# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## ONE MAN OR THE OTHER LYING.

THE COLLISION ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS OF A CONDUCTOR AND THE BAGGAGE-MASTER.

Coroner Hyler, of Rye, continued yesterday afternoon his investigation into the death of Conductor Lattin, who was killed by the collision on the New-Haven Railroad Thursday evening last. Conductor Spaulding continued his testimony. Mr. Dillon asked him whether it was the rule for the baggage-master to be sent out to flag trains. Spaulding did not know whether the officers of the company knew that such a custom was in vogue. On the arrival of his train at Rye, Thursday, he got off at the lower end of the depot and his train went on to the switch. He followed his train up the track and was standing at the crossing near the switch when the collision occurred. He denied that he was talking to a hackman at the lower end of the depot when the collision occurred, and that somebody informed him of the accident.

Mr. Dunn, the baggage-master, asked him after the collision whether he called him in. The witness answered, no.

"Did you say, Mr. Dunn, after the collision; 'Jimmy, the conductor is dead, I've got a family to support. You can say you held up the flag, but the engineer on the down train is near-sighted and did'nt see it?'"

"No, sir."

"Did you say nothing like that in the presence of Mr. Field, the station agent?"

"No, sir; I'm sure of it."

The foreman wanted to know what the conversation was between the witness and Mr. Dunn after the collision. Spaulding replied: "Dunn came up and said 'Well, I've done it.' I replied, 'I know you have.' Dunn said he didn't know what to do. He was all mixed up at the time the collision occurred. He asked what he should tell the superintendent, Mr. Reed. I said, 'If you put a flag up, tell him so. If you did not, tell him that.' This conversation took place in the presence of five brakemen in my caboose, about three-quarters of an hour after the collision."

Baggage-master James Dunn was then recalled. In regard to his conversation with Conductor Spaulding, he said: "About fifteen minutes after the collision, not forty-five, Mr. Spaulding came to me when I was alone and took me behind a car. He said: 'Lattin is dead, and I've got a wife and family to support; you say you raised the red flag.' He also urged that I should say the engineer was near-sighted. I replied, at once, 'You had better see Mr. Field.' I took him to Mr. Field on the rear platform of the depot. At the gentlemen's door he stated the same thing in the presence of Mr. Field. After some conversation, Mr. Field told me to attend to business and do what I could. I went in the caboose for a drink of water and came right out. No such conversation occurred there as Mr. Spaulding has testified to. I would swear it on all the Bibles in the world. Mr. Spaulding swears that he was at the crossing when his train was crossing the switch. I have proof that he was not. He says that he got a flagman out, but I can prove he did not do so."

"Call your witnesses," said Mr. Dillon.

Stephen Field, the station agent, being recalled, corroborated Dunn's story about the conversation between himself and Conductor Spaulding.

Mr. Barnett—Did you ever complain to the division superintendent that you did not have enough help at the station?

"I never complained to him. I am not a man to make complaints."

After some more uninteresting testimony the inquest was adjourned to Friday at 1 p. m., when the verdict will probably be rendered.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked a juryman yesterday whether there was any probability of the company being censured by the jury. The juryman replied: "I don't believe there it. Last July two men were killed on the road at Rye, and the company was not censured."

## A MAYOR'S REGARD FOR MORALS.

A remarkable veto message was sent to the Common Council of Hoboken Tuesday night by Mayor Besson, of that city. The Council at a previous meeting had granted a license to James Lannigan to sell liquors. The message explains itself:

I return, without my approval, the application of James Lannigan for license to keep a house of public entertainment, as granted at your session of the 19th inst. I do not consider Lannigan a proper person to be so licensed. During the late fall election campaign a candidate for public office had occasion to visit the "house of public entertainment" of the said Lannigan, and entertain parties present with commodities there dispensed Lannigan dispensing them in person. In settling the score, which could not have exceeded $1 50, the candidate was much surprised to learn from Lannigan himself that "it would be just $5." That amount was then and there paid over without anything further being said about it. The opportunity was too favorable for this man to avoid taking advantage of one who was then and there at a disadvantage, and he exposed his nature by taking it. It is true the candidate might have refused to pay, but it was not policy under the circumstances for him to do so, and he was knowingly victimized. Now, such a deed in my opinion is more heinous than highway robbery, for the highwayman takes the chances of his life, but in this case the victim entered a house indorsed by the City Government as a respectable place and is robbed with impunity. The facts as stated are of my personal knowledge. The ordinances of the city require that the licensee shall be "a proper person," "an honest person." Any one who will do as this applicant Lannigan has done I cannot consider as such, and must refuse a license.

A motion was made that the license be granted over the Mayor's veto, but it was rejected.

