PART II.
PAGES 11 TO 14.

New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 6, 1895.

THE BARBARA AUB CASE.

IT IS SAID THAT SHE WILL PLEAD GUILTY.

LANGERMAN'S COUNSEL SECURES A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—THE EXTRAORDINARY COURSE OF WOMEN REPORTERS FOR "THE WORLD" IN TRYING TO INTIMIDATE THE AUB GIRL IN PRISON.

Barbara Aub, who was indicted for self-confessed perjury in the case of Walter L. S. Langerman, was not called to plead to the indictment yesterday. Recorder Goff sent word to the District-Attorney that he would not be in court, and although the case was set down for hearing before Judge Allison, in Part III of the Court of General Sessions, there was a sudden change of plan after the message from the Recorder had been received. Barbara was taken from the Tombs to the prisoners' pen, as if she were to be arraigned to plead, and then she was sent back to the Tombs. Colonel Fellows appeared to be much vexed, but he declined to make any explanation. It was said at the Criminal Courts Building that Barbara had decided to plead guilty to the indictment and accept her punishment without complaint.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs, yesterday continued to carry out the instructions which he had received from Recorder Goff, not to allow any persons to talk with Barbara Aub without the Recorder's permission. He explained that two women reporters who were permitted to talk with Barbara on Wednesday afternoon and evening carried verbal messages from the Recorder that they were to be allowed to see her. Other persons who carried similar messages from the Recorder were permitted to talk with Barbara yesterday. Abraham Levy, a lawyer who had been retained by two aunts of Barbara Aub to defend her, went to the Tombs and exhibited his written retainer, but he was not allowed by Warden Fallon to see the young woman until District-Attorney Fellows had interfered and instructed the Warden that a lawyer could not be denied the right to talk with his client. When the lawyer was allowed to talk with Barbara, however, she declared that she did not want the aid of counsel, and did not wish to receive any assistance from her aunts. The lawyer was therefore obliged to depart.

UNABLE TO GET BAIL.

Langerman remained at the House of Detention yesterday, unable to secure bail. R. J. Haire, his counsel, obtained from Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas corpus, directing the police sergeant in charge of the House of Detention to produce Langerman in court. Justice Andrews also granted a writ of certiorari, directing the clerk of the Court of General Sessions to send all the records and papers in the case of Langerman to him.

Both writs were granted upon the petition of Colonel Haire, who alleged that Langerman was now imprisoned and restrained of his liberty in the House of Detention in the city of New-York by the sergeant of police or any person in charge of the said place, and that Langerman was detained on a commitment purporting to have been issued by John W. Goff, Recorder of the city of New-York, sitting as a City Magistrate in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which commitment the petitioner believed to be without due proof upon oath that there was reason to believe that the relator would not appear as a witness, or that he was an accomplice of a crime committed. The petition further alleges that Langerman is held in excessive bail, which he is not able to furnish.

The sergeant at the House of Detention said in the afternoon that Langerman would be taken before Justice Andrews to-day.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE.

One of the most extraordinary features of this extraordinary Aub affair was the publication yesterday in "The World" of an article signed by the woman who calls herself "Nellie Bly." This woman got access to the prisoner, Barbara Aub, in the City Prison, and proceeded to threaten her and try to intimidate her in an effort to extort from her a statement different from that made in her confession. This woman—the so-called "Nellie Bly"—in her own account of this outrage over her own signature in "The World" says that she used the following words in speaking to Barbara Aub:

Some of those who have been good to you believe that you have confessed perjury for a bribe, and that you have been assured of a large sum of money and a short sentence, but you will never get a cent of the money, and you are to get a very long term.

Many New-Yorkers were asking yesterday who authorized "Nellie Bly" to threaten Barbara Aub with a very long term of imprisonment. Warden Fallon says this woman, "Nellie Bly," called at the City Prison, and told him that Recorder Goff had consented to her visiting the prisoner. Now Recorder Goff had refused permission to many friends and relatives of Barbara Aub to visit her in the City Prison, and if this woman, "Nellie Bly," tells the truth, Recorder Goff added one more to his many extraordinary actions in this affair. Why should he allow this Bly woman access to the Aub woman when he refused permission to the relatives and friends of the Aub woman to visit her?

The Bly woman says further in her report of the conversation with the Aub woman, that the Aub woman said in parting: "I'm sorry I can't tell you something," and the Bly woman declares she said in answer, "So am I. But you will be sorrier you didn't some day." Here was another threat directed against the helpless prisoner.

