SUIT STAYED BY MISS KING.

SHE INTERRUPTS THE SUPREME COURT IN HER MOTHER'S BEHALF.

Says That Mrs. King, Who Is in Paris, Doesn't Know That Her Husband, the Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, Has Sued Her for a Separation.

The courtroom of Part III. of the Supreme Court, in which Justice Truax is sitting, was filled with more than the usual crowd of lawyers yesterday, for it was divorce day, and there were thirty-two actions on the docket. None of them was defended and they were being hustled along with great celerity, the Court reserving decision in each case. Half way down the docket was the action of William V. King, superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, against his wife, Belle F. King, on the ground of abandonment. When the clerk called the case for trial a young woman who had just entered the courtroom hurried forward with her hands stretched out in front of her. Her face was flushed and she seemed greatly excited.

"Wait, oh, wait a minute," she said in a trembling voice, as she reached the railing of the bar's inclosure.

Justice Truax looked at the young woman sharply and she seemed overcome with embarrassment. Just then, however, Mark Potter, a lawyer of 63 Wall street, entered the room and addressed the court. He said that the young woman was a daughter of the plaintiff and of the defendant and he appeared at her request.

"Miss King informs me," he went on, "that her mother knows nothing of this suit. She has but recently returned from Paris where she was living with her mother, who is still there. She is now living with her father. She says that her mother has never received any notice of the pendency of this case and that if she had she would undoubtedly have defended it. She also says that her mother went to Paris and is now staying there with the knowledge and consent of her husband."

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Miss King, who was now standing by her lawyer's side.

"As a matter of fact," the lawyer continued, "Mrs. King, who is an invalid, went to Paris sixteen months ago, and during her stay there her husband has been sending her money each month. Last October, Miss King returned to her father to keep house for him, leaving her mother in France. I am fully convinced that Miss King is in ignorance of this case. An order was granted by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court some months ago giving permission to the plaintiff to serve a summons and complaint upon his wife by publication. The order stated that the summons and complaint were to be mailed to the General Post Office in Paris, addressed to Mrs. Belle F. King. This summons and complaint I do not think ever reached Mrs. King."

Reddy, attorney for the plaintiff, explained to the court that this order had been granted upon affidavits by Mr. King that he and not know his wife's address.

"Is Mr. King in court," asked Justice Truax.

"He is," replied Mr. Reddy.

"Let him be sworn," ordered the Court.

Mr. King took the stand and was questioned by the Court.

Q.—Where is your wife? A.—In Paris, France.

Q.—When did you write to her last? A.—On Jan. 6, 1898.

Q.—Have you written to your wife since then? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where was she living at that time? A.—At 38 Avenue d'Autrim, Paris, France.

Q.—Was your daughter with her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you write your daughter? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last write to your daughter? A.—In September last.

Q.—You knew what your daughter's address in Paris was at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was she living with her mother? A.—Yes.

The Justice looked amazed. In his hand he held the order for the service of the summons and complaint by publication. He held it up.

"This order of publication," he said, "which was issued in October, 1898, was granted upon your affidavit that you did not know where your wife was further than that you believed she was in Paris. In your affidavit you say that the last address of your wife that you knew was at 310 West Eighty-eighth street. How is that?"

Mr. King did not reply. Lawyer Reddy explained to the court that before Mrs. King's departure for Paris papers in separation proceedings had been drawn up. Mrs. King was to receive a stipulated sum of money. After she got it, Mr. Reddy said, she refused to sign the papers.

Miss King had a bundle of letters with her which she said she had received from her father while she was in Paris, and she offered to show them to the Court, but Justice Truax stopped further discussion by asking Mr. Potter how much time he wanted in which to communicate with Mrs. King. He said he wanted a month. The case was accordingly adjourned to the first Monday in March.

After Lawyer Reddy explained at his office later in the day his client's position. He said that Mr. King did not, at the time he swore to the affidavit asking for the order to publish the complaint, know his wife's address in Paris, and that he does not know it now.

