"IMPOSE ON YOUR FRIENDS FOR OUR BENEFIT!"

That Is What the "Security Loan and Investment Association" Practically Says to the Wage Earners.

MIGHTY GOOD THING NOT TO TOUCH.

One-fourth, at Least, of Your Contributions Go to the "Expense Fund" and the Rest—Who Knows?

Another batch of bond-lottery schemes was yesterday received by the HERALD.

"How can people go into such societies?" observed a wideawake business man to me yesterday.

Simply because they don't take the trouble to investigate them. The circulars and prospectuses are specious, delusive, glittering with brilliant promises, and many accept all these catch-penny statements without thought.

Besides, it takes time and trouble to work out a table of figures, and not one in a hundred cares to do that.

"Seeing your exposé of the New England Investment Company's operations in to-day's edition of your valuable journal," wrote a Brooklynite, yesterday, "I send you enclosed papers, &c., of the Security Investment and Loan Association, whose operations I consider are also a little shady. Any information from you regarding your opinion of the above company will be highly appreciated."

It is one of those New Hampshire traps, incorporated under the easy going laws of that State, but with its headquarters located in Boston. The great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, too, will have something to answer for by and by unless it looks sharply after these foreign and home corporations.

The "Security Investment and Loan Association" was hatched in October, 1890, by the following men:—Andrew J. Coke, Boston, president; Thomas F. Murphy, Fall River, secretary; Emil L. Kornfeld, who is in the insurance business, with an office at No. 2,293 Third avenue, and who resides at No. 307 East Eighty-fifth street, this city, treasurer; Harry C. Moulton, Haverhill, Mass., general business manager, and George H. Kuss, of Boston, is counsel.

DOWN ON THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The promoters, like those of the "Equitable Bond Association, of Baltimore City," mentioned in yesterday's HERALD, fling themselves at the wage-earner. In a most unblushing manner they start out to discourage saving money in savings banks, the most reliable institutions in the country. They say:—

Many wage-earners, whose means are only a little above what they actually need for current expenses, have hesitated about putting their surplus in savings banks; first, because they were discouraged from saving on account of the long period of time that would have to elapse before they could accumulate a sum of any magnitude, and, second, when accumulated the interest on their deposits was no incentive to continue to save.

The HERALD showed yesterday how such associations expected to make a lot of money out of contributors who would drop out after a certain period. Let us see how this so called "security investment" will benefit the wage earner more than the savings bank would do.

The New Hampshire bantling proposes to and does issue "bonds" of $100, on which an initiation fee of $5 is paid and $2 a month thereafter "until the bond matures." The promoters say:—

We believe that all bonds will mature inside of two years from the issue, which would cost the holder $53. This $53 we believe is the limit, yet if at the end of two years the bond has not matured, *which is not at all likely*, and any bondholder for any reason feels unable to pay longer we will furnish him with a *non-forfeitable* bond, which upon its maturity (!!) will be worth the amount paid into the association by the holder.

In other words, he would be paid back every dollar he has put in.

Looks fair, does it not?

But will they include in the return the $5 initiation, part of which has already been pocketed by an agent?

That is not very likely. But supposing they do give him back $53, what has the wage earner gained? Nothing.

But somebody else has had the use of his money for five years without interest.

WHERE THE WAGE EARNER LOSES.

If the wage earner had put that sum in a savings bank in monthly instalments, if he found himself in straits at the end of two years he would draw every cent of it out in one day or any part of it to meet his pressing necessities.

If he did not, then at the end of five years he would have about $7 interest added to it.

In the "bond" society he would have to wait five years perhaps and get no interest.

"The monthly instalments," says one rule, "are due the 15th day of each month, and failure to pay the same within thirty days thereafter will forfeit the bond."

You may pay in one year and eleven months $51 and lose it in a moment of forgetfulness or sheer inability to pay the twenty-fourth month.

"Its business affairs are conducted on a sound financial basis," says the impudent circular. "Its plan of operation has been the result of months of labor." Then its poor promoters must have softening of the brain. Hardly, as will be seen from the following:—

From the monthly statements fifty cents is deducted to defray the expense of conducting the business, seventy-five cents is placed in the maturity fund, and seventy-five cents in the reserve fund. Thus it will be seen that the liability of the association to its bondholders is always assured (sic).

Hum! Oh! And so not less than one-fourth of the monthly contribution of the wage earner goes into the "expense fund"—*i. e.*, the pockets of the promoters! With about one exception this is the worst I have seen yet:—

Five thousand members first year	$2,500
Initiation fees ($5)	25,000
Total pocket money	$27,500

Look at that little table. But stop a moment, here is something confidential for the HERALD'S readers. The promoters "divvy up" that $5 with an agent, if the wage earner happens to be caught by one of that glib tongued gentry. But please disabuse your mind of the idea that you are reading a "green goods" circular. Its wording is marvellously like the green goods literature, but of course it is nothing of that kind.