## RECOVERING A STOLEN WATCH.

Assistant Engineer Gates, of the United States Navy, lost a valuable gold watch, which was stolen from him while he was walking in Broadway Friday evening. On discovering his loss he said nothing about it to any one, but determined on a little private detective work. On Saturday morning Mr. Gates started out for a tour of the pawnbrokers' shops in the Bowery in search of his lost timepiece. After visiting several unsuccessfully, he entered a shop where three men were trying to dispose of a watch which he recognized as his. The man who kept the place was making an examination of the article, preparatory to stating the price he could advance on it.

"That is my watch, and I'll trouble you for it," said the engineer, walking up to the counter. The pawnbroker immediately placed the watch on the counter near the three men, who all reached for it. But before they could lay hold of it Engineer Gates had taken it from the counter, and coolly attaching it to his chain, placed it in his pocket and walked out of the door. The whole thing did not take a minute, and the thieves were completely taken by surprise. Two made off, while the third, more bold than his fellows, followed the officer for several blocks making threats. Finally the engineer, becoming tired of the fellow's vaporings, turned around and started for his pursuer. At this the fellow disappeared up a side street, and the officer went on his way rejoicing.

## CAPTURE OF A YOUTHFUL FORGER.

Antrim & Ferris, of No. 33 Union-square, for two weeks have had in their employ Irving L. Van Etten, of Albany. A day or two ago he left the employ of the firm. Tuesday he called at the American District Telegraph Company's office, in the Grand Central Depot, and asked for a messenger boy, to whom he gave an envelope, with instructions to take it to the Bank of the Metropolis, at No. 23 Union-square, and to bring whatever was given to him there back to the telegraph office. The cashier found in the envelope a note for $200, purporting to be signed by Antrim & Ferris, together with a letter requesting the payment of the note, the letter bearing the signature of N. Clarence Ferris. Upon inquiry at the firm's business place it was found that the note and the letter were forgeries. The messenger, followed at a little distance by Mr. Antrim, returned to the telegraph office, and gave an envelope, which had been given to him at the bank, to Van Etten, who was thereupon arrested by a policeman. He was taken before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, and put under $1,000 bail to await examination.

## A DISHONEST POST OFFICE CLERK.

Francis Humphreys, age twenty-three, living in One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., between Eleventh-ave. and the Boulevard, is a clerk in Station L of the New-York Post Office. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Patterson, at the Harlem Police Court, charged with robbing the mail. For some time Superintendent Brady, of Station L, has been receiving complaints stating that certain packages sent through that station never reached their destination. So frequent had these complaints become that Mr. Brady sent for Post Office Inspector Newcomb to investigate the matter. Tuesday a warrant was issued by Justice Patterson, and Humphreys was arrested at his desk in the station. He admitted his guilt and said that he began tampering with the mails in March. In his house were found quantities of silk trimmings and other materials, worth about $50. Justice Patterson turned the prisoner over to the United States Commissioner. He was held in $5,000 bail.

## THE CITY'S PROFITABLE FERRY LEASE.

Under the new lease of the Union Ferry Company the company agrees to pay the city 12½ per cent of its receipts. The treasurer of the company has made his quarterly report to the Controller. He states that the receipts have been as follows: Gross receipts for May, $99,840 25; for June, $98,891; for July, $96,259 75; total, $294,991. Of this, 12½ per cent amounts to $36,873 87, and a check for this amount was sent to the Controller. The city authorities think this an improvement over the $1 a year rental paid the city by the company under the provisions of the contract made with the Tweed Ring in 1871, the consideration being that 1 cent fare should be charged at certain hours morning and evening.

## A TEST CASE IN ASSESSMENTS.

A meeting of the Assessment Commission was held yesterday. It concluded the investigation into the John H. Sherwood case, involving the assessments levied for the improvement of Sixth and Seventh-aves., from One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to the Harlem River. A private conference of the Commission will be held August 18, and its decision will be rendered at the next public meeting. This will be probably held about the middle of September. This is deemed a test case, and the decision will affect a very large number of cases, involving a large amount due the city.

## TRYING TO LIVE UP TO HIS THEORIES.

HOW RUFUS HATCH SURPRISED THE GRAIN SPECULATORS.