"When the daughter returned from Paris in September," said Mr. Reddy, "she told her father that her mother had moved from the place where she had been living and she refused to give her mother's new address. The suit was not brought until October, and it was specifically stated in the affidavit sworn to by Mr. King that the defendant's last known place of abode in New York—mind you, in New York—was at 310 West Eighty-eighth street. Mr. King never corresponded with his wife after Jan. 7, 1898. He wrote her at that time asking her to return to him, telling her that he had a home for her here. She never answered that letter. Mr. King wrote to his daughter after that and also sent her remittances, but never heard from his wife.

Mr. King refused to talk about the case. In reply to a question from a reporter he said that he would allow his daughter to remain in his house. He would not say where they were now living. They recently moved from 310 West Eighty-eighth street.

Miss King in appearance is a very striking woman. She was beautifully dressed when she appeared in court. She is about 21 years old and is said always to have sided with her mother in the latter's differences with Mr. King, which extend back some little time prior to Mrs. King's departure for France. Miss King's first information concerning the suit for divorce came through her father late on Tuesday night, when he went to her room and apprised her of the action which was to begin before Justice Truax in the morning. She was greatly surprised and shocked, she says, and determined to defeat his plans. Early yesterday morning she went to the home of Mr. Potter, at 25 West Eighty-fourth street, and appealed to him for help. She had met him on the steamer which took her and her mother to France. With her she took the letters she had received from her father while abroad and some from her mother. Mr. Potter agreed to meet her in court, but as he was a minute late the young woman had the courage to act for herself.

Mr. King is well known in cotton circles. He was a cotton broker until recently, when he was elected superintendent of the Cotton Exchange to succeed E. R. Powers, who had died. On his accession to the office the salary was raised from $3,500 to $4,500. At the time of his election Mr. King was President of the Exchange and he resigned this honorary position for the one with the salary. He was for a time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, but resigned about a year ago. Mrs. King is 57 years old and is the mother of seven children.

The Weather.

The storm centre moved northeastward and yesterday it passed along the coast in this vicinity. Snow was falling from New Jersey northward to Maine and westward over the eastern half of the lake regions. Clear weather prevailed in all other districts.

Extreme cold prevailed west of the Alleghany Mountains. North of Kansas and Nebraska and west of Indiana and Michigan the temperature ranged from zero to 40° below zero, and freezing weather prevailed everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains except in the southern half of the Florida peninsula. At Williston, N. D., it was 40° below zero. At Jacksonville the temperature dropped 32° in twenty-four hours. The cold is the most severe experienced in the Gulf States this winter.

In this city snow fell until 4:30 P. M., the total fall measured seven inches; average humidity 86 per cent.; wind shifted from northeast to northwest, average velocity 16 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.38, 8 P. M. 29.82.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official.—		—Sun's.—		—Official.—		—Sun's.—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
3 A. M.	31°	9°	24°	6°	P. M.	28°	10°	18°
12 M.	26°	41°	21°	8°	P. M.	21°	28°	12°
6 P. M.	32°	30°	21°	12 Mid.		19°	27°	9°

WASHINGTON'S FORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

For New England, fair, continued cold; brisk westerly winds.

For eastern New York, fair, colder in extreme south portion; brisk westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair; continued cold; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

For Ohio, western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair; continued cold; brisk westerly winds.

THE MACNAUGHTAN CASE.

Prof. Collin Disclaims All Responsibility for Macnaughtan's Financiering.

The defence concluded its testimony before Commissioner Shields yesterday in the examination of the charge made by the United States against James Macnaughtan, former President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, who is accused of having caused a check for $510,000 drawn by Allan Macnaughtan to be certified on Feb. 10, 1897, when the latter, it is alleged, had no funds in the bank, and counsel will sum up this afternoon. It was agreed that the evidence taken on both sides during the hearing should be accepted also as the evidence in the matter of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Tradesmen's National Bank which is made against James and Allan Macnaughtan, and as a consequence the summing up will include both cases.

Prof. Charles A. Collin, Allan Macnaughtan's legal adviser, who was on the stand when the examination was adjourned on Monday, was recalled.

