COL. KING SAFE IN PRISON.

HIS WIFE'S VAIN APPEAL TO SPARE HIM FROM PRISON STRIPES.

She Said that He Ought Not to be Humiliated, and Mentioned the Names of Those who Had Interested Themselves in His Behalf—The Colonel's Swaggering Talk—Mr. Cleveland's Letter to the Prisoner's Niece—Gov. Buchanan's Statement.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.—Col. H. Clay King, who shot and killed David H. Poston in Memphis over a year ago, and who was saved from the gallows by a commutation granted by Gov. Buchannan, is now an inmate of the Tennessee penitentiary. Taken from Memphis last night to escape mob violence, he arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, in custody of Sheriff McLendon of Shelby county, and was at once conveyed to the State prison. Col. King was immediately placed behind the bars and a receipt for the prisoner was handed to the Sheriff. When he reached the city Col. King was attired in a neat suit of black. He met Mrs. King and his son and daughter at the depot, having come to the city by another railroad. Col. King and Sheriff McLenden came on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as far as Mortonsville, Ky., and taking the Louisville and Nashville Railroad there came to the city, the train reaching here a few minutes after the one on which Mrs. King, her son, and daughter were passengers. Mrs. King and son accompanied Col. King and Sheriff McLendon to the penitentiary, and Miss King went up town.

While on the way to the prison Col. King signified his desire for a drink of whiskey, and the carriage was stopped long enough for the prisoner to satisfy his thirst for liquor. When he had been turned over to the custody of Warden Blevins, Mrs. King asked the warden to allow her to speak to her husband in private.

Permission being given, Col. King and his wife retired to an adjoining room. After the husband and wife had had a long talk they returned to the warden's office, and Col. King asked Mr. Blevins for a drink of whiskey. The warden replied that his request could not be granted. Mrs. King then asked whether her husband would have to wear stripes. She pleaded earnestly with the warden, citing the high position of the family, the number of prominent people who had asked the Governor to commute the sentence imposed upon her husband, and the age of the prisoner. She finally said that Grover Cleveland had written a letter to one of King's relatives favoring executive clemency. Her pleading was in vain, Warden Blevins saying: "Madame, if Grover Cleveland should come with you in person, or if any other man should come, I should still put the stripes upon Col. King as upon any other prisoner." Mrs. King then said:

"If Gov. Buchanan says you may leave them off, will you?" The reply was:

"No, madam. It is my duty as Warden of the penitentiary to treat him as other prisoners."

Mrs. King, who was deeply moved, asked if her husband's face and head must be shaved, and she received a negative reply. Warden Blevins also informed Mrs. King that she might call upon her husband under the rules governing the prison. To avoid seeing her husband in a convict's garb Mrs. King then left. After her departure Col. King was taken into the clothing room, where he was measured and his description entered in the records. He then put on the stripes and at 10 o'clock the great gate at the inner entrance was opened and a moment later it closed upon him. He was conducted to wing No. 3, where he will remain until death closes his remarkable career or a pardon is granted by some Governor. Being old and unused to manual labor he will have light employment.

Sheriff McLendon said that yesterday afternoon he received information that a movement was on foot to mob Col. King that night. While believing that with a dozen men he could defend the jail against all Memphis, he was averse to taking life if it could possibly be avoided. To keep King there meant a battle. That was certain. However, he could not take King away without an order. He had only forty minutes in which to act. He called upon Judge Dubose, and, obtaining the order, he next made an arrangement with officials to stop the train in front of the jail door. He informed King that he must leave in a few minutes for Nashville, but said not a word about the mob. King immediately remarked:

"Well, make it emphatic to the world that I am not running off from a mob." The Sheriff and his prisoner boarded the train and were soon beyond the corporate limit. Sheriff McLendon, in speaking of King, said:

"His conversation was calm enough, but there was an undertone of defiance in all he said. He reviewed the whole line of incidents connected with his case, and argued that a conspiracy had been formulated against him years ago, and that all that had happened since was in direct keeping with the designs of the conspiracy. He is, and always was, game, and would fight the devil himself. Last night, when he talked about facing any mob that might come, he was desperate."

Gov. Buchanan said in an interview to-day: "I am perfectly satisfied with my action in commuting the sentence. By the petitions on my table I know that there are thousands of the best citizens of this country who think as I did. King should have had a change of venue. The jury travelled around as it should not have done, and it is probable that King is at least to some extent insane. And then, I think that life imprisonment will be a deeper punishment to him and a less disgrace to his family than hanging.

