
INVESTIGATION
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

Proceedings from December 11 to December 29, 1894.

Q. When were you retired? A. Sixteenth of January, 1892—
or December; I will be retired two years the 16th of this month.

Q. How long had you served on the force when you were
retired? A. Twenty-two years and 11 months.

Q. What was your grade or rank? A. A patrolman.

Q. Where did you serve last? A. Fifteenth precinct.

Q. Where were you — on patrol duty? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not attached to any bank or inside work? A. I
was not so fortunate.

Q. What is the pension you receive? A. Six hundred dollars
a year.

Q. Do you personally attend to the business of your saloon?
A. I had a partner there and we attend to it between us.

Q. Are you on duty there every day to look after your inter-
ests? A. Every day.

Q. Every day and Sunday? A. Not on Sundays. Mr. Moss,
excuse me.

Q. Let me ask you — the suggestion comes to me a little more
forcibly — wasn't you open last Sunday? A. We haven't the
place opened since it was opened on the 6th of August; the
place is closed, 240 Canal street, on the northwest corner of
Centre; you have got the wrong saloon altogether.

Q. What is your condition of health? A. It is fairly good.

Q. You are on your feet all day, are you not? A. Not all day.

Q. Well, a good part of the day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Attending to your saloon? A. Yes.

Q. What was the cause of your retirement? A. There was no
cause; I got retired at my own request; I made application.

Q. So that you were able to do a fair business in your saloon
and supplement that income with the pension from the police
pension fund? A. I did not start the saloon when I got retired.

Q. You do that now; and get both incomes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever injured in the service? A. No, sir; not
much.

Q. Were you ever commended for bravery; and you ever have
honorable mention? A. No; not that I know of.

Q. Just plain, ordinary services? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the usual amount of ups and downs and complaints?
A. Yes, sir; it is not a bed of roses.

Q. Sometime convicted and sometime acquitted? A. I have
only been fined a few days' pay in the 22 years — about 11 days'
pay.

John G. Moore, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your full name? A. John G. Moore.

Q. Where do you live? A. Four hundred and twenty-five West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street.

Q. What is your business? A. Well, I deal in real estate, occasionally.

Q. Real estate office? A. No; I have no office; I buy and sell when I can buy a piece of property cheap.

Q. And you do buy and sell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do a real estate business? A. Well, I can not say I do; I do not have any office.

Q. You make commissions, don't you? A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. And do you sometimes buy and sell on your own account?
A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. And make profits for yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a family? A. I have.

Q. How many in the family? A. Three children besides my wife.

Q. When were you retired from the police force? A. I was retired in 1893; in the winter of 1893.

Q. What was your rank in the force? A. Patrolman.

Q. Where were you on service; in what precinct? A. Thirty-second.

Q. What was the cause of your retirement? A. I have been 22 years and a half on the force and thought I would make a change; and thought I could do as well as by staying on.

Q. You make a fair income from your business, I suppose?
A. Yes; by spells.

Q. And how much did you get from the pension fund? A. Six hundred dollars.

Q. You are not physically disabled? A. I have asthma, occasionally.

Q. You had that while patrolling? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not retired on account of having asthma? A. That was one of the causes.

Q. One of the reasons? A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. But you had not been adjudged unfit by the surgeons by reason of asthma; had you? A. No, sir; I had not.

Q. You are in pretty good general condition, I judge from your appearance? A. I have asthma occasionally even yet.

Q. What is your age? A. Between 48 and 49; a little over 48.

F. A. Schulan, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your business? A. At present?

Q. Yes; A. I am in the cigar business with my son.

Q. Where is your place of business? A. Four hundred and fifty-two Grand street.

Q. When were you retired from the police force? A. February, 1891.

Q. What was your grade; patrolman? A. Patrolman.

Q. What were you retired for? A. Well, I thought I had done sufficient duty; my time allowed it, and I did not feel as well as I used to feel; in fact, I thought I had done duty outside of that where I never got compensation from.

Q. What duty was that? A. Well, I was in the New York Voluntary Fire Department; also at the commencement of the war I was one of the first that was enrolled.

Q. You were quite an experienced man? A. For my age, I think I am.

Q. The presence of such men as these in the police force would add dignity and power to it; how long had you served the police department before you applied for retirement? A. A little over 20 years.

Q. And you felt you would take advantage of your right under the law to be retired? A. No, sir; I felt that I thought I was about done up; that I did not think I was as good as I used to be; and I was getting tired.

Q. You had not been certified to be unfit for duty by any police surgeon, had you? A. No, sir; I often done duty when I ought to be home.

Q. You were doing patrol duty up to the time of retirement? A. I did not.

Q. What were you doing? A. I was stationed at the Grand street ferry.

Q. How long had you that post? A. I think six or seven years.

Q. That was a rather favored post? A. No, sir; I guess it

killed a couple of men; there was never a man that did not get rheumatism, and there was plenty of work there.

Q. You didn't have to do patrol duty? A. No, sir; I found out when 6 o'clock came I was getting tired.

Q. What is your age now? A. Fifty-four.

Q. So that you were 51 — A. When I got retired.

Q. You attend to your business every day, don't you? A. No, sir.

Q. Nearly every day? A. I go there every day; yes.

Q. What is the amount of your pension? A. Six hundred dollars.

By Senator Pound:

Q. Are you a United States pensioner? A. No, sir.

Q. You were in the service? A. Yes.

Q. But draw no pension from the United States service? A. No, sir.

James McCool, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your residence? A. Four hundred and forty-seven West Fifty-sixth street.

Q. And your business? A. Nothing at present.

Q. What has it been? A. I haven't had any.

Q. When did you retire from the force? A. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Q. Did you apply yourself for retirement? A. Yes.

Q. Upon what grounds? A. I wanted to get out.

Q. Had enough of it? A. Had enough of it; yes, sir.

Q. You did not smell any trouble, did you? A. No, sir; I never had any trouble.

Q. I notice that the looks of these men are not so anxious or careworn as some other police officials that have been in the chair, and I greatly wanted to know if he had scented the difficulties? A. No, sir; I never had any difficulties.

Q. What is the condition of your health? A. My health has never been better than it is.

Q. What is your age? A. Forty-nine.

Q. And at the time of your retirement what was it? A. Two years younger.

Q. Forty-seven? A. Yes.

Q. What pension do you draw? A. Six hundred dollars.

Q. You have some private means of income, I suppose? A. Yes, sir; a little bit.

Q. So that you have no anxiety resting upon you? A. No one, but myself; no anxiety.

James Foster, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testifies as follows :

Examined by Mr. Moss :

Q. What is your address? A. Three hundred and nineteen East Seventy-seventh street.

Q. You are a retired policeman, are you not? A. I am.

Q. When did you retire? A. The 23d of July, 1890; I think it was the 23d.

Q. What pension do you receive? A. Six hundred dollars a year.

Q. What is your age? A. About 55 now.

Q. So you were about 50 when you retired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your health is good, is it not? A. Well, I am suffering from varicose veins resulting from standing on Broadway; my face might be very well known; I was nearly 11 years at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and of course it is a position where we have to stand a good while, and I began to contract varicose veins from which I am now suffering.

Q. Was that the reason for your application for retirement? A. No, sir; there were varicose veins and partly rheumatism and I requested to be transferred to something a little easier, having been there so long, and through Commissioner French I was transferred to the sanitary squad; there I think I stayed two years and five months, and would probably have stayed a little longer, but we were obliged to make up our reports in the evening; there was a good deal of writing to do, which obliged me sometimes to stay up till 9 and 10 o'clock by gas-light, writing, and my eyes began to get sore and dim, along with the former thing which I contracted on Broadway, so having been 20 years and 6 months in the department I made up my mind I would avail myself of the privilege which I had to retire.

Q. There were no complaints made against you that you did not do your duty properly? A. Some slight complaints, one or two I believe; I believe I lost two and a half days' pay.

Q. Notwithstanding these varicose veins and your being obliged to work by gaslight until 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, you succeeded in getting through your superiors all right?

A. I got through, that is a fact; there are some recommendations I had, the newspapers were very kind to take particular notice of me, particularly the World; there is a little cut of myself in the World, and a very good send off I got, and I have got a scrap book full of other papers; good many ladies have been asking for me since.

Q. You are just the kind of man we would like to see in some of these easy positions? A. Since I have been out of the department I have endeavored to get some kind of light work, but found nothing; it is very difficult for a retired officer, unless he is fortunate enough to be known in a bank or insurance company where he can get in right away; it is very difficult to do if he has got to elbow his way with a lot of young men; everybody wants young men now; the consequence is I have been almost entirely thrown on my pension, with the exception of a very trifle around the holidays that I earn, very little, and I have often said to my wife I don't know what will become of me — she is a very sickly woman too — if anything happened to that pension.

Q. Nothing can happen to it? A. I hope nothing, Mr. Moss.

Q. No one is going to interfere with the present pensions; are you not sorry you applied for retirement? A. Well, to tell the truth I might have stayed a little while longer on at the time, perhaps a short while, and perhaps if I could have got some easy job I wouldn't have; I had a good deal of work in this sanitary business; we were obliged to do a lot of quick work, to run from one point to the other; I had the west side of the city, to inspect these tenement-houses, and of course my varicose veins went against me; I didn't want to go to the trouble to make further application and get to a court, I don't know whether I should reach it either; so all these considerations together made me ask for retirement, but I am really entirely dependent on this pension at this present time.

Q. I think there are a great many people in need of such

services as you can render and I trust you will hear from them.

A. Thank you, sir.

Samuel J. Campbell, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your business? A. Coal and wood business.

Q. Where is your office? A. Four hundred and two East Sixty-second street.

Q. Are you a retired policeman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you retire? A. In January, 1892.

Q. What was the reason for your retirement? A. Well, I hadn't any special reason, any more than I had put in 20 years of service and a little over.

Q. What was your position? A. Patrolman.

Q. What pension do you receive? A. Fifty dollars a month.

Q. That is \$600 a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in good health, are you not? A. Pretty fair; yes, sir.

Q. Attend to business every day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your special duty before you retired? A. Well, when I was retired I was doing patrol duty.

Q. Of what kind, specially? A. Not when I was retired; previous to doing patrol business I was doing detective work.

Q. You were a ward detective, were you not? A. Yes; part of the time.

Q. In what precinct? A. In the Twenty-fifth.

Q. Captain Gunner's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see that you have a button upon your coat; is that a Grand Army button? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You served in the war? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you draw a United States pension? A. Yes, sir.

Q. May I ask how much? A. Twelve dollars a month.

Q. That is \$144 a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You keep a coal yard, don't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do a pretty large business, don't you? A. Well, no; I can't say that I do a very large business.

Q. You have an income sufficient to keep you and your family from the coal yard? A. No; not hardly.

Q. With the assistance of the pension from the police depart-

ment and the other pension from the United States government you have very little difficulty, have you? A. Well, no.

Q. Don't you own some real estate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. May I ask you what real estate you own? A. I own a house in Ninety-second street.

Q. What number? A. One hundred and nineteen East Ninety-second street.

Q. What kind of house is that? A. It is a flat-house.

Q. What is its value? A. Well, I don't know what it is worth; I paid \$27,000; paid \$5,000 down and the rest mortgage on it.

Q. When did you buy the house? A. About three years ago.

Q. How much mortgage is on it now? A. Twenty thousand dollars.

Q. Twenty thousand dollars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you have reduced the mortgage? A. Reduced it \$2,000.

Q. What other real estate? A. I own a lot up in Bedford park.

Q. How much is that lot worth? A. About \$600.

Q. You paid that for it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This house and this lot were bought while you were a police officer, were they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other real estate? A. That is all.

Q. Now, you have some property in your wife's name, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What property? A. That is a house in Sixty-ninth street.

Q. What number? A. Three hundred and sixty-eight East Sixty-ninth street.

Q. That is a private house, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is its value? A. I paid \$8,500 for that — my wife did.

Q. Eight thousand five hundred? A. That has got a mortgage on it of \$5,000.

Q. What other real estate is owned by your wife? A. None.

Q. You had some money in the bank when you retired, had you not? A. Yes; I put it in the coal business.

Q. How long have you had that coal business? A. Going on two years.

Q. How much did you pay for that? A. I am in partnership with another man.

Q. I understand, but you must have paid something? A. I put in \$3,500.

Q. And besides that you had some money in the bank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before you went in the coal business? A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount of your bank account before you went into the coal business? A. About \$6,000 or \$7,000.

Q. And where was your account? A. It was in the Bowery Bank.

Q. How long did you have an account in the bank? A. Well, me and my wife, 25 to 30 years.

Q. Your wife had an account there, too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much was in her account? A. I don't know.

Q. Haven't you any information on that subject? A. No.

Q. She has an account now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much is in it now? A. I don't know.

Q. One thousand dollars? A. Oh, no.

Q. You have some children? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a child 21 years of age? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name? A. Mary; it is a girl.

Q. Any others? A. Yes, sir; four girls.

Q. I mean over 21 years of age? A. No, sir.

Q. Mary is the only one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any real estate in her name? A. No, sir.

Q. What bonds or securities did you have before you retired? A. None.

Q. Did you not have any other property besides that which you have mentioned? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you live in a private house when you were retired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whereabouts? A. Where I am living now; 368 East Sixty-ninth street.

