lift. I the fine receive the small statement and so was satisfied that he was lift. I the not receive the small statement that he had rooms at the Brunswick, where and because, and they said in them they knew that Mr. Allen had neglected me some time, out they did not those of the other charkes for his statement that he had rooms at the Brunswick, where will be the did not then for the complete with the coefficient that I should live with m. This I did not time that he had rooms at the Brunswick, where we will be week from his firm. I believe so from tensels with I had, and submit to his indication of S. G. Ada. If you have you can know you can be subjected to my weptoper men. I verify believe that Mr. Allen receives the facility of the subject men. I went by my expr

Millyon be at 1 webly-seventh-st. this afternoon at 4 f will be there. Yours, Moston House, Feb. 27.

My Dear Vax: I am going out but will be at 27 Eleventh about 4 this afternoon. Hope you will be there. Yours, with love, Ebit.

My Dear: Could you be at Wetherill's at 4 o'clock.

Mas. E. be Belleville, Motion House.

to have his two children, a boy and a girl, removed from the control of Mrs. Sherman and her charge designating Edith de Belleville as the woman with whom Mr. Allen had been undary intimate. These allegations now appear in the form of an affidavit. In J. Bagley, of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were marked to be restored. The portions omitted the restored to the girl, removed from the control of Mrs. Sherman and her mother, Mrs. Bagley, who were living in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Sherman is the daughter of the late Governor John J. Bagley, of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were marked to be restored. ried in 1876 and came to this city, where Mr. Sherman became an Assistant United States District-Attorney, and

with whom Mr. Alea had been undany initinate. These allegations now appear in the form of an alidavit. It allegations now appear in the form of an alidavit. It allegations now appear in the form of an alidavit. It allegations now appear in the form of an alidavit in the particular very most and the same of the particular very most and the same of the particular very most and the same of the particular very most and all properties of the particular very most and the particular very most and the particular very most and the particular very most very most

REPAYEMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE. A PROTEST BY HENRY BERGH-EPPLY BY MAYOR

EDSON.

The following correspondence concerning the repayement of Fifth-ave, has passed between Henry Bergh and Mayor Edson. To the Honorable Franklin Edson, Mayor of the City of New-York

vehicles passing over stone parenonic shorten human life, not to spend of the fajury to hotses by slipping and the destruction of wheels and springs. If the provenent facefore are to be changed let the macadamized be sub-stituted by all means. With great respect, New-York, March 25, 1884.

HENDY BERGH.

Mr. Henry Beegh:
My Dran Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the recent of your valued letter of the 25th Inst., and to thank you for the suggestions contained therein. If good cirize is who have most interest in public matters of this nature would more frequently make suggestions to public officials, the duties of such officials would be made easier, and their duties more astisfactorily performed.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN Ebson. Yours very truly, FRANKLIN EDSON.
Magar's Office, New-York, March 27, 1884.

WILLING TO TAKE THE WILDOWER.

William Mock, the florist of Mount Vernon, the widower, age thirty-two, who is in search of a wife, failed to make his second visit to Castle Garden yesterday. Several letters and postal cards, and an unusual number of German and Irish giris awaited his coming in vain. One letter received by Mr. Jackson was as follows:

vain. One letter received by Mr. Jackson was as rollows.

Mu. Jackson: If the Mount Vermon resultenast, Mr. Mack, wilower, who has announced his desire to obtain a wife in the Labor Europau, is not suited this time, may do well by calling at No. 903 Sixth-ave., wishing him to call before going esswhere. Should this mest your views, you will please send him at his carliest convenience.

AGNES McDONALD,

GOIL STRILBARE CONTREL FILL STRILBARE. 903 Sixth-ave., corner Fifty-first-st

A postal card read: MISSER WILLIAM MOCK: Please call for a good well 517 West Twonly-minth-st., Bet 10th & 11th-aves.

HE HAD A ROAMING DISPOSITION.

more than \$50 a week from in firm. I believe so from the many through the control that the means made by him and by the money he must have year the going around with females. He now and have year in New-York City. I have pead by board there continues and year the pead of the corner of the pead of the corner of the control of the corner of the corner

Nours, with love,

Yours, with love,

Yours, with love,

Mr Dear: Could you be at Wetherill's at 4 o'clock.

Miss. E. De Belleville, Motion House.