The check transaction, he said, was to facilitate the transfer of Wool Warehouse Company property to the Wool Exchange. The $510,000 check drawn by Allan Macnaughtan, Prof. Collin said, was made payable to the United States Trust Company. It was deposited with the trust company as payement from subscribers for 5,100 shares of the capital stock of the Wool Exchange. The Wool Exchange directors then caused a draft to be drawn upon the United States Trust Company directing it to pay by check $500,000 to the order of James W. Clawson, cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank. This latter check Clawson deposited to his own credit in the Tradesmen's National Bank. The Wool Warehouse Company, using Clawson as an intermediary, gave him a deed of the equity in its property. Clawson then deeded the property to the Wool Exchange and received 5,100 shares of Wool Exchange stock. He turned that stock over to the Wool Warehouse Company as consideration for the first deed, and then drew a check for $500,000 to the order of Allan Macnaughtan, which the latter deposited to his account in the Tradesmen's National Bank on Feb. 10, 1897.

"Professor," inquired Gen. Tracy, "in the transfer of these checks was there any possibility of loss to the bank?"

This was objected to by Gen. Burnett.

"What I want to show is that there was no intention to defraud," said Gen. Tracy.

The objection was sustained by Commissioner Shields on the ground that the answer would call for a conclusion on the part of the witness.

Later in the hearing a paper was introduced by the defence to show that stockholders had authorized the transfer of the property. Prof. Collin said that he advised the transfer of the property to be made, as it was in order to avoid possible litigation over the question of the value of the property. It had been agreed, he said, that the Wool Warehouse Company was not to receive cash in the transaction. The transfer was made because it was thought that a new corporation with larger powers was desirable to administer the property of the Wool Exchange.

"Did it not seem strange to you," asked Gen. Burnett, "that two notes for $500,000 and $510,000 should be drawn by Allan Macnaughtan and deposited with the Tradesmen's National Bank, as they were, without collateral?"

"No. I had told the Macnaughtans that they must attend to the money part of the business, and paid little or no attention to it."

"You did not know that Allan Macnaughtan had no money in the bank, did you, and that no collateral was given with the notes?"

"I did not. As I have said, I disclaim all responsibility for any of the financial affairs."

At this point Gen. Tracy, in the course of an argument between counsel, asserted that it had been impossible for the bank to have lost a cent through the check transactions.

"I maintain," retorted Gen. Burnett, "that the credit of the bank was at the mercy of half a dozen men all of the day on which the check transactions occurred, and it is the existence of such conditions that the Government is determined to prevent."

CUBA'S HATE OF SPANIARDS.

Lieut. Muller of Spain's Navy Tells of Some of the Things That Caused It.

The Office of Naval Intelligence has issued another edition of the report of the battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba by Lieut. José Muller of Tejeiro, second in command of the Spanish naval forces of the province of Santiago. This addition contains two chapters in which Lieut. Muller seeks to explain the reason for the Cuban hatred of the Spanish that led to the war with the United States. He speaks first of the "conduct of a certain number of people who came from the peninsula with no other object in view than to accumulate a fortune in more or less of a hurry, the majority of them having no education or knowledge of any kind." Continuing, the Lieutenant says:

"In order to attain their highest desires and ambitions they incessantly boast of everything Spanish, whereby they must necessarily come in conflict with the Cubans, whose feelings and dignity they hurt and offend. When they have acquired money they aspire to lucrative and important offices, which they obtain because they are Spanish, to the prejudice of others who, by their intelligence and ability, are better fitted to hold them, and the aversion is intensified into hatred, which, always latent, though concealed, was only waiting for an opportunity to break out openly. This opportunity presented itself for the first time in 1868, and the battlecry of Tara became the signal of vengeance and extermination, to which these peninsulars responded by organizing the corps of volunteers."

The Lieutenant, while admitting that the volunteers did some good service, says: "But events have shown very plainly that to them the nation was but a pretext and that the object was quite a different one, namely, the attainment of their aspirations and the realization of their desires."

In the second chapter the Lieutenant compares the siege of Santiago to the siege of Gerona, and says that Santiago's defence was not less brilliant, though of shorter duration.

$24,500 FOR THE LOSS OF HIS LEGS.