Q. Kept servants? A. No, sir.

Q. One servant? A. None whatever.

Q. Do your own work? A. We have four girls, and I think they should attend to the business.

Q. You had been on the force how many years when you were retired? A. Twenty years and about six months.

Q. And your salary during that time had been how much? A. About \$100 a month.

Q. Where did you get the money with which you bought the house, the \$27,000 house? A. Well, I only paid \$5,000 on that.

Q. You paid \$5,000 on it, but where did you get that \$5,000?
A. I got \$5,000 from my father 15 years ago.

Q. That is the same \$5,000 that you got from your father? A. Then I bought a house in Eighty-first street for \$6,000, and sold it for \$7,000; I have bought horses and sold them.

Q. That house in Eighty-first street; what number was it? A. Four hundred and forty-eight East Eighty-first street.

Q. When was that house bought? A. I bought that, it must have been nine years ago I should think.

Q. You paid \$6,000 for that; then you had \$1,000 besides the \$5,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You sold it for \$7,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you mean to say that the \$5,000 that you put into the house was a portion of that \$7,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not sell that house with the mortgage on it? A. In Eighty-first street?

Q. Yes? A. Oh, yes.

Q. How much cash did you get from it? A. I got \$4,000.

Q. Then you had to make up another \$1,000; where did you get that? A. I had been dealing in horses and making money.

Q. How long have you been dealing in horses? A. Twenty-five years.

Q. Dealing in horses while you were in the police department?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a horse market? A. No; I didn't have a market, but I would buy a horse and sell it.

Q. How did you that; did you have an office? A. No, sir.

Q. Who did you buy your horses from? A. I would buy them at sale, sometimes; Kellogg's sale, American Institute; and sometimes I would buy at the Seventy-fourth street horse market.

Q. Where did you put the horses that you bought? A. I put them up in the livery stable.

Q. Paid their board? A. Yes, sir; put them there for sale.

Q. And then sold them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many horses have you sold in 25 years? A. I have sold 40, 50 or 60.

Q. How many horses did you sell within the three years prior to your retirement? A. Well, probably 20.

Q. What was the average price? A. Well, I bought two horses for \$300 and \$320, and sold them for \$500.

Q. Now, who did you buy those horses of? A. I bought them at sale at the American Institute.

Q. Who did you buy them from? A. I bought them at auction.

Q. Who was the auctioneer? A. Mr. Kellogg.

Q. Who did you sell those two horses to? A. To a man by the name of George A. Cornish.

Q. Where is Mr. Cornish? A. He keeps a livery stable in Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

Q. Tell us about some more of those horses you bought and sold? A. I bought another one there for \$150, and sold it for \$225.

Q. Who did you sell that horse to? A. To a man by the name of McManus.

Q. Where is McManus? A. He lives up around Sixty-seventh street some place.

Q. What part? A. I couldn't tell you exactly.

Q. What is his first name? A. I can't give you his first name.

Q. What is his business? A. He used to be in the real estate business.

Q. Did he have an office at Fifty-seventh street? A. He did have an office at Sixty-fifth street—Seventy-fifth street.

Q. Are you sure about that? A. Yes; he used to have an office on Seventy-fifth street.

Q. When did he have that office? A. Four years ago, I think; I am not positive about that; he used to be in the real estate business.

Q. You are positive it was Seventy-fifth street? A. I won't be positive how many years ago, but it was between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue.

Q. On Third avenue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stick to that? A. It was there.

Q. And in the real estate business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About four years ago? A. It might be longer than that; I wouldn't say how many years ago that was.

Q. Where did you sell it to him? A. He came to the station-house.

Q. How many people came to the station-house to buy your horses? A. He was the only man that came to the station-house.

Q. Name another to whom you sold horses? A. I bought the same horse back from him.

Q. Did you? A. Yes, sir; after he had him about six months I bought that same horse back from him for \$200, and I sold him to John D. Crimmins for \$325.

Q. How many horses did you sell John D. Crimmins? A. That one.

Q. That is the only one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. John D. Crimmins? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Know him well? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ever had any business relations with him besides that? A. No, I can not say I have; I have known him there; he is living in the precinct that I was working in, and I know him as doing business there.

Q. Does Mr. Crimmins know you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business relations have you had with him? A. None.

Q. None whatever? A. No, sir.

Q. Except that horse? A. That was all; I have known him as a citizen of the district.

Q. Can you name any other sales of these horses? A. Well, I don't remember as I can; I have sold to a man by the name of De Baum three or four horses.

Q. What is his first name? A. Peter.

Q. How do you spell that name? A. De Baum.

Q. Where does he keep his office? A. I don't know where he is now.

Q. Where was he then? A. At that time he was in Sixty-second street.

Q. Can you name any others? A. Well, I put horses in the sale at Kellogg's sale and sold them there; I wouldn't know who bought them; I sold them at auction.

Q. What other business have you had besides buying and selling horses? A. Nothing outside of that.

Q. How much of your time did you spend in this horse business? A. When I had nothing else to do, I would take a crack at that; when I had nothing else to do in my regular business.

Q. By your regular business you mean police business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there times you had nothing to do? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you expected to do? A. My duty was to look after the recovery of stolen property, and to look after thieves.

Q. What else? A. Look after the precinct.

Q. Look after saloons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And saloon-keepers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you mention that when I asked you to name your duties? A. Regular police duty.

Q. Why didn't you mention that, was there any reason for your omitting that? A. I don't know as there is; no, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What do you mean by looking after saloons? A. To see if the Excise Law was violated.

Q. Your duty was to see that the Excise Law was enforced? A. Yes, sir; that was part of my duty if I had nothing else to do at the time.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. How did you go about that, what was your method? A. My method was if I could find a front door open to go in and arrest them.

Q. If they had the front door open, how about the side door? A. If I could get in the side door I would arrest them.

Q. How many men did you arrest for violation of the Excise Law while you were wardman in that precinct? A. That I couldn't answer just at present, unless I referred to the blotter.

Q. Did you wear your uniform? A. When I arrested them?

Q. While you were on duty regularly? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever wear a uniform? A. Oh, yes.

Q. When did you cease wearing a uniform? A. Twelve years, I guess, before I was retired.

Q. So for 12 years you did not wear a uniform? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You were what is known as a ward detective? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. How much time did you have on your hands? A. Well, I reported at the station-house at 8 o'clock in the morning; the duties then were to report back there at 12 o'clock; sometimes we would be looking up cases, looking up stolen property, and we couldn't get back.

Q. Were there any disorderly-houses in your precinct? A. Not one.

Q. You never found any? A. There never was any there to my knowledge except one that was a little suspicious.

Q. Or pool-rooms? A. No, sir.

Q. Or gambling-houses? A. No, sir.

Q. You say you never found one suspicious house while you were wardman, and you were wardman 12 years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What precinct was that? A. Twenty-fifth precinct.

Q. And its boundary? A. It ran from Fifty-ninth street to Seventy-ninth street and from Fifth avenue to East river.

Q. To Seventy-ninth street east of Fifth avenue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are an expert upon that subject, are you not; 12 years' experience as to the character and condition of the precinct? A. Well, pretty well.

Q. As an expert you say there was nothing disorderly in that precinct? A. Except one suspicious house.

Q. Where was that? A. That was in Sixty-fourth street between Third and Lexington avenues.

Q. What duties did you have at Guttenberg? A. I was never there in my life.

Q. You desire that to be put on the record? A. I don't think I was ever there in my life.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You said at first that you were not there, and now you say you don't think — were you there or not? A. No, sir; don't know where it is, somewhere across the river in Jersey, but I never was there.

By Mr Moss:

Q. Did you know of any resort for thieves and burglars in your precinct? A. No resort, no, sir.

Q. Any place where they hung out? A. Well, there was a place when I first done detective duty on Sixty-third street.

Q. What place was that? A. That was Sixty-third street near First avenue, a place called "Battle Row," a pretty tough place it was, full of burglars, that is sneak thieves, petty thieves, and we cleared them all out, sent every one of them to State prison.

Q. That was where the Northhampton bank robbers have some concern? A. No, sir; they had no concern up there.

Q. They did not? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you notice the Northhampton bank robbery trial? A. I don't know as I did.

Q. You never noticed that? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know that there were people up there in that neighborhood in Sixty-third street that were proven to be pals of the Northhampton bank robbers? A. I did not.

Q. And impressions of the keys found there? A. Never heard of it.

Q. Never heard of that? A. No, not any found up there, no, sir.

Q. You never heard of anything in connection with the Northhampton bank robbery in Sixty-third street? A. No, sir.

Q. That may have happened while you were attending to something else? A. Possibly, if it did happen.

Q. When you had nothing to do? A. If it did happen, yes, sir.

Q. Of course it happened; Mr. Goff tried the case.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir; I tried the case and sent the men to State prison. There the keys and the implements for breaking into the bank was found in Sixty-second street, you know the place, because your name came up in the trial.

Mr. Moss.—That must have happened when he didn't have anything to do, and was attending to his horse business.

Mr. Goff.—I was assistant district attorney and remember it well.

Q. You know the Bohemian saloon-keepers? A. Yes, sir, some of them I have seen.

Q. Mr. Pospisil? A. I have seen him, yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with the money that Pospisil gave you? A. He never gave me any.

Q. Did you read Mr. Pospisil's testimony? A. I did.

Q. You know he swore he paid certain moneys to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not some one else that paid you — Secora paid you, did he not? A. I never got any money from him.

Q. Never got any money from any of these Bohemians? A. No, sir.

Q. Did they all perjure themselves? A. I don't know.

Q. They said that they gave you money; don't you know whether they perjured themselves or not? A. If they said so, then they said what was not true.

Q. Did they perjure themselves? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you know, Mr. Campbell, that it has been a difficult thing for people to come here and testify that they had paid money to the police — you know that, don't you? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't think it has been an easy thing for these witnesses to come here, do you? A. I don't know.

Q. You know there has been a certain amount of persecution visited upon witnesses who have testified from this chair? A. I don't know that.

Q. You know you are sitting on a historical chair from which many persons have gone forth and got into difficulties for what they have testified to for various reasons; you know it is not a pleasant place to be, don't you — don't you know that? A. Yes; it is not pleasant.

Senator O'Connor.— Is there any provision in the law governing the conduct of retired policemen in case they are convicted of any crime; have they to forfeit their pensions?

Mr. Moss.— I am not aware of any such provision.

Chairman Lexow.— A pension is perpetual, is it not?

Mr. Moss.— Yes.

Senator Pound.— Haven't you recited where some pensions have been stricken from the roll?

Mr. Moss.— That was for death.

Senator O'Connor.— Doesn't that pension go to the widow; you have spoken of police widows and orphans; is that where the police have been killed in the discharge of their duties?

Mr. Moss.— Yes; men who have been killed or died from sickness contracted in the service, and the widows and orphans of those who have long been in the service.

Mr. Goff.— There is a case where a policeman married a woman on his deathbed so that she could get his pension.

Q. Now to resume; you must have followed the testimony of these men in the newspapers, did you not? A. No.

Q. You knew your name was called into question? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you not read that? A. At that time; yes.

Q. You read it then and followed it? A. No; I don't know as I followed it after that.

Q. Did you pay any attention to it? A. Not after that.

Q. There has been no reason why you should pay any attention to what these men said at all? A. Not after my name had been mentioned; I didn't follow the testimony here.

Q. I asked you if you paid attention to it and followed the matter? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean to say that you have not got enough interest in the reputation and honor of the body that you belonged to for 20 years to follow the testimony in these cases, to see if it was an honorable or dishonorable institution? A. Well, I read the testimony on my own behalf.

Q. And nothing else? A. I have read it occasionally; looked over it; yes.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. No special interest in it? A. I haven't made any special point of following the testimony.

Q. I want to ask you after having called your mind to the thought of the difficulty, the unpleasantness and the uncomfortableness that may come to a man from sitting in that chair; what motive can you assign why Pospisil and Secora should come here and testify why they paid money to you? A. I would like to state to the Senate committee that I am indicted; I think I am entitled to some little rights; I don't think I ought to come here and talk when I have to stand trial before another tribunal.

Chairman Lexow.—You can always plead the excuse that would prevent further examination. If you say that you can not answer for fear that it will incriminate you that disposes of the question so far as we are concerned.

Senator O'Connor.—Decline to answer on that ground, that it will tend to convict you of a crime.

Q. What do you say in answer to that last question (last question repeated)? A. They never paid me any money.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What motive can you assign to Pospisil and Secora for coming here and testifying that they paid you money? A. Well,

all I can say to that is I think they got the money and kept it, and put it in another direction.

Q. What direction? A. To cover their own tracks up; that they had collected this money from their organization and kept that money; and to cover the tracks up they came and made a statement of that kind.

Q. That is the only excuse you can give? A. Yes.

Q. That is the only motive you can assign; is that so? A. That is the only thing I can think of.

Q. Never had any trouble with them, did you? A. No.

Q. Never had any quarrel with them? A. No, sir.

Q. And never had any difference with them? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You followed their testimony sufficiently to see that they spoke with reluctance, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—I wouldn't follow that up; we can draw our own conclusions between those two witnesses and this witness.