Deau Edde: Have just received your note saying I

Detter come up at 1:30. I should love to, but I can be possibly get away from my business until after B

Glock. I can see you any time this afternoon from 4

Check or this evening; perhaps we might have a quiet

We will be there for the frunk of a sycamore hear Madrid is forty-three feet in circumserence. This is a pretty big thing for priest-ridden right in the consistered worth mentioning. Why, we have seen a little, feethe-hooking woman going out into the country for a week or so, with a trink with a bigger circumserence than six or more sycamores. P. 8.—

No pun intended.—[Boston Transcript.]

those gentlemen among such opponents. But it should be pointed out that their statement is quite misleadin Mr. F. S. Drone, whose anthority is undisputed, pul Jefferys vs. Boosey (4 H. L. C. 815) as the ruling an thority upon the non-resident foreigner's right in Grea Britain. On the trial of that case, the House of Lords to use Drone's language-" in pronouncing the most in portant copyright decision since Lord Mansfield's time held that English copyright would not vest in the worl of a foreign author resident abroad." I doubt the corectness of Messrs, Roberts Brothers infimation that supposed English copyrights obtained by American authors not within the British dominions at the time of perfectly certain, as many American authors can attestviz., that a foreigner's claim to copyright by mere pric publication is still considered so open to question in Eng-land, that English publishers make it a standing and terms at all, to American authors who publish first in England, but are not at the time on English territory.

Again, even if under the Messrs. Roberts' reseate view the American author persuades himself that he can procure copyright in England by simple prior publication (or for that matter, even by a sojourn on British ground), it has been settled that he cannot thus obtain Canadian copyright; and the injury to which he is excanadian copyright, and the injury to which he is exposed by Canadian reprints smuggled across the border
is often very great. At the very best, the obligation to
publish first in England creates an inconvenience so
great as to prevent, in many cases, any attempt at securing copyright there. The American dramatist, also, is
obliged to go to great expense, in order to get his work
performed first in England. Intelligent persons ought to
be ashamed to reticrate the shabby and insheere assertion that American authors are already well enough provided for in England.

Another correspondent, "Consistency," asks why

tion that American authors are already well enough provided for in England.

Another correspondent, "Consistency," asks why
American authors do not press upon Congress the rights
of foreign authors unconditionally? The only country, I
believe, which grants such rights unconditionally is
Spain. While the policy of all other European States
continues to rest on a principle of reciprocity, it is almost
too sangulae to expect that this country will follow the
example of Spain. The American Copyright League (now
comprising 650 members, and adequately representing
American authorship has supported Mr. Dorsheimer's
bill because it is the fairest, justest and most calightened
measure available at the present time, and is the only
one which, in the whole fifty years' history of the international copyright discussion, has ever got so far as to
obtain a place on the House calendar. Very respectfully,

Secretary American Copyright League.

Ner-Tork, March 24, 1884.

THE PENALTY FOR PUBLIC POISONERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your synopsis of the report of the Senate Committee on Public Health relative to the manufacture and sale of spurious butter, you state that the bill

of the committee makes it a misdemeanor to sell or man-ufacture eleomargarine, and that "the person convicted of the net can be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,000." Having read some of the testimony taken by the com

mittee, as well as your statement of the conclusion reached by that body, I am surprised that their bill pro vides so moderate a punishment for the violation of its provisions. The manufacture for sale as food of a substance known to be injurious to health is, in my estimation, not a mere misdemeaner, but a crime of the mos beingus and edious character, and should be classed as such by law, so that the person who has been convicted of it may bear for the rest of his life the well-earned brand of a felon. For surely it is no less disgraceful, no less palpuble an infringement of the right of property, to obtain a man's money under the name of payment for something which he has not asked for, does not want, and would not knowingly buy, than to take it from him by theft; while, if the article sold to him is calculated to injure his health, the act assumes a character by the side of which mere theft is whitened into comparative innocence and re-

theft is whitened into comparative innocence and respectability.

There was a time when among our ancestors a money payment would atone for killing a man by violence, but that is looked upon as a period of semi-barbarism; yet it seems that a fine will still atone for killing, provided that it be done by inches through the instrumentality of poisoned food; and the killing thus graciously permitted by our moders elvilization may be carried on as a regular business upon the largest scale, without discrimination between friend and foe, and without discrimination between friend and foe, and without distinction of age, sex, character, race, color or condition. The unan who knowingly paims off upon a purchaser a counterfeit or admiterated article of food, to the injury of his health and the consequent shortening of his life, belongs to the same class as the foot-pad who, creeping up unheard behind his victim, knocks him on the head for the purpose of robbety; and that is where the law and public sentiment should unite in placing him.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1884.