"Letters have come to me from other Governors, from statesmen, and from men in every walk of life. All this was in addition to the pleadings of his wife and children. I weighed the matter long in my mind, and I have decided it. I believe I have done right."

This is the letter Grover Cleveland sent regarding the case:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 27.

Mrs. E. K. White.

DEAR MADAM: I sympathize with you deeply and sincerely in the conviction of your uncle. I know but little of the facts in his case, but confess that my slight information on the subject led me to suppose that enough of mitigation would be shown upon his trial to reduce the grade of offence below that of the highest known to our law. I have been so moved by your appeal that I have seriously considered whether there was not something I might do to help you. I am forced to the conclusion, however, that I ought not to interfere by applying to the Governor for the mitigation of the sentence pronounced upon your uncle. Such an application on my part would be based only upon the sympathy which I feel for you, and my experience teaches me that such a consideration ought not to control executive action in cases of this kind. Notwithstanding this, I feel that there are circumstances in your uncle's case which ought to appeal strongly to the pardoning power, and I earnestly hope that such representations may be made to your Governor as will avert the execution of the death sentence which has been pronounced. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. White is a niece of Col. King.

HAD JAGGENDORF ALL THE TIME.

The Eldridge Street Police Failed to Identify Him on the General Alarm.

On Tuesday the police were asked to find Cohen Jaggendorf, a tailor of 53 Eldridge street, who had been missing since Saturday morning. They sent out a general alarm, as usual, giving a description of him and the fact that at 10:30 in the morning he had left home to go to 44 Lispenard street, and had not been heard of since. All this time they had him. He had fallen into their hands in his own precinct, not half a dozen blocks away from home, within fifteen minutes of the time he left home.

They did not have his name exactly on his residence. He was reported from the Eldridge street police station as Horner Indorf. On his way to work he loitered in front of a new building at 16 Bayard street, and some bricks falling from the building knocked him down and cut his scalp. He was sent to Gouverneur Hospital, and on Sunday was transferred to Bellevue. On Wednesday he got enough better to talk, and then the hospital people found out who he was and where he lived, and sent word to his wife.

Wants a Receiver for the Hotel Breslin.

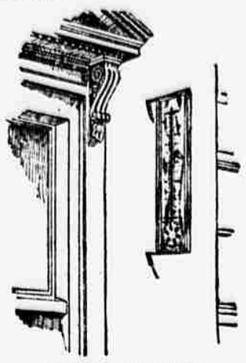
Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet of Newark granted an order yesterday to show why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Hotel Breslin, the largest hotel at Lake Hopatcong. The application was made by A. Q. Keasbey & Sons on behalf of Rudolph F. Rabe of Hoboken, a stockholder in the company. It is directed to the Breslin Hotel and Land Improvement Company and Robert Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap recently bought the hotel and lands under foreclosure of mortgages which he held to secure himself for money laid out. He was perhaps the largest stockholder from the inception of the project.

Mr. Rabe says that Mr. Dunlap never advanced the money he claims to have paid, and that his foreclosure suits were brought to secure to himself and a favored few the valuable property of the company. He says that the company is involved, and that a receiver should be appointed to assume charge of its affairs.

THE COOPER UNION THERMOMETER.

A Famous Instrument Worn Out With Thirty Years of Service.

The giant thermometer that for years has faced the biting blasts of winter and the sultry waves of midsummer on the Eighth street front of Cooper Union has worked itself out, and in a few days it will be taken down and laid at rest. It has fallen a victim to the ills incident to advanced age—a general breaking down so to speak. The Tagliabues, who are authorities on instruments of this kind, say it is the oldest and biggest thermometer in the city. It is over seven feet long, and the best known of the private instruments. It was a present to Cooper Union. Giuseppe Tagliabue was the donor.



THE OLD THERMOMETER.

Tagliabue was a warm personal friend of Peter Cooper. He was a native of Como, Italy. He served his apprenticeship as a scientific instrument maker in London in 1826. Then he went to Brazil. He came to America in 1833 with a two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece as his capital. He started a little shop at 240 Water street. Peter Cooper began the manufacture of glue just around the corner, and the two ambitious young men grew up in business together. Each man became famous. Tagliabue made all the meteorological instruments used in the Arctic explorations under Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, and Capt. Hall. He became a member of the Mechanics' Institute, American Institute, and the Polytechnic.

GIUSEPPE TAGLIABUE.

When Peter Cooper built the Union that bears his name, his old friend Tagliabue constructed the big thermometer and sent it to the Union with his card. It was set up just outside the free reading room, and all the old bookworms used to stop and look along the slender tube to see how hot or cold it was.