The whole affair is amazing beyond expression, but the worst is yet to come. The Bly woman declares over her own signature in "The World" that she inspected the Aub woman's cell while the Aub woman was at her dinner, and that she saw a letter lying on the table. She says this letter was written with leadpencil, and began, "My own dear mother." Who was it gave this Bly woman permission to look at the letters of Barbara Aub, and why was she allowed to make use of intimidation and threats in the efforts to extort a statement from Barbara Aub?

THE MANAGEMENT CENSURED.

A great many people in New-York were talking about this matter yesterday, and were condemning in the severest terms the mismanagement of the City Prison by Warden Fallon. The view was freely expressed in many places that Warden Fallon was mismanaging the City Prison as badly as Tamsen and his former Warden, the barber Raabe, had mismanaged the Ludlow Street Jail. New-Yorkers are asking under what law Recorder Goff arrogates to himself the right to say who should visit a prisoner in the City Prison and who should not be allowed to visit a prisoner in the City Prison. The jurisdiction of the Recorder does not cover the City Prison. Warden Fallon is not under his orders. He is under the orders of the Department of Charities and Correction, and it is for that Department to decide in what way the City Prison shall be managed. Many New-Yorkers declared yesterday that charges ought to be preferred promptly against Fallon before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that he ought to be brought to trial on those charges. When he permitted this Bly woman to make use of such language to the Aub woman in the City Prison as the Bly woman says she made use of, his was certainly as extraordinary an action as were any of the actions which Recorder Goff has been guilty of in this amazing case.

But the Bly woman was not the only woman whom Warden Fallon allowed to attempt to extort a statement from the prisoner. "The World" says further that another woman, who represented "The World," got access to Barbara Aub in the City Prison at 9 p. m. on Wednesday. This woman, it is stated in "The World," made every effort to extort a statement from Barabara Aub. This woman reporter of "The World" declares that she asked Barbara Aub this question: "Don't you know you are hurting yourself and your friends by not telling what made you confess?" and that Barbara Aub made the following answer: "There is nothing to tell. I told everything in that statement. I cannot says anything else." Then this woman reporter, according to her own story, asked the further question: "You mean you are willing to stand long punishment in prison as a result of your confession?" and the woman reporter asserts that Miss Aub "nodded yes," and "that for the first time her face was very grave."

HOW LONG IS THIS TO LAST?

A great many people in New-York are asking how long Warden Fallon proposes to allow women reporters of the class of those who called on Barbara Aub in the City Prison on Wednesday, representing "The World," to torment, to threaten, to intimidate and to torture a helpless prisoner.

It is known that Langerman has been for years one of the most conspicuous and offensive figures on Broadway. He made it a daily practice to walk up and down Broadway insulting women, and endeavoring to force his attentions upon them. There is no question about this. He was one of the foulest nuisances that ever infested that great thoroughfare, and ought to have been sent to prison years ago for his countless insults to decent women in Broadway. But New-Yorkers who are familiar with all the facts declare that, as Langerman was not on trial in the Aub case for insulting women in Broadway, the course of the Recorder, the verdict of the jury, and the stupid blunders of the District-Attorney's office were wholly inexcusable. That is the prevailing sentiment in this city, as learned by talks which Tribune reporters have had with all classes of people in all parts of the metropolis.

BLUE AND GRAY TO PARADE.

THE PLAN APPROVED BY PROMINENT NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN.

A MEETING IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM IN THE CITY HALL TO MAKE PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS.

The plan for a Fourth of July parade of Union and Confederate soldiers received the formal approval of a meeting of business men at the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday. About sixty merchants, bankers and other men of capital were present, having been called together by a circular issued by Colonel John J. Garnett. Among those present were Charles A. Dana, George Ehret, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Bayard Cutting, Jacob Ruppert, jr., General Daniel Butterfield, Colonel A. G. Dickinson, commander of the New-York Confederate Veteran Camp; Colonel W. L. Brown, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Louis Stern, General Howard Carroll, Albert Stickney, G. C. Ware, Assemblyman-elect Dr. P. H. Murphy, John De Witt Warner, ex-Judge Edward Browne and W. De Hart Washington.

Charles A. Dana called the meeting to order, and afterward was elected chairman of the Citizens' Committee. Colonel Garnett was elected secretary, and read letters from a number of citizens favoring the scheme and consenting to act on the Citizens' Committee. They included John H. Starin, E. McCord, Isidor Straus, Morris K. Jesup, James Stillman, John D. Rockefeller, Darwin R. James, Lieutenant-General J. M. Schofield, Frederic R. Coudert, William G. Choate, Frank Tilford, Colonel E. M. Knox, John J. Williams, General E. A. McAlpin, W. P. St. John, F. B. Thurber, W. J. Clarke, H. M. Flagler, C. L. Tiffany, Austin Corbin, H. C. King and General George Moorman, of Louisiana.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry sent a letter declining to become a member of the committee, but gave no reason for his refusal. A. M. Palmer telephoned expressions of approval and sympathy.