Q. What did you have to do with Mr. Pospisil's attempt to go away? A. Nothing whatever; nothing whatever, positively.

Q. Who did? A. I don't know.

Q. You heard of it, did you not? A. I heard that he was put under bonds to keep him from going away.

Q. You heard that Pospisil, who was a witness against some individuals, had been asked to go away, did you not? A. I didn't hear that; I read in the paper that he had been arrested and put under bonds.

Q. Was that your first knowledge of Pospisil? A. That was my first knowledge, positively.

Chairman Lexow.—I don't think I will follow that up, it doesn't seem to us quite fair to put this witness in such shape that the answers may be used against him.

Senator O'Connor.—He is under indictment and he ought to have the full benefit.

Mr. Moss.—The moment he pleads the indictment, and the fairness of the thing, we have nothing further to say. We thought it wise to continue until he made it himself, now having made it we will stop.

Q. Who holds the \$20,000 mortgage upon your property; I

refer to the \$27,000 house? A. The savings bank right across the street here.

Q. The Emigrants' Savings Bank? A. The Emigrants' Savings Bank.

Q. Who holds the mortgage of \$5,000 upon the \$8,500 house? A. A man by the name of — I don't remember his name — it is a lawyer.

Q. Have you business relations with him? A. No, sir.

Q. Where is his office? A. His office is in Wall street, I think 43 Wall street.

Q. You pay your interest to him, do you not? A. Yes, sir— Wally, that was his name.

Q. We have figured upon your own statement, and there seems to be property of \$20,100 on your statement? A. You have figured wrong.

Q. Let us get that right; there is a house, \$27,000 it cost you? A. I paid \$5,000 on it.

Q. You have paid \$5,000 and \$2,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That makes \$7,000, paid on the house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is a house at \$8,500 upon which there is a mortgage of \$5,000, that leaves \$3,500; there is \$2,600 for Bedford Park? A. There is where you made a mistake—\$600.

Q. Six hundred dollars for Bedford Park; then there is in cash \$7,000? A. Oh, no; I ain't got no such cash.

Q. What is the value of your interest in the coal business? A. Three thousand five hundred dollars.

Q. You said you had \$7,000 when you left the department? A. When I left the department?

Q. Yes, in cash? A. I presume I had; yes, I guess I had.

Q. Then that \$7,000 goes in; we will leave the \$3,500 out, because you paid the \$3,500 out of the \$7,000; now, that makes \$17,500; \$17,500 saved while you were in the department? A. Yes, sir — no, I got \$5,000 of it.

Q. We will say \$5,000 that you inherited, that leaves \$12,500? A. I had \$2,000 when I went on the police, when I went in the department.

Q. That would leave \$10,500; then you had a saving of \$10,500 while you were in the department? A. In 20 years.

Q. On a salary of how much? A. One hundred dollars a month.

Q. Did you have \$100 a month for the whole term? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with a family that was grown up, wife and four children now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Living in a private house? A. Didn't, only for a few years.

Q. How long have you had that private house? A. About a little over two years—three years next May.

Q. How did you live before you went into the private house?

A. I lived in this house in Eighty-first street that I bought, for a few years.

Q. That was a private house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you have lived in a private house for how many years?

A. I lived at the foot of Seventy-sixth street and East river, a large house which was built there, which stood in a block; I took charge of it for a man.

Q. I ask you how many years you have lived in a private house? A. I lived four years I think in Eighty-first street.

Q. That would make seven years in these two houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you accomplished all this and supported your family and sent your children to school of course? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Gave them a fair education? A. Some of them are going to school yet.

Q. And you managed to save \$10,500? A. I lived for five years at the foot of Seventy-sixth street and East river, in a large mansion that I didn't pay any rent for, and there was about 70 pear trees; there was all the fruit that could grow which grew on that place, which took in a whole block; I lived there and had all that fruit and stuff to myself and sold it, and while I lived there in these five years I saved my salary

Q. What did you do in return for the rent? A. I had the rent for looking after the place; the man was glad to have me there to look after it.

Q. You looked after the place for your rent? A. I took charge of the place altogether.

Q. Did you not make any returns from it at all? A. He didn't want any; he said to go there and take charge of the place.

Q. Who was that man? A. The place belonged to a man by the name of Babcock at that time.

Q. Was it Babcock that made that arrangement? A. No, sir; Babcock was at the place and went and seen the owner.

Q. Who was the owner? A. He is a lawyer down in Wall street; I can not think of his name.

Q. Can you not give the name of the owner from whom you got such privileges? A. I can not think of it now.

Q. What was Babcock's first name? A. Hamlin.

Q. Where is he now? A. I don't know.

Q. Haven't you kept track of him? A. No, sir.

Q. Where was he at that time? A. He lived there in the house with me.

Q. What was his business? A. He was in the real estate business.

Q. How long did you say you lived under that arrangement? A. Five years.

Q. What would have been the proper rental of the place you have occupied? A. Well, it has been renting — the place was sold and cut up in lots, and the house has been rented since, I think, for \$50 a month.

Q. Did you ever know of that property being rented as you occupied it? A. No, sir; it stood empty there for years.

Q. How much time did you devote to looking after it? A. Not a great deal; I used to go there to my meals; it was in my precinct; I raised fruit enough on it to save my salary while I lived there; there was a bath-house on it.

Q. Were you not exercising a police protection over the property to prevent things being carried away by thieves and so on? A. Well, that was why I went there, I presume.

Q. To protect that property? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You were custodian of the property? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. It was quite an important thing and quite an advantage to the owner before his property was cut up into building lots to meet improvements to have the ward detective of the precinct occupy his house and watch it, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. So that from your position as police officer you occupied that extraordinary privilege? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As one of the emoluments of your position? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get a Christmas present? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not ever get Christmas presents from the saloon-keeper in your district? A. I don't know as I did; I can not remember of it.

Q. Don't you remember such things? A. There has been things sent to my house; I don't know where they came from.

Q. If a saloon-keeper whom it was your business to observe and against whom to enforce the law made you a present wouldn't you remember it? A. I wouldn't know where it came from.

Q. You did get a good many presents and you didn't know where they came from? A. I didn't get a great many; I can not say that.

Q. What was it? A. Might have been a box of cigars sent to the house, couple of bottles of liquor, something like that.

Chairman Lexow.—Suppose the suggestion you made that legislation should be passed legislating the police force out of office, would that operate against these men?

Mr. Moss.—I don't think it would operate on pensions that have been granted, I consider those are fixed. All we can do is to provide for the future.

Chairman Lexow.—I refer to that because I received a letter from you, I don't suppose it is private at all, in which you insisted again upon that proposition. Do you imagine that such a proposition is at all feasible and can be carried into effect?

Mr. Moss.—Decidedly.

Chairman Lexow.—Without opening up the chances for wholesale debauches in this city and crime becoming rampant. How would you legislate the police force out of office. That would mean that you wouldn't have a police officer in this city.

Mr. Moss.—Not at all. I don't think you understand my plan. I certainly don't want anarchism. I think we should proceed to organize a new police force quietly and as carefully and as expeditiously as possible, and not put the whole force out until the new force is ready to step right into its place.

Senator Lexow.—What do you suppose would be the discipline and efficiency of the force that you left in office with the sort of Damocles of that kind hanging over their head?

Mr. Moss.—It would be perhaps as good as it is now, it could hardly be worse than it is now, and it might be a great deal better. I think if some of these gentlemen could be restrained in their ardor at the present time, it would be of great benefit to the citizens.

Senator O'Connor.—What portion of the 4,000 on the force do you think is contaminated with the practices that have been disclosed here?

Mr. Moss.—Now, you are asking for my opinion, and I may have one on the subject, but the proportion is very small that are not contaminated. There are men of minor positions that I have great confidence in, men who have given evidence of their honesty and integrity under circumstances of great difficulty;

but I think that when the head is so outrageously rotten and corrupt, as this head is and has been, and the heart likewise, that there is very little to be said for the members of the body; there may be a sound finger and toe here and there, and all honor to them when we find them; but this force is irrevocably bad, and it ought not to exist any longer.

Chairman Lexow.—There are such things as theories and then we have to face and are confronted by stern necessities. How in the world are you going to legislate the police force out of existence? What could you suggest that would legislate out of existence 4,000 men substantially by legislation, without producing conditions of anarchy in this city.

Mr. Goff.—That involves the question requiring very deep and earnest consideration. Mr. Moss has given a great deal of thought and reflection to that matter, but I think the counsel should not be placed in the position now of setting forth their views or urging them at this stage of the proceedings. That, no doubt, a committee will have to consider in executive session, Mr. Moss' views, the result of his very long experience and his careful study of this question; but it may not be proven just at this moment. I do that out of deference to Mr. Moss. We will try to complete the structure that we are building stone by stone.

Chairman Lexow.—The question occurred to my mind and I have mentioned it, to legislate the whole police out of office did not seem to me to be practicable.

Mr. Moss.—The force has been demonstrated to be corrupt from the top down to the bottom, and it ought to be dispensed with and something put in its place. If we say only half of the force is corrupt — 2,000 — to attempt to get rid of 2,000 by the slow process of charges and trials would be a very long and tedious proceeding, and much of our interest would suffer meanwhile. You could very easily give the preference to old officers who would come to the front without charges, and against whom application there could be no objection, it is a very easy thing to re-enroll them, and by re-enrolling them, cut their official heads off, and then re-enroll them; the bond is broken between them and the district leader who appointed them.

James Curry, called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. Mr. Curry, are you a retired policeman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you retired? A. February, 1891.

Q. How old are you now? A. Sixty-four.

Q. What was your position in the service when you retired?

A. Patrolman and roundsman.

Q. What class of duty were you doing? A. General patrol duty pretty much all the time, with the exception of three years I was roundsman.

Q. What was the cause of your retirement? A. I had been detailed, and I wasn't fit for active duty; the doctor declared I wasn't fit; I was fit enough for Jefferson market, but when I was sent on post I was very bad with rheumatism, and the police surgeon and my own doctor advised me to get retired.

Q. Your application was on the ground of sickness? A. Sickness; I was two months sick.

Q. And did you have a surgeon's certificate to that effect? A. Not for the retirement; I went and asked to retire; and the police surgeon said I was not fit for active service.

Q. You were doing special duty in Jefferson Market court? A. I was doing duty there; was detailed there to inside work; that I could do for years if I had been let alone, but I couldn't go out and do six hours' patrolling; I had rheumatism and sciatica.

Q. Your experience made you useful in the Jefferson Market squad? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a place at a premium? A. There is no premium now; if you were a Republican you couldn't stay there.

Q. You had the misfortune to be a Republican? A. All my life.

Q. And you are not willing to give it up? A. Never will.

Q. Even to have a soft position in Jefferson market? A. No.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. You are a partisan? A. Yes, sir; always was; I know it done me harm and a great deal of it; I have been searching ever since to try and get a light job; for a man that has been on duty all his life from 13 until I became 60, he wants something to keep his old brain in motion, but I couldn't get it.

Q. And from the fact that you were a Republican; that was against your interest there? A. Very much.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Will you tell me just how you discovered that? A. I discovered that when I had to go out on patrol.

Q. But there were two Republican commissioners on the board? A. Oh, no; there was not; McClave was there and that is the only one, and you can not count him one; I never counted him.

Q. You are pretty well posted on Republican affairs? A. No, sir; I never took much interest in politics further than to go and vote.

Q. You know a thing or two about politics in this city? A. I might think I did and not know it after all.

Q. From all you know, and your loyal Republicanism which has led you to sacrifice your position there, you wouldn't say that McClave was a good Republican? A. I wouldn't, by any means.

Q. What annoyances did you have, if any? A. None: I was put on post and I couldn't do it and I had to get out.

Q. You were forced to do duty that was beyond your power? A. That I couldn't do

Q. And you tried to get a different assignment and didn't succeed? A. I tried several times to get back again and get some place where I could continue, but couldn't get it.

Q. What led you to think that your Republicanism interfered with your getting that position in the Jefferson Market? A. Well, I know Mr. Martin went for me.

Q. How did he go for you? A. Because they sent me word that if I didn't get in there I had better get out.

Q. How did you get that word? A. I got word through the leader of the district.

Q. What leader? A. I got it from a fellow by the name of Callahan and another by the name of Duress.

Q. That is Bernard J. Duress, the lawyer? A. No, it is not him; he is a man that works down the river front.

Q. You understood them to be Tammany leaders in the district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did they say to you? A. Asked if I wouldn't join Tammany Hall and I would be taken care of, and I said no.

Q. That is while you were making application to be sent back again to do duty in Jefferson Market? A. That was before it, while I was detailed.

Q. After you refused to join Tammany Hall what happened to you? A. I was sent on post.

Q. Did they speak to you again while you were on post? A. No, sir.

Q. But you made your application to be sent back to Jefferson Market? A. I got friends to go and see McClave, and I found it was of no use.

The stenographer is requested to note that George Hess was called at the hour of three minutes of 1 o'clock and failed to respond.

Daniel Polhamus, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a retired officer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were a sergeant, were you not, when you retired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did that happen? A. About four years ago.