It is not more than six months since a well-known stock and produce operator announced to his friends and customers that he had become tired of fighting Gould, Vanderbilt, Keene, Sage and others, had accumulated a "kingly" fortune, and had determined to retire from the speculative field at once. This announcement was followed by the selling of his seat on the Stock Exchange, the disposition of a large block of Iron Steamboat Company's stock, his contest against the Western Union consolidation, his defeat in the courts, and his trip to Bermuda for recreation. Nearly everybody believed that this speculator really intended to be "a man of leisure" in the future; and when he suddenly appeared on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday, just as the "call on corn" opened, his face beaming with smiles, his coat thrown open exposing the indispensable white waistcoat, looking not unlike a Texan ranger with his broad-brimmed white felt hat, he received the usual hilarious greeting which Rufus Hatch is so well accustomed to. As each of his acquaintances shook him by the hand, Mr Hatch smacked his lips as much as to say, "I have something sweet in store for you." A large number had understood that he had peculiar views as to the market, and that he advised "people who have money to place it in the bank." Mr. Hatch was not inclined to be offended at the sarcasms or the broad jokes with which he was greeted, but seemed rather to take them good-naturedly as compliments.

When "September option" was called, Mr. Hatch stood blandly by, and kept close watch on the bidders. The nominal price was 60 cents, but when the bids reached 59⅞ Mr. Hatch nodded to the call-clerk to sell. The members then nudged each other, and remarked, "Now we'll see whom he's selling for." The call clerk asked "What's the name?" Mr. Hatch responded in a stentorian voice, "Rufus Hatch." This caused a little commotion and surprise. As the call proceeded Mr. Hatch continued to sell until he had actually sold 288,000 bushels of the total transactions of the call, which amounted to 448,000 bushels. He sold so freely that the market declined from one-fourth to three-eighths of a cent a bushel, and the general inquiry was, "I wonder what that 'bear' is up to?" The response was, "Oh, he's selling 'short' to enforce his theory that grain must be lower to compare with low freights." Mr. Hatch left the floor finally, his countenance beaming with apparent satisfaction that he had "fooled the boys again." The facts are that he had sold actual property and had made between $8,000 and $9,000 on the turn. The trading was the heaviest known in "September options" for many months.

## SELECTION OF SITES FOR HOSPITALS.

The Health Commissioners, President French, of the Police Board, Colonel Emmons Clark, Sanitary Superintendents Day and James, Dr. Taylor, of the Vaccination Bureau, and other physicians, visited North Brothers Island yesterday to select sites for the hospitals for contagious diseases that are to be erected there. The island, which formerly was under the jurisdiction of Queens County, was given to the city for the use of the Board of Health by the last Legislature. The Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island has been found entirely inadequate in an emergency, and as soon as the new hospitals are completed will be abandoned by the Health Board. Three brick buildings will be erected on North Brothers Island; two for smallpox and typhus fever patients, and the third for cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases. The island will be surrounded with a sea-wall, and much of the city's ashes may be used in filling in low ground upon it.

The erection of the hospital buildings and other contemplated improvements will cost much more than the $40,000 at present appropriated for the purpose, and a new appropriation will have to be made next year. Mr. Haight, the architect who is preparing the plans for the buildings was of the party yesterday. In a month, probably, bids for the construction of the buildings will be received, and the work will be begun.

North Brothers Island is situated on the Sound, a mile from the shore, just south of Port Morris. It has a surface area of about thirteen acres. It is at present occupied only by a lighthouse-keeper and his assistant, and by a woman who entertains occasional picnic par ties.

## BROOKLYN'S DYNAMITE BOMB.

Upon a warrant secured from Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, in March, Nelson Barnett, of Poughkeepsie, was brought to Brooklyn yesterday, charged with threatening the life of James McChesney, of No. 193 Clinton-st. In March the servant in Mr. McChesney's house found under the doorstep an article resembling a large fire-cracker in appearance, with a half-burned fuse. Mr. McChesney was alarmed and submitted the article, which he called a "dynamite bomb," to the police and neighboring druggists. It was filled with a yellowish-white powder, but no analysis was ever made to determine what it was. Mr. McChesney had had some dispute with Mr. Barnett, in whose house near Poughkeepsie he had lived, and so secured a warrant for his arrest. This could not be executed until Tuesday. Mr. Barnett was arraigned yesterday and admitted to $1,000 bail for examination to-day. He says he knows nothing about the so-called "bomb" at McChesney's house. He owns a farm of 240 acres near Poughkeepsie, and rents the house on it for five months every summer for $1,000. McChesney hired it in 1880 and stayed four months, paying $600. He refused to pay the balance, and Barnett called at his house in Brooklyn for the balance and was refused payment. McChesney says Barnett threatened his life at this time.