GIVING THE WHOLE SNAP AWAY.

It is a typewritten document sent out as a "feeler:"—

DEAR SIR—We have now been in business two months, and in that time have opened a number of offices, and are doing business in several States. Our bonds are selling rapidly, and you who hold an early number have reason to congratulate yourself upon our success.

We wish to urge upon you the importance of every bondholder assisting us to increase the sale of bonds. Every additional bond sold assists in the earlier maturity of the one you hold. If every bondholder will send in from one to five applications this month we can easily increase our present number and mature the present outstanding bonds in one-half the time we have promised. We are anxious to show a large increase for the month of January, and this can be done in no better way than by the co-operation of those at present holding our bonds. Not desiring to ask our bondholders to do anything without compensation, we make you the following offer, so that you may feel that while you are benefiting yourself by shortening the time in which your bond would otherwise mature, you are receiving an immediate benefit:—

Enclosed you will find five blank applications and receipts. If you care to accept our proposition we will allow you $2 on every application you send us, providing that it is accompanied by $3, or the balance of the first payment paid by the purchaser.

You will readily see that by our offer, if you induce ten of your immediate friends to take out bonds you will have made $20 with very little exertion on your part. The system is so thorough and sound that you can, as you know, recommend it without hesitation. (*Sic.*) Is there any tangible reason why you should not accept our offer?

Is there any person who does not appreciate the value of $100 when it can be secured in the easy manner as provided by the Security Investment and Loan Association? Why, then, should there be any difficulty in getting at least ten persons to fill out as many applications?

These commissions are a special inducement and are made to bondholders only, and are good for the month of January only, therefore this communication should be held as strictly confidential and not be used to the disadvantage of our regular agents.

Trusting that we shall receive favorable returns from you at an early date, we remain, yours respectfully,

SECURITY INVESTMENT AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THOMAS F. MURPHY, Secretary.

SOME ARE CALLED, MANY ARE LEFT.

You are coolly asked, not to bunco your friends, oh, no! but to induce them to go into a lottery. If the promoters get only $3 a member they will scoop in $15,250 in one year.

They promise to mature the bonds on May 1, 1891. If on that date they have 5,000 members they will have $3,750 in the redemption fund and can pay off only thirty-seven bondholders.

It is easy to calculate how long, at a regular increase of membership, No. 5,000 must wait for redemption, but a time will come when even the reserve fund will be drained and thousands of bondholders clamoring for payment.

But they also promise to loan money "on easy terms" to bondholders. If some of the securities should prove valueless, as such things occur not infrequently in banking houses, then the reserve fund is crippled.

Here is a new feature which induces some reflection:—

No officer of this association or any member of his family can hold a bond.

That sounds excellent, but there are ways and means to get around that by men who are not high minded.

But all the officers of the "Security Investment and Loan Association" are high minded, eh?

Without doubt.

JUST FORGED A LITTLE CHECK.

REPORTED DOWNFALL OF JOHN RILYEA, "A GOOD YOUNG MAN WITHOUT VICES."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1891.—It is rumored to-night that John Rilyea, the junior member of the firm of Homer, Rilyea & Son, proprietors of the Colonial Mills of this city, has left town with upward of $20,000 of other people's money.

He has for some time past occupied a prominent position in the Young Men's Christian Association as well as in church and social circles.

The missing young man is about thirty years old and seemed the last upon whom a cloud of suspicion would rest, not being addicted to any of the ordinary vices.

He kept company and is reported to have been engaged to be married to Miss Emma Van Deusen, the daughter of Mrs. Catharine E. Van Deusen, the wealthy widow of a member of a firm of druggists of established reputation and proprietor of a number of proprietary medicines.

It is said that he has forged Mrs. Van Deusen's name to a check for $6,000.

The president of a bank and other reputable citizens are said to be his victims.

BOUND BY A BURGLAR.

MISS GILBERT'S EXPERIENCE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT IN A DANBURY RESIDENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 20, 1891.—An audacious robbery was perpetrated in broad daylight yesterday at Mr. W. H. Oakley's Grand View avenue residence. Mr. Oakley is a widower and employs as housekeeper Miss Jessie Gilbert.

Miss Gilbert on her return from shopping at three o'clock yesterday afternoon noticed that a pane of glass in the rear door had been broken, but as the door was locked she felt no alarm. She had been in her room only a few minutes when she heard a man approach. She sprang to her feet and the intruder seized her.

With one hand he clasped her mouth tightly and reaching to a sewing machine he took a large spool, which he forced into the frightened girl's mouth and deftly secured it there by tying her apron tightly across her face. He then tied her hands behind her back with a handkerchief and with a piece of cloth that lay on a trunk he bound her feet securely together and placed her in a chair.