Q. What age were you when you retired? A. I was 53.

Q. What pension do you receive? A. One thousand dollars.

Q. Why did you apply for retirement? A. I had hemorrhages.

Q. How long were you a sergeant? A. About 23 years.

Q. In one precinct all that time? A. No, sir.

Q. What precinct were you in when you retired? A. It was in the Sixteenth.

Q. You were not on patrol duty, were you? A. We did our patrol, we went up and visited the men, did our tours, yes, sir.

Q. But a large part of your duty was at the desk? A. We have our tours at the desk, yes, sir.

Q. If there had been no pension you would not have retired at all on the ground of physical incapacity? A. I had to, the doctor told me if I didn't get retired the business would retire me.

Q. Were you an applicant for promotion to a captaincy? A. No.

Q. Do you ever consider being made a captain? A. Well, I did at one time, yes.

Q. You talked over that subject with some one, did you not? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Who did you talk with? A. I talked it over with Senator Madden at one time, and several friends, and a brother of mine, now dead.

Q. Were you ever offered a captaincy for money, or was money ever mentioned to you in connection with a captaincy?

A. Not direct, no, sir.

Q. How was it mentioned, indirectly? A. Well, there was a party once visited me and he told me he thought such a thing might be accomplished.

Q. Who was the party? A. I really forget the man's name now; he was from the country.

Q. What official position did he hold, or what political position? A. He didn't hold any at the time.

Q. What was his standing by which he came to you and made any such remark as that? A. He was acquainted with one of the commissioners, he said.

Q. What commissioner was he acquainted with? A. Mr. Nichols.

Q. What did he say to you on the subject? A. Well, he said he thought the thing could be accomplished for about \$2,000.

Q. That was your promotion to a captaincy? A. That is what he said he thought it would be if I desired it.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I told him I wouldn't pay for any promotion to anybody.

Q. That has been your standing? A. That has been my standing; yes, sir.

Q. You think you could have been promoted if you had had a different standard? A. I don't know exactly, only that was the standing I took; I would never pay for promotion to anybody.

Q. And you felt that you would remain a sergeant for all your life as long as you stayed in the department, rather than do that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is a general impression among police officers, is there not, that men are not promoted upon their merits? A. Not always.

Q. And that financial considerations enter into those matters? A. That is the way they feel, I think.

Q. That is the feeling in the department? A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. How frequently have you heard such remarks made? A. Well, I have been out of the department for about four years.

Q. Were they made up to the time of your retirement? A. That was the general talk going around.

Q. And you had special reason to notice that because you were an old sergeant yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would have liked to have been a captain? A. If it had come to me as a right I should; yes, sir.

Q. You wouldn't take it unless it came to you as a right; you wouldn't pay for it? A. No, sir.

Q. And you wouldn't take it unless it did come to you as of right? A. No, sir.

Q. I want to try to refresh your recollection, because it is rather a surprise to you to be asked this question about the man that made that approach to you; where did he live? A. I think it was Ulster county.

Q. Don't you know the town? A. I think it was back of Kingston somewhere.

Q. What was his relation with Mr. Nichols? A. He told me that he swung a delegation up there at the time there was a contest between the two Democratic factions up in Albany at the time of the convention; that is what he said to me.

Q. Swung one of the factions? A. He said in the county that he was carrying the other side, the Tammany Hall side of the house.

Q. You mean Mr. Nichols' side of the house? A. Yes, sir; Tammany Hall side of the house in that county.

Q. Was he a leader up there? A. I don't know.

Q. Did he say he was? A. He said he was a politician there with the other folks.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. And that he swung his delegation for the Tammany side? A. Yes, sir; that is what he said; for Mr. Nichols.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Do you know what business he was in? A. I do not.

Q. Did you see him any other time than the time he called upon you about that captaincy? A. I saw him once or twice, that is all.

Q. What did you say to him on the other occasion? A. Nothing at all.

Q. How did you come to see him? A. He visited me at the station-house one day.

Q. He called on you? A. After I had been introduced to him, I think; I almost forget now.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Had you made an application to be appointed? A. No, sir.

Q. How did he know you wanted to be appointed captain? A. I suppose he thought as sergeant of the police if I could get the appointment I would take it.

Q. Did he say he had influence? A. He didn't exactly say; he led me to believe that I could get that position for \$2,000; that is the way he spoke at the time.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Now, would you give us the language he used? A. No, I could not.

Q. Get as near to it as you can? A. Well, he said something or other; he thought I ought to be a captain; something like that; and thought it could be arranged and so forth; I told him I was opposed to anything of that kind; he said, "He thought about \$2,000 would bring it."

Q. Did you talk to anybody else on that subject after he had mentioned it to you? A. I mentioned it to a friend of mine.

Q. Who was that? A. His name was Merrill; he lived in the Ninth ward.

Q. Was he a politician? A. He was a Republican.

Q. What was your conversation with Merrill? A. I told him what was said to me; he said, "Don't you do anything of the kind;" I said, "That is what I told the man I wouldn't."

Q. Did you see Mr. Nichols? A. I have often seen Nichols.

Q. I meant to speak to him? A. Never on that subject, no sir.

Q. Was any other approach made to you? A. None but that; not on that.

Q. Did you talk with anyone else about your being promoted? A. I don't ever recollect of having done so.

Q. Do you know of any other case where money has been mentioned as a means of getting promotion? A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know of any other specific case? A. No, sir; I have no personal knowledge of any other money ever being paid.

Q. Or about suggestions being made to officers? A. No, sir; I don't know of any, I don't recollect of any; there may be such a thing, but I don't recollect it now.

Q. It has reached the dimensions of common remark among the force? A. That is the way they were talking.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you mean to be understood that there was a common rumor among the force that whenever a promotion was made that money was the consideration that brought it about? A. That is the way it was talked.

Q. That was the general understanding? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that when a man desired promotion he assumed that he would have to prepare himself with the necessary legal tenders to secure it; that was it? A. That is the way I understood it.

Q. Did that extend to all promotions? A. That is the way I understood it.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Was there anything of that kind when you were promoted? A. No, sir.

Q. How long ago was it? A. Mr. Acton was the man who appointed me.

Q. That was way back in the sixties, was it not? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. There is a common understanding that a captain can make that good; the money he has to pay? A. I couldn't say that.

Q. Isn't there a general understanding that when a captain has paid a certain amount of money for his appointment that he can get the money out of the precinct to recover himself? A. Well, I couldn't say; I have no knowledge of that at all.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is there a rumor to that effect; is there an understanding among the force that when large sums were paid for promotions that these men would get that back out of their precincts? A. I couldn't say that.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. How do you account for the existence of houses of ill-fame, gambling-houses and policy shops in this city? A. I think they can be closed; that is my opinion.

Q. That is your opinion as an old sergeant? A. Yes; I think they can be closed.

Q. It is not impossible to close them? A. No.

Q. All that the police captain has got to do is to put down his foot and say "close?" A. They have got to take them to court.

Q. He does not have to go so far as to go to court? A. I think it is the proper way.

Q. He doesn't do so? A. I suppose he does, actually.

Q. As matter of fact, does he? A. I think he does; yes, sir.

Q. Suppose a captain really wants to close a certain house of ill-fame, does not the captain send for the person and tell her she must go? A. They might do it in some instances.

Q. They do it, do they not; they do tell these people to close their houses? A. I don't know whether they do or not; I haven't heard them tell them.

Q. They tell them to close their houses, do they not; the captains? A. I couldn't say that, for I never heard one.

Q. You never heard one? A. No, sir.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. What is it you know about it yourself, sergeant; it is pretty generally known by the boys around town where there are houses of ill-fame and gambling-houses, don't they generally? A. I suppose they do.

Q. Is that not also within the knowledge of the police? A. Well, I will tell you, it is hard for a policeman to be positive, without he has done something that no man should do as a police officer.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You do not understand that it is necessary to get evidence against a house of ill-fame, do you? A. It is necessary to have somebody come to the front and go to the court so that you can swear out a warrant against that place, that such and such is the fact there; that is the only way you can do it.

Q. You know the general reputation is proof now against a house, don't you; that is one of the elements, is it not? A. How long since?

Q. For some time, and solicitations from the windows? A. Solicitation from the window; yes; that is evidence.

Q. Now, can a house of ill-fame run openly by solicitations from the windows and doors, and the front door open for business for men to go in and out, and for policy shops to be in existence, people going in and out buying slips, and pool-rooms be in existence with people going in and buying pool-slips upon the horse races, and big gambling-houses be in operation with men going up and down stairs and placing their bets — can these things be in operation in a precinct without the police knowing it? A. It hadn't ought to.

Q. Can they? A. I don't think it is possible.

Q. It is impossible? A. I think so, yes, sir.

Q. And the machinery is adequate in the various precincts to bring these men to public attention and into the courts, is that not so? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is it not a fact that if a captain sends word to the keeper of the brothel or to one of these other houses that have been mentioned in the question of counsel to close up, they would close up, would they not? A. Well, I wouldn't want to say on that point; I am not positive on that.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. If a man does his duty, as you would for instance, seeing a house of ill-fame, or a saloon violating the Sunday law, if you as a subordinate officer, or any subordinate officer should on your own motion start the machinery of the law against this place would he get into trouble? A. Well, it is hard to answer that question.

Q. What would you feel about that; would a subordinate officer bear upon his own responsibility to move at once against such a violation of law as I have mentioned? A. I don't think he would hardly want to do it; I don't think he would hardly want to do it; I don't know.

Q. He would want to go slow first, would he not? A. No, if he saw the law really openly violated.

Q. An assault on the street of course he would have to arrest; but if he knew that a saloon was running by the side-door entrance and a great many people going in and out, would he move against that saloon at once? A. He should do it.

Q. Would he do it? A. I can not tell you what another man would do.

Q. Would you? A. Yes, sir; I would do it.

Q. You are a specially brave man? A. I don't know as I am; there are plenty of others, there are plenty of brave men in the police department.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. You take an officer on the force who is active and who is ambitious, he would soon have it intimated to him that he was a trifle too fresh or something of that kind, and he wait for orders; is there not a feeling of that kind with the officers on the force? A. I wouldn't like to say that.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Have you known where officers have moved on their own responsibility and been called down for it? A. I have no personal knowledge.

Q. You have heard of such cases, have you not? A. I have heard of remarks; nothing positive.

Q. There is an impression in the department, that a man must go slow about certain kinds of lawbreaking, is there not; not to do too much on his own responsibility—is there not such an impression? A. Well, it may exist with some of the force; no doubt it does.

Mr. Moss.—I read this communication from the police department at this point:

Mr. Frank Moss:

“Dear Sir.—Replying to your favor of this date, I find from the records that there are 512 members of the police force liable to retirement, from having served 20 years, viz.: One superintendent, four inspectors, 28 captains, 90 sergeants, 15 detective-sergeants, 366 roundsmen and patrolmen and seven doormen. Of this number the following named officers have filed their applications for retirement, viz.:

“Captain Thomas Reilly, Twenty-third precinct; Sergeant John J. Taylor, Thirty-seventh precinct; Sergeant Wm. O'Toole,

Third precinct; Detective-Sergeants Silas W. Rogers, Michael Crowley, Samuel G. Sheldon, Charles O'Connor; Patrolmen, Thomas J. Carten, Nineteenth precinct; Charles O. Dooley, Twenty-eighth precinct; John McCabe, Twenty-eighth precinct; Dennis McMahan, Twenty-eighth precinct; Warren Harrington, Sanitary Company; John Fay, Fifth court; William Mulcahey, Sanitary Company; and Henry McArdle, Twenty-seventh precinct; doorman, Solomon F. Brundage, Thirty-first precinct; and Sergeant Horace M. Wells, Third precinct.

“To the above it should be added ‘have served over 20 years, and are liable to retirement.’

“Very respectfully,

“WM. H. KIPP,

“Chief Clerk.”

Mr. Moss.—So the committee conceived, that if all the officers that are entitled to retirement should take advantage of the law we should miss 28 captains.

Senator O'Connor.—If that is their right now, can it be taken away from them unless they are dismissed for cause?

Mr. Moss.—I think the right is not vested until they actually get the pension.

Chairman Lexow.—As I understand it is discretionary with the commissioners to retire them. Has not the General Term of the Supreme Court held that recently?

Mr. Goff.—It has been so held. I might say that I read in the morning's papers that of the men examined yesterday at police headquarters, the names of which I have given here in this communication, that the board of surgeons declare that there was not one of them physically incapacitated.

Mr. Moss.—I think the decision you refer to is only a Special Term decision.

Chairman Lexow.—The fact is that this police pension fund is made up largely of fines and other things, excise money, that if not diverted into that fund could be applicable to the general expenses of the city.

Mr. Goff.—Contributions from policy-men and others not counted.

Senator O'Connor.—If it did not go into this fund it would go into the revenues of the city.

Mr. Goff.—It could be turned into the public treasury.

Senator O'Connor.—And to that extent diminish the public burden.

Mr. Goff.—Decidedly.

Hannah Rosenthal, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. You have just been brought down to court by one of our subpoena servers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been the subject of some unpleasant notoriety in the newspapers recently, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Owing to an unfortunate arrest made on you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you? A. I am 19 years old.

Q. And you reside with your father? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your mother? A. I have not any.

Q. Your mother is dead? A. Yes, sir; I have a stepmother.

Q. Are there other children in the family besides yourself?
A. I have one right sister and two step.

Q. Any brothers? A. One stepbrother.

Q. And the family all live together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you reside with your family? A. Three hundred and ten East Eightieth street.