General Butterfield suggested, in response to an inquiry from Chairman Dana, that there be an Executive Committee of nine, but Colonel Dickinson moved to increase the number to twenty-five, and this was concurred in. Mr. Dana was empowered to name the committee and announce it hereafter. Sub-committees on Plan and Scope, Finance, etc., will be selected by the Executive Committee. The president and secretary were authorized to procure suitable headquarters for the Executive Committee and the secretary. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE WEST.

NOTHING KNOWN CERTAINLY AS TO WHERE DENNIS M. WYGANT IS.

Nothing is known certainly as to where Dennis M. Wygant, the produce commissioner, who disappeared from this city on Saturday last, has gone. He left the city, it has been been said, to avoid his creditors.

At the home of Mr. Wygant, No. 264 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, no definite information could be obtained.

Mr. Wygant's family believe that he is somewhere in the West, as his son, Charles Wygant, who was also in the commission business at No. 265 Washington-st., has received a letter from his father saying that he was unable to meet his business obligations and had not the heart to face his creditors, and that he was going to the Far West to start in business again.

The son could not be found yesterday to explain about the letter.

MONEY FOR A NEW COLLEGE SITE.

THE CONTROLLER ASKED TO ISSUE BONDS—BOARD OF EDUCATION COMMITTEES CHANGED.

The trustees of the College of the City of New-York held an executive session in the hall of the Board of Education, at No. 146 Grand-st., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted about fifteen minutes, and in that time the trustees passed a resolution to request the Controller to issue bonds necessary to complete the purchase of property for the proposed site of the new college. The ground consists of more than 100 lots, and is situated in the northern part of the city. It is bounded on the east by St. Nicholas Terrace, on the west by Amsterdam-ave., on the south by One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., and on the north by One-hundred-and-fortieth-st.

A. P. Ketchum, president of the Board of Trustees, told a reporter after the meeting that the amount asked for would not be made known. It was learned from another member, however, that it is little less than $500,000. It was said by Mr. Ketchum that the prices to be paid are reasonable, and that the persons selling the ground had requested secrecy for the present. This was why the session was behind closed doors. Plans for the building have not yet been considered.

After this meeting one was held openly by the Board of Education. At this the Controller was requested to issue bonds for $29,893 33 for a house at Mosholu Parkway, Briggs and Bainbridge aves., in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The only other business attended to was the reduction in the number of committees, which for thirty years has been nineteen, to five. This was proposed about six months ago, with an idea to facilitate the work of the Board. Dr. Hunt said that he was a member of five of the nineteen committees, and on one day he consumed three hours' time in attending meetings of four of them. An arrangement for a reduction in the number was submitted by President Beneville, of the Bylaws Committee.

THREATENED TO KILL HIMSELF.

A CHURCH PENSIONER COMMITTED FOR EXAMINATION AS TO HIS SANITY—ANNOYED MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, of No. 7 West Tenth-st., rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Dr. John H. P. Hodgson, of No. 29 Washington Square, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and asked that B. H. Fitzhugh Howell, seventy years old, of No. 241 West Sixteenth-st., be committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for an examination as to his sanity.

They told Magistrate Simms that the man had been writing letters to various people in Mr. Grant's church in which he threatened to kill himself, as he was without money or any means of subsistence. Mr. Grant said that the church had been supporting the prisoner for some time, and that even now he was willing to place him in St. John's Home, but that the prisoner was not satisfied with the way he would be treated there.

Magistrate Simms ordered that a complaint be made against the man, and when this was done committed him to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

KILANYI DEAD FROM CONSUMPTION.

AN AUTOPSY SHOWS NO GROUND FOR ABRAHAM GRUBER'S SUSPICIONS.

An autopsy was performed yesterday afternoon on the body of Edouard von Kilanyi, the originator of living pictures, who died Wednesday afternoon at his home, No. 221 West Fortieth-st. W. H. James, representing Abraham Gruber, who was Kilanyi's intimate friend, called at the Coroner's office yesterday and asked that an investigation be made. Two circumstances connected with Kilanyi's death were considered strange. One was that the doctor who attended him did not make out the necessary death certificate. The other was that Marie Schmitz, the woman with whom Kilanyi made his home, was said to have told contradictory stories concerning the circumstances of his death.

To set at rest these suspicions Coroner Hoeber went to the house yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Deputy Coroner Huber, and had a post-mortem examination made. The result showed that the man's death was due to rapid consumption. Coroner Hoeber said it was a wonder Kilanyi did not die sooner, as he had been in bad condition. Mr. Gruber had not seen Kilanyi in four or five weeks. He received word Wednesday night that Kilanyi was dangerously ill, and Mrs. Gruber called at the house yesterday morning and learned of his death.