The robber then ransacked the house, securing about $60 in money. He took nothing but cash, and left the house by the rear door.

Miss Gilbert tried in vain to release herself, but managed to crawl down stairs to the door. She succeeded in attracting the attention of Mrs. Henry Hagaman, who lives next door, and was released from her bonds.

It was some time before she could tell her story. The police were at once notified and every effort was made to find the robber, but he had disappeared completely.

BIG PRICE FOR SNAKE HILL LAND.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders lately ordered bought twenty-five and a quarter acres of land on Snake Hill, adjoining the county institutions—sixteen acres belonging to the estate of Abel I. Smith and nine and a quarter to H. K. Thurber—for $65,000 and $40,000 respectively.

Jersey City financiers were greatly interested, as the city pays about sixty per cent of the county tax, and decided to investigate. Commissioner Kenney was designated and made his report last night.

He charges that the price fixed on is exorbitant, and that in 1875 the plots of land were offered for $40,440 and $26,975 respectively, but refused, as the price was deemed outrageous. The price the freeholders are willing to give now is $37,585 in excess of the price then regarded as exorbitant.

The Finance Board decided to contest the transfer of the property.

OUTFASTED SUCCI UNWILLINGLY.

Succi, the faster, has found his match in the person of Robert Park, a hoseman connected with No. 6 Engine on Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., who has just finished an enforced fast of forty-five days.

On Thanksgiving Day Park, who resides with his wife and family at No. 92 Newton street, was compelled to take to his bed, suffering from ulceration of the stomach. Dr. Wendell was summoned, but found that the patient's stomach was in such a condition that no food could be retained.

For forty-five days Park lived on a few spoonfuls of bovine and a pint of water a day as nourishment, apart from the usual medicines administered by the attending physician, and last week he ate his first square meal during that period.

Park made his reappearance on the street yesterday and was vociferously greeted by his associates in the department. He is rapidly recovering, and shows few bad effects from his long period of fasting.

TO WHOM IS SHE MARRIED?

It has leaked out that Miss Mabel Amelia Studdiford, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Henry H. Studdiford, a wealthy merchant of East Orange, N. J., is the bride who figured in the mysterious marriage performed by Justice Rogers, in Elizabeth, last Friday evening.

Miss Studdiford, who is a pretty brunette, has for some time been the soprano soloist of the Central Methodist Church, in East Orange.

When the marriage ceremony was performed the groom exacted a promise from Justice Rogers to keep the marriage a secret for the present. He said it was necessary to do this for the welfare of the bride and for himself.

The name of the groom has not yet been divulged, but he is said to be a young man well known in society in Newark.

CAPTAIN CONKLIN TO RESIGN.

The Board of Trustees of the village of New Rochelle have requested Captain William L. Conklin, chief of the village police, to tender his resignation, the same to take effect on February 1.

Captain Conklin has been at the head of the police force since it was organized ten years ago.

The trustees explain their action by saying that the numerous cases of crime which have occurred in the village within a period of a few months has shown fully that the police force was inefficient and needs to be reorganized.

MUST SUPPORT WIFE AND CHILD.

T. C. Gosser, of Fort Lee, has been ordered by Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, of New Jersey, to provide for the maintenance of his wife May. A few years ago, while his wife was Miss May Von Gelder, she became unduly intimate with Gosser.

When concealment could no longer be maintained Gosser, by advice of his friends, prevailed upon the lady to sign a document in which she agreed not to ask for recognition or support if he would marry her.

The ceremony was performed and a few weeks later a child was born. Gosser refused to contribute to the support of his wife and child.

Friends of the woman, however, interested themselves in her behalf and the result has been the Vice Chancellor's order that her husband must support her.

NEWS NOTES FROM ROUNDABOUT.

A log fell on Julius Nolan, aged twenty-eight, of Astoria, at the Astoria Veneer Mills, yesterday. He died last night.

John Regan was held for examination yesterday in Jersey City on the charge of attempted burglary at his mother's store. John is a disowned son.

Henry Chapman and Albert Gilbert, of New York, who were caught robbing houses at Ocean Grove, N. J., were yesterday sentenced at Freehold, N. J., to five years in State Prison.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet has denied Mrs. Minnie M. Cornell's petition for divorce. She charged that her husband, William L. Cornell, had abandoned her. She wished to marry another man.

Thomas Rogers, aged seventy-nine, an old "salt" in the Sailors' Snug Harbor at New Brighton, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Miss Louisa Moore, an elderly maiden of Hackensack, whose lawyer recently found her sowing her premises with negotiable securities worth $30,000, was yesterday declared by a jury to be incapable of managing her estate.