A number of years ago the old thermometer was removed from its place of shelter and fastened to the brown-stone front at the top of the steps on the Eighth street side of the big building. The rains and snows beating against it trusted the fastenings and chipped the paint on the sides where the figures are, and the light drew the color from the alcohol in the tube and the coil at the bottom.

During the hot wave a number of aged patrons of the free library reported that they could no longer distinguish the fluid mark in the old thermometer that they had known so long, and Assistant Secretary L. C. L. Jordan of Cooper Union sent word down to the Tagliabues who succeeded the head of the original house when he died in 1878. They replied that the old thermometer had worn itself out and was not worth repairing.

"Many an old weather sharp has hacked up his argument by that thermometer," said Mr. Jordan yesterday, "and in the thirty and odd years it has been in service I presume a million persons have consulted it every year."

MRS. BROWN WOULD LIKE TO STAR.

Mr. Pratt Tells How It Was He Didn't Write a Play for Her.

John T. Pratt, a playwright, was arrested in Koster & Bial's yesterday afternoon by Policeman McGucken of the Jefferson Market Court squad. Pratt is 52 years old, and lives at 452 West Fifteenth street. The complainant against him is Henry W. Leonard, a lawyer at 128 Broadway, living at 312 West Eighteenth street. Leonard says that on June 27 Pratt got him to cash a bogus check for $40, saying that he needed money and that the bank was closed. Since then Leonard says he has repeatedly tried to get the money.

Pratt's story differs materially. He says his arrest is due to pure malice. "Eight weeks ago," he told a reporter, "a man named D. M. Davidson called on me and told me that if I would write a play, a Mrs. Hattie Brown, the divorced wife of Harry Brown, the actor, had a friend who would pay all the expenses of the production, providing the leading part in the play was given to Mrs. Brown. Davidson gently insinuated that Mrs. Brown's friend was a 'good thing,' who could be worked for almost any amount. I agreed to write the play, and made an appointment with Davidson to call on Mrs. Brown.

"We went to her rooms at Forty-third street and Eighth avenue and were there introduced to Mr. Leonard, who turned out to be the 'good thing.' I had briefly outlined a play, and I read it to Mrs. Brown and Mr. Leonard. Mrs. Brown seemed carried away by my effort, and was so exuberant that Mr. Leonard had to suppress her. He, too, thought the play would be a success, and told me that he would see it through providing I made Mrs. Brown the star. I agreed, and the next day set at work on the play. I hadn't been at my desk an hour when I received a letter from Leonard in which he told me not to bother about going any further with the play, as he had discovered Mrs Brown to be an adventuress and a fraud. There was no further explanation, and I dropped the work.

"Two weeks later I called on Mr. Leonard at his office. He greeted me effusively, and told me that he wanted me to write the music and words for a dance he had invented. He called it the 'Quaker Widows' Dance.' I got the thing together, and he advanced me, in small sums from time to time, $40. This was used to pay the expense attached to rehearsals. One day Leonard told me that, in order to keep accounts straight, he wanted me to give him a check for $40. I informed him that I had no account in any bank. He said it would be all right, as he intended to deposit $250 in the bank in my name in a few days. I thereupon signed the check for the amount. Later we had a falling out, and this is Mr. Leonard's revenge."

Pratt was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court and held in $500 bail by Justice Welde. There will be an examination to-day.

Pratt was very angry over the way his arrest was brought about. He says he received a letter saying that a friend wanted to see him at Koster & Bial's. He went there and met Officer McGuckin, who had a warrant.

Held Up by a Lone Robber.

TUCSON, Aug. 11.—Yesterday the Quiotoa mail stage was held up by a single highwayman. The mail sack was cut open, but nothing of value was found.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a complete, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

THE JUDGES DISAGREED.

SENTENCE ON THE BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS POSTPONED.

A Remarkable Scene in the Hudson County Court House—Judge Lippincott and Judge Kenny Unable to Fix the Punishment.

Seventeen Jersey City ballot-box stuffers, some of whom had been convicted and some who had pleaded guilty, were arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday for sentence. They were not sentenced, however, as the law Judge and the lay Judge were unable to agree upon the punishment that should be meted out to them. No such scene was ever before witnessed in the old Court House. Judges Lippincott and Kenny took their seats on the bench at 10 o'clock. At that time every seat in the court room, except those in front reserved for the defendants, was filled and the aisles were crowded back to the doors.