The reason that the death certificate was not made out by Dr. Manges, of No. 341 Madison-ave., who attended Kilanyi, was that he was unable to learn enough about the latter's life. Mrs. Schmitz told the Coroner that she was in the room with the sick man two minutes before he died. She went out to the kitchen to get him some medicine, and when she returned to the sick chamber she found him lying dead on the floor.

Coroner Hoeber took charge of the dead man's effects, among which was his contract with Koster & Bial for his new production of pictures.

SALE OF A TUGBOAT.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. yesterday sold at the Real Estate salesroom, by order of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the tugboat Narragansett, now lying at Port Liberty, N. J., to Edward Moore, for $3,600. The boat was built in Brooklyn in 1879.

FULTON'S STEAMBOAT PLANS.

VALUABLE DRAWINGS GIVEN TO THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY.

MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER THE DONOR—A TRIP TO A BIG NEW-JERSEY FACTORY—DINNER AND RECEPTION AT DELMONICO'S.

One of the largest gatherings of well-known mechanical engineers ever seen in this city greeted John Fritz, the president, when the third day's session of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was called to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the society's parlors, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-st.

The papers read were as follows: "Experiments on the Friction of Screws," by Albert Kingsbury; "Test of a Ten Horse-Power De Laval Steam Turbine," by W. F. M. Goss, and "Recording Device for Testing Machines," by George W. Bissell. A letter was received from Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, of Gramercy Park, who is a descendant of the well-known New-York family of that name and a daughter of the late Colonel George L. Schuyler, formerly vice-president of the New-York branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. Miss Schuyler asked the society to accept as a gift the drawings made by Robert Fulton in 1813 of the steamboat Fulton, which had been in the possession of the Schuyler family for many years. The society, in recognition of the honor of its selection as the keeper and caretaker of this valuable treasure, passed resolutions, which were offered by J. H. Holloway, past president of the society, expressing thanks for the gift.

About fifty members visited yesterday afternoon the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, at Plainfield, N. J. The members left for Plainfield at 1:30 o'clock in a special car over the Central Railroad. An enjoyable time was had at Plainfield examining the massive tools for making the guns which the United States have ordered. The party returned to this city at 6 o'clock.

The closing session will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Among the prominent members present yesterday were Commodore Charles A. Loring, C. P. Higgins, of Roselle, N. J.; J. C. Bouner, of Toledo, Ohio; E. G. Thomas, of Boston; F. L. Wells, of Chicago; E. A. Flather, of Lowell, Mass.; H. C. Jones, of Wilmington, Del.; Professor George I. Alden, of Worcester, Mass.; Professor R. H. Thurston, of Ithaca; B. H. Warren, of Hartford; J. T. Meatz, of Taunton, Mass., and A. W. Burchard, of Danbury, Conn.

The social part of the convention took place last night when a supper was given to the members and their friends at Delmonico's. Dancing and a reception by the newly elected officers followed. The officers are: President, John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Penn.; vice-presidents, F. H. Ball, of this city; Jesse M. Smith, of Detroit; M. L. Holman, of St. Louis; George W. Melville, of Washington; Charles H. Manning, of Manchester, N. H., and Francis W. Dean, of Boston; managers, John B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I.; L. B. Miller, of Elizabeth, N. J.; W. S. Russell, of Detroit; John C. Kafer, of this city; Charles A. Bauer, of Springfield, Ohio; A. C. Wolworth, of Boston; Norman C. Stiles, of Middletown, Conn., and George W. Dickie, of San Francisco; treasurer, William H. Wiley, of this city.

BRUCE CRANE'S AFFLICTION.

HIS WIFE ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS IN THE STREET—A PITIFUL SCENE IN COURT.

Mrs. Jennie Brainard Crane, the wife of Bruce Crane, of No. 95 Fifth-ave., was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication. She was found about 11 o'clock Wednesday night in Eighth-ave., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts., surrounded by a crowd. She was practically helpless and was bleeding from a bad cut over the right eye, which she had received by falling on the street. Bruce Crane, the woman's husband, is a well-known artist. Mrs. Crane is also an artist. When his wife was arraigned Mr. Crane told Magistrate Crane that she was a confirmed drunkard, that he had tried every means in his power to reform her, had committed her to institutions and had tried the influence of friends and physicians, but all to no avail. He requested the Court to commit her temporarily until he could procure physicians of his own acquaintance, who would examine her. At this Mrs. Crane seized her husband by the arm and pleaded piteously to be taken home.