GAMBLING AND CHURCH PAIRS. A LETTER FROM THE REV. DE. PRIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune, SIR: A letter to the Editor in THE TRIBUNE of this morning saws: "It is a well-known fact that Protestant Christians are opposed to gambling in every form and no gambling is allowed at their fairs." Would that this statement were true, or half true, or within a thous and miles of being true. The Church fairs at which gam-bling is practised are numerous and frequent, as any one familiar with newspaper reports well knows. I have waged war against them forty years and more, with very imited success. If is not many years since I at tended a Protesiant Church fair in this city where gam was carried on openly all over the house. An oil painttag of Jesus Chaist was put up, with a label on its breast "A dollar a chance," and I was importanted to buy a fieldet. The excellent paster was present, and I called big attention to what was going on. He said he was

With the object and purport of your correspondent's remarks I fully conear, but while he justly complains of the inflattice of the press to Protestants I would not have The Turners give currency to a statement that does injustice to others, by giving to us more credit than is our duc. Gambling at Protestant church fairs is not as common as formerly, but it still prevails to some considerable extent, and it is not correct to say that "no gambling is allowed at Protestant church fairs."

New York, March 24, 1884.

S. REEXECS PRIME.

attention to what was going on. He said he was cerless to prevent it, and I presume he did not try ba

THE NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Will you tell me all about the Medical Department of the United States Navy-the rank, pay per mouth of surgeons and assistants; chances for promotion; time of retirement; pay when retired, etc. ? A. A. New-York, March 13, 1884.

[The Medical Department of the Navy is one of the staff corps, whose members are designated as medical directors, medical inspectors, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons They have the relative rank of line officers from ensign up to commodore, only chiefs of the bureau attaining the latter rank. Their pay ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, dependent upon their rank, length of active service, and whether or not on sen duty. A candidate must pass a physical and professional examination, must be a graduate from a recognized medical college, and, after being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate receives a commission as assistant surgeon with the rank of ensign. Officers are promoted only when vacancies occur, the number in each grade being limited by act of Congress. The law specifies that officers shall be retired after forty years of active service, or upon attaining the age of sixty-two years, unless physically incapacitated before reaching that age. The retired pay is either tifty or seventy-five per cent of the highest sen pay the officer was entitled to at the date of his retirement, dependent upon the cause of the officer being retired. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the regulations governing appointments in the

DELIBERATE WAYS OF MR. THOMPSON'S MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribung. Siz: Would it be improper "in these piping times of pasce," when the Commissioner of Public Works has no delight to pass away the time, unless to apy his sharlow in the sun," to inquire why for the past year or more there was allowed to remain without repairs : hole in the crosswalk of Dey-st, on West-st. f And such note in the crosswark of Devest, on wester. Ann and that the unwary pedestrian in pleasant weather is in datager of being said any arrested in his train of thought or fancied security and on a west day of stepping into a public of hith to the extent of the after ruin of his self-extern. I have often weighed people as they have passed, some dodying, some stepping over and some brio-this hole, and wendered of what necessity it was there, until much to my delignal and satisfaction I observe the been repaired. con repaired.
Sen-Fork, March 15, 1884.

GRANITE FOR THE GREAT PEDESTAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: Having read your article in yesterday's TRIBUNE regarding the pedestal of the Bartheld statue.

WHY THE FORESTS SHOULD BE SAVED. HOW NEW-YORK IS ENDANGERED-VALUE OF THE

LAND NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Is the Adirondack bill indeed dead Are we about to surpass in ignorance the man who in fable killed the goose which laid the golden egg! He at least recognized the source of his income. We, on the contrary have always enjoyed the quiet flow of our great. Hudson almost the same in spring as in summer, while autificends of the Ohio variety gride down their noble river astraddle of their ridge-poles. Our northern forest, the uthor of this blessing, is never thought of except for selfishends by unscrupulous lumbering companies. These companies have in more than one place dammed back the streams, transforming large areas of wooded lands intismal swamps full of dead trees. These dams are to the purpose of floating logs down to the mills in th

this way we are deprived of the water needed in summer to have it gathered together to augment the fury of the spring freshet.

The valleys of this region have an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea, which therefore insure for them a climate quite as cold as Montreal, and Montrea in winter is not the warmest place imaginable, as some of our citizens will testify. Those of us who in August

spring by means of waters otherwise too shallow. In

at 3 s. m. have thrown off a heavy camp blanket and rushed out in sheer desperation to heap logs on the fire will not need to be told that they are tolerably cool in summer. Throughout the wilderness the snow keeps falling and collecting all winter until it is hardly safe to say how deep it is, a low estimate making it equal to twenty-four inches of water. If a warm week lensue in early spring, while the ice is still thick or the great rivers, the result is not very great. The trees shield the snow from the direct rays of the sun, and hinder the motion of the cooled air just above it, while what melting there is is largely absorbed by the soft, deep moss and the spongy layer of old ever-green needles. Where, however, the timber is barned or out off the moss is dead and the ground frozen; the snow exposed to the full force of warm wind and sun, melt quickly, and thousands of tons of water are precipitated into the brooks and swell the streams; an ice pack forms in the rivers, and when it breaks a flood is le cose. This is no fancy picture: its counterpart ha happened time and again all over the country, and it will

happen in New-York before many years.
If the forests of Essex, Hamilton and Warren countie are cleared away there will be emptied into the Hudson by way of the upper Hudson and the Mohawk the whiter rainfall of a tract of twelve hundred square miles, which is equal to sixiy thousand million cubic feet of water. Liet that Junass get backed up by an ice jam and then suddenly let loose and we shall see where Gotham will be. I live on high ground on the island and so can figure caimly the probable result. It looks as though a flood of twenty feet might not be improbable. It is needless to speak of the consequent damage to the city nor to mention the effects along the Mohawk Valley.