Judge Lippincott asked Clerk Heany for the list of the prisoners. The clerk handed it to him, and the Judge called out the names, directing each man as he answered to take a seat in the front row of benches. The list comprised John S. Daly, P. J. Mahoney, Nathaniel Fowler, James H. Jordan, William E. Reen, Theodore Schultze, John Farrant, Thomas Nelson, Charles Scott, George Heller, Charles Carr, William Sweetingham, R. de Huybeter, Lawrence Costigan, Michael Hughes, James Scanlan, and Michael Cassidy. Hughes and Scanlan did not answer, and Judge Lippincott directed constables to go after them, but before the constables got out of the court room the men appeared.

Judge Lippincott asked District Attorney Winfield if he had anything to say in relation to the case of the election officers of the Fourth precinct, First district, who had pleaded guilty. Mr. Winfield said there was the same evidence of conspiracy in that case as in the others, but the frauds were not so extensive. Judge Lippincott then asked if any citizen had anything to say in behalf of the defendants. The Court, he said, had received numerous letters and petitions and had been spoken to by a number of people, but he preferred to hear such appeals in open court. John Cagney made a voluble appeal for Lawrence Costigan. He is Costigan's bondsman. The defendants were called in turn and asked if they had anything to say. Scanlan was the only one who responded. When his name was called he stood up and said something that Judge Lippincott could not understand. The Judge invited him inside the railing.

"Now tell us what you have to say," said the Judge encouragingly.

Shaking his fist at District Attorney Winfield and trembling with excitement, Scanlan exclaimed:

"There may have been wrongs committed, but I don't know anything about them. Perjured testimony introduced by that man——"

"None of that!" exclaimed Judge Lippincott, rapping sharply with his gavel. Scanlan went back to his chair.

Charles H. Scott made a personal appeal for mercy. He said he had lived in Jersey City for more than half a century and had never been accused of any crime before. He had pleaded guilty, he said, although not engaged in any conspiracy, because he was told that he was technically guilty for having signed the returns in blank.

Senator Hudspeth made an appeal for the defendants. He said: "The counsel in these cases have had to meet a public opinion which very properly prevailed, but which in no measure obstructed the defense. I want to say that there has come to the knowledge of counsel secretly and under the ban of the relation of counsel to client that there was a conspiracy. That conspiracy was the preparation of the 'joker' ballots. The extreme zeal of those who counsel brought the cases excited adverse criticism. That zeal and warmth were founded on the fact that many of the defendants who were connected or who pleaded guilty were innocent."

Some of the people in the court room burst out into loud applause, which was promptly and sternly checked by Judge Lippincott. He directed the court officers to remove anybody who repeated it.

Continuing, Senator Hudspeth said that the signing of the returns made the election officers guilty whether they had any knowledge of the frauds or not.

Judge Daly made an earnest and pathetic appeal for mercy. He burst into tears, and some of the defendants cried with him in sympathy.

Judge Lippincott and Judge Kenny retired to their private chamber to hold a consultation. Before leaving the bench Judge Lippincott reminded the court officers that the defendants were in custody. The Judge's remark stood to mean that they were not to leave the court room. At the end of an hour the two Judges returned and took their seats upon the bench. It was evident from their looks that there had been a disagreement, and the spirits of the defendants rose as they realized that they were to have another lease of liberty.

Judge Lippincott looked annoyed and disappointed. He said: "It is now a part of the duty of the Court to pass sentence on the convicted election officers. So much has been said by the press and by citizens on these matters that it would seem unnecessary to make a single further remark. The general record has been made up, and the public is fully acquainted with it. It has been discussed in every phase. There is the unparalleled record of this vile crime against the rights of the citizen and the indelible disgrace wrought by its perpetrators.

"There is the bright record of the officers of the law in bringing these men to justice; of the signal ability of the Prosecutor of the Pleas in the discovery and arrangement of the evidence and its masterly presentation in such order as to bring about conviction and the vindication of the law against this offence. The public has this record and the record of the court in its endeavor to subserve justice.

"We are not unmindful that the remaining defendants have, to some extent, saved the county further litigation and expense. The Court is reminded also that this was done with no alacrity, nor, so far as the Court can perceive, with any contrition for the offence. The Court has been forcibly reminded that defiance was the rule even after the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals until the very end of the trials. Justice could never have halted with the approval of honest men until every case was disposed of. We are now at the end of the prosecutions. We have the right to hope for beneficent results from them, and that hereafter every American citizen can look into the face of his fellow citizen, conscious in every way, under the law, of his equality, and that by and before the law he is protected in such equality."

Judge Lippincott then said that, owing to a disagreement between himself and his colleague, Judge Kenny, no sentence could be pronounced.