Mr. Crane then broke down and wept bitterly. The Judge interposed at this, and told Mr. Crane that he had a stern duty to perform, and that he must brace up and perform it like a man. The wife continued to plead until she was finally led away by her husband and was temporarily committed in the Yorkville Court until this morning at 10 o'clock.

COTTON HAVING A HARD TIME.

WAR RUMORS AND BOMBAY RECEIPTS AFFECT IT—GOOD EXPORTS AND LIGHT RECEIPTS.

American cotton had a hard time of it yesterday. The bears bombarded it from the opening to the close of the market, with the result that final prices were 10 to 13 points below those of Wednesday. War rumors came thick and fast from Europe, and were exploded with dramatic effect on the floor of the New-York Cotton Exchange at the expense of the price of cotton. Bombay's weekly cotton report showed a heavy increase in receipts and shipments over last year. The steamer Rsmore Head cleared from Brunswick, Ga., with 9,192 bales, which will help to swell the weekly total of port receipts, already 20,000 in excess of last week. Quite an increase in the interior receipts is predicted for to-day's weekly showing. Liverpool closed barely steady, after opening with a handsome response of 3-64d to the strength displayed by this market late Wednesday. Consols were steady. The bull arguments were overlooked or came in too late for effective use. Yet the bulls had arguments, and good ones. They pointed to takings of 12,000 bales of spot cotton at Liverpool, of which 11,000 were American, as great a proportion of American cotton as Liverpool consumed last year. Exports from this country yesterday were 41,409 bales—nearly twice the port receipts. The total exports to date have been 1,530,588 bales, against 2,406,489 last year. The excess exported over last year has remained stationary around 875,000 bales for some time. Indian mills are relied upon to do what they have done for thirty years heretofore, consume the bulk of the crop raised in that country. A study of the Bombay figures show total shipments to Europe nearly 200,000 less than last year. The Bombay movement for the week was reported to be: Receipts, 59,000 bales, against 13,000 in the corresponding week last year; total since January 1, 1,696,000 bales, against 1,692,000 last year. Shipments to Europe, 20,000 bales, against none in the same week last year; total since January 1, 614,000 bales, against 804,000 last year. Afloat, 9,000 bales, against 1,000 last year.

A man well posted on the Indian market said that the large Bombay receipts were caused first by an early season this year, a great deal of the receipts being new cotton, and, secondly, by increased demand, owing to the higher comparative prices asked on this side. He ventured to prophesy that before long the Indian holders of cotton would advance their prices to a higher parity.

Port receipts yesterday were 25,510 bales, against 47,436 last year, and 43,841 in 1893. New-Orleans expects to-day 7,000 to 9,000, against 15,200 last year and 12,200 in 1893. Houston got yesterday 8,453 bales, against 13,836 last year, and expects to-day 9,000 to 10,000, against 12,751 last year. Memphis got 3,697, against 4,921, and Cincinnati 955, against 3,322.

New-Orleans was 1-16 lower, with sales of 3,850 bales. Savannah was 1-16 higher. The local market was 1-16 down. The other Southern markets were unchanged, with only moderate spot sales.

The bulls hoot at the idea of serious trouble in Europe, and say that while consols remain steady "war scares" have no foundations in fact.

NORTH SIDE MAIL FACILITIES.

Postmaster Dayton has received reports concerning the postal service of the North Side of this city which show that the section in question is now provided with four full branch stations, which are at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and Third-ave., Tremont, Kingsbridge and High Bridge, from which are made, in the most populous sections of each division, five daily deliveries of mail, and in the remainder of the territory affected three daily deliveries. Frequent collection of mail matter from the street letter-boxes is also made, in many instances the number of collections being twelve daily.

There are also provided for the convenience of the residents of this section seven sub-stations for the sale of stamps, registration of letters, and issue of money-orders. These, with the thirty-seven licensed stamp agencies, are distributed over the territory embraced in this section in such manner as to afford increased postal facilities to all living or doing business therein.

That these facilities are taken advantage of, and generally appreciated, is proved by the fact that during the year ended September 30, 1895, the aggregate sale of stamps amounted to $91,329 84, the money-order business to $165,413 82, and the number of pieces registered to 13,962.

A THIRTEEN CLUB IRISH DINNER.

The combination of Friday and the thirteenth of the month gives a fine opportunity for the December meeting of the Thirteen Club. An Irish dinner will be served at 7:13 p. m. in the Stevens House, No. 21 Broadway, the new proprietor of which, Lanning G. Roake, has thirteen letters in his name. There will be Limerick celery, Shannon sole, with shamrock sauce, Irish stew, Munster dairy cheese, blackthorn Java coffee, with clay pipes and tobacco, and other dishes with Irish names.