William Munson, who for twelve years had occupied a hut at Arnold's Station, Conn., was recently found dead. Relatives buried him, and thinking him a pauper did not search the hut. A party of young men on Friday found bank books belonging to Munson calling for $7,000.

The American Cranberry Growers' Association held its twenty-first annual meeting at Trenton, N. J., yesterday and elected the following officers:—President, Dr. J. H. Brakely, Bordentown, N.J.; Vice Presidents, Theodore Rudd, Pemberton, and C. L. Holman, Lakewood; Secretary and Treasurer, A. J. Rider, Trenton.

J. W. McClelland has resigned as principal of Castleton District School No. 4, at New Brighton, S. I., after having been at the head of the school for over twenty-five years. He is over eighty years of age. The Board of Trustees presented him with three months' salary. His successor will be John J. Driscoll, now assistant principal.

When the new building of St. John's Methodist Church at New Rochelle was completed at a cost of $65,000 a short time ago, it was thought that a mortgage of $25,000 would have to be placed on the property. It now transpires that mainly through the efforts of Mr. John Stephenson, the street car builder, the money needed has been raised.

Charles Shannon, James Muliniff, Gottlieb Meiser, John Leffler and John, William, Kate, Lizzie and Catherine Rankin were arraigned yesterday at Long Island City on a charge of complicity in recent burglaries at Dutch Kills. All but John Rankin were discharged. He was held because some of the stolen property was found in his house.

HER LIFE BLASTED BY HER HUSBAND.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire's Wife Tells a Sad Story of Domestic Infelicity in a Brooklyn Court.

CHARGED WITH INSANITY

She Was Locked up as a Lunatic and She Says Her Husband Beat Her and Treated Her Cruelly.

The suit for separation brought by Mrs. Maria C. Maguire against the Rev. Hugh M. Maguire, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, at the corner of Clinton and Luquecr streets, Brooklyn, which was begun in the Special Term, Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, before Judge Osborn, brought out a sad story of a blighted life.

The particulars of the case have been already outlined in the HERALD. The wife said yesterday on the witness stand that threats of incarceration in a madhouse had driven her to abandon her husband in November, 1883, and she went away with a man named Douglass.

Lawyer John A. Henderson, in opening the case for Mrs. Maguire, stated that the parties were married December 21, 1876, and on November 18, 1890, while they were living at No. 82 Woodhull street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Maguire was compelled to leave her husband on account of his cruelty toward her. She had been several times incarcerated in an asylum by her husband.

In the answer to the complaint he said the defendant denied the allegations and set up a charge of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff. To that they answered that Mr. Maguire had lived with his wife ever since the time of the alleged offence.

THE WIFE'S STORY.

The Court directed the case to proceed, and Mrs. Maguire was called to the witness stand. She is stopping at the house of friends at No. 419 Henry street. She left her husband, she said, because he was constantly threatening to put her in an insane asylum. When they were living in Wakefield, Canada, in 1877, he struck her on the top of the head and on the face. Two weeks later he struck her and she fell downstairs and he carried her up. When they lived at Toms River, N. J., he beat her, she said, black and blue.

While they were still living together, but very unhappily, in 1880, she spoke to her father of getting a separation from her husband. Her father and her husband then put her in a hospital or asylum at Hartford. Her father told her he had paid six months' board in advance for her. When that period had elapsed she was taken out.

Mr. Maguire broke up housekeeping at Toms River, as he wanted to leave the Presbyterian Church and to become an Episcopalian. He told her she was a curse and a burden to him. They came to this city and she was arraigned in the Tombs and then taken to Bellevue. When she was released her husband said he had no money to keep her and her father refused to support her and she secured a place as a servant and held the place for three months.

Then she went to Canada and on her return lived with her husband for about a year in New York city. He went to Baltimore and she stopped for the summer up the Hudson at the Catskills. He was indifferent and unkind.

While Mrs. Maguire testified, with flushed cheeks and flashing eyes, her husband sat with his elbows on a table about ten feet distant from her. He is a portly man, with blue eyes, which were frequently suffused with tears. She never looked in the direction in which he sat.

INSANE ASYLUMS AS A TERROR.

"If I differed with him on any subject," she said, "he would threaten to put me in Bloomingdale. He certainly did carry out those threats. I left him in November last because I was afraid of him."

"This may have been a hallucination of the mind," suggested Mr. Patterson.

"No hallucination about it," retorted the witness. "Two months after I left Bloomingdale he said I was a fit subject for the asylum and ought to be there. I was dangerously ill for ten or twelve weeks after I came out."

Mrs. Maguire said she regarded her father as her friend until he put her in the asylum. She protested and cried, but was taken to Hartford. "There was nothing the matter with my mind," she exclaimed, "and my conduct certainly did nothing to create talk in Toms River while I was there."