## AN ENTERPRISING CHINESE THIEF.

Sam Shing, a Chinaman, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Smyth, charging him with grand larceny. On July 3 Shing was caught in the act of stealing a fancy sword from the store of R. Isaacs & Brothers, Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway. He entered the place as a purchaser, and while he supposed he was unobserved concealed the sword within the folds of a large umbrella which he carried. He was seen by one of the clerks and was arrested. At the police court he was held upon a charge of larceny. Subsequently representatives of the firm, which had been losing various articles for nearly six months, visited Atlantic City, New-Jersey, where Shing said he lived. There it was discovered that the Chinaman had opened a store on his own account, selling goods similar to those sold by Isaacs & Brothers. The greater part of the stock upon investigation was found to have been stolen from Isaacs & Brothers. Articles valued in all at $1,500 were identified by members of the firm as their property. The stolen goods included porcelain vases, bronzes, placques, satsuma bowls, picture frames, napkin rings, silk dressing gowns and a variety of similar articles, some of them of considerable bulk. How the Chinaman managed to carry the articles away without being detected is a mystery.

## A BUTCHER'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

The body of Samuel Alt, age sixty-two, a butcher doing business at Forty-fifth-st. and First-ave., was found floating in the East River at the foot of East Seventy-sixth-st. yesterday morning. It lay at the foot of a rocky cliff about eight feet high and was ground against the rocks by the outgoing tide. A boy who saw it called Detective Campbell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who lives near by. He pulled the body ashore and searched it. Eight cents were found in the dead man's trouser pockets; on the back of his head was a long and deep cut. Alt was in the habit of going to swim at or near the point where he was found, and it was believed by the police that he went there for that purpose and fell down and was killed. Recently he had given signs of a disturbed mind. The neighborhood where he was found is very bad. In consideration of this the police have set on foot a searching inquiry, and Coroner Knox prepared to make an autopsy on the body to ascertain if there were any other injuries than the scalp wound.

## QUIET MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD.

The Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday were in a mild mood. A committee consisting of Commissioner Wales and Commissioner MacLean reported in favor of increasing the pay of employes of the department receiving less than $2 a day. A resolution to increase the pay of this class 10 per cent was adopted. Commissioners Wales and Olliffe were appointed to select a foreman and a force of laborers to carry out the plans for the improvement of Manhattan-square. A plot of ground containing fifteen acres, lying just above the Harlem River in the Twenty-third Ward, was set aside as a public park. Its boundaries are Mott-ave., Sedgwick-ave., Walton-ave., and Juliet-st.

## CITY INSTITUTIONS IMPROVED.

The Department of Charities and Correction is now carrying out very necessary improvements at the Penitentiary and Female Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. At the former institution a new cookhouse and dining-hall have been constructed. The dining-hall is 40 feet high, 30 feet wide and 120 feet long. The addition was much needed and will accommodate 900 men. There is also building and well advanced a new wing to the Retreat of the Lunatic Asylum, which will be four stories high, 200 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is done, like the former, by prison labor. It will give great relief to the asylum, which is overcrowded.

## METHODIST DELEGATES TO LONDON.

A large delegation of colored Methodists assembled at the National Line's pier yesterday morning to bid good-bye to the bishops and clergymen of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, who sailed on the steamship The Queen to attend the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists to be held in London. Among the delegates to the Conference were Bishops James A. Shorter, of Ohio; William F. Dickerson and J. P. Campbell, of Philadelphia; the financial secretary of the Church, Benjamin W. Arnett; Professor J. B. Shorter, of Wilberforce, Ohio; Professor J. W. Morris, of Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. James M. Townsend, of Richmond, Ind.; the Rev. A. T. Carr, of Charleston, S. C., and Alexander Clark, of Iowa.

Among the passengers who will sail on the Iuman steamship City of Berlin Saturday are nearly 200 ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church (white), who are delegates to the Ecumenical Conference.

## VISITORS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Among the visitors who called at the Custom House to see Collector Robertson yesterday were ex-Secretary Bristow, Postmaster Pearson, Robert Ray Hamilton, W. A. M Grier, of Pennsylvania, ex-Mayor Gopsill, of Newark, Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey, Collector Malloy, of Galveston, Tex., Dr. Guy, of Brooklyn, and George A. Haisey, of New-Jersey. No changes have been made by the new Collector, and it is not probable that any will be made at present. Many applications for positions have been received and placed on file, to await the next Civil Service examination.

# *AN ENTHUSIASTIC INVENTOR.*

## COOLING BUILDINGS ON A LARGE SCALE.

PROFESSOR GAMGEE'S PLANS—"GLACIAL PERFLATION" AND THE ZERO-MOTOR.