MR. GOULD ON THE STAND.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CITY RAILROADS COMMITTEE.

AFFAIRS OF THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY—HE OPPOSES MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S VIEWS.

George J. Gould, president of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, was the principal witness yesterday before the Assembly committee which is investigating the condition of New-York City railroads.

Before Mr. Gould took the stand, Edward F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, was called. He said the company operated all the elevated railroads in this city. It owned all the rights and franchises of the New-York Elevated Railway Company, the Manhattan and the Suburban railway companies. The stock of the three companies, he said, had been exchanged for that of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company when the consolidation was made. When asked the assessed value of the property of the company, Mr. Gaynor said:

"The real estate held in fee is assessed for $2,300,000; the assessed value of the elevated structures of the New-York Company is $4,250,000; of the elevated structures of the Metropolitan Company, $8,200,000, and of the elevated structure of the Suburban Company, $1,300,000; capital stock is assessed at $17,000,000. The company has 102 miles of single track. The company pays nothing for its franchise. In 1895 the company paid the city of New-York $590,243 in taxes, while in 1894 $564,300 was paid. In 1895 the company paid $95,000 to the State of New-York in taxes, and in 1894 it paid $93,000. The gross amount of bonds outstanding is now $46,500,000, but $8,500,000 of these will be ordered on January 1. The capital stock at present is only $30,000,000.

"The gross income for the last fiscal year was $9,397,572; the operating expenses, exclusive of all taxes, were $5,413,964, leaving net earnings at $3,983,608. Then there was an income from other sources amounting to $287,134, which makes gross income $4,270,742. The interest on the funded debt was $2,095,722, the taxes $652,722, making $2,748,694, which sum, deducted from the gross income, leaves a net income to the company of $1,522,048.

"For the year ending September 30 last we carried 188,072,645 passengers. The total number of passengers carried since the railway started up to September 30 is 2,410,845,487. The company has about six thousand employes. We pay engineers $4.50 a day for nine hours' work; firemen, $2; conductors, $2.30, and guards, $1.85. We have about three thousand trains."

MR. GOULD'S TESTIMONY.

At this point the examination of Mr. Gaynor was suspended, and George J. Gould took the stand. He said he lived in Lakewood, N. J., and had been president of the Manhattan road for the last three years, and a director for ten years. He said he had investigated the subject of transit in New-York carefully.

"What do you think of building an underground railway?"

"I think it is possible to build an underground railway, but that it would not pay financially. It is not paying in London, where the circumstances are better than they are here."

Mr. Gould said the people of the northern part of the city were anxious to have the elevated line extended on the West and East sides.

"What do you regard, Mr. Gould, as the best and most feasible system of transit in New-York?"

"I think an elevated road, equipped with electricity, would be the best. We are at present experimenting with electricity on the road."

Later Mr. Gould said that experiments with electricity would probably be made on the annex road.

"Have you any complaints coming in about overcrowded cars?"

"Yes, but I don't see how that can be remedied. In the morning everybody wants to go south and in the evening they want to go north. You can't stem the tide. In Third-ave., during the rush hours, we run trains on fifty seconds' headway, and I don't think they can be run safely on much less headway than that."

Mr. Gould also said he was aware that complaints were being made about the lighting of the cars, and they were looking about for a better system.

"A year ago we were about to adopt Pintsch gas, but electricity came into prominence and we decided to wait. If we adopted electricity as a power, of course we should want to light cars with it."

Mr. Gould said the surface cars had an advantage over the elevated lines as they had not to pay for right of way.

"Was the proposition ever made to you by any city official to extend your line northward?"

"A proposition was made to me by the city to extend our tracks to Fort George and Fordham on the East Side, but then they insisted that we should build out to Yonkers and also connect with the Fort George extension—in fact, they made that a sine qua non. I was willing to extend the East Side and West Side tracks, but I believe if I complied with the Kingsbridge proposition that the necessary cost of construction and maintenance would swamp the road. There are not more than 3,000 people on that section of the road."

OPPOSED TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Mr. Gould said he had not paid particular attention to the subject of the sale of public franchises. He was not favorable to the scheme of the municipal ownership of street railways.

"I don't believe in municipal ownership of railways," said he, "and think it would prove disastrous. Government roads are never run so well as roads run by private corporations. They have tried it in Europe with their military roads, and it has proved a failure. The taxpayers have to go into their pockets every time. The Government, I think, should not go into the business."

"Would you favor the State having some supervision over railroads?"

"Yes, sir, certainly."

"What do you think of companies 'watering' their stock?"

"I think it is unfortunate to have corporations water their stock; but capitalists won't invest unless they see some inducement."

"Suppose the law should require fifty per cent of the subscribed capital stock to be paid in cash?"