With regard to the co-respondent, Douglass, Mrs. Maguire testified to having met him at the boarding house in the Catskills, where she was stopping in the summer of 1883. Douglass' home was there. She went to Baltimore in the fall.

In answer to questions of counsel she said:—"I wrote to Douglass and told him I would run away with him. I did not tell my husband. When I left with Douglass I took a bundle with me. It was in the middle of the day, and we reached a New York hotel, where we stopped till Monday. Afterward this man took me to Mattewan, on the Hudson. He said I was insane, and if I tried to leave him he would put me in an asylum.

"When he went out I ran away to the drug store, and from there went to the Rev. Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian minister, who found me a shelter with a parishioner's family. After stopping there for a good many weeks I was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd."

The following letter was then read:—

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1883.

DEAR HUGH—I have written so many letters to you and begged so hard to be forgiven, but not one word have I heard from you.

Oh, Hugh, if you only knew how sorry I am, I am sure you would have a little pity for me. It was out of no love or passion for that man that caused me to act as I did, but because I was so unhappy, and before I was aware of it he had gained an influence over me that prompted me to things I knew to be wrong. But I had no one to sympathize with me, and I thought if I left you, maybe you would see that you had been a little unjust to me.

I told you the truth when in Hunter, for I never had any undue familiarity with him. The only thing I deceived you in was listening to his talk of going away with him. He never attempted but once, and that was after you wrote your last letter, to be in the least familiar with me, and that only slightly.

He called me "Dolly" most of the time, but knew me well enough to keep at a certain distance, and it was that one thing in him that deceived me so. I thought if he was so kind and good to me and thought so much of me, surely he could mean nothing but kindness to me.

And when I went to Baltimore with you I felt that he had gained an influence over me that I could not control, and if you had only acted kinder in regard to the trouble I had with the Maguires, and stayed or took me out with you more, even then I should have, in time, forgotten him. But you cared so little for my society, and seemed to consider time with me wasted, that in a moment of anger I wrote and told him if he was willing to go away with me I would go, and he came to Baltimore and then it was utterly impossible to stop.

I had repented several times that I had written, but after he came I allowed myself to be carried right along without seeming to care what happened. But I never, until I left you for good, was familiar in any way with him.

I did it, Hugh, believe me, out of desperation. I came here Monday night, and the very next morning he urged me to go across the river while he looked for something to do. I refused to go and he went out. When he came back he was half drunk.

A FIT OF REPENTANCE.

I had already repented over and ever again for leaving you, and that made me feel worse than ever. I went to inquire for a telegraph office and he would not let me go, but told the people that I was insane.

It would take too long to tell you all that happened. Finally the proprietor said something that made me think I had got in a very bad house and I waited my chance to get out and ran all the way to a drug store to inquire for a minister. The young man took me to the Presbyterian church, which happened to be the nearest. There I found help and have ever since been cared for with the greatest kindness. I shall never forget as long as I live the kindness of the minister and the people in whose charge he placed me.

I needed protection, for the next morning Douglass, half drunk, came to the house and asked to see me. Of course I would not see him. He walked around the house for some days, and in the meantime he and Dibble, the proprietor of the hotel, did everything they could to make the people outside believe me insane. But when they found I had so much help they left off annoying me.

Oh, Hugh! I can never describe nor forget the feelings that came over me when I found out what terrible people I was with. I shall try to help myself if you refuse to help me, and wish God's help shall lead a better life. But, oh, Hugh! you know what my resolutions are, and how frail and weak I am in many ways. Such a life would be almost death to me. I shall be suspected all the time should I try ever so hard to do right, and if you will only take me back and forgive me I shall honor and love you for it as I have never done before.

I know that I am asking too much. But, oh! darling Hugh, as you hope to be forgiven for whatever wrongs you have ever done by your Heavenly Father, forgive me, and help me by taking me and sheltering me from all harm.

You will surely get your reward. I will be a different woman than I have ever been before. It has been a bitter lesson to me and one I shall never forget but will feel more and more.

Dear Hugh, do at least let me know if you are angry with me. Your loving but very penitent

CORA MAGUIRE.

WANTED PROTECTION.

Douglass, she said, told her he would protect her from the asylum. "I wanted to get out of Maguire's power and I would have gone away with the devil if he asked me. I was so desperate at that time. But I was sorry for my imprudence, though I didn't look at it as wicked. I meant no wrong."

The trial will be continued to-day.

MYRA CLARK GAINES' WILL.

David L. Harris, the cashier of the National City Bank, was a witness yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, touching the will of the late Myra Clark Gaines. He said he had compared the handwriting of a photograph of the holographic will with that of a letter which he had received, and he found the writing was not the same.

Mrs. Margaret Harsher testified that Mrs. Gaines once told her she had paid dearly for her short experience with Mrs. Evans regarding the cotton claim. Further hearing was adjourned.