Bicyclist Walter E. Edgerly's Big Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

The trial of the suit brought by Walter E. Edgerly, a member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, against the Long Island Railroad Company, to recover $75,000 damages for personal injuries, resulted in his obtaining in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday a verdict for $24,500. On Oct. 30, 1897, Edgerly and Ensign McFarland of the battleship Oregon were riding a tandem bicycle. While attempting to cross the railroad tracks at Atlantic and Sixth avenues the gates were lowered, and they struck the bicycle. Edgerly was thrown under the wheels of a passing train. He sustained injuries which resulted in the loss of both legs. The defendant alleged that the accident was due to contributory negligence.

Divorce for Brewer John Groh.

John Groh, President of Groh's Sons' West Side Brewery, has obtained an absolute divorce from Susie O. Groh from Justice Nash of the Supreme Court. Groh, who, according to the evidence in the case, has a fortune of $2,000,000, is 52 years old. He married the defendant on Oct. 6, 1897. They separated three months later.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court.—Nos. 51, 54, 55, 59, 65, 73, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 88, 89, 90.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Case unfinished. Motions. Demurrer—No. 982. Preferred Causes—Nos. 2661, 2894. Part IV.—Cases unfinished. Law and fact—Nos. 924, 1210, 1251, 1530, 1401, 1701, 2018, 1966, 1218, 1911, 1675, 1440. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part IV. Part VI.—Clear. Cases from Part IV. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Elevated railroad cases. Trial Term.—Part II.—Clear. Preferred causes—Nos. 8369, 7950, 6219, 8378, 8439, 8261, 8267, 8194, 8373, 8386, 8361, 8411, 8040, 8195, 8207, 8244, 8270, 8303, 8305, 8412, 8599, 5954, 6558, 8355, 4803, 8210, 8226, 8255, 8316, 8328. Part III.—Case unfinished. Nos. 2315, 4598, 2344, 2354, 2360, 1881, 1668, 1139, 2349, 2572, 2625, 2675, 2736, 3318, 3850, 2290, 2119, 1527, 5978, 3045, 3445, 3609, 3858, 3788, 3850, 3865, 3873, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3895B, 2782. Part IV.—Judge to charge. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Clear. Nos. 7674, 2983, 2920, 3512, 1485, 2407, 2336, 3530, 3897, 2855, 2721, 2113, 974, 2100, 2335, 2154, 1866, 1416, 2472, 2170, 2352, 2628, 3610, 3174, 385, 2495, 1936, 3455, 3179, 684, 1778, 2028. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part IX.—Clear. Cases from Part VII. Part X.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part VII. Part XI.—Case to be summed up. Cases from Part VII. Part XII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part II.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers.—For probate—Wills of Mary Wallace, Barbara Raber, Catharine Loughrey, Kerna Shepherd at 10:30 A. M.; George S. Addison, at 11 A. M.; John W. Healey, Adam Brantigan, at 2 P. M. Trial Term.—No day calendar.

City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term.—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 6389, 6392, 6385, 6391, 2980, 6401, 6406, 727, 728, 1612, 3787, 2080, 1584, 150, 2179, 1909, 1874, 9989, 1929, 2049, 477, 2174, 2172, 2221, 2225, 263, 6251, 2154, 6301, 1765. Part II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 2320, 3652, 1787, 1785, 2406, 2341, 2278, 2280, 1577, 2344, 1641, 431, 1858, 2409, 2511, 2515, 2517, 2302, 2528, 1114, 1238, 650, 2295, 2553, 2555, 2440, 1982, 2001, 5129, 5328. Part III. Clear. Nos. 2330, 2151, 2369, 2192, 2300, 1426, 5017b, 2348, 2142, 2140. Part IV.—Clear. Short causes—Nos. 6705, 6234, 6743, 5862, 6376, 6684, 5423.

Never Lose Sight

of the fact that a SUN reader is prepared to pay for what he reads here. Remember this if you have horses, wagons or carriages of the better grades to dispose of.—Adv.

LET 'EM KICK, SAYS SHAYNE

CHUCKLES OVER DISCOMFORTS OF RETURNING AMERICANS.

He and His Fellow Retailers of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Pleased with the New Treasury Regulations—It Helps Their Businesses.