"I would see no objection; at any rate I think some plan might be devised for better State control of railroads. There is an objection, however, and that is that it might prevent railroads from issuing bonds for improvements."

"Is it good economy for the law to make transit companies a source of public revenue?"

"Yes, I think they should be made pay a fair proportion of revenue to the city."

Mr. Wade then spoke of one company under the Cantor Act agreeing to pay 38 per cent of its receipts.

"Our company would be swamped under that restriction," replied Mr. Gould, with a smile.

"Do you think it more feasible for a road to pay a certain sum to the municipality over its fixed earnings in the way of taxes, or should that money go back to the people in the way of reduced fares?"

"It might be better to let the people have that excess, but, really, I haven't given the subject much consideration." Mr. Gould added that the nickel was a very convenient coin for a fare. He said it was his recollection that when the Manhattan company carried over 10 per cent dividend, half of everything over that percentage went to the city or State.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S VIEWS.

After recess Thomas G. Shearman took the stand. Mr. Shearman said he lived in Brooklyn, but practised law in New-York, at No. 14 Wall-st.

"Do you believe in municipal ownership of street railways?"

"Yes, sir, I do. I think that street railways should eventually be under the control of the city. I don't believe, however, that street railways should immediately be transferred to municipal ownership, not because I am specially interested in any corporation, but because I think the city would make a bad bargain and pay extravagantly high prices for them."

Mr. Shearman also said he thought that street railway franchises should be sold to the highest bidder for a limited number of years.

"The city," said he, "at present does not get the market value, or anything like the market value, of any franchise."

Mr. Shearman said he was of the opinion that a ten-year lease of a franchise would secure as good terms as a thirty-year lease.

"The lease should provide," said Mr. Shearman, "that if at the end of the term another bidder should secure the franchise, the property of the old company should be purchased by the new company at a full and fair valuation, and no more."

The witness said he thought this system of leasing franchises would not discourage the putting on of costly improvements.

Mr. Shearman said he was not in favor of local authorities taxing railroads. He would encourage railway companies to make improvements by not taxing improvements. The taxation of a franchise was really equivalent to a rental of the land occupied by the tracks.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Shearman made frequent reference to the crookedness of politicians, and Mr. Wade asked him if he thought the people of New-York deserved any sympathy when they put such men in power.

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. Shearman. "They deserve the pity which should be extended to those who are ignorant. I do not pity the wealthy citizens who acquiesce in such government and then object to the consequences."

Isaac Niner, a hatter, of No. 715 Tenth-ave., the next witness, had a grievance against the Belt Line Railway. Mr. Niner thought a passenger should be entitled to ride as long as he liked on a belt line car for five cents, instead of being compelled to pay an additional fare when the car arrives at Fifth-ave. Mr. Wade suggested that Mr. Niner see Mr. Vreeland, the president of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and submit his ideas.

R. S. Guernsey, a lawyer, who said he had had a great deal of experience in taxation, submitted a plan for the better enforcement of the present tax laws. He said these laws were fairly good, but that they were not enforced.

An adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. to-day, when the Rapid Transit Commissioners will appear as witnesses.

A CONFESSION OF THEFT.

E. C. M'GUCKIN, A BANK CLERK, ADMITS HIS GUILT.

HIS STEALINGS FROM THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK AMOUNT TO ABOUT $2,000—THE DEFICIENCY TO BE MADE GOOD.

E. C. McGuckin, a clerk in the United States National Bank, was discharged on Monday after the discovery that he had been stealing money from the petty cash. He had been employed as an assistant to the note teller in the bank for about two years, and previously he had held a similar position in the Importers and Traders' Bank. He had opportunities to help himself to the bank's petty cash, and he availed himself of such opportunities from time to time, until the losses attracted the suspicion of the assistant cashier. His accounts were examined without his knowledge, and it was also learned that he had been drinking, and had been spending money freely.

On Monday, when McGuckin was charged with theft at the bank, he broke down and confessed that he had taken $2,000, but had hoped to make restitution. He declared that he had spent all of the money. He was immediately discharged, but was not arrested. His bondsman made an arrangement by which the bank would suffer no loss, and McGuckin's friends since then have been making efforts to raise the money. McGuckin formerly lived in Jersey City with his wife and two children, but he recently removed to a boarding-house in this city.

Henry C. Hopkins, the cashier of the bank, said yesterday that the bank would lose nothing by McGuckin's thefts, as the amount of the clerk's bond was sufficient, and the bondsman had already taken steps to satisfy the loss. Mr. Hopkins said he could not tell whether there would be any prosecution of McGuckin. It was learned that McGuckin was still in the city, and was watched.