John Gamgee has been for several years engaged in solving problems of refrigeration, ventilation and the manufacture of ice by artificial means. His attention was first directed to this class of subjects in connection with the transportation of fresh meats ten or twelve years ago, when he came to this country from Scotland for the purpose of making experiments. He has invented a machine for making ice, a part of the motive power of which is supplied by the ammonia that is used in the same machine for freezing. In the machine he is using at present, by means of the expansion of ammonia, he is able to save more than 40 per cent of the power necessary to drive the machinery—that is, the machine requires 40 per cent less steam than it would if the motive power were supplied by a steam engine alone. The success of this double engine, a steam engine coupled with a low pressure ammonia engine, gave rise to the conception that an engine might be constructed in which ammonia could be made to do all the work, so that steam and consequently heat produced by the combustion of coal, could be dispensed with altogether. Mr. Gamgee and his assistants are now making a series of experiments in the Navy Yard at Washington for the purpose of bringing the invention, if possible, up to this state of perfection. This projected engine is called the zero-motor.

Mr. Gamgee arrived in this city from Washington a few days ago, and is at the Victoria Hotel. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a clear complexion, bluish gray eyes and a full dark beard slightly tinged with gray. He is a fluent talker, and when speaking of what he has accomplished and of his projects he exhibits the enthusiasm characteristic of an inventor. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he described what he hoped to accomplish by means of his ice machine in making ice and ventilating houses.

"The problem of artificial refrigeration," he said, "is one of the great problems of the day. Indeed, taken in its relations to the relief of suffering, the introduction of an adequate system of ventilation, and the proper provisioning of cities, I know of none that is equal to it in importance. I have worked at it continuously for a dozen years, and I am prepared to say that in no American city of any importance can natural ice begin to supply the wants of the community. Gradually ice machines have been improved, but all have been suited to extremely limited production and have worked better in winter than in summer. The revolution to be effected then is to have an adequate supply of ice from large machines, cooling air, water and produce on a big scale."

"How may this have become practicable?"

"A machine capable of making 500 tons of ice a day requires only the same skill to run it that a ten-ton machine does, under a system whereby steam and condensing water is largely dispensed with. As to the cost of production, artificial ice will cost little more, if any, per ton than is expended in cutting and storing natural ice on the river bank. Transportation and storage, you see, are the main causes of high prices and irregular supply. The distribution of natural ice throughout the country is very unequal, and most unequal where ice is most needed—in the Southern States."

"Would not the manufacture of artificial ice on a large scale meet with great opposition on the part of the ice companies?"

"Most certainly. They have systematically opposed the only system which obviously must soon secure the public cheaper ice."

"You also propose ventilating public buildings and private houses by means of the ice machine. How can this be done?"

"Well, in the first place engineers have agreed that to cool and circulate air in overheated dwellings is practically impossible. In my opinion, no method of forcing air into and through buildings can begin to compare in point of economy and efficiency with that of the circulation of cold, or as I have called it, 'glacial perflation.' Every medical man and engineer to whom I have explained this system admits its adaptability."

"What is the principle of distribution?"

"It is very simple. As everybody knows, cold air descends and hot air rises. A current of air could be put in circulation by means of a shaft for the descent of cold air and another for the ascent of hot and impure air. There is enough heat in summer to give rise to the ascending column. Supply cold at the proper place and you have also a descending column."

"Would the machine then be put in an elevated position?"

"At the top of the building. There the air can be taken and cooled above the smoke and dust of the city where it is free from impurities. By this system a whole block of buildings could be supplied with cool pure air that would produce a uniform temperature and could be regulated at pleasure."

"How would the expense of this system compare with that of blowing air into buildings by mechanism?"

"The cost in round terms would not exceed one-sixth as much. It would not approach the cost of heating a house by the consumption of coal in the winter season. So you see people can secure by this method as comfortable a temperature in their houses in summer as in winter. The methods will apply equally well to large buildings like the Capitol at Washington—which is poorly ventilated—public halls, theatres, school buildings and churches. In a word, air of absolute purity can be blown through buildings of any dimensions in absolutely limitless quantities."

"How many tons of ice can a machine be made to produce a day?"

"They can be made large enough to make 1,000 tons a day, but in practice those producing 100 tons a day would be sufficiently large."

"Do you think that the projected zero-motor will prove a success?"

"From my point of view it can't fail of success. Already we have a low-pressure engine working in conjunction with a steam engine. I have yet to find a competent authority on theory in heat who does not acknowledge the soundness of my position. The experiments now making simply refer to matters of mechanical details, which may be regarded purely as questions of time."

# *GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL SCHOFIELD.*

A CRITICISM OF GENERAL THOMAS'S MOVEMENTS AT NASHVILLE—GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED AND DEFENDED.

During the past two months there have been several publications of statements from persons unfriendly to Major-General Schofield concerning the conduct of that officer at the battle of Nashville and elsewhere, and toward General Thomas in relation to the operations at Nashville. General Schofield, who is abroad, referred these statements to General Grant, who has responded in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1881.

*General* J. M. SCHOFIELD.