Judge Kenny delivered an address which created a sensation. He said: "I simply desire to say, as the associate of Judge Lippincott, possessing equal rights, equal powers, and equal privileges, that while I sit here as lay Judge, and as his associate, no man shall ever be persecuted, no matter what the offence may be that the evidence in the law shall fairly by a jury of his peers, and, if found guilty, I am willing that punishment shall be meted out to him in accordance with equity, law, and justice. Neither public fear, public clamor, nor public sentiment shall ever influence my acts one single jot.

"It is true that my associate and myself cannot agree as to the punishment to be imposed. I have a right to my ideas, taking all those things into consideration, just as well as Judge Lippincott. I find no fault with him. I am pretty fairly versed in the law myself. I have made it a study for forty years perhaps as closely as any man in this city or State, and when I act upon anything as a lay Judge sitting here I think I am fairly versed in the duties I have taken and in the laws of the State.

"I suppose that in the mean time where these gentlemen have given bail and security that that bail will stand until Judge Hoffman comes home and then the matter can be taken up by the court. But to say that I would consent to incarcerate a man who is on bail until the court gives sentence, never, never.

"I will treat every man in this world by the same standard of equity and justice that I wish to be judged by myself, and I could not say to a man sitting in judgment on me that it would be exercising justice if he incarcerated me here in prison until such time as the law Judge and the lay Judge agree upon the punishment to be imposed. Therefore these gentlemen stand just as they now stand under the same bail until Judge Hoffman comes home."

It is understood that these remarks of Judge Kenny were called out by a proposition of Judge Lippincott that the prisoners should be confined in the county jail until their sentence is determined upon. As soon as Judge Kenny concluded his remarks Judge Lippincott announced that sentence would be postponed until Sept. 2. Judge Hoffman, the other lay Judge, will be home then from Europe. The stand he will take is a subject of great anxiety to the defendants and their friends. In the former cases he sided with Judge Lippincott.

Mrs. McKeon Sues for Damages Now.

Mrs. Mary McKeon, the wife of Charles P. McKeon, who was one of Barney B. Rourke's henchmen in the old "Ate" district, has begun suit, through Lawyer House, against Mary Schultz, the proprietress of 110 Hester street, for $25,000 for alienating her husband's affections and for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. McKeon used to be proprietor of the saloon at Hester and Chrystie streets. Mrs. McKeon was recently acquitted on one of the several charges on which the Schultz woman caused her arrest.

MUGSEY'S DIP IN THE FOUNTAIN.

He and "De Gang" Cool Off and Say "Accordunts Will Happen."

Every newsboy on Park row knows where the Battery bath is, and every newsboy on Park row prefers a stealthy dip in the City Hall Park fountain to the best free bath in the city. That is because bathing in the fountain is forbidden, and to the delight of the cold plunge is added the excitement of dodging a Park policeman.

"An' say," said Mugsey, "if a man falls over in de fountain, an' he can't help hisself, what can a sparrer cop do, anyhow? A man ain't to blame for his accordunts, is he?"

That was the way in which Mugsey's gang took a dip every two hours yesterday and escaped arrest. Mugsey's face, with the ex-

MUGSEY COOLING OFF.

ception of his eyes, is nothing to speak of. His features look as if they had been worn out by several other people before they became Mugsey's property. His eyes, however, are new and very bright. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mugsey and "de gang sneaked a dip on de sparrer cop," but that was no great feat. The park policeman didn't even see them. Probably not one of "de gang" is more than 12 years old. One dip doesn't last long with them. When a fellow wears only a cotton shirt and knickerbockers it doesn't take him long to dry out. Mugsey's "accordunt" scheme was worked later in the day in this fashion: "De gang," numbering five, sat on the edge of the fountain, with their backs toward the water and their eyes on the park policeman. When the "sparrer cop" reached the other side of the park Mugsey lost his balance and tumbled over backward into the fountain. The others in their efforts to rescue him also fell into the fountain. When the policeman returned to the fountain he found five boys with wet clothes standing near it and telling about "Mugsey's accordunt."

Mugsey lost his balance again at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon just as his clothes had been nicely dried by the sun. "De gang" didn't desert him, and they got him out before the policeman arrived and took him for a run around the block to dry his clothes. Fully a hundred people saw "Mugsey's accordunt" and envied him his cold bath. "De gang" took its last dip at 5 o'clock, and just as they were swimming around in great style a friend on the outskirts of the crowd that watched them yelled, "Cheese it, Mugs! Here's de cop." Five very wet boys hustled out of the fountain and ran out of the park.

"Accordunts will happen," remarked Mugsey, as he stood in front of THE SUN office, "an' a man ain't to blame if they does. That's me every time."