CLUBHOUSE ON WOODEN SUPPORTS.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER FORCES A CHANGE IN THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB PLANS.

For a month the work of excavating for the foundations of the new home of the New-York Athletic Club has been nearly at a standstill.

The site is at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Sixth-ave.

Not so many years ago the whole stretch of land between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts. and Sixth and Fifth aves. was covered by a lake. It was gradually filled up with the rubble blasted from the foundations for the houses as the city crept northward. The big apartment houses, the Plaza Hotel and the Savoy, that are all built where the old lake was, have had difficulty with streams of water that were most unwelcome to the builder and contractor, and the digging for the foundations of the new clubhouse has not been quite what the architect and contractor expected.

W. B. Cable, the architect for the new building of the New-York Athletic Club, was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, and said: "We employed a man to make borings, and he assured us that there was no water on the site. We therefore went to work to dig out the ground so as to erect firm brick supports for the building, and sunk a central shaft for the foundation of the central support. In digging this we struck quicksand fully ten feet deep, and despite all our work it ran in as quickly as we cleared it out. Then, to add to our troubles, we struck a lively stream. This, however, has turned out to be more a blessing than a curse. The building committee of the New-York Athletic Club that met last night decided that the new building shall have a foundation of creosoted spruce pine, and for the preservation of this there can be nothing better than a continued flow of water around the timbers. Under the circumstances, they will last there for a thousand years, and the cost of the new foundation will be cheaper than if we had built a solid brick foundation. The stream has its origin somewhere near Fiftieth-st and Eighth-ave., but where it wanders to I do not know. We are going to work right away, and I hope that by January 1, 1897, the building will be completed. But there are such things as strikes and other unpleasant happenings that the architect hates to think of in his scheme of building. Then the furnishing and upholstering of the new house will take some time, but when the house-warming comes there will not be an athletic club in the world that will have so royal a home."

A POLICEMAN DRUNK IN THE STREET

ARRESTED BY ACTING INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT AND TAKEN TO HEADQUARTERS.

Patrolman Patrick Fitzgibbons, of the Mercer-st. police station, was taken to Police Headquarters by Acting Inspector Cortright yesterday afternoon in a beastly state of intoxication. The Inspector picked him up on the street. Fitzgibbons was detailed on duty in front of the burned Manhattan Bank Building, at Broadway and Bleecker-st., where a gang of men are at work removing the debris.

Acting Inspector Cortright was going through Bleecker-st., when he noticed Fitzgibbons, who was barely able to stand. He was on the south side of Bleecker-st., which is out of his precinct. Several persons were around him. Inspector Cortright took Fitzgibbons around to Headquarters. Commissioner Parker was just entering the building when the Inspector and his prisoner approached. The latter fell on his face while going up the steps and the Inspector had to assist him into the building. He took him into his office and sent for Dr. Nesbitt, who examined Fitzgibbons, and pronounced him to be drunk and unfit for duty. He fell asleep right after the doctor's examination, and remained in a stupor for a couple of hours. He was sent back to his precinct when he had sobered sufficiently.

Inspector Cortright made charges against him, and he will be tried. Fitzgibbons was appointed February 10, 1888. He has a bad record. He has been accused of drunkenness before, but managed to escape dismissal. He was formerly attached to the East Eighty-eighth-st. station.

TO BRING THE CONVENTION HERE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION WILL SEND A DELEGATION TO TREAT WITH THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Convention Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation met yesterday in the board rooms in "The Mail and Express" Building with committees from the Hotel Men's Association, the Young Men's Republican Club and the Democratic Club. W. H. Parsons presided and spoke on the advantages of New-York as a convention city. On motion of General Daniel Butterfield, it was decided that the chair should appoint a non-partisan committee to visit Washington on December 10 and urge the claims of New-York on the Republican National Committee, which is to choose the place for the convention of 1896. The chairman of the meeting will be chairman of this committee. The committee will be appointed later.

THERE MAY BE A RIVAL HORSE SHOW.

A REPORT THAT CERTAIN EXHIBITORS WILL START ANOTHER EXHIBITION.

It was reported yesterday that the National Horse Show Association, which has been so successful in its exhibitions at the Madison Square Garden, would have a rival. The report said that certain exhibitors and men of wealth, dissatisfied with the prize money allotted and with the general management of the association, would undertake to organize a rival association to give similar exhibitions. The new association, so the report said, would be organized by owners of fine horses living above the Harlem River and in Westchester County, who have for several years given successful horse shows in connection with the county fair at White Plains, and who have been prominent exhibitors at the annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

The discontent of this contingent, according to report, grows out of the meagre prizes and unsatisfactory treatment from the association. The names of James C. Cooley, W. H. Tailer, E. M. Ful