"JACK THE CLIPPER" AT WORK.

BROOKLYN POLICE WILL WATCH FOR THE CRANK WHO SCARES SCHOOL GIRLS.

"Jack the Hair Clipper," the Brooklyn crank who has attacked school girls in various localities in Brooklyn, added another victim to his list yesterday.

Eva Whitehead, thirteen years old, who lives at No. 475 Kosciusko street, left home about noon yesterday for her aunt's house, on Monroe street, near Throop avenue. When she arrived there her aunt said at once:—

"What is the matter with your hair, Eva?"

Miss Eva wears hea dark tresses in two long braids, tied at the ends with ribbon. She untied the ribbon, and on unbraiding her hair found that a strand of one of the braids had been severed with some sharp instrument.

Captain Brennan, of the Gates avenue station, called at Eva's house to secure a description of the mysterious hair clipper, but the girl could give him no clew. She said she remembered a man was standing on the sidewalk on Monroe street, near Leffert's Park. About the time she passed him she felt a slight tug at her braids, but as they frequently caught on the rough surface of her coat she attached no importance to the incident. After she had passed him she looked around and saw him walking away. She did not see his face. She could give the Captain only a vague description of the man, saying that he was of medium height, respectably dressed and quite thin.

This is the fifth case of hair clipping which has happened within a month in Brooklyn. Two girls were assaulted about three weeks ago in the neighborhood of the Bridge. Lulu Hewitt, a pupil in Public School No. 15, met with a similar experience at Nevins and Schermerhorn streets, about a week ago, while on her way to school.

The next victim of "Jack the Clipper" was Mamie McMurray, who lost a portion of one of her braids while looking at the goods displayed in a jewelry store window on Grand street, in the Eastern District, on last Friday.

Police Captain Brennan said last evening that he believed the man was some crank afflicted with a species of insanity. "It is well to give these cases as much publicity as possible," he said, "in order that parents will warn their children to be on the watch, and that citizens may be posted to keep on the lookout. These characters are shrewd enough not to commit their offences while there is a man in uniform within sight, and a citizen may catch him at his work and give the alarm."

Acting Police Superintendent Mackellar has issued orders to the various precint commanders, and it is understood that several detectives from the Central Office have been detailed to look out for the hair clipper.

BETTER BRIDGE FACILITIES.

PRESIDENT HOWELL EMPOWERED TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE PURCHASE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The presence of two Mayors and two Comptrollers at a meeting of the Bridge Trustees is unusual. The important proceeding of buying square blocks of realty and voting the expenditure of a million or more of dollars brought them together yesterday.

In response to the special call of the Committee on Terminal Facilities seventeen members of the Board of Trustees, including Mayor Grant, of New York, and Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, and Comptroller Myers, of New York, and Comptroller Jackson, of Brooklyn, met to consider the report of the committee upon the recommendations of the Board of Experts.

United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson was also present as a protestant in the interests of a number of downtown property owners. He was allowed ten minutes to present his case, which was a suggestion that an extension be made into the interior of the block between Concord and Tillary streets, instead of on the Washington street front.

Despite his earnest argument, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously. Their finding was an indorsement of the experts' plans, with the exception of sections six and nine, which will reduce the estimated cost of the extension from about $3,000,000 to $1,377,000.

The block named, bounded by Concord, Liberty, Tillary and Washington streets, 105 by 500 feet frontage, can, it is estimated, be purchased for $630,000, a sum double its assessed valuation.

The elimination of sections six and nine changes the original plans. The trustees will not acquire the triangular block north of the Bridge, between North William street and Park row, neither will they buy the ground for the proposed plaza, nor will Liberty street be widened and extended in Brooklyn.

President Howell was voted the power to negotiate for the needed Brooklyn property, or if necessary, to acquire it by "eminent domain," subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

Trustee Henriques asked where all the money was to come from, and Mr. Howell replied that the municipal financial officer and the Legislature would provide a means.

TAXPAYER ZIEGLER'S SUIT.

HIS LAWYER SERVED WITH A NOTICE OF APPEAL BY THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Notice of appeal from Justice Bartlett's decision in continuing an injunction obtained by William Ziegler, to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller and City Auditor of Brooklyn from carrying out the purchase of the property and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company, was served upon Lawyer William J. Gaynor, Ziegler's attorney, by Corporation Counsel Jenks yesterday.

This move on the part of the Corporation Counsel was unexpected, and is believed to have been the result of some lively correspondence that has passed between Lawyer Gaynor and Mr. Jenks. What that correspondence was neither of the men will disclose.

The notice of appeal followed a communication which Corporation Counsel Jenks received yesterday morning, and an hour later the notice was served. The appeal will be heard before Judges Barnard, Dykman and Pratt at the General Term of the Supreme Court on the second Monday in February.