*Dear General:* Your letter of the 12th of July has just been handed to me by Colonel Wherry of your staff. I have read it carefully, together with the article from *the Toledo Democrat*. The lapse of time since the event spoken of in that article is so great that I feel some hesitation in answering your letter and the article from *The Democrat* as I might do if I had access to the archives at Washington; but writing from memory I think I can say with great positiveness that there was never any dispatch from you to me, or from you to anyone in Washington, disparaging General Thomas's movements at Nashville. On the contrary, my recollection is that when I met you on your way to Wilmington, North Carolina, subsequent to the battle of Nashville, you explained the situation at Nashville prior to General Thomas's movement against Hood, with a view of removing the feeling that I had that Thomas had been slow. I was very impatient at that time with what I thought was tardiness on the part of General Thomas, and was very much afraid that while he was lying there at Nashville and not moving his army, Hood might cross the Tennessee River either above or below the City of Nashville, and get between him and the Ohio River, and make a retrograde movement of our army at Nashville a necessity, and very much embarrass and delay future operations of the armies. Laboring under this feeling and impression, I was telegraphing General Thomas daily and almost hourly, urging him to move out and attack Hood, and finally became so impatient that I contemplated his removal and the substitution of another officer in his place; but this feeling on my part was not added to by any dispatches from any person from the scene of action except those from General Thomas himself. I have certainly no recollection of receiving any dispatches from Nashville during the time spoken of in the article in *The Democrat* from any person except General Thomas himself. I feel very sure that if any dispatches had been received from you I should now recollect it, and I am free to say that it would have created a prejudice to your disadvantage if I had received such dispatches.

This much you are at liberty to use in any way you deem proper.

The other reflections which the author of the article alluded to against you I of course am not called upon to say anything in regard to. The fact is, your subsequent promotions are proof positive that I entertained none of the views set forth to your disadvantage in this article. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

# HOME NEWS.

## PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—The Marquis de la Valette, and the Marquis de Cambis, of France; Daniel J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.....*Windsor Hotel*—Alderman H. E. Knight, of London, and Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.....*Westminster Hotel*—Jerome B. Parmeater, of Troy, and W. A. M. Grier, of Hazleton, Penn.....*Brevoort House*—Captain McMickam, of the steamship Bothnia.....*Hotel Brunswick*—Justice Morrison, of Toronto.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

Seven steamships landed 2,651 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, was found in the North River yesterday at Pier No. 46.

"L. M. P." sends $20 for the Sea Side Sanitarium for Sick Mothers and Children. It has been turned over to the president, Henry King.

Mayor Grace has directed the suspension for three months of City Marshal Michael Shaughnessy for improper conduct in the service of papers.

THE NEW FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

George H. Moore, librarian of the Lenox Library, was yesterday sworn in as foreman of the Grand Jury in place of Edward Van Volkenburgh, who is suffering from illness.

RUN OVER BY AN ICE WAGON.

While William Hille, three years old, was playing in the street near his home at No. 105 Elizabeth-st. last evening, in Millman's Hall, at Twenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-ave., Henry Cole was elected president, and Michael Reed secretary. It was reported that the demand for bricklayers in this city was good, and that they were currently receiving $4 a day.

A POLICEMAN'S CHARGES FOR CAR FARE.

Mrs. Youngbrath, of No. 282 East Tenth-st., charged Policemen Kennedy of the Tombs Court Squad with endeavoring to extort 15 cents from her for carfare, when he went to her house to arrest a lodger. Kennedy admitted the charge to be true, but said that he usually received car fare from complainants.

FREE EXCURSION FOR BABIES.

R. Cornell White announces that he will give all babies in arms and their mothers a free excursion to Rockaway Beach to-morrow on board the steamer Grand Republic. The boat will leave West Twenty-second-st. at 10:30 a. m., pier Mo. 6, North River, at 10:50, and Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 11:15. No tickets necessary.

A BREWER'S DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

Joseph Doelger, the brewer, of 221 East Fifty-fourth-st., in the Yorkville Police Court Tuesday morning charged Charles F. W. Koehler, whom he had employed as a collector, with embezzlement. It is claimed that Koehler has appropriated about $500 since March. Justice Murray held the prisoner for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

READY TO ARGUE A DIFFICULT POINT.

John Graham, counsel for ex-Police Commissioner Smith, yesterday wrote to Recorder Smyth saying that he would be ready to argue the point in reference to the act of 1881 which, it is supposed, repeals the act under which the Commissioners were indicted, Friday next. District-Attorney Rollins intimated that he would be ready to argue the matter on that day and Recorder Smyth has decided to hear them then.

CORONER'S INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Coroner Knox and a jury began yesterday morning an inquest in the case of Francis Tobey, who was killed July 23 by being thrown to the street from the Fourteenth Street Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. After the examination of some of the employes of the railroad company Coroner Knox adjourned the inquest, in order to give the relatives of the man an opportunity to procure eye-witnesses of the accident.

CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF HER CHILDREN.

James Tierney, of No. 78 Oliver-st., charged Anna Luckovich, of No. 80 Oliver-st., in the Oak Street Police Station yesterday, with being habitually drunk and with cruelty to her two children, Louisa, age eleven years, and James, age eight years. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was informed, and it took charge of the children. Justice Flammer yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, committed the mother to the Workhouse for six months.

A POLICEMAN ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS.

In accordance with orders from Captain Hedden, Policeman Smith Tuesday night ordered the crowd of young ruffians that has been in the habit of assembling at Fourth-st. and Sixth-ave. and annoying passers-by, to disperse. John Carman, of No. 410 West Twenty-ninth-st., struck the officer and then fled. He was arrested in West Washington-place. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning Justice Morgan held Carman for assaulting the officer.

BROOKLYN.

Deaths last week, 353; births, 218; marriages, 49.

A suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Annie Hill against her husband, R. J. Hill, of No. 115 Fleet-place, has been begun in the City Court.

Dr. F. Bond, of No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., was arrested yesterday for failing to report to the Board of Health the smallpox case of Mrs. C. Eckert, of No. 36 Veranda-place, until a sanitary inspector discovered the disease.

A three-year-old girl, Ann Wise, of Third-ave. and Thirty-sixth-st., fell off a float on which she was playing with some other children, near her home, yesterday afternoon, into Gowanus Bay, and was drowned.....James Shay, a boy, of No. 523 Warren-st., while bathing in the Gowanus Canal at the foot of Sixth-st., was drowned yesterday afternoon.

The fireworks which were intended for celebrating Independence Day will be displayed this evening at Fort Greene, Atlantic and Franklin-aves., Tompkins Park, North Fourth and Eleventh-sts., and in the vacant lot at Seventh-ave. and Ninth-st. The decoration of the City Hall and Municipal Buildings was begun last evening.

Two suits under the Civil Damage Act have been begun in behalf of Mrs. Kate Cunningham against Thomas Fleming, liquor seller, at No. 31 Hudson-ave., and Henry Kiep, Fleming's landlord. Damages in each case laid at $1,000. It is alleged by the plaintiff that liquor sold by Fleming to her husband has caused him to neglect his family and leave it destitute. Fleming was directed not to sell liquor to Cunningham.

JERSEY CITY.

Henry Wilson, Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-Jersey, has made arrangements for a three days' encampment at the Union Hill Schutzen Park, beginning Monday, September 13. All the Grand Army posts in the State will be invited and several regiments of the National Guard.

Henry Spridge, a sailor on the Baltic Monarch, of the Monarch Line, was arrested yesterday on two charges, one of stealing clothing, valued at $35, from one of the passengers and the other of breaking open a case of dutiable goods. United States Commissioner Muirheid held him for examination on the charge of violating the revenue laws.

George E. Douglass, of No. 338 Seventh-st., was arraigned before Justice Reinhet Tuesday morning for passing a worthless check for $100 on Auton Hilber, a liquor dealer. Douglass borrowed $19 from Hilber and gave the check as security. It was drawn on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of this city, by Kate Taylor Douglass, and was endorsed by the prisoner. Douglass refused to make any statement or give any information about Kate Taylor Douglass, other than that she lived in this city. He was held for trial.

NEWARK.

The annual collection of Peter's Pence in the Diocese of Newark for the support of the Pope has just been completed and amounts to $5,500.

It was reported yesterday that Wally Tompkins and Joseph Rochell, who had hired a boat at East Newark to go sailing in New-York Bay, were drowned last Saturday off Sandy Hook.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company has obtained a judgment for $5,000 against William A. Tooker, clothier, Broad-st., and on execution being issued, Mr. Tooker's place of business was taken possession of by the sheriff.

Anthony C. Nickel, of Newark, a butcher and a newly married man, caused the arrest yesterday of Francesca Boettinger. The woman in a fit of jealousy beat him in his own store with a poker. She was angry, he says, because he would not marry her. She was held to bail in $500.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—George Creyze, a sailor on the ship State of Alabama, lying at the Fifth-st. pier, fell in a fit, while working in the hold Tuesday, and died before medical attendance could be secured.

CARLSTADT.—August Merchens and George Weidenfeldt were arrested Tuesday, near Passaic, for an assault committed on the fourteen-years-old daughter of Louis Eisley, of Carlstadt, N. J. The girl is not expected to live. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and threats of lynching the men were freely made.