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE.

An Invention That Will Prevent Accidents at Crossings.

UTICA, Aug. 11.—An invention which must revolutionize one phase of railroading was tested here this evening before a party of newspaper men. It will be known as the Reynolds standard automatic railway gate, and is certainly remarkable for its simplicity and wonderful utility, as well as the fact that it does not cost a cent for operation. About three years ago Col. George A. Reynolds, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, was nearly run down by a train at a crossing and the idea of an automatic gate suggested itself to him. He drew up enough plans to obtain a patent, and then for lack of time did nothing further until a few months ago.

In the mean time he showed a model to the railroad magnates of the New York Central, the Southern Pacific, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others, and all assured him of the value of his invention. He, a short time ago, engaged W. F. Morse, a Rochester mechanical engineer, to put the plans in shape for the manufacture of the apparatus for the test. It was put up at a West Shore crossing in this city, has been in successful operation for three weeks, and has not missed a train.

The invention consists of the ordinary gates or bars, which are at all important railway crossings. Fifteen hundred feet each side of the crossing is a little lever or button, which is under the "T" on the outer side of the rail. An engine pressing this down a sixteenth of an inch causes a pressure at the other end of the button of five-sixteenths of an inch. This is electrically connected, and the pressure forms a contact, and instantly a gong at the crossing announces the approach of a train. The engine then presses another button and the gates are lowered across the highway. As the engine gets across the street there is a device causing the weight to rise.

The mechanical apparatus is in a little cabin about four feet square. There are six chemical batteries of two volts each, and when the button is pressed by the coming engine a magnet slides over and releases a weight of 500 pounds. This causes a shaft under the tracks to turn and the gates are lowered. There are air cushions which cause an easy motion, and there is no harsh action which would soon wear out the apparatus. As the weight falls the magnet goes back to its former position and then is ready for the next train. The whole apparatus is so constructed that no attendant is needed, except that the batteries must be filled about three times a year. All that the batteries are used for is to release the magnet, and the weights do the rest. In case of a broken tracks and as many trains the gates would operate exactly as well.

This is the first successful automatic gate, and it has been said by Depew, Collis, and other railroad men, including Southern Pacific authorities, to be what they have long been looking for. The cost of a two-foot gate will be about $200 and $400 for four bars. It is not at all affected by the elements, as the cells are in a cellar, and the mechanical apparatus cannot be reached by water. Mr. Reynolds will give another test soon, and will invite many railroad men. If it is generally adopted the number of crossing accidents will be greatly reduced.

SAID HE WOULD KILL TAYLOR.

A Williamsburgh Saloon Keeper Threatens His Prospective Brother-in-law.

James R. Taylor, the President of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Campaign Club of Brooklyn, went to the Lee Avenue Police Court on Wednesday morning and complained that Gus Kleinschnitz, the proprietor of a popular resort for politicians in Broadway near Ralph avenue, had threatened to kill him. Taylor is engaged to marry a sister of Kleinschnitz.

The threat which Kleinschnitz made was the result of a remark by Taylor which reflected on the saloon keeper's financial standing. Kleinschnitz was sued for $5,000 damages for assault several months ago. He compromised the action for $1,700, but did not have that amount in cash, and obtained $500 on a note which his mother endorsed. The note fell due a few days ago and Kleinschnitz could not meet it. He got it renewed. Taylor happened to meet the holder of the new note, who said that he would have Mrs. Kleinschnitz again endorse it.

Taylor, it is alleged, remarked that he didn't think Mrs. Kleinschnitz would do it. Somebody told the saloon keeper what Taylor had said, and he grew angry. Kleinschnitz came to the conclusion that Taylor was influencing his mother. He met Taylor in a restaurant in Broadway near Lexington avenue on Tuesday night, and remonstrated with him. The men almost came to blows, and Kleinschnitz threatened to kill Taylor.

Justice Goetting issued a summons against Kleinschnitz, and he was to have appeared in court yesterday. He ignored the summons, and another was issued for him, returnable to-day.

Sues Allen Thorndyke Rice's Estate.

In an action of William T. Hunter to recover $20,000 damages from Charles U. Cotting as administrator of the estate of Charles Allen Thorndyke Rice, Justice Andrews has directed the plaintiff to serve a bill of particulars.

Hunter says he entered into a special partnership agreement with Rice on Feb. 15, 1888, by which they were to form a company to be known as the "Press of the North American Review." It was to print the Review and other matter. Hunter says that Rice was to advance $25,000 capital. He alleges that Rice failed to keep the agreement and injured him to the amount of $20,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL AFFAIRS.