Q. Your father is in business, is he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business is he in? A. In the jewelry business.

Q. Where is his business located? A. On the corner of New Chambers and New Bowery.

Q. Is your father the support of the family? A. Yes, sir; he is.

Q. You are the eldest, I presume? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All the children, both right and stepbrothers and sisters, are all younger than you are? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your father supports the whole family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have lived with your family all your lifetime? A. All the time; I have never been away.

Q. You have been to school in this city? A. Yes, sir; I used to go to the Twelfth street school.

Q. Twelfth street school, near Sixth avenue? A. University place.

Q. You went there until you were how old? A. I was nearly 16.

Q. Nearly 16 when you left Twelfth street school—did you graduate? A. No, sir.

Q. Since you left school you have remained at home? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do housework for your family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Help in home matters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Never had any trouble with your family, have you? A. No, sir; never had any trouble with them.

Q. Nor have you, up to this unfortunate occurrence the other night, had any trouble with any person? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, just tell me about the other night, where you were, just commence at the beginning — what time did you leave your house? A. I left my house about half-past 5.

Q. In the evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who was with you? A. There was nobody with me.

Q. Where did you intend to go? A. Down to my aunt's house.

Q. And where was that? A. In Houston street.

Q. You have been in the habit of visiting your aunt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went down to your aunt's house, did you? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. And you saw your aunt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is her name? A. Her name is Mrs. Caroline Waters.

Q. About how long did you remain in your aunt's house? A. Well, we had supper there, and after supper I said to her, "Would you mind going up to see Macy's, to see the panorama?"

Q. That is the Christmas panorama? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That they have arranged for Christmas; that is what you mean, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did your aunt say? A. She said, "Yes; she would go with me."

Q. Your aunt is a married woman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And lives with her husband? A. Yes, sir.

Q. She is a thoroughly respectable and reputable woman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is she an aunt of yours on your mother or father's side? A. On my father's side.

Q. Your father's sister? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your aunt go with you up to Macy's? A. Yes, sir; she did.

Q. Now, tell me how you left the house, what street you walked upon and what course you took? A. Well, we left the house about quarter to 8; we walked all the way through Second avenue as far as Fourteenth street; we went all the

way through Fourteenth street to Macy's, and, of course, we stopped there about half an hour watching the window and then slowly walked toward home.

Q. You walked along Fourteenth street until you reached Second avenue? A. Third avenue.

Q. You walked down Third avenue? A. Until I got to Eighth street.

Q. Now, what occurred there? A. My aunt was complaining of her feet, saying she was kind of weak all the evening, as she is; she is not very strong, and, of course, she said she would go down with the cable car; she said, "Now, good night, Hannah; you go along home;" and I said, "All right; I will be home by 10 o'clock;" it was then 25 minutes to 10.

Q. This was on the corner of Eighth street and Third avenue? A. Yes, sir; so, of course, I went along down; she was watching me; as I got near to Second avenue, I turned around and seen my aunt coming slowly down again.

Q. You did not wait to see her get on the cable car? A. No, sir.

Q. You started down to Second avenue to get the car on Second avenue? A. To get the elevated road at Eighth street.

Q. That goes near your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In walking down Eighth street, you say you looked back and saw your aunt standing on the corner and watching you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or slowly walking toward you? A. I have the habit of waving my hand to her generally, as I always do; she was on the corner and I turned around and I waved my hand, and then, of course, I see her and happened to lean against the railing, and with that, a gentleman passed me and come up and spoke to me.

Q. While you were leaning against the railing and waving your hand to your aunt on the corner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far were you from your aunt at the time? A. I was about half a block.

Q. This gentleman that spoke to you, did you know him, or did you ever see him before? A. No, sir; I never seen him before.

Q. Was this the policeman? A. I don't know; he was in citizen's clothes.

Q. What did this person say to you who approached you? A. Well, he came up to me and told me something about

coming out of some place up there; I didn't take no notice of what he said.

Q. I want to get his words as nearly as you can recollect them; this is an opportunity for you to present this very painful matter in its true aspect, and I want to get his words from you as nearly as you could recollect them; just give us his words; don't be backward; we all understand your position?

A. Well, he came up to me; he commenced talking to me about a lot of nonsense; I seemed to get amused at him; he kept on talking to me about going to the places that was not proper.

Q. You see you are giving us your description of what he said; we would like to have his words as nearly as you can recollect them; give us his language; just what he said to you and just what you said to him; give us the conversation as nearly as you can recollect it? A. He came up to me; he asked me if I was lonely standing; I said, "No, sir; I am not lonely;" I said, "The city of New York is a great city to be in and not be lonely; he commenced to get in conversation with me; he asked me if I would go with him anywhere to a place; I said, "I don't know what you mean;" he said, "Won't you go to a hotel with me;" and he said, "I will see it will be all right with you, if you go with me;" so I said, "No, sir; I will not go with you;" and he turned around and he said, "Now, I have got you under arrest;" I said, "What for have you got me under arrest;" he said, "Never mind, now, you come along with me;" I turned around and I said, "There is a lady coming there, my aunt, and I am not going to go, I am going to call her;" he said, "Never mind, don't call her, come along with me and don't make any noise;" I said, "I will not go with you until my aunt comes up with me;" I stood against that railing until she got to me; when she got to me she was thunderstruck, she couldn't imagine what had happened; she asked me, and she said to the man, "You have made a great mistake here, please let the girl be;" he said, "No, I can not, she is in my charge and I am going to keep her;" we went along Second avenue, my aunt was telling him he had made a mistake, and he said, "You go about your business or else I will have to take you in too;" my aunt said, "You have no charge against me; you can not take me;" all the time he was telling my aunt to go about her business and insulting her until we got to Fifth street, and there he wouldn't notice her at all; but went up to the sergeant at the desk.

Q. What was the charge? A. For soliciting, for improper conduct.

Q. He charged you with soliciting him? A. No, he didn't exactly charge me with soliciting him, but he meant soliciting anybody.

Q. Generally soliciting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Soliciting on the street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say at the time before the sergeant? A. To tell the truth I was kind of nervous and excited and I don't know what I said; I don't recollect.

Q. Was that the first time you were ever inside a station-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not know until this man said he had you under arrest that he was a policeman, did you? A. No, sir; I didn't know until he said he had me under arrest.

Q. Did he say he was a policeman? A. He said he was a policeman, but he did not show his badge.

Q. He merely said he was a policeman? A. That is all.

Q. A sergeant took down that charge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Soliciting? A. And disorderly conduct.

Q. What was done with you? A. Well. I was taken from Fifth street down to Union market.

Q. By the same policeman? A. No, sir; by a policeman that was on the beat down in Fifth street.

Q. A policeman in uniform? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it the sergeant that directed that policeman to take you to Union market? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your aunt accompany you? A. She accompanied me half a block; she asked me what she could do; she was confused; and I told her the first thing to do was to send for my father; she left me and ran home, and she couldn't hardly talk to my uncle when she got there; my uncle couldn't imagine what happened; my uncle was asleep when she got home, but she got him up and when he got up there at my father's he didn't believe it; my father didn't know what to do; he got his hat and coat on and got down to Union market a little before 12 o'clock at night.

Q. Were you put in charge of the matron at Union market? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a room? A. No, sir; I was put in a cell.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Alone? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Just tell us about that cell; describe it to us; was there a bench to it? A. Well, there was a board; there is supposed to be a bench.

Q. A plank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Small place? A. Yes, sir; small place.

Q. You were locked in the cell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When your father got down to the police-station what took place then? A. He offered the sergeant at the desk \$500 in cash money if he would release me until the morning.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. As bail? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. And were you released? A. No, sir.

Q. You were kept there all night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The sergeant refused to let you go? A. On cash money; he wanted bonds.

Chairman Lexow.—Is there anything in that point?

Mr. Goff.—I do not think the police sergeants are permitted by law to accept money deposits in lieu of bonds; they must accept bonds; but it is apparent that a man having possession of money in that sum could get bail for a mere misdemeanor, the highest fine for which could possibly only be \$10. He evidently was not a professional bondsman. According to the law a police sergeant in a certain class of misdemeanors is only entitled to exact a bond in double the amount, which would have been \$20.

Q. Well, you were kept there all night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And next morning you were taken to court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who took you to court? A. The policeman that arrested me.

Q. Was he in uniform then? A. No, sir; he was in citizen's clothes.

Q. What is his name? A. His name is Thomas Gill.

Q. You were brought to Essex Market court, were you not?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were you disposed of when you got to Essex Market?

A. Well, now on the way he told me what to say to the judge.

Q. What did he say to you? A. The first thing he asked me if I would have coffee with him.

Q. Did he take you out of the cell in the station-house? A. Yes, sir; an officer took me out.

Q. A man in uniform? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were brought up before the sergeant at the desk, were you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then this Gill took charge of you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the way out, walking along the street, you say he conversed with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the first thing he said? A. He asked me if they gave me any coffee there; I said to him, "No, sir;" he said, "Why, don't you want any;" I said, "No, sir;" he said, "Don't you want nothing at all;" I said, "No, sir; I don't wish anything;" and he kept on talking to me about different things; "Now," he said, "you just tell the judge you have made a great mistake and you won't do it any more;" and with that I didn't answer him; he said, "A good-looking girl like you — why don't you get married and settle down;" and he asked me if I was going around the street; if some fellow got me around the street to make a living for him.

Q. What did you say to all this? A. I didn't like to answer him, because I felt kind of down on him; I didn't want to talk to him all the way, but he kept on talking to me.

Q. He told you to say to the judge that you were sorry and that you wouldn't do it again? A. To say that I made a mistake and I wouldn't do it again.

Q. When you were brought to court, where were you placed? A. I was taken downstairs where there were a lot of tramps, and he pushed me right into the room quite roughly.

Q. The policeman? A. The gentleman that took me all the way.

Q. Gill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He pushed you in? A. Yes, sir; acted very roughly and put me in a room where there was a lot of tramps.

Q. Male or female tramps? A. Female.

Q. Rough-looking women? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear these women talk while you were there? A. No, sir; they seemed to be very quiet.

Q. How many women were there? A. There was around about a dozen.

Q. About a dozen women? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was their appearance in their clothing and so forth disarranged? A. I might as well say tramps; these women they pick off the streets.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I didn't remain longer than about 10 minutes, as my aunt was watching for me from 7 in the morning, and she went to the sergeant and asked him if she could see me.

Q. To the sergeant of the police court? A. Yes, sir; and he sent right down word that I should be taken out and be seated outside with my aunt.

Q. Let us have that sergeant's name? A. I couldn't tell you the name of the sergeant; I don't know.

Q. We want to have the name of the good as well as the bad; however, it was the sergeant in charge of the court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were then taken out of the prisoners' pen and seated alongside of your aunt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose the next thing that occurred was that you were arraigned before the judge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what did the officer say — did you see that the officer took an oath? A. Yes, sir; he took an oath.

Q. What did he say? A. He told the judge that he was four years on the force, and he is only two and a half years on the force.

Q. How did you find that out? A. We were told; they have his record, and I was over at headquarters this morning.

Q. And you were informed there that he was only two and a half years on the force? A. Two and a half years on the force.

Q. He said he was four years on the force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What else did he say? A. He said that I came up and spoke to him, and that I made a proposition to him to go to a place with me; that I named a price to go with him.

Q. What did he say; did he name the price himself in dollars; did he say \$3 or \$2? A. No; he said to go to a place would be \$1, and he named a price to go would be \$1.50, he told the judge, and he said to the judge that I made a proposition to him; that I wanted to go with him, and he said to the judge

that I said if it was not so early in the evening I would have taken him up to my house.

Q. Did he say you told him where you lived? A. No, sir.

Q. But that if it was not so early in the evening he said you would have taken him home to your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything else that he said? A. Well, to tell the truth I was so excited.

Q. Did you have a lawyer? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you called upon to say anything? A. I was called upon to say something, but I don't know what I did say.

Q. You were pretty well worked up with excitement, were you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with fear? A. I was crying all night, and they had to make me keep quiet about a dozen times.

Q. Who had to keep you quiet? A. The matron.

Q. She heard you crying? A. Yes, sir; I was crying all night.

Q. She told you to keep quiet? A. Yes, sir.

Q. She treated you kindly, I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the judge gave you a lecture, did he not? A. Yes.

Q. And told you not to do it again? A. He told me not to smile on strangers.

Q. He did discharge you? A. Yes, sir; after he heard my aunt's story he discharged me.

Q. It was your aunt that spoke? A. My aunt spoke after me.

Q. That ended the matter? A. Yes, sir; the World reporter spoke up to the judge.

Q. Did he know something? A. He said to the judge that he would like to see this case sifted right through to the end; he wanted to see full particulars of the whole case.

Q. Now, you have never been in any kind of trouble with anyone, you say? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you swear here that everything that the policeman said with regard to you soliciting him was absolutely false? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Absolutely? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever gone out at night with male acquaintances outside of your family? A. No, sir.

Q. And you swear here that you are a thoroughly proper and virtuous girl? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you defy anyone to say to the contrary? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did I understand you to say that while the policeman was conducting you from the station-house to the court he asked you to have coffee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you refused? A. I refused; he persuaded me and even asked me if I wouldn't like to have anything at all; and I said, "No, sir."