After the arrival of one of the big liners last week a man who had brought over two trunks stood in the midst of his scattered apparel and personal belongings, distributed about him by the light-fingered Custom House inspectors, and discussed in tones of some acrimony the propriety of paying duty on an old cap which one of the inspectors had discovered in the bottom of a trunk and which he had forgotten to "declare" on his list. In spite of the fact that it was bought in this country, he had to pay duty on it and to listen to intimations from the officials that he wasn't as honest as he might be. When the ordeal was over he looked about him at other persons who had been undergoing the same inquisition required by the new Treasury regulations and said:

"Can somebody tell me who's responsible for this infernal nonsense?"

One man said it was the Government, another that the Republican party was the guilty one, a third that the blame lay with the tariff law, and a fourth declared that the Treasury Department was at fault. The questioner went away, angrily declaring that the responsibility ought to be fixed so that the public should know whom to blame for the indignities to which returning Americans are subjected.

Many other persons have been asking the same question since the new regulations were put in force, and for the enlightenment of these it may be stated that primarily the responsibility rests upon an organization in this city known as the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, which, two years ago, secured the passage of a bill providing that all articles bought abroad and brought from foreign shores by any person should be subject to full duty, except clothing and personal property to the value of $100 per adult. Since the adoption of that law the organization which fathered it has been insisting on the most rigorous enforcement, without regard to the comfort of the travelling public. In fact, the attitude of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade in this regard was well expressed recently by one of its members.

"Kicking, are they?" said he, in reference to the objections made to the regulations. "Let 'em kick. It's a good thing they don't like it. Teach 'em to buy here instead of abroad."

This Board of Trade, which impressed itself upon Congress to the extent of obtaining the passage of the law, is not reckoned as one of the great business organizations of the country. It is made up of about 700 retail merchants of this city, who find to their advantage any discouragement of foreign trade on the part of the local public. Of the officers and directors nearly all have a direct interest in making the path of him who buys abroad as rocky as possible. The President of the board is a furrier, the Vice-President a pianomaker, the Secretary a tailor, the Treasurer another tailor, one of the directors also a tailor, another a shirtmaker and another a bicycle dealer. Some of these do not deny that their business will benefit by the new regulations. When a SUN reporter called at the office of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade he was referred to C. C. Shayne, the President. Mr. Shayne is the mouthpiece of the organization and was a leader in securing the "$100 limit" legislation two years ago. The reporter asked him:

"Is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade responsible for the new dock regulations to which so much objection has been made?"

"The board," replied Mr. Shayne, "does not recede from any position it has taken. It secured the $100 limit clause and has always stood for a firm enforcement of the law. As to this new ruling, however, the board had nothing to do with it, nor did it bring any pressure to bear to bring it about."

"Do you consider that the new ruling is a good thing?"

"By all means. I indorse it unqualifiedly."

"It has aroused much criticism," suggested the reporter.

"Well, I don't know why the people should keep scolding and howling about the thing. Anyway, the people who find fault are just the ones who bring in a lot of goods and don't want to pay duty on them. If people don't want to wait while their things are turned over, let them ship them by express."

"Then you admit that there are annoyances in the present system?"

"I don't care to say anything on that subject. I know that people have objected. Why, two-thirds of the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade go to Europe every year—put that down; two-thirds—and their wives and daughters are among the ones who bring in goods that all that will die out. Just see what objections were made to the $100 limit rule at first. Ever hear anything about that now? No, sir; not a word. Why, trunks have always been examined at the pier. It isn't anything new. As soon as people understand about this declaring, everything will work smoothly. Had the law been rigidly enforced long ago it would have been better for all, and would have stopped smuggling among those who call themselves the best people. If they want to go over and buy goods, let 'em be honest. When merchants buy abroad they have to furnish an invoice of the goods. Why shouldn't private buyers make out their lists, as well?"

"Do you consider the new regulations satisfactory in every way?" asked the reporter.

"Well, when I was in Washington not long ago," said Mr. Shayne, "I had a talk with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell about this new regulation, which had already been formulated, and I suggested to him that it would be a good thing to send a reliable inspector across on each liner to show people how to make out their lists. Or the inspection might be made on the ships."