Stockholders Will Be Asked to Authorize an Increase of Capital Stock.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is to be held at the general office of the company in Chicago on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1892. The report for the year ended June 30, 1892, with the balance sheet and abstracts, will be presented to that meeting, and, as usual, copies will, in the meanwhile, be sent to each shareowner of record.

The Board of Directors have determined to submit to that meeting, with their recommendation for its adoption, the following proposition:

That the capital stock of the company be increased from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 by a new issue of fifty thousand shares of $100 each; each stockholder of record on the 20th of September, 1892, to have the privilege of subscribing, at par, for one share in respect to every nine shares then registered in his name, provided written advice of his intention to take such proportion of new shares shall be received by the company in New York on or before Sept. 30, 1892.

Payment for the new shares to be made in full to the company in New York between the 13th and the 31st days of October, 1892, at the rate of one hundred dollars per share. Certificates for such shares will be delivered on the third business day after payment in full shall have been made.

Stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full paid stock when presented in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof. Such scrip shall not draw dividends.

Arrangements have been made for the sale, at par, of such of the new shares as may not be subscribed and paid for by the share owners within the times above set forth for those purposes respectively.

The site of the former passenger station in Chicago (owned jointly with the Michigan Central Railroad Company) having been found inadequate, and the business of your company requiring it, the erection of a fireproof building for general offices, in connection with the passenger station, has been undertaken at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 for both, on a site to be provided by removing the Weldon Shops. Although no contracts have been concluded, there is reason to expect that the railways using this company's tracks in Chicago will unite in the station and pay adequate rents.

The erection of new shops at Burnside, ten miles further south, has been undertaken on a plan which will admit of gradually concentrating in one place the work of the machinery department. This has heretofore been done, at great disadvantage, in various small shops, which have become overcrowded and cannot be economically enlarged.

The holding of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park (a triangular body of land lying between Lake Michigan, the Illinois Central, and your South Chicago railroads) has determined the direction of the growth of Chicago southward, and has made it necessary to raise nearly two and a half miles of your railway above the grade of the streets entering the park for the West. The outlay for that purpose, including the depression and repaving of the streets, is estimated at $1,300,000, of which $750,000 will be borne by other interests benefited by the change.

As no other railway than the Illinois Central connects the city with the site of the Exposition, improved passenger service must be provided over the eight miles which separate those places. The equipment required for such service was last year estimated by a committee of engineers as 50 locomotive engines and 500 coaches, costing $2,100,000. While it is now certain that a much less sum will provide all that will be needed, it is obvious that a large and somewhat uncertain outlay must be provided for this purpose.

The number of passengers coming from distant points to Chicago during the Exposition will also be very large, while the company's passenger equipment is barely sufficient for present demands. Additional coaches, baggage cars, and engines must be purchased.

The increase in the exports of grain by way of New Orleans from 5,000,000 bushels in 1890-1 to 23,000,000 in 1891-2 will require the erection of an elevator at that point, and the growth of the traffic in other respects has compelled the building of a new freight house and of a train shed adjoining the new passenger station in New Orleans.

Grade crossings are being interlocked, block signals and other safety appliances are being introduced, and other improvements are under way and in contemplation at various points.

While the greater part of the outlay is for matters connected with the passenger service, and chiefly in and around Chicago, it must be borne in mind that in the past four years, the earnings from suburban business increased from $3,037,743 in 1888-9 to $4,388,269 in 1891-2, and that the suburban business in and out of Chicago has furnished more than its share of the increase, having grown from $404,534 in 1888-9 to $762,017 in 1891-2.

New York and New England Earnings.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The statement of the New York and New England Railroad Company to the Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended June 30 shows that the gross earnings, as compared with the same quarter of last year, decreased about $20,000; operating expenses increasing also $27,000, would leave a net of $448,000, against $503,000 last year. Taxes, rentals, and interest for the quarter took $404,000, leaving a deficit of about $20,000, compared with a surplus of $37,000 for the same quarter in 189). The floating debt nets some $550,000, to offset which this company had supplies, &c., of nearly $500,000. These supplies include material for the construction of the extension of the road, upon which the company will soon receive an installment of nearly $100,000 in repayment. The floating debt also includes the deferred dividend now in arrear.

To Unite with the Northern Pacific.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—It is announced that the management of the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central Railways will shortly be consolidated, the latter road becoming a part of the Northern Pacific. The ratification of the consolidation will take place in New York within the next two weeks.

Railroad Notes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday announced an excursion rate of $20 for the round trip between Chicago and Atlantic City. The limit of the tickets is thirty days. The reason given for the reduction is the $8 Niagara Falls excursion rate made by the Nickel Plate road.