Q. He was very accommodating? A. Yes, sir; he was; and tried to crack jokes, and tried to make me smile, and I told him I was not in a position to laugh.

Senator O'Connor.—What was done with Gill, the officer, anything?

Mr. Goff.—Not that we know of; the latest I have heard of him is that he has been sued for breach of promise by a woman he seduced.

Senator Bradley.—Then he is on the road to promotion.

Mr. Goff.—I wish to say here that we have information, that we are endeavoring to have it verified by testimony, it may be a difficult matter for us to get the principal witness in the case, of a girl similarly situated to this girl, that was sent up for two months on the island; she was not fortunate enough to have a father or an aunt; but she was a respectable, virtuous girl, and sent for two months up to the island. Now, I have mentioned this before, and I don't wish to refer to it except to show how the common sense and feeling of humanity in all cities of the world can revolt and has revolted at such transactions as these. About four years ago, to the best of my recollection, a member of the metropolitan police force of the city of London accosted a seamstress while she was crossing Trafalgar square, and he threatened to arrest her—she had been working late at her trade in a respectable family as a seamstress; she was hurrying home; while crossing the square a policeman accosted her and threatened to arrest her for soliciting if she did not give him a shilling. The girl became frightened and appealed to some passersby, and they remonstrated with the policeman so forcibly that the girl was let go. The matter did not end there, it became a question of national importance, so that the minister was questioned about it in the House of Commons, and the ministry had to promise, and they did institute a thorough investigation touching the incident; and the result of the investigation was that the head of the police department resigned;

and a mass-meeting was held about it in the city of London to denounce the outrage.

Chairman Lexow.— You consider that a striking contrast to the present situation?

Mr. Goff.— It struck me as so remarkable that I thought we would inform the Senate and have it on record; this matter is only about 48 hours old, or a little more.

Q. What night was it? A. Last Friday night.

Mr. Goff.— And we thought we would present this striking illustration to the committee red hot; red-handed as it were.

Chairman Lexow.— Why don't you call Gill here and see whether he wants to vindicate himself?

Mr. Goff.— May I issue a general and special invitation to him to do so?

Chairman Lexow.— Yes.

Senator O'Connor.— Special and particular one.

Chairman Lexow.— All witnesses subpoenaed for this morning will attend here again at quarter of 3; the committee will stand adjourned until that time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

New York, December 11, 1894.

Present.— Senators Edmund O'Connor, Daniel Bradley, Cuthbert W. Pound and George W. Robertson; counsel as before.

Mr. Goff.— Mr. Horner is here under subpoena, but we wish now to release him from his attendance as a witness in this court. I believe the officers of the law are arranging for an interview with Mr. Horner, and I think we had better release him as a witness.

Senator Pound.— Mr. Horner is released from further attendance on this committee.

Mr. Moss.— Mr. Chairman, at the last session we had the testimony of Mr. Costello in reference to misconduct by Captain McLaughlin, inspector now, and Inspector Williams; and from the public prints we see that both of these officers are following the customary course of officers of that department by throwing out insinuations and making threats against Mr. Costello; we deem it important for Mr. Costello's sake, for the purposes of this investigation and for the record's sake to produce the cor-

roborative evidence that is in our possession so that thing may be established as it is; and if these gentlemen want to investigate it in their own way they are at liberty to do so. I will first call Mr. Hummel.

Abraham S. Hummel, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a lawyer? A. I am, sir.

Q. And a member of the firm of Howe & Hummel? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Costello, here present? A. Very well, sir.

Q. Do you remember an occasion, in November, 1888, when you defended Mr. Costello in a police court? A. I do, sir.

Q. Will you state how Mr. Costello appeared when you saw him? A. Mr. Costello, on the occasion to which you refer, was in a very badly bruised condition, so far as his face was concerned; he seemed almost unrecognizable to me when he introduced himself as the Mr. Augustine E. Costello whom I had known for sometime prior to that.

Q. How was his clothing? A. His clothing looked a little worse for wear; immediate wear; it seemed to be soiled and crumpled.

Q. Where was it that you saw him? A. I saw him in the Tombs police court, where he was arraigned as defendant.

Q. And you appeared for him in that proceeding? A. I was retained at the personal instance of Mr. Costello, whom I had known as a friend for a number of years prior, and at the special, urgent solicitation of a gentleman by the name of Duffy; a member of the bar of the Long Island district; I believe the second department; Mr. Duffy called on me incidentally first and represented to me that Mr. Costello desired my personal attendance in a matter at the Tombs police court; I suggested that Mr. Duffy might appear for him himself, and he said that Mr. Costello preferred that he should have my personal services inasmuch as I knew him very intimately, and he would feel, all things considered, safer in our united hands; Mr. Duffy being, as I have heretofore stated, a member of the bar of the

second judicial department, and not being known in the courts of this department.

Q. You have spoken of some acquaintance with Mr. Costello; was it sufficient for you to state the general character of the man? A. Yes, sir; I had known Mr. Costello for five or six or seven years prior to this incident, as being the representative of the New York Herald, in the capacity of what is known as police headquarters reporter; he had been assigned to police headquarters work to my personal knowledge for quite a number of years; doing that special work exclusively; I had known him also in connection with the work which he had written in reference to the members of the police department, and in the course of my practice I must have, on an average, met Mr. Costello very, very frequently, indeed.

Q. What will you say of his character? A. So far as I knew Mr. Costello's character was irreproachable in the extreme; he was a member of the press; he was a reporter whose word I would take as quickly as I would the word of a President of the United States — unquestioned.

By Senator Pound:

Q. Was that his reputation among the people where he was known? A. His reputation among the people where he was known was that of a first-class, honorable newspaper man; and a higher compliment I can not pay him.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What was the nature of the charge against him on the morning that you speak of? A. It was an involver regarding his book; the exact details I don't know; because, if you are aware, I have on an average two or three new cases in my office every day; I knew that Mr. Costello had seen me prior to that in reference to the book; I recollect the majority of the facts set forth in his book and for what purpose it was printed, and incidentally I recollected that he had said a kind word of my senior, my partner, Mr. Howe; I believe he furnished a photograph of Mr. Howe with the book, and I was specially, personally interested to see that Mr. Costello was very well taken care of, as matter of courtesy to Mr. Costello.

Q. Then you were pretty well acquainted with this book enterprise? A. As an ordinary man of the world would be, superficially, with any book that comes his way; such as his book, *Trilby*, or *The Green Incarnation*; neither of which have I ever read thoroughly through.

Q. From what you knew of the book and his relations to the book enterprise, that didn't lower his standard in your estimation? A. It elevated it, if possible.

Q. What was the result of the proceeding in the police court? A. The proceeding terminated, as I predicted it would, in a dismissal of the proceeding and an honorable acquittal of the charges preferred against Mr. Costello.

Q. There was no basis for any charge? A. There should not have been an arrest of Mr. Costello.

Q. You had some conversation with Mr. Costello concerning the happenings which brought about these results, didn't you, at the time? A. I must have informed myself of the fact, as I recollect it now.

Q. Do you remember what he said to you about the cause of his injuries? A. He stated at that time, generally, that he had received his mishandlement, if you will permit the coinage of the word, at the police station, and my remark to him then was that any person who was connected with such an outrageous assault should have been, in the vulgar parlance of police literature, broken or "broke."

Q. You understood him to say that the persons in charge of the station-house were responsible? A. Who the persons were I could not recollect to-day.

Q. But he laid it to the persons who were in charge of the station-house that night? A. Those that were there.

Q. To the men, whoever were there at that time? A. Mr. Costello knows that.

Q. Mr. Costello has stated that Captain McLaughlin was in charge; you don't know anything to negative that, do you? A. I—

Q. Or anything which Mr. Costello stated, contrary to that? A. I couldn't testify and would not and do not mean to testify that Mr. Costello stated anything contrary to that.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Who appeared as the complainants on that occasion? A. There was a complainant, and, as is invariably the custom, a

police officer who has — as is invariably the custom, he appeared to be complainant, prosecuting officer and general statee of any facts that occur in a police court.

Q. Did Captain McLaughlin put in an appearance? A. I didn't see Captain McLaughlin; no, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Costello inform you or say to you that he had been struck by brass knuckles by Captain McLaughlin on that occasion? A. Mr. Costello told me something about the time that this matter occurred in reference to the assault; now, as to who committed the assault and as to what weapon it was committed with, I couldn't honestly, conscientiously testify to-day; that is a matter of lapse of recollection; I couldn't tell you any more than I could tell you who I saw here to-day.

Q. You don't remember the words "brass knuckles" being used at all? A. I rather imagine that some substance other than the naked fist must have been used on Mr. Costello's face, from his disfigurement on the occasion, because I was horrified at his appearance.

Q. You had an idea that the natural hand couldn't cause these wounds? A. Certainly mine could not.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. How about Senator Bradley's? A. I will yield to the Senator.

Charles T. Duffy, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a lawyer, are you? A. I am.

Q. Practicing in what city? A. In New York city.

Q. You have known Mr. Costello here for some time, haven't you? A. For 15 years.

Q. What can you say of your acquaintance of him and of his character as you know him? A. I can say that he is a thoroughly honorable man; that I believe that he would tell nothing but the truth, and I knew him as a newspaper man of talent and ability.

Q. Are you the Mr. Duffy to whom reference was made as his counsel in November, 1888? A. I am, sir; I was acting as his counsel in matters connected with his books at that time.

Q. Then you are quite familiar with the matters of the books?

A. I am; yes, sir.

Q. When did you first see him after the assault was committed on him; how long after? A. Mr. Stanley, his book-keeper, came to me at my office 318 Broadway about 9:30 on a morning in November, 1888; the precise date I don't recollect; he asked me to go around to the Tombs police court, and told me Mr. Costello was in trouble; I went with Mr. Stanley and I saw Mr. Costello; he was battered almost beyond recognition; there were cuts on his nose; there were abrasions on his cheeks, and his clothing was soiled and disfigured as if he was in the mud; he was so nervous and helpless—I had known him as a self-reliant man, a competent man; he put his hand in mine and asked me to protect him; he was totally unnerved and battered, as I say, almost beyond recognition.

Q. Did you talk to him about the cause of his injuries? A. I did, sir.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He said that two of his men had been arrested on some charge, the precise nature of which I don't recollect; that he had gone to police headquarters to see Inspector Williams concerning their release; that while he was at police headquarters Captain McLaughlin, a detective Oakes or Oates had gone to headquarters to bring him down in the First precinct, Coenties Slip.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Old Slip? A. Old Slip; that he reached there about 11 at night, as I recollect it, and that when he was in front of the station-house that Captain McLaughlin said, "Let go;" and that he was immediately assaulted by two or three men, and that the injuries that I saw that morning were the result of that assault.

Q. Did he speak of Captain McLaughlin in connection with the assault? A. He did, sir; he told me that Captain McLaughlin was one that assaulted him.

Q. Did he speak of brass knuckles? A. My recollection is that he did; I won't be positive about that; my best recollection is that he had.

Q. In your judgment could the injuries that you saw have been inflicted by the naked fist? A. Possibly, but probably not; possibly, but probably not.

Q. Was the skin broken? A. It was.

Q. Are you quite sure that Mr. Costello said that Captain McLaughlin went to police headquarters, or was it two detectives that went to headquarters and took him down to the station-house? A. Well, I won't be certain as to that; he was taken down by officers sent by Captain McLaughlin, either by Captain McLaughlin himself or the officers, one of whom was Detective Oakes.

Q. You remember Oakes' name? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you remember Captain McLaughlin's name in connection with the assault itself? A. I do.

Q. You were present in the police court at the hearing, were you? A. I was.

Q. Do you remember the charge? A. The mutilation of evidence, as I recollect it.

Q. Was that charge sustained by testimony? A. The case was adjourned several times; I advised with Mr. Costello concerning the matter and Mr. Costello suggested that I see Mr. Hummel, and asked me if I had any objection to his seeing him; I said certainly not, and I rather advised that he should see Mr. Hummel; together we advised with Mr. Costello; he pleaded not guilty that day, and the case was adjourned several times; what the ultimate disposition of it was I couldn't say.

Q. Was Captain McLaughlin present in court? A. He was present in court; I saw Captain McLaughlin; I charged Captain McLaughlin with having made the assault.

Q. What did Captain McLaughlin say? A. He didn't deny it, but he said he and his detective would swear they did not do it.

Q. Now, won't you give us the exact language that he used in that statement? A. I don't recollect the precise language.

Q. Give it to us as nearly as you can? A. I know that I was sitting with Mr. Costello and Captain McLaughlin came over; I told him, "Captain McLaughlin, what right had you, when this man was under arrest, to assault this man in this way;" he said, "That he and his detective would swear that Costello was never assaulted, that he met with the injuries in his cell;" I asked him how; he didn't say.

Q. And that is all that he said in extenuation or in excuse or explanation of the charge that you made to him? A. That is all.

By Senator Pound:

Q. No charge made that Costello was disorderly or resisted the officers or brought these injuries upon himself by his own conduct? A. None at all, except the assertion that I say that Costello met with those injuries in his cell.

Q. They didn't claim that the injuries had been afflicted because it was necessary to use force to subdue him? A. They did not, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Did he say how such injuries could be afflicted in the cell; did he make any explanation of that? A. Not that I recollect; I won't swear that he didn't, but my best recollection is that he didn't.