What lands are these that are so Junch needed for the purposes of civilization by the rest of the State I in the latitude and at the elevation at which they lie, every farmer knows or jought 12n know that they are almost worthless for farming, and in addition the character of the soil itself would alone trible very successful farming. The State Land Office has been selling them at \$1. \$1 50 and 'S2' an acre. Valuable lands indeed! Why, at \$5 an acre the whole section referred, to would cost the State but four million dollars, but the fact is the a part is already owned and acres upon acres are coming back yearly for unpaid taxes.

If the part of the wideleness lying in the above-named counties were properly planted with trees and the thabes taken by proper selection of the ripe trees as is done in Sweden and Germany, it would more than pay interest on any amount expended in purchase, and would yield a handsome meane to the State. I will do us far more service as a forest than as a farm.

We spend our millions jond court houses and Capitol buildings, and are greatly excited over the question whether one man or twenty-four are to appoint the heads of city departments, but when it comes to even a moderately lecent appropriation for the protection of our great forest we must stand by mid see the bill killed by our representatives. Under the gircunstances there seems to be nothing left for the private citizen but in anticipation o are cleared away there will be emptied into the Hudsot by way of the upper Hudson and the Mohawk the winter

INTERNATIONAL BI-METALLISM.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have just received another letter from the secretary of the English Bi-Metallic Association in which he says: "I am Instructed by our President Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, and Vice President Mr. H. R. Grenfell, to convey association, under such infinential auspices, whose pro ceedings they will watch with interest, and they trus that, the present time being favorable for the initiation ithis movement, your efforts in favor of bi-metallish

will meet with the success they deserve."

During my efforts for the promotion of the

will meet with the success they deserve."

During my efforts for the promotion of the organization of our own association I have observed, among people of this city a great want of information regarding the movement in Enctand, both as to its extent and personnel. It is said that Louison is the "Clearing-House of the world" and that the Bank of England is at the head of the finances of Louison, and consequently of the world. At the head of this bank stand these two gentlemen, Messus Glabs and Grenfell; Mr. Globs, an ex-governor and a director; and they are, as such, president and vice-president, respectively, of the English Association. This surely is significant. Resides these two gentlemen there are no less than haif a dozen M. P.'s among its offers, the Right Hon, George J. Goschen, M. P., is in full sympathy with its objects. Two of its "Occasional Papers"—which are pamphiers published for disseminating information—are specified. Two of English Gooden before Parliament and the Institute of Enukers. When the Government appointed a Royal Silver Commission it placed Mr. Goschen at its head, thus showing that it considered him the best authority on the subject.

At a meeting of the Delegrates of Associated Chambers of Commerce, held at the Westenbaster Palace Hotel, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the consequent withdrawal of minister Palace Hotel, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the consequent withdrawal of minister facilities for silver by France, Italy, and other states, has tended seriously to hinder and impede the progressive development of international trade; that my considerable further demonetization of silver by these countries would probably be attended by still more widespread and disastrous effects that this association would express an earnest hope that the Monetary Conference, and that such delegnates to the International Monetary Conference, and that such delegnates to her Majesty's Government will send delegnate to the laternate on many 64 England's best in

COMPLAINING OF THE NEW DRUG UNION

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you please tell your readers in what this new drug movement differs from "Trade Unions" in principle or fact. They dictate to others a what they are privileged to work; and do not many of our large druggists dictate to others to whom they shall sell large druggests dictate to others to some size and at what prices! It is done under the false guise o protection or friendship to retailers. Can those who try is live homestly on Second-ave, and many other parts of the city, ret from their customers the same prices as on large, rich retailers do on Firth-ave. I To some this whole thing looks bad.

Ontropies. hing looks bad. New-York, March 11, 1884.

LAND IN NORTHEAST NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: The recent construction of two railroads in Northeastern Nebraska has opened to easy settlemen a region of superior excellence. The country is mostly a deep dark clay loam having a subsoil made up of sed ment similar to what is still coming down the Missouri River. This subsoil is from inty to a handred feet deep in many points, and is itself good soil except that it is defi tent in decayed organized matter. It is absorbent and retentive of rain, and thus boids for use in a dry spei moisture which ascends to the surface by capillary ac tion. Hence in west and day times the soil is frable and easily worked, and can never be exhausted. The country is noted for its broad valleys, they being from one to ten mills wide on the larger streams and often from one to two miles wide on creeks. The climate is mild, being on the isothermal of the region of Central Illinois. It is well adapted to corn, wheat, outs, hav-

lt is well adapted to cern, wheat, outs, have leg, and other cereals, and extra good for regetables, fruit and grans. It is a region nearly exchipt from must owing to superior indevationaloge. Water is abundant and groot and on the Upper Eichborn is soft.