The Ohio River Railroad will soon have an independent entrance into Huntington by means of its bridge over the Guyandotte River, now nearing completion.

A meeting of Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held in Atlanta on Wednesday. The new agreement suggested at the Coney Island meeting has not been signed by some of the most important roads, and an abandonment of the association is feared.

A Husband and a Forger at Fifteen.

Edward R. Decker is 15 years old, and until a few weeks ago he lived with his father, a designer, at 1,830 Third avenue. A year ago he met a young nurse girl named Annie Fallmer. She is an orphan, and is two years older than Edward. The lad did no work and had no money of his own, and they recognized the fact that they couldn't afford to get married. Young Decker got a place for Annie in the house of his uncle, Adam Metzger. At last they decided that for the girl's sake it would be better to marry after all, money or no money, and, after getting a minister to perform the ceremony, Edward wrote out a check for $10 on the Twelfth Ward Bank, signed his uncle's name, and had it cashed by Mr. Metzger's grocer. Then he hired a room at 228 East 111th street, and Annie went there to live. The forgery soon came to light and the young husband was arrested. He wept when he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Justice Meade discharged him, as the uncle would not prosecute.

A Weeping Beggar Sent to the Island.

For several weeks a miserable-looking woman, who carried a sickly baby in her arms, has been hanging around the up-town hotels soliciting alms of passers by. She became known as "the crying beggar" on account of her habit of bursting into tears whenever she accosted anybody. After a sobbing spell, lasting about forty seconds, she would get down to business and tell a tale of woe calculated to move the hardest of hearts. A night or two ago an attendant at the Coleman House saw her meet a man in Twenty-seventh street and give him some money, she had just collected. She was arrested on Wednesday night by Special Officer Coyne of the hotel. On the way to the station the woman broke away and ran into a restaurant. While running through the kitchen she fell over a range and was recaptured. She described herself as Mrs. Annie Cassidy, 28 years old, no particular home. At Jefferson Market yesterday Justice Welde sent her to the Island for six months. She was allowed to take the child with her.

Gave $4,000 for a Babies' Ward in Flushing Hospital.

A cash donation of $4,000 has been received by the managers of the Flushing Hospital to be expended in building and furnishing a ward for babies. The donor is a resident of Whitestone, whose only child died some ten years ago. Plans for the new ward have been drawn, and work will be begun soon.

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ASTERN OF THE WASP.

The Smart 46-footer and the Marguerite Win a 32-mile Race.

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 11.—Two New York cracks led the way across the finish line to-day in the special race for 46-footers of the Eastern Yacht Club, for the cups offered by J. Malcolm Forbes, and the sweepstakes race for schooners. The Marguerite led the schooners, and the Wasp left the 46-footers astern, the one-time invincible Gloriana included. The Marguerite had to fight hard for her honors, and the margin between her time and that of the Mayflower was so close that the latter's owner has demanded a remeasurement of the winner.

It was an ideal racing day for all but the Gloriana, which carried away her topmast just before reaching the Eastern Point buoy, and withdrew from the race. It should be stated, though, that the Wasp had a good lead at the time of the accident. It was a thirty-two-mile course for both classes. The Wasp, Gloriana, and Harpoon were the only 46-footers to try conclusions in their class, and of the schooners the owners of the Marguerite, Mayflower, Constellation, and Iroquois chipped in $100 apiece to make a purse worth striving for.

The 46-footers got away first. The Gloriana crossed first. Then came the Harpoon a few seconds later, and the Wasp eight or ten ahead of her. The boats crossed on the port tack. Just as the Harpoon got over the line she came about and stood by the rock off shore. The Gloriana held on the starboard tack quite a while. The Wasp followed the antics of the Harpoon, and also split tacks with the Gloriana. The Harpoon and Wasp were close together about ten minutes after crossing the line. The Wasp was to windward, and the Harpoon was just to leeward of her, trying to work out to windward. She was working ahead, and drawing out from the lee of the Wasp, when the latter thwarted the plans of the Adams boys by coming about on the port tack.

The Harpoon, however, stuck to the Wasp and followed suit. The Gloriana held along astern. She had got into a streak of wind, and was footing very fast and opening slightly on the Harpoon and Wasp, which, however, were to the windward of her. The Harpoon and Wasp had a royal battle on the port tack. When just abreast of Fig Rocks the Harpoon was a little to windward, but a minute astern of the Wasp.

At the first mark the Wasp had a big lead on the Gloriana, while the latter was a long distance ahead of the