"It has been suggested that the new rules will lose the Republican party many votes."

"Let 'em go! Where one Republican kicks a thousand Democrats will see that this legislation is for the country's good. Any man that kicks on this law, which is for the best interests of his country, isn't a good American, and we don't need him in the Republican party. It's fashionable now to be a American and buy clothing here. Why, since the passage of the $100 limit law ladies here have been learning how well they can do in American shops."

"Who is responsible for the new regulations?" asked the reporter.

"I believe it was Secretary Howe's own idea. He has the credit for that. Collector Bidwell is doing his utmost to enforce the law rigidly. He should have credit for that, too."

As the reporter was going the President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade added:

"This law makes no difference to me, you understand, in my business. I wish that the conditions were such, and I believe they will be in twelve years, that we could remove the Custom House entirely and have absolute free trade with the world."

In an afternoon newspaper Mr. Shayne was quoted as saying that agents of London, Paris and Berlin firms in this city had suborned all the newspapers in the city to attack the new regulations. Mr. Shayne said that the newspaper in question had quoted him correctly, "in the main," but had made his assertion too sweeping.

A JAIL ROMANCE.

Miss Horton in a Cell for Aiding a Prisoner to Escape So She Could Marry Him.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 8.—Jennie Horton occupies a cell in the Wellsboro Jail charged with aiding two desperate characters to escape jail. Miss Horton was employed in the kitchen of the jail and carried the food to the prisoners. In this manner she met Harry Grover, who was wanted in Elmira for horse stealing and was awaiting a requisition. He prevailed upon the girl to aid in his escape, promising to wait on the outskirts of the village and they would go a minister and be married. She smuggled a saw into his cell, and he, with a prisoner of the name of Bixby, escaped, after knocking down Turnkey Addison and robbing him of his keys. Grover waited for the girl, as he had promised, which so delayed him that he was captured shortly after his escape. The girl confessed and now occupies a cell in the jail.

Devery Well Enough to Be Around.

It was reported yesterday that Chief Devery was seriously ill. A reporter who called at the Chief's home last night was informed that he had gone out to the barber shop.

A Physician said:

"I would as soon think of taking off the door-bell as of doing without the telephone service."

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That the number of suits put on sale were so many, that even three days' active selling leaves every size, every original price and every pattern.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

TUG AND STEAMER COLLIDE.

The Seaboard Beached—She Carried a Cargo Valued at $400,000.

The freight steamer Seaboard, Capt. Albert Burton, while on her way up the North River on Tuesday night, collided with the seagoing tug John Lee off Tenth street, Hoboken. The bow of the tug stove a hole in the Seaboard's port side. The steamer was beached on the Hoboken shore to prevent her from sinking. She carried a cargo of oil and iron valued at $400,000. The damage to the oil is said to be considerable.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

More activity marked the realty market yesterday than for several days past. The reported private sales were numerous and fairly important. A large sale of lots in Flatbush was reported. The outside bidders secured the majority of parcels offered by auction at satisfactory prices.

It was reported in an evening newspaper yesterday that the New York Central Railroad Company had purchased the old Governor's Island appraisers' stores at Laight and Washington streets. Chauncey M. Depew, whose attention was called to the report, said that it was untrue.

Private Sales.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Mason H. Stone, to Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, the four-story private dwelling, 20x100.5, No. 20 East Sixty-fifth street.

Pease & Elliman have sold the four-story and basement dwelling, 25x100, No. 17 East Sixty-fifth street, for R. S. Hayes.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the dwelling, 18x102, in course of construction, No. 55 East Seventy-fourth street, to B. Newburger.

J. Fleischman & Son have sold to a Mr. Levy two houses in course of erection on the west side of Madison avenue, 25 feet south of 120th street.

Joseph Hyman has purchased the old four-story building, No. 67 Market street, 25.6x80.

Max Nathan has purchased the six-story building, 25x98, No. 36 Montgomery street.