Q. The charge was dismissed, was it not? A. Subsequently, I believe, yes; I don't know.

By Senator Pound:

Q. Mr. Costello never preferred any charge to your knowledge against Captain McLaughlin or any one else, or brought any action? A. We had a consultation regarding the advisability of doing so; I think Mr. Hummel and myself; I won't swear that Mr. Hummel was there; myself and Mr. Costello.

Q. You advised him not to? A. No; Mr. Costello and I agreed on this; there were three people that witnessed the assault, and probably what is one of the loneliest parts of the city after nightfall — Old Slip; we agreed that probably these people would swear that they never committed the assault; the police judge presiding, at that time, was Judge White, and I thought, under the circumstances, that to prefer the charge then would be of no utility; I didn't believe that the charge would be entertained; I so advised Mr. Costello; Mr. Costello coincided with my advice regarding the matter and so did Mr. Hummel.

Q. Did you take into consideration the bringing of a civil action for damages? A. That we thought of; yes, sir; and for the same reason that these three men — two detectives and a captain of police — would probably swear to one state of facts, and Mr. Costello would swear to the other; we deemed it inadvisable at the time.

Mr. Goff.—Right upon that question, Senators, it is but proper to state here that owing to the rule of law which limits

the responsibility in such cases to the policeman himself and not to the city, a great many innocent people who have been clubbed in our city have thought that the city was responsible for the actions of its employes; but the courts have held time and time again, that the city is not responsible, and then from the further fact that nearly every policeman in the city has his property in his wife's name, it has become a notorious thing that it is useless to bring an action for assault against a policeman.

Senator Pound.—Of course, it is understood everywhere, that it is a difficult action to sustain against a constable.

Mr. Goff.—But here even if the verdict be obtained, as they have been obtained, some verdicts in this city, in favor of the plaintiff, where the plaintiff has been clubbed, they have never been able to realize upon their verdict for the reasons that I have stated; that there is scarcely a man upon the force of any grade against whom execution will run, and whose property can be levied upon. Mr. Jerome reminds me now of the celebrated case of Mr. Fleming; I think it was a Decoration Day parade. Captain Williams clubbed him in Madison Square, and he got a judgment of \$2,500; but the judgment was never collected. We have never been able to get it on the record that a judgment against a police official has been paid.

Senator O'Connor.—It is like a judgment against Micawber.

Mr. Goff.—They are always waiting, Senator, for something to turn up.

Mr. Moss.—I might cite the very recent case of Thomas J. Stanton against Officer Schellenberger of the Eleventh precinct; Officer Schellenberger struck Mr. Stanton a tremendous blow with his fist. He is an athlete, and he smashed Mr. Stanton's nose so that the blood flowed from his eyes and his ears and he had to go to the hospital and be subjected to numerous operations and is a badly disfigured man to-day. He brought an action against Mr. Schellenberger to recover damages, and a curious spectacle is presented of an answer being served for Schellenberger by the corporation counsel for this city. I have that answer in my satchel. The citizen is put to the expense of prosecuting, and the officer is defended by the corporation counsel. That officer has been indicted by the grand jury for that assault.

Senator O'Connor.—Is it any part of the duty of the corporation counsel to defend officers?

Mr. Goff.—They have been doing it as a matter of courtesy to sustain the dignity of the buttons.

Senator O'Connor.—Lawyers don't generally do that.

Mr. Goff.—I know, but the corporation counsel is paid a big salary and he can afford to do it.

Mr. Moss.—This Officer Schellenberger is under indictment for that same offense but has never been suspended. He is doing duty to-day.

Michael Stanley, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Where do you reside? A. Forty-eight Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

Q. You know Mr. Costello here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have known him for 27 years, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been associated with him in business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you his bookkeeper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know all about this police book? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know of Mr. Costello's character or his reputation for truthfulness? A. I don't know anything better, sir.

Q. Do you know anything good? A. Yes, sir; everything good.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. His character is good for truth and veracity? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would believe him anywheres under oath? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You would take his word for anything? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Do you remember the time of Mr. Costello's beating? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to call your attention to the night when he was arrested; tell us the first time and the circumstances when you met Mr. Costello that night? A. I was with him from 5 o'clock in the evening until about 12 o'clock that night.

Q. How did you come to be with him at 5 o'clock? A. As his confidential man and bookkeeper.

Q. Where were you — at the office opposite headquarters? A. I went from Fourteenth street, his office, to the Old Slip station; we arrived there about half-past 6 in the evening; Mr. Costello had an interview with Captain McLaughlin, went up-stairs into his private room; I remained down-stairs in the ordinary station-house while he had his interview with him up-stairs; after coming down-stairs we looked after the welfare of the two men that were down-stairs in the cells.

Q. How did you do that? A. By getting their suppers in and little requirements at the time; then we went to police headquarters to see what influence Mr. Costello would have with Inspector Williams to have them released on bail, and while there Mr. Costello was detained; at the time I couldn't exactly understand why he was detained.

Q. Do you remember when Mr. Costello first saw Williams? A. Between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening.

Q. Can you tell what was said just then, what transpired, who spoke first and what was said? A. Well, I couldn't exactly understand, but I understood that he was detained by Captain Williams, and at the time I couldn't exactly understand.

Q. You knew that he was detained? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whereabouts was he held? A. In headquarters.

Q. In whose room? A. Captain Williams' room.

Q. Did you see him several times in the room? A. I was within five or six feet, or 10 feet of him.

Q. You remained in the room until 12 o'clock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened about 12 o'clock? A. About 11 o'clock two detectives came in and we came down; they had to go to Old Slip station; I couldn't understand at the time what the meaning of it was; I knew there was some trouble, and before we got to the elevated station one of the detectives suggested that it would be a good thing to get a bond; then I knew the trouble.

Q. Suggested that to him? A. Yes, sir; one of the detectives; he suggested Judge Duffy and then where to find him; one of the detectives suggested to go to the old Stevens Hotel, the foot of Broadway, at the elevated steps; that was about 11 o'clock.

Q. You got down with the detectives and Mr. Costello to the Hanover Square station? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the elevated railroad? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at the foot of the stairs, having been told by the detectives to go and get bail, you started off for the Stevens House? A. The old Stevens House, foot of Broadway.

Q. How far was the place where you separated from them — I believe that is the foot of the stairs? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the steps of the station-house? A. It wouldn't exceed 75 yards.

Q. Did you see Mr. Costello start off toward the station-house with the detectives? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far did you see him go? A. About from this to the wall; I went on my errand to the Stevens House.

Q. So, when you finally turned your eyes away from Costello, how near was he to the station-house? A. About half way.

Q. That would be about 30 yards from the station-house? A. Yes, sir; I looked back to see was he all right.

Q. Was he more than half a block from the station-house when you saw him on that occasion? A. About that, sir.

Q. About half a block? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was then in the custody of these two detectives? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anyone else upon the street, so far as you could see? A. No, sir; not so far as I could see.

Q. You four men were all that were visible? A. Yes, sir; it is a very lonesome locality at that hour of the night.

Q. Then you started for the Stevens House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find Judge Duffy there? A. No, sir; he had not been there for two years.

Q. Then what did you do? A. Went to the Astor House, and he hadn't been there; then I got anxious about Mr. Costello and started back to Old Slip station.

Q. You started from the railroad depot to the Stevens House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then to the Astor House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spent some time making inquiries? A. A minute.

Q. Then you went back to the Old Slip station? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go into the station-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what transpired there; what you saw? A. When I entered the station-house — Captain McLaughlin's room is

about 25 feet from the entrance; I saw Mr. Costello in the office, in Captain McLaughlin's office.

Q. In Captain McLaughlin's private office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw Mr. Costello there? A. Yes, sir; in a dilapidated condition; his hat was knocked in; his coat was all dirty, and there was blood on the side of his face, and I was anxious to go to him and see what was the matter; Captain McLaughlin intercepted me and came outside.

Q. What did he say to you? A. Nothing, but he caught hold of me and pulled open my overcoat and searched my pockets; I said, "What is this for?"

Q. Were you under arrest? A. No, sir.

Q. But he went all through your pockets? A. Yes, sir; I said, "What does this mean?" he said, "You know damned well what it means;" I said, "I don't understand you; what is it for?" so there was an orderly at the door; "Open the door," says he.

Q. McLaughlin said to the orderly, "Open the door?" A. Yes, sir; he said, "Get the hell out of here.

Q. Who did he say that to? A. To me.

Q. What did the orderly do then at that gentle invitation? A. That is the last of it, sir.

Q. Did anybody leave you out? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, I want you to describe a little more accurately how Costello looked when you saw him? A. In a very dilapidated condition.

Q. Explain what you mean by a dilapidated condition? A. Back here was all mud across his back, and down his shoulder; and here the side of his face was bloody, and his hat was battered and dirty; I was very anxious, of course, to know the cause of it, and was going right into Captain McLaughlin's office, and that is the time the captain intercepted me and wouldn't let me go in.

Q. How long did you see him; how long was that glimpse at Mr. Costello? A. About a minute.

Q. As much as 60 seconds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far were you from him? A. About 20 feet.

Q. Did Costello say anything? A. He didn't get a chance.

Q. You were forced right out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And searched? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And shoved from the station-house? A. Shoved right out; "Get the hell out of here," said he.

Q. When you left Mr. Costello at the foot of those steps was his face sound; clean as to his clothing, in good condition generally? A. The same as he is now.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Do you mean to say that he was? A. Yes, sir; he is in pretty good condition.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. There was nothing the matter with him, so far as you know? A. No, sir.

Q. Perfectly able to attend to his business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And clean? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And untouched? A. Just the same as he is now.

Q. How long was it from the time you left him until you got into the station-house again? A. I went with all speed; it would not have seemed 20 minutes.

Q. And 20 minutes after you saw him safe and sound you beheld him in this battered condition in this station-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ask Captain McLaughlin the cause of it? A. I didn't get a chance.

Q. Were you in court the next morning? A. Yes, sir; his eyes were all black and blue, a terrible sight, all cut here on the side, and he had to wear a pair of blue goggle spectacles, he had to wear them that morning; he bought them on the way up; I have them as souvenir yet.

Q. You have these same goggles? A. Yes, sir.

Senator Pound.—What was the date of this.

Q. Do you remember the date? A. November 7, 1888.

Q. Did Mr. Costello tell you in the court-room how he came by those injuries? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say?

Senator O'Connor.—We will assume that Mr. Costello told the truth about it.

Mr. Moss.—I want to get, as much for Mr. Costello's protection as anything, all that can be said about this case.

Q. What did Mr. Costello say then?

Mr. Moss.—I know very well what sort of men he is facing, and I know how essential it is to protect him.

A. I read the case in the newspapers and it is perfectly true.

Q. What did Mr. Costello tell you then? A. That time he told me that after parting with him in the shadow of the station-house, going up quietly with the two detectives, all of a sudden he got a blow in the side of the head that knocked him off the sidewalk into the gutter; then he got a kick and got up again; he asked what this means, in an excited state, "Are you going to murder me?" Then he got another blow; there were two men; one big fellow from the outside; Captain McLaughlin, I believe, was in his shirt sleeves at the time.

Q. Did he tell you what happened to him in the station-house?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he tell you what struck him? A. He didn't tell me in the station-house; he told me this the next morning.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did Mr. Costello tell you who struck him or how he was struck in the station-house? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What did he say to you; who struck him, if he told you? A. Captain McLaughlin.

Q. What with? A. It couldn't be possible with the naked hand he was struck.

Q. Did Mr. Costello tell you what he was struck with? A. Yes, sir; it must have been with brass knuckles.

Q. He used the words, "brass kuncles," at that time? A. Yes, sir; that morning.

Q. And I think you were going to say from your own opinion something there? A. Well, it couldn't be anything else, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. The naked hand couldn't do it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Costello say anything to you about receiving that severe kick; about going downstairs to the cell, how he got a kick in the back? A. No, sir.

Q. He didn't mention that to you? A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Costello perfectly sober when you left him? A. Perfectly sober.

Q. When you were at headquarters with him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is not a drinking-man? A. No, sir.

Mr. Moss.—He had been in headquarters from 7 to 12.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. How long have you known Costello prior to this time? A. Over 20 years, sir.

Q. Mr. Costello, was a sober, industrious man? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not a man that would be apt to be under the influence of liquor or disorderly, to justify any police arrest? A. No, sir.

Augustin E. Costello, called as a witness again, resumed the stand:

Mr. Moss.—I ask that these two books be marked for identification.

(Books marked Exhibits 1 and 2, for identification, respectively.)

By Mr. Moss:

Q. These books now marked for identification are the two histories which you have testified about; are they not? (Exhibits 1 and 2, shown witness for identification.) A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Pound:

Q. Is that larger book the fire department book? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. I wish, Mr. Costello, you would tell us a little more distinctly and in detail what transpired in the station-house between you and Captain McLaughlin in the afternoon about that letter? A. Well, I have already stated the circumstances that brought me there; the captain and I were on very friendly terms so far as I knew.

Q. Didn't the captain conceive that your friendship had been instrumental in making him a captain? A. Well, I don't know how far a man's influence may go.