The two traineals rule as follows: One commencing at Yaniba and Eliate on the dissourt silver runs up the valley of the Eichborn to Valentine, 256 miles. United States hade see to be had in Hots County and weatward. On necessari of the Bullet and excident water the region between the railroad and the Niobrara River is being new sought for by land seehers. Near the rullroad from Holt County, much of the land as soner loans which is very gental soft, and causes grass and corn to come forward with surprising quicktass. Each of this is often a heavier clay loan soft. It there omy a fittle over a day (1998/19), March 24, 1884.

evening together. Do try and arrange it so I can have the pleasure of seeing you for some time undisturbed. Flease send word by begrer when and where. Yours most truly, Ira Shafer asked Justice Lawrence vesterday to suppress the references to Samuel G. Adams. William A. Wolf, in behalf of Mr. Allen, opposed this.

ROGER M. SHERMAN'S MARITAL TROUBLES. Six: Messrs. Robert Brothers, Boston, publishers, in a note which you preently printed, contend that, contrary to a state-under the device appeared before Justice Charles W. Brooke appeared before Justice Charles W. Brooke appeared before Justice Lawrence in the Squrence on the Squrence on the Squrence court yesterday to ask for an adjournment of the hearing in Roger M. Sherman, on the ground of abandonment. He declares also that she is an apportant of the theory of the Work of the Squrence in the Squrence Streep in the squares of t

PATENTS AND THE PUBLIC.

HOW THE PROPOSED LAW WOULD WORK. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is there a single position taken in your article, "Patents and the Public," that is not quite as ap-plicable if the word cow be substituted for patent! Let us see. A poor, laboring man goes into the open market where milen cows have been collected for sale, and buys me to supply the natural and argent needs of his family. The owner comes along subsequently and finds him in possession, and enters suit to recover his property. The poer man is manifestly unable to lose, without great hardship, his purchase-money, so under the contemplated law he quietly puts his hand into the owner's pocket and extracts \$50 to fee a lawyer with. The lawyer very naturally points out to the jury that "to make the innoceut and ignorant purchaser responsible for damages in cases of this kind is certainly untain. in cases of this kind is certainly unfair. True, the owner has been injured, "but what has the innocent purchaser to do with the injury! He has his recurse against the thief, and that ought to be enough." "The parties to be held responsible are the persons who steal the cows, and they alone ought to be held to account." And, gentlemen of the jury, "the law provides that in such cases the innocent purchaser shall not be liable for costs save when the damages awarded exceed \$20." Does any same man believe that a jury, one or more of whom may have reason to suspect his family of inxuriating in milk from stolen sources, would ever appraise that cow above \$20. Possibly you may think so, but—hardly.

In all seriousness, the crudeness and harmfulness of this bill, as it appears to me, do not admit of even a distant approach by that of Morrison's buntling which you have belabored so earnestly and antiringly, although aimed with deadity precision at an interest which has contributed far more to the prospecity and greatness of this Nation than it is in the power of tariff protection to do. That is, if it were possible to separate the two. Possibly a proper degree of modesty in a mere farmer should induce me to own that I may be mistaken in all this, but I cannot admit that I am impervious to conviction. Yours for justice and right. O. A ALEXANDER.

Mr. Putaskel, Ill., March 21, 1884.

don. Yours for justice and right. Mt. Pataski, Itt., March 21, 1884.

AN ALLIANGE OF INVENTORS AND USERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I see by The Tribune that a bill now efore the Senate would exempt purchasers of goods that infringe patents from all liability. The remedy for infringement must be confined to makers and venders of the goods. The inevitable result of such a course will be to arrest invention itself, and so to deprive the very people, whom it would protect of its incalculable benefits. Instead of pruning the tree it strikes a death-blow at its root. There are thousands of smart but irresponsible persons who can get parts of machines made in different root. There are thousands of smart but irresponsible persons who can get parts of machines made in different localities, put together in still another place, where agents can procure them for the market. Who can attack these machines en route? Who can collect damages, even if a favorable venduct can be gained against such vanishing personalities? And if the place of construction, at last, be found, these moonshiners, blirds of the air, can fly and light elsewhere.