The trial of the action against the city authorities has been set down for the first Monday in February, and should Mr. Ziegler not be ready to proceed with the case or endeavor to retard its trial, the appeal will be resorted to, so that the General Term can dissolve the injunction and thus enable the Mayor to complete the purchase of the water works.

IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's pioneer officers on the Congo River and a leader in an Alaska exploring expedition, delivered a lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, taking for his subject, "Six Years in the Wilds of Central Africa." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views, photographs and sketches made by Mr. Glave. Mr. Glave described his experiences with the expedition.

In speaking of the manners and customs of the tribes among whom he lived he said:—"There is a stone on the lower Congo which is supposed to be sacred and where evil spirits are supposed to congregate. The charm doctor requires the people of the village to lay bananas and other fruits near the stone to appease the evil spirits. The charm doctor makes his visit a little later."

The last picture thrown upon the canvas was the portrait of Mr. Stanley.

IT MAY BE BYRNES!

A telegram was received by Acting Superintendent Mackellar, of the Brooklyn police, yesterday, from the police authorities of Scranton, Pa., stating that they had in custody a man answering the description of Daniel J. Byrnes, the absconding Long Island Railroad ticket agent.

Byrnes disappeared from the ticket office in the Flatbush avenue station about December 1, and about $3,000 of the company's funds was missed at the same time. A Brooklyn detective will go to Scranton, in company with a railroad official who can identify Byrnes.

ALL AROUND BROOKLYN.

General Alfred C. Barnes' change of political faith to the democratic party has led to a severance of his connection with the Union League Club of Brooklyn, which is composed solely of republicans.

The title to a tract of marsh land lying between New Lots road and Jamaica Bay, which is to be used in connection with the Twenty-sixth ward sewer system, has been secured by City Works Commissioner Adams.

The annual report of the German Hospital Society states that $10,000 was paid for real estate at Stockholm street and St. Nicholas avenue, where their hospital will be erected, and that there is $14,619 88 in cash in the hands of the treasurer, with no liabilities.

The funeral of the Rev. B. E. Taylor, the late pastor of the Troope Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Sumner avenue and Van Buren street last evening, and was largely attended by the members of both congregations.

Rev. Henry C. Heyser, formerly pastor of the German Evangelical Reformed Salems Church, who sued his congregation for back salary aggregating $535, was awarded $100 by a jury in the City Court before Chief Justice Clement yesterday. He claimed that he was engaged at a salary of $600 a year and was only paid $65 in ten months, when his services were dispensed with.

Colonel Booth, superintendent of the new Federal Building in Brooklyn, received the plans and specifications for the annex to the structure from Washington yesterday. The extension will have a frontage of forty feet on Adams and Washington streets. The architectural style will be the same as the main building. The structure will be one story in height, and a massive arch, twenty-four feet wide and thirteen feet in height on the Adams street side, will cover a driveway for mail wagons. It is expected that the addition will be completed about May 1. The cost will be about $100,000.

SKATING IN NYACK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NYACK, Jan. 20, 1891.—This place is now one vast skating pond, and skaters are seen on the streets, the sidewalks, the meadows and the ponds. The rain Sunday on the snow made an icy crust over the whole town and vicinity, and there is no limit to the extent of the skating course.

GIVE WARD'S ISLAND TO THE IMMIGRANTS!

Hospital Accommodations on Ellis Island Entirely Inadequate, While Room for Four Hundred Inmates in the Other Institutions Is Wasted.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES INTERESTED.

The State Legislature Petitioned to Give the Federal Government the Use of the Immigrant Hospitals and Asylums Instead of Selling Them.

The Finance Committee of the State Senate, which has been considering the advisability of selling the immigrant hospitals and asylums on Ward's Island for some months, has not yet submitted its expected report.

It has been generally understood that the majority of its members was disposed to sell this property and to turn the money, after the payment of certain encumbrances, into the State Treasury. This decision, should the committee's report be accepted by the Senate and Assembly, will deprive the immigrants of the results of the State's wise arrangements for their comfort, which have been accumulating since 1847 at a cost to the immigrant of $12,000,000.

Meanwhile the federal government, with an apparent disregard for the thousands of strangers who land at this port with the avowed intention of becoming citizens, use the outrageously inadequate accommodations for the sick in a shell house on Ellis Island, upon a tract of land that in case of epidemic would, because of its limited area, tend to encourage the spread of the disease rather than diminish it, and are not alone not inclined to heed the suggestions of medical experts and men who have had years of experience in caring for immigrants, but actually are preparing to erect other buildings similar to the shell house in question for the reception of contagious diseases and such insane patients and emergency cases as may compel their attention.

BEGINNING THE VERY POPULAR MOVEMENT.