Q. But he spoke of it, didn't he? A. Yes, sir; he spoke of that fact.

Q. Go ahead and tell what transpired? A. He had some papers on the table and some small books of mine, and I said: "Captain, this should not have occurred; it has occurred once too often, and I am not going to let it occur again if I can help it;" I said, "Just tell me what these men have been doing;" he said, "I can not tell you; all I know is that I will have to hold him;" so he told me the documents they had, which they were entirely entitled to possess; they were given to them by

me as agents for the sale of the book; they had nothing in their possession that could compromise them or compromise me; everything was straight.

Q. There was a page in that book that you desired to remove, was there not? A. No, sir; a loose paper.

Q. A loose paper in the book? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the letter? A. That was one of the letters which I wished to recall.

Q. You told the captain that you were going to take it? A. I said, "Captain, you ought to see those things yourself; you know they are original; you know how the police book was got out and it was got out on the same lines as the fire-book; now, this thing should not occur at all, it is a great injustice to me and a great injustice to these poor men."

Q. Didn't the captain say something to you which you understood to be an invitation to remove that letter and put it in your book? A. Why, I made no concealment of it; the captain never left the room during the time I was in it.

Q. You took that letter? A. Yes, sir; I am not a lawyer, but I never heard of a clause in the Penal Code in my life that would prevent a man from taking his own property.

Q. That letter was removed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Put in your own safe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated to Captain McLaughlin that you would produce it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take it to court with you? A. Yes, sir; and I have designs of that in my house yet—*fac similes*.

Q. The charge in the police court was that you had taken that letter? A. Yes, sir; and he must have been aware that I took it.

Q. The technical charge was that you were destroying evidence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had the evidence to produce? A. I never destroyed it.

Q. And you took it out of the station-house with Captain McLaughlin in it? A. Yes, sir; and with best of motives.

Q. You had at that time no reason to apprehend any inimical conduct on the part of Captain McLaughlin? A. If I had it would not be probable that I would walk up to police headquarters.

Q. This book is the fire department book (pointing to book)? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give circumstances pointing to a reason why the fire department withdrew that letter; now, be frank with us?

A. I do not wish to go into explanations where perhaps I should unwillingly be doing some official injustice.

Q. I think you should tell the whole story; I read this to you now, in this statement which you have handed me, taken from one of our newspapers, as an interview with Inspector Williams; it says: "When Inspector Williams, who was also accused of assault by Mr. Costello, was spoken to about the matter he smiled and denied it, and then he said he felt sorry for poor Costello. 'If I should tell all I know,' he said, 'Costello would wish that he never had been born.'" A. I ask Inspector Williams to have the audacity to come here and in this chair to tell anything he knows against me; if he does I will have him indicted for perjury within 24 hours.

Q. You are not afraid of him? A. Never was; I was only afraid for my family; I was afraid that he would do something to have me killed; that is a kind of species of moral assassination; I would be afraid of Williams perhaps before this Lexow committee came into existence because I knew that he could put me out of the way if he wanted to.

Q. Now, we think you ought to tell all that you know, regardless of any consideration, except the necessity of telling the whole truth and all the facts? A. I didn't come here for vindication Mr. Moss; I think they ought to be brought here for that.

Q. Tell us about this fire department; what reason they had for withdrawing this letter? A. To begin with, a certificate or credentials or letter was given to me very grudgingly and a Mr. Justin, who is secretary of the board, was always opposed to it; when a letter would be written as regards the authenticity of this document he always went out of his way to do all he could to throw cold water upon it; I merely mentioned this fact by way of an incident in connection with that document; you will find all the incidents in that letter if you will go over it.

Q. This document is a copy of a letter? A. Then about the time that I was in very good swing in getting out the book a man in this town named Mike Crane, an electrotyper, thought that he could perhaps get a similar document from the fire department, and he got a man named J. Frank Pernan, who was well known to our newspaper men, to compile the work for him, and he called it "The Old Fire Laddies;" Mr. Crane

was then or subsequently, at the head of the old volunteer fire department, and was a very well known man and influential in political life; I was only known as a newspaper man; I may remark incidentally that I never belonged to a political party in my life, never at a Tammany Hall meeting, except that I belonged to the County Democracy when it was first organized; Mr. Crane got out this book; it was called "The Old Fire Laddies" and is still in existence; it was a very cheap work; but cuts in it were taken from Frank Leslie's Magazine, going back 20 or 25 years, and then the old fire laddies were very much displeased that he should get out a work that merely caricatured, but, nevertheless, Mr. Crane, seeing that my book was meeting with some degree of success, tried all he could at fire headquarters to undermine me; that always operated against me; the two books were running similarly; mine could speak for itself; as the Senators could see, it has been written about not only by the press of this city, but I have received letters from veterans in Mexico and California, and from England; I have a letter from the department chief of England, saying that it is the finest work of its kind ever gotten up.

Q. What relation had the work to Mr. Crane? A. Mr. Crane had some pull at fire headquarters that always troubled me; I tried to oppose it, but I found that Mr. Crane's book and mine were crossing at right angles all the time; Mr. Crane's book, about this time, fell very flat upon the market; I was getting into little tangles and snarls with the fire officials, and when my agents found that I didn't have the pull at fire headquarters that they thought I would have to sustain me, they took my credentials from the paid fire department; took orders on my sample of book and took Crane's book and delivered it and collected the commission.

Q. Did you not have invitations to call at fire headquarters? A. Yes, sir; I want to see a fire official—I shall not drag his name in here, because I consider him an honorable man; he said, "Mr. Costello, you don't show up enough at fire headquarters;" I said, "What is the use; there is nothing I can do; I have not got what I put into my book yet;" and it was said to me by several people that I should report oftener at fire headquarters.

Q. What impression was produced upon your mind then? A. I don't think that there was anything bad about it, only

perhaps they would like to see me around oftener, and I was a very busy man at the time and had to look after a number of agents.

Q. You had no particular business there? A. I had no particular business; I got a year in which, after the publication of the work, I got a year in which to pay up to the fire department, and before the work was out at all, they began this system of arresting my men; I saw one of the fire commissioners, and I complained; I said, "I am a ruined man, now, if this thing goes on;" it did go on; he said, "I will try to protect you the best I can;" I never got any protection.

Q. This fire commissioner that you speak of, as I gather from your statement, agreed with you that you were improperly treated? A. Thoroughly.

Q. And promised to have this matter rectified, but never did? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it to the commissioner you addressed this letter? A. No, sir; it was another.

Q. May I ask who was the commissioner to whom you sent this letter? A. Yes; you can ask me, but must I answer it?

Q. Yes? A. Well, it was sent to Mr. Croker.

Q. This document which I hold in my hand and from which I have examined you some, was sent to Mr. Croker? A. Giving a detailed account of the history of the work, from its beginning to the time I was dilapidated, as Mr. Stanley says.

Q. Is this the very letter that was sent to Mr. Croker, or is it a copy? A. A copy; a typewritten copy.

Q. You have compared it yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I notice that this typewritten copy of that letter which you sent to Mr. Croker, gives all the details of the assault upon you by Captain McLaughlin? A. It does.

Q. Were all those details of Captain McLaughlin's assault upon you contained in that letter that you handed or sent to Mr. Croker? A. Well, not all; I went over it very lightly.

Q. No; but all the details that are in this copy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were in the letter that you gave Mr. Croker? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you send it to him? A. I think I went there in person and gave it to the janitor, Bob Kelly, superintendent of Tammany Hall.

Q. You say, "there;" where did you go? A. I went to Tammany Hall.

Q. You went to Tammany Hall on Fourteenth street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the letter in an envelope? A. I read the letter word for word to Mr. Kelly, and I read the letter also for Dr. Jenkins.

Q. The letter that went to Mr. Croker was it in an envelope?

A. It was in an envelope; but it was not sealed until I sealed it afterward.

Q. Was it addressed to him? A. It was addressed to Croker; yes, sir.

Q. You handed it to Kelly, the janitor of Tammany Hall? A. And I read it word for word to him, too.

Q. And instructed him to give it to Mr. Croker? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were attached to this document two original letters, and I notice there is a pencil mark on the bottom, "please return;" were those letters sent to Mr. Croker? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These very documents, as I understand it, were attached to the letter which you sent to Mr. Croker? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did they come back to you? A. I went to Mr. Kelly and told him to return those; and he sent them back to me; addressed them down town.

Q. Are these original letters, the one received from the Volunteer Firemen's Association and the other from the police department; are these the original letters? A. Both original letters.

Q. I will read them, with the permission of the committee; they are as follows:

"VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

"New York, April 2, 1893.

"Mr. A. C. Costello:

"Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in certifying to the fact that you have given entire satisfaction and discharged all of your obligations in the history of our firemen. We have received your check in full as per contract.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed.) "RICHARD CULLEN,

"President, Volunteer Firemen's Association of the city of New York."

"TREASURER'S OFFICE, POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

"New York, May 7, 1887.

"Mr. Augustin E. Costello:

"Dear Sir.—As there seems in the minds of some to be a doubt that you have not fulfilled your part of the agreement

made with the board of police relative to the publication of the book, "Our Police Protectors," this is to certify that Augustin E. Costello, author and publisher of "Our Police Protectors," has paid over to the trustees of the police pension fund the full amount that he agreed to pay, and that he has fully complied in every respect with the agreement made with the board of police.

"Respectfully,
"GEORGE P. GOTT,
"Bookkeeper."

Q. Do you remember the date when this letter was handed to Mr. Croker or to Mr. Kelly? A. I can not recall it just now.

Q. Can you come to it with any closeness? A. Well, I think it was sent within a year.

Q. Within a year? A. Yes.

Q. Is that right? A. That is right.

Q. Did you have any communication whatever from Mr. Croker? A. No; I didn't except through Mr. Kelly verbally.

Q. What did Mr. Kelly tell you? A. Mr. Kelly said he gave the letter to Mr. Croker and that Mr. Croker had gone out of town; I think he went to Europe or somewhere else; that he didn't have very much time; it was a very long document and that he was not accustomed to occupy his powerful mind with letters of that description.

Q. Who was the fire commissioner that you spoke to and had that friendly recognition from? A. Well, that was Mr. Purroy, I went to his house in Fordham.

Q. When did you see him? A. That was when some of these troubles were going on; I never kept any account because I never expected that I would be brought up like this.

Mr. Moss.—I want to read a very short part of this letter, principally because it went into Mr. Croker's hands:

"When I entered police headquarters, Inspector Williams called me into his office, and said, in a surly tone, "You've been doing dirty business down town, Costello;" he accused me of destroying evidence, which I denied. I told him I took a letter and list of the day's sales which was my property and could be had at any moment when wanted. It was then about 7 p. m. I was kept in his office till midnight, when two detectives came and took me down town to the First Precinct station-house. As I was about ascending the steps to the

station-house, I was struck on the point of the right jawbone a smashing blow and was knocked down. The man who assaulted me was a police official. He then tried to kick me in the face while I was on the ground, but I kept clear of his big heavy shoes by means of my umbrella, which saved me from frightful disfigurement. I was very badly injured and bled profusely from a contused wound across the high cheekbone. The weapon used was brass knuckles. Had I received a blow on the temple, it would have been serious and might have been fatal; if upon the nose, I would have borne an ugly memento of the injury for life; if on the eye, the sight would have been destroyed. The same official tried to assault me in the station-house in view of all. After being subjected to all kinds of indignities, I was thrust into a cell and kept there all night, bloody and bleeding. (I refer you to Captain Murray, fire department, who was present.) In the morning I was taken to the Tombs, more dead than alive. I really can not give a correct story of what did take place; I was so stupefied from my injury. Mr. Hummel was retained to defend me, and bail being given I was let go home. I would wish just then in my agony of body and soul, that I had no home to go; so degraded did I feel in presenting myself in that plight before my wife and children. My face, of course, was severely cut and badly swollen, and I had to call in a doctor. Doctor Jenkins, your brother-in-law, attended me. He will bear me out as to the injury to my face, and that said injury was inflicted with brass knuckles, as the character of the wound proved it to be so, and he is aware of who used the knuckles. By his advice I kept to my bed for several days, as erysipelas was threatened."

Q. This is the matter that was too small for such a high calibre man as Mr. Croker to pay any attention to? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Mr. Croker was then a fire commissioner? A. No, sir; not at that particular time.

Q. He was not at that particular time? A. No, sir.

Mr. Moss.—Not when that letter was delivered to him.

Mr. Moss.—I offer this letter in evidence.

(Letter marked Exhibit 3 of this date.)

The Witness.—In reading an account of the evidence that I gave on Thursday I saw some little confusion in some of the

papers. I have said that I was assaulted outside of the station-house. I was not assaulted inside, but attempted to be assaulted.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. I think you testified he drew all manner of attitudes to me? A. Yes, sir; all that make-believe occurred inside; but the half deadly blow I received when almost on the steps of the station-house.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. He also testified that while you were being taken down stairs to the cell you received a kick or blow in the back, of which you carry a remembrance to this date? A. I did not accuse him of that; I say so still; I do not accuse Captain McLaughlin of that; the blow I did receive, however, in the face came directly from Captain McLaughlin; I do not wish to have any confusion on that point; and may I say in conclusion that all this testimony has been wrung from me; and that I have given it with a great deal of hesitation; and if I were only let severely alone I would never say anything about it; I am not here at my time of life looking for any satisfaction or revenge