My close connection with farmers for many years has allied me closely with their hiereats, and I will invent protection for them if The Tunness will not; not by cutting off the sources of mechanical progress, but by sharing with them the labor of defending the allied and inseparable interests of inventors and of those who need and use their improvements. The omnipresent pressuitself a protected inventors in local papers where the infringed party advertise in local papers where the infringed party advertise in local papers where the infringedness first appear three weeks (more or less, in succession, thus giving notice and warning, after which time purchasers shall be liable. This method will not differ widely from other advertising methods, suchlas Surrogates' notices, in regard to settling estates. It will involve some liftle trouble on the part of inventors in keeping on the watch for thleves and pitates, but they will cheerfully meet it when they have the prespect of solid protection before them. Some such plan seems to me both just and wise in providing a divided and cooperative responsibility. It is much better than killing the hea that lays the golden ess from want of a little varied reflection and many sighted wisdom.

Greene, N. T., March 15, 1884. Greene, N. T., March 15, 1884.

FROM AN INVENTOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

Six: Referring to the editorial in yesterday's TRIBUNE, allowing, as an inventor, to call your attention

to the other side of the case.

If a patent ready confers a property right in an invention, why should our laws be so changed as to make such property an exception in case of theft, which is readly what is accomplished by an infringement? Take the case of a farmer, as you cite. If he buys in good faith a stolen horse, the law rightfully allows the bona fide owner to take it from him, while he, the farmer, must obtain his related to the case of the farmer, and the control of the case of the cas in the party of whom he purchased the animal cought not an inventor to have the same right? Although it does not affect the principle, farmers do not use an undue proportion of patented devices, no rare they, any more than others, forced by law to use any, but do so for some supposed benefit. To the purchase of the same, ordinary

In shed by you on sever work? A.—Index is an inspector, if it is the several pieces from the Enterty to Harlem, where you that proportion of patented devices, no rare they, any more than others, forced by law to use any, but do so for some supposed benefit. To the purchase of the same, ordinary

O—Is he a relative of Mr. Hamilin, the Deputy Commissioner of Pulle Works? A.—I believe so—a consin.

Q—You have me i at work for private corporations and aution and business principles ought to apply. It has can claimed that regular conspiracles have been formed

may be so. In a relatively small number of inventors should have their property begislated away from them for a matter, in that case, which is entirely foreign to the patent question.

The trouble with the law cited is, in part, that it would permit and surgest the manufacture of patented articles by presponsible parties to whom the patented articles by presponsible parties to whom the patentee might look in van for his dues, and, be fixing the sum at \$20 for damages awarded, below with the sem at \$20 for damages awarded, below with the near escapes payment, it is commight made to see much the greater number of cases certainly, a style all of the various small heady things in ositinary use, which, of course, under such a law, would seasily manufactured and soid by the tresponsible and unscruptions, without much chance of detection and a solutely no redress.

The proposed haw you menfor and approve is only one of an organized series introduced in the present Congress, designed to so change our patent laws as to make a patent, practically, of no value whatever. I am in hopes to find Tat. Titure is opposing such a short-sighted policy, manufactured and series we are shaply guaranteed the exclusive right to our property, for which we have paid the people their stipulated price.

T. F. Withenese,

Post Henry, N. T., March 12, 1884.

MRS. KETCHUM'S CONVERSATIONS. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Those who heard the admirable course of Conversations on the Foundations of Life, Lauguage Religion and Civilization, delivered by Mrs. Chambres Ketchum, in Mott Memorial Hall, will admit that in there is no royal road to learning "there is at least a soyal way of learning. Mrs. Ketchum sets out with a lefinite conception and firm grasp of all the details of her subject, and treats her theme with a directness and implicity of style, with a clearness of method and eith a polished force which have turely been equalled. with a possible force which have rarely been equalled. She directs attention to the initial step in Nature's processes, leads her listener through the flows, the form and the fossils, exhibits man in his first forms of worship iterature, and elvidization. From the infancy of successing processes the folk force, the songs, hyanes and prayers of the Turanian. The gentle, poetle Hindoo, the fire-worshipping Persian, the beauty-loving Greek, the commercing Bennan, the Celt, the Duald pass in review. Then another lead of the book of Thins is turned and the Nazarone stands before us. Christian civilization dawns, grows and glows.

Those conversations maintest a ripe scholarship, and the practical experience of the teacher, author and editor. They are marked by the poetle spirit of semiger Hofels' and 'Christians Carlinos', pec-strated with the gendom love of a disciple for the legends, literature and music of the Christian Church. Mrs. Ketchum will repeat them after Lent.

we and mose of the Carleian Charles. Sirk Recently cill repeat them after Lent.

Mandahar W. Holcoson.

New-York, March 21, 1884.