PATERSON.—Roland C. Bowne, of Paterson, sued *The Press*, of that city, last winter for libel, placing his damages at $10,000. The jury acquitted the defendant, and when Bowne was sought for to make him defray the costs of the suit, he was missing. Tuesday morning he returned to Paterson and was immediately arrested. He had no money and was therefore held in custody.

PATERSON.—A well-attended meeting was held yesterday in Paterson, at which representatives of different total abstinence societies and persons interested in prohibiting the sale of liquor were present. The object of the meeting was the formation of an organization for a more effective warfare on the sale of liquor than has been hitherto carried on by the divided efforts of the societies. Eugene Beggs was elected president.

HOBOKEN.—Coroner Wiggins, of Hoboken, began yesterday afternoon an inquest in the case of John Getchy, the Hoboken barkeeper, who died Sunday morning from the effect, it is believed, of an operation performed upon him by Henry Bremer. Mrs. Getchy, wife of the dead man, testified that three years ago Bremer, with her husband's consent, performed an operation with an instrument full of needles. About fourteen days ago Bremer persuaded Getchy to have another operation, from which he died. Dr. Nast testified that in his opinion death resulted from malpractice.....Alfred Poole, about three years old, was run over and fatally injured Tuesday evening by Michael Torpy's milk wagon in front of No. 99 Willow-st.

LONG ISLAND.

QUOGUE.—A singular accident happened to Prudence Arch, a negro women, at Quogue, Tuesday. She was standing near the creek at the time, intently watching a fish-hawk that was seemingly anxious to alight. Prudence watched the bird with her mouth wide open, when a hornet flew in and stung the roof of her mouth. She swallowed the hornet, and it again stung her inwardly, and poisoned her whole system. Dr. Benjamin, of Riverhead, attended the women, and until yesterday fears were entertained for her life. This is the second time an accident of this kind has been reported lately.

STATEN ISLAND.

CLIFTON.—Dr. J. U. D. Middleton, recently of Fort Wadsworth, Clifton, has been assigned to duty at Fort Hayes at Leavenworth, Kansas.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—The remains of Alfred S. Norman, who was killed on the railroad track near Baltimore, arrived at Tompkinsville Tuesday night. The funeral took place yesterday.

# *REFORMING BAD WOMEN.*

PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO SELECT A SITE FOR A REFORMATORY.

Governor Cornell in May last appointed a committee of five to select a site and the plan for a House of Refuge for Women to be built by the State. The committee is Edward Clark, of Cooperstown; Judge Sackett, of Saratoga; Benjamin D. Hicks, of Old Westbury; Mrs. C. S. Spencer and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, of New-York. A TRIBUNE reporter recently conversed with Mrs. Guernsey, the secretary of the committee, with regard to the institution and its proposed work.

"Have you selected a site for the building?" he asked.

"We have had over a hundred proposals, and are now visiting the most promising places, but have not decided upon any. We have seen several desirable situations near Saratoga, at New-Hamburg, Dobbs' Ferry, and to-morrow we shall visit a place on Staten Island. The trouble is the people ask too much for their land. Governor Cornell only wants to appropriate $100,000 for the ground and building. Now if some charitable person would give twenty-five or fifty acres of land in a healthy situation, near a good stream of water, it would amply repay him in a few years by the good it would do."

"What is the treatment proposed?"

"It will be similar to that in the Indiana Reformatory for Women. That has been running six years with very satisfactory results. There are 200 inmates. Only two men are employed on the premises—one is the engineer and the other is night watchman. The first work done by a convict upon entering is laundry work. It has been found that washing has a subduing effect. All the clothing worn there is made by the women. As a reward for good conduct they are allowed to work out of doors. They take care of the cows and horses, and till the ground. Some are educated to teach school, and when leaving the place are found situations where they may earn an honest living."

"At what age will the women be sent to this reformatory?"

"Between the ages of fifteen and thirty, and they will remain from one to five years. Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts and Canada have similar institutions, and it is too bad that New-York has not had one before this time. The expense of getting started in Massachusetts was $400,000, and unless we receive a gift of the land we have not more than one-fourth the money needed.

"Is it designed for the women from this city?"

"Not at present; only for those outside of New-York. As it will contain only 250 it will be full without taking any from here. However, we shall enlarge as fast as possible; or better yet, if the first one is a success the State is large enough to have three or four such reformatories."

"How great a per cent has been reformed in other institutions?"

"In Indiana 82 per cent; and only one person has been recommitted in the six years."

"Have you received any plans for the building?"

"Not yet. We are in hopes that the land that is given us, wholly or in part, may have buildings upon it that may be refitted for our purpose."

Governor Cornell, Controller Wadsworth, Judge Sackett and Mr. Hicks yesterday visited the property owned by the State on Staten Island relative to devoting a part of it to this purpose. Judge Sackett stated to a