Two important Brooklyn sales were reported. One hundred and ten lots in Flatbush, between Hawthorne, Winthrop and Fenimore streets, on both sides of Flatbush avenue, were sold for about $440,000. Nine four-story brownstone front houses, 20x65 each, Nostrand and Greene avenues, were sold for about $90,000.

It is reported that H. M. Denton has sold to Samuel Price four five-story flats, with stores, in course of construction, on the southwest corner of West End avenue and Sixty-eighth street. Mr. Denton bought the property in foreclosure last month.

Jere C. Lyons has sold [illegible] Max Nathan the two five-story dwellings [illegible] each, on the [illegible] street, between Madison and Park avenues.

The Petty [illegible] Realty Company bought from the [illegible] Currier Company six lots on the [illegible] of Washington avenue, between [illegible] and 164th streets.

Hiram Rinaldo & Son have sold to J. Horowitz the five-story flat, on lot 25x100, No. 217 East 107th street.

Brady & Hauptner have sold to a builder a lot, 25x100.11, on the south side of 123d street, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue.

Auction Sales.

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, the four-story brick dwelling, on lot 17x77.1, No. 55 St. Nicholas avenue, to A. W. Holly for $11,000.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, the three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20x100.6, No. 174 East Ninety-third street, to S. Bloch for $11,150.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, the four five-story brick flats on plot 99.11x100, Nos. 2530 to 2536 Seventh avenue, to the plaintiff, Henry M. Denton, for $93,108.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, the five-story brick store and flat, on lot 25x92.9x 26.3x100.11, No. 93 West 116th street, to D. Farrell for $31,500.

S. Morris Pryor sold, in foreclosure, the two five-story brick flats, on plot 52.2x101.4x63x 99.11, No. 131 Edgecombe avenue, and No. 347 West 141st street; No. 131 Edgecombe avenue to L. Kessler, for $41,200, and No. 347 West 141st street, to the same plaintiff, the Bradley-Currier Co., for $22,085.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, the five-story brick flat, on lot 31.7x101x30.11x 94.10, No. 815 St. Nicholas avenue, to the plaintiff, Robert Gibson, for $56,300, and the five-story brick flat, on lot 25.7x100.6x23x 100.6, No. 813 St. Nicholas avenue, to the same plaintiff, for $7,300.

New Buildings.

Plans were filed with the Department of Buildings yesterday for the following:

By John A. Picken, owner, for four five-story flats at north side 131st street, 125 feet west of Park avenue; architect, John Hauser; cost, $96,000.

By Thomas Brody, owner, for a six-story and basement flat at Nos. 100-102 Oliver street; architects, Horenburger & Straub; cost, $20,000.

By Michael Haulon, owner, for a six-story and basement flat at Nos. 254-256 East Seventh street; architects, Horenburger & Straub; cost, $25,000.

By Henry Rothschild, owner, for four six-story flats at north side 119th street; architect, Gerard Pelham; cost, $82,000.

By Frank B. Moorehouse, owner, for a six-story flat and stores at No. 807 Third avenue; architects, Julius Kastner & Sons; cost, $20,000.

By Rhinelander estate, owner, for alterations to the store and loft building at southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Seventieth street; architect, J. H. Smith; cost, $1,500.

By Samuel Newman, owner, for improvements to the business building at Nos. 105-107 Columbia street; architects, Horenburger & Straub; cost, $2,000.

By W. W. Hoffman, owner, for improvements to the private dwellings at No. 35 West Fifty-first street; architects, Barney & Chapman; cost, $10,000.

By Charles Raab, owner, for improvements to the store at No. 102 Canal street; architects, Horenburger & Straub; cost, $500.

THE SUN

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NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—For sale, retired delightful country home; 1½ miles from station, 28 minutes from Washington, D. C.; old but well-preserved massive brick mansion; graceful proportions; colonial style; land attached; fine view; healthy location. Address S. A., box 116 Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadway.

100 ACRE FARM, 1¼ miles from B. and A. R. R. station, Washington, Berkshire county, Mass.; good, rich land; cuts 35 tons of hay; large house and barn; price $1,600; terms $500 down, balance easy payments; 500 cords of hardwood on farm. Inquire of

J. H. FLEMING, Middlefield, Mass.

To Let for Business Purposes.