THE LENTEN SERVICES IN BROOKLYN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: The union evangelical services at His

orical Hall, Brooklyn, bave become a matter of deep in terest to many person in the several religious denomina ions. Picase allow space to speak of their origin. Two of the largest Christian denominations habitually devote he early part of the spring to special religious services, dispensing with the ordinary festivities and amusements; and as in society these two Carlstian peoples mingle with other denominations, by a common consent, all denominations (for the reason that they could not entertain their Episcopal and Catholic friends) join in the habi or custom of abstaining from festive enter tainments. The consequence is that it is regarded as a favorable season to turn the attention of the people to more scribes things. The minds of the community, ancecupied by the frivolities of the scaller part of the season, have time for reflection, while all agree that the members, of the two numerous denominations who observe Lent are not less thoughtful and serious for its observe Lent are not less thoughtful and serious for its observe degree of serious thoughtfulness prevails through the catire community than when there is a constant round of purely worldly amusements. It was supposed that the various churches engaging in these union services would have services in their respective churches, and with many this has been the case; how generally, I cannot state. alimients. The consequence is that it is regarded

HOW SEWERS ARE REPAIRED.

RICHARD A. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY. A STATEMENT AS TO HIS PROFITS CORRECTED-NO

PAY-ROLLS OR RECORDS KEPT. Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly was the first witness examined yesterday before the Senate Committee on Cities. He was formerly Water Purveyor, and had charge of the men who made repairs to pavements, the work being similar to that done by Richard A. Cauniugham on orders. After Mr. O'Reilly had explained how he made repairs, Mr. Conninghem was called to testify. He said that he desired to have his counsel present to advise him in giving testimony. Chairman Gibbs re-

plied that after the experience of the committee with McDenald, it did not intend to permit wilnesses to be represented by counsel. At least counsel could not be allowed to interrupt the work of the committee. The counsel for the Public Works Department, Mr. Payne, who was present, would no doubt guars the interests of the witness if they were not sufficiently protected by the committee. in answer to the questions of General Tracy, Mr. Cun-

niugham said that he did work for the Public Works Department under orders to make sewer repairs and to re-pave over street openings. The orders are all issued from one bureau—that of Sewers. For a street opening a general order is issued to do the work "when and where directed," at an estimated cost of less than \$1,000, be-tween specified dates. The orders do not state where the work is to be done, but the witness was fornished daily slips from the Department giving that information. The prices for the work varied according to the job. For sewer work the Depart ment paid him so much an hour for labor according to whether it was ordinary labor, or that of foremen and skilled mechanics, and so much an hour for horses and earts. For street openings he was paid according to the dze of the opening-the prices varying from \$1.50 to \$154 for a single opening. The material for repairing atrect openings is all furnished by the city. The witness merely did the work and got paid for that. He was also engaged in doing similar work on the streets for private

teneral Tracy—How many foremen do you generally employ? A.—(m an average eight or nine, I suppose, Q.—Will your books show the number of men you had employed on city work, for the labor of whom the city paid you by the hour? A.—I don't know whether they would or not.

Q.—Can you tell from your books what it cost you to repair a street opening for which the city paid you a specified sum? A.—No, sir.

ASKED TO PRODUCE HIS BOOKS. Q.—Have you brought your books here in answer to the subporta? A.—By advice of my counsel I decline to produce my books, but will allow any member of the committee or its accountant to examine at my office such

books as I have. Senator Gibbs—The chairman directs you to bring your books here in answer to the demand of the committee. It you desire it we will examine them in executive session. We merely wish you to answer from your books such questions as are pertinent to your business with the Department. We have no desire to examine them in regard to any of your other business transactions.

Mr. Canningham—Well, I will consult my counsel about it, but I think I shall decline to produce the books. Certainly my bank account is sacredly private.

General Tracy—Does any other person receive orders for repairing street openings! A.—No, sir. I am the only person who does that work.

Q.—Have you special facilities, different from contractors in general, for doing that work! A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know any reason why you have been given all that work! A.—No, sir.

Q.—What are your profits! A.—Possibly, I make on that work 23 or 24 per cent.

Q.—Will your books show how many men were employed on any class of work or the cost of it! A.—No, sir.

Q.—How, then, do you know that you made 23 or 24 books here in answer to the demand of the committee. If

Q.—How, then, do you know that you made 23 or 24 per cent profit f A.—I talked it over with my partner, and we know what we pay out for labor.

Q.—How many bank accounts do you keep f A.—We keep two bank accounts in the mone of the firm, and I keep an individual account, and also a special deposit with a trust company.

Q.—Do you do work on different orders at the same time? A.—Yes, sir, we do work for the Department in several different places and on as many different orders at the same time on several work the orders we receive amount to about \$50,000 a.

on as many different orders at the same time. On sewer work the orders we receive amount to about \$50,000 a year, and on street openings about \$25,000.