A little less than a fortnight ago a society of Germans and Americans who have spent some years as residents in German cities, calling itself the Weimar Verein, considered the evils of the whole existing system and passed a series of resolutions calling the attention of Governor Hill to it. The Weimar Verein urged that as the State property on Ward's Island had been acquired by the Emigration Commissioners with the money received from the immigrants, as the head tax paid by the steamship companies, the State was morally bound, even now, to care for the comfort of the immigrants landed in New York.

The property on Ward's Island, while nominally the State's, was actually, inasmuch as they had paid for it, the immigrants', and they should still enjoy the results of the contributions which have been made by them from 1847 to 1876, even though their supervision was transferred from the State to the federal authorities.

Because of this the society urged in addition that the State should give to the United States the right to use the buildings upon Ward's Island for immigrants; that if Ellis Island were used at all it should be used merely for the purpose of receiving the strangers, and in no case for their treatment while sick.

The cost of the land, hospitals and asylums on Ward's Island, it was contended, now valued at $3,000,000, represented part of the State's profits upon its immigration business after deducting all the exponses, and they are now in such a condition that all they need for the actual reception and treatment of the sick is a corps of physicians and the patients themselves. There are medicines, instruments, bandages, lint, beds and bedding in excellent order and ready for use.

Meanwhile the facilities for the treatment of four hundred patients are wasted here, while the present hospital ward at Ellis Island, containing only fifty-three beds, is not even specially fitted for the treatment of even this number of patients.

NECESSITY OF A LARGER SITE.

The result of these resolutions, which were in part argumentative, was that societies representing other nationalities have taken the subject up, and there is an exceedingly strong probability that one portion of the resolution, signed by James C. Hallock, M. D., president; Caroline H. Kitchel, secretary, and Lydia Owen Holt, treasurer, of the Weimar Verein, will form the basis of a general appeal from the foreign born citizens of this city. Following are some of the most significant of the sentences from these resolutions:—

To prevent the introduction and spread of epidemics from abroad the public health of New York city and of the Union demands the reservation at this port of a large tract of land, where a great number of immigrants could be quarantined without discomfort to themselves or peril to the community.

Ellis Island, containing but three and a half acres, is insufficient for this purpose, which at times might require every acre of the 120 on Ward's Island belonging to the State.

As this property was acquired without expense to the State the Legislature could with propriety and should present it forthwith as a gift to the United States, leaving the question of payment to Congress for future action.

Dr. Hallock has written State Senator Sloan, chairman of the Finance Committee, rehearsing these points, and has received a very favorable answer.

MUCH MARRIED KATE.

WITHOUT DIVORCE SHE WEDDED ONE HUSBAND AFTER ANOTHER.

Handsome and demure Kate Mott, Long Island's alleged much married young woman, who was arrested in this city on Saturday, was arraigned before Justice Buckingham in Athena Hall, Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday, on a charge of bigamy preferred by Lincoln Nugent, husband No. 3.

After the reading of Nugent's affidavit Justice Buckingham held the young woman in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury. She was taken to the jail at Riverhead.

Young Oliver M. Petty, the latest victim of fair Kate's matrimonial designs, has already regretted his marriage and gone back to his father's home.

Kate Mott was born in Bay Shore, L. I., in 1870, and is only twenty-one years of age, although she is alleged to have had four husbands. When but a little over thirteen years of age she married George Gregory, of Rockville Centre. They soon quarrelled, and Kate, without waiting for the formalities of divorce proceedings, married Frank Fox. The latter was wealthy, and when he learned of his wife's previous marriage applied for and obtained a divorce.

Gregory, the first husband, then got a divorce because of his wife's second marriage.

Nothing daunted Kate next made the acquaintance of a well to do young man named Lincoln Nugent, who now charges her with bigamy, and was married to him.

She soon tired of him and was married, it is alleged, to husband No. 4, young Petty, by Rev. Mr. Marco, at Babylon, on Saturday, January 10.

NOT DISTURBED BY THE BOYCOTT.

Mr. J. William Clark, of the Clark Thread Company at Newark, said yesterday that the boycott proclaimed by the Central Labor Union of this city and indorsed by the Boston Labor Union had occasioned no alarm on the part of the company.

Mr. Samuel Grady, wife of Overseer Grady, of mill No. 1, charged John Brady, one of the strikers, before Justice of the Peace Turnbull, in Kearney, yesterday, with causing a disturbance in front of her store on Monday night. A crowd of boys who sympathize with the strikers assembled at the store and began shouting "Sam Grady, the scab," and "Mrs. Grady, the scab's wife."

Brady and some other spinners who were passing stopped to inquire the cause of the trouble when Mrs. Grady caused his arrest.

As it was shown that Brady had taken no part in the disturbance the case was dismissed.

FERRYBOAT BREAKS A SHAFT.

The ferryboat Manh