AT 72 BEEKMAN ST.—Store, basement and subcellar to let, 25x100; immediate possession.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman st.

LOFT TO LET, 48x90, with power, steam heat, elevator. Apply C. H. SIMMONS, 110 Centre st.

DESIRABLE light lofts to let; good business neighborhood; power if desired; possession immediately. 25 Beekman st.

Flats and Apartments To Let.

MODEL APARTMENTS.
4 rooms and bath; all improvements.
3 rooms; all improvements;
hot water furnished;
rents $11 to $15.
Apply on premises, 48 East 132d st.

RENT FREE.—First floor, 509 3d av., 34th st., suitable for dentist. IRVING, 315 Madison av.

Select Board.

APARTMENTS.—Bachelor apartments, apartment hotels, board, rooms; only high-class accommodations where references exchanged; everything inspected, have accurate descriptions. MANHATTAN APARTMENT COMPANY, 1133 Broadway.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 87.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished house; table boarders desired.

22D ST., 9 EAST.—Desirable sunny rooms with board; references.

54TH ST., 24 EAST.—Large, sunny room, with dressing room; hot and cold water; reasonable; reference.

West Side.

A.—LARGE second-floor front room, $25, for two; also small fourth-floor room, $8, for a lady; references. 51 West 55th st.

17TH ST., 24 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; reference; table boarders wanted.

19TH ST., 49 WEST.—Clean, tidy rooms, good table; Quaker management; reference required.

20TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath-room adjoining; pleasant surroundings; home cooking; references required.

23D ST., 359 WEST.—Very pleasant, comfortable rooms, with excellent table board; reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

28TH ST., 320 WEST.—Very comfortable single and double rooms or floor with good board; southern exposure.

133D ST., 160 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; board for two, $11; excellent table; home comforts; table board.

Select Board—Brooklyn.

ASHLAND PLACE, 15, near Fulton st.—Superior board, room and fire, $5; conveniences; good home.

HENRY ST., 356.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board. $5 to $7; near South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms & Apartments to Let

East Side.

I.—PARK AV., 1020, corner 85th st.—Parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; also large, small rooms; private house.

29TH ST., 12 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

West Side.

15TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome room, with large closet, adjoining bath; gentlemen, gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—Front and back parlors; every convenience for doctor or dentist; terms moderate.

23D ST., 322 WEST.—Neatly furnished square room; all conveniences; also hall room; gentlemen; private family.

33D ST., 10 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor apartments; large and small; valet attendance; breakfast optional; references.

36TH ST., 55 WEST.—Physician owning house has large and small rooms, with breakfast, for gentlemen desiring permanent quarters; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; every convenience; terms moderate.

45TH ST., 227 WEST.—In private family; handsome sunny square and hall room, with dressing room, hot and cold water, large closets, bath, parlor dining room; select house; superior table and service; reference.

54TH ST., 235 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms To Let—Brooklyn.

PINEAPPLE ST., 63.—Heights, near bridge; pleasant rooms; sanitary plumbing; every convenience; meals if desired.

Business Chances.

ASSOCIATE wanted for large steamship transportation company; $50,000 required; absolutely protected; very highest commercial references given; a gentleman with thorough executive ability will find this an exceptional opportunity; this will bear the most rigid investigation.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

SWELL BOARDING HOUSE, 50 rooms; average net monthly profits $500 to $500; price $6,500; trial allowed to responsible party.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

$350 FISH MARKET, old established, located in one of the best avenues; horse and wagon; reasons of selling, having other business.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

$500.—PAINTING AND DECORATING BUSINESS located 125th st., Harlem; old established; good reasons for selling; for full particulars apply

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

$1,500 BAKERY, old established, located on 3d av.; reasons of selling, death in family; receipts $2,500 to $3,000 monthly; now doing splendid business; investigate this elegant bakery.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

$4,000 DRUG STORE, finest corner on 3d av., established 16 years by the present owner; receipts $40 daily the year around; elegant fountain and 16 show cases; reasons of selling, proprietor is leaving New York city; investigate this elegant drug store. Particulars

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