Q.—Work has been done on the same sewer on different orders at the same time, has it not! A.—It may have been going on at the same time. Yes, we practically rebuilt a part of the illity-stathest, sewer on orders.

Q.—Under the name of repairs! A.—Yes. It had to be rebuilt.

General Tracy read a number of orders issued on the same day and asked if the work under them was not go ing on at the same time. The witness replied that it probably was going on during the same time. The witness and that the Department allowed him 25 cents an hour for day laborers, and he paid 15 cents an hour is come cases and as high as 22 cents in other cases.

The committee took a recess for one hour, and when it cassembled Mr. Cumningham sold that he desired to correct his testimony in regard to the profits of his business with the city. It was not more than 15 per cent instead

of 24 per cent.

Geograf Tracy.—Have you examined your books during recess, or how did you learn that your profits are only 15 per cent instead of 24 per cent i A.—I have talked the matter over with my partner.

Q.—bor't you think your books would be the best evidence? A.—No, sir.

O.—Would they not allow what the contractions are not also be a superficient of the contraction of the best evidence?

CUNNINGHAM'S BOOKEEPER CALLED.

Mr. Cunningham was asked to step aside temperatily and allow his bookkeeper, John F. Carroll, to be exam-ined. Mr. Carroll said that he paid the men, kept their time and kept the books. No pay-rolls were preserved. The time was kept on slips of paper and thrown away at the end of the week. Formerly, the time was kept in books, but they ceased using such books a few months ago.

General Tracy-Have you got those ald time books, now! A.-No. sir.
Q.-Have you destroyed there! A.-We threw them When did you destroy the last one ! A .- Several Q.—When did you destroy the last one (A.—several months ago.
Q.—Then you mean to say that the tirm has no record to show the number of mean in its employ on city work at any one time (A.—I don't think it has.
Q.—Rave you any records or books of any description that will enable you to tell what any particular job cost (

No. sir.

Q. Then you mean to say that there is no means by which anybody can tell how many men you have had employed on city work during the present month? A.—No. if. Q.—If there are no pay rolls and no receipts of any ort how does the firm know that you pay the money to be ment. A.—They take my word for it. Q.—And the firm you say employs 100 ment. A.—Yes,

The witness said that the blils to the city were made out on the returns of the foremen and workmen and on his own returns. He did not remember that the Depart-ment had ever disputed the bills. He said that he had never compared notes with Babcock, the Department innever compared notes with Babcock, the Department in spector, for Mr. Cuminghare's work. He could not tell what the average pay of laborers was. The Department paid the flux so much for reparing over an opening to connect a house with the Groton water piper and so much for a sewer connection. Sometimes both connections were made in one opening, but he did not think the firm ever charged for two openings in such a case. Possibly it might have done so. A number of billis were shown to the witness in which the number of energies for water connections corresponded almost exently with the charges for sever connections. But he said he could not tell anything about them. He thought their books might abow where the epenhage were.

MR. CUNNINGRAM BECALLED. Mr. Complagham was recalled. He was shown twa orders issued in the same month, and amounting to \$1,637, for work on a sewer between Twelfth and Fourteenth sts., in Avenue-C. He said it was a large sewen and any person could walk through it and see what work was needed before the order was issued,

Ceneral Tracy-Can you imagine any reaso, except that of the \$1,000 limit, why two orders abould have been issued for that work! A.-don't imagine reasons. I take the orders given me and d the work.

He was shown three orders, all issued in one day to himself, and amounting to \$1,392 for repairs to a sewer in One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st, and another order for \$860, issued two weeks after the other three, for work that the vices would have services in the case; how generally and with many this has been the case; how generally and with many this has been the case; how generally and with many this has been the case; how generally and with many this has been the case; how generally and the same stated, it was supposed to be a season of more than usual stated, it was supposed to be a season of more than usual thoughtfolines; and people having a reat from society engagements, and it was considered true Christian expedience, and people having a reat from society engagements, and it was considered true Christian expedience of a providental an interposition. Everything of a sectarian character was ruled out, and it was meant that he case where a sewer was rebuilt under five orders amounting to \$1.493. The work might have been going on, he said, under more than one order at a time. To three other orders amounting to \$1.408, issued in one month for a sewer in bixty-third st, a said are reply was given.

The witness was directed to produce his books before the committee to-day. for \$5:00, issued two weeks after the other three, for work on the same sewer. He was asked to explain the work done. He said that under those several orders he practically rebuilt the part of the sewer covered by them, changing it from a pipe to a brick sewer. The work was probably going on under some of the different orders at the same time. He was shown another case where a sewer was rebuilt under five orders amounting to \$4,493. The work might have been going on, he said, under more than one order at a time. To three other orders amounting to \$1,493, issued in one month for a sewer in Sixty-third-st., a shallar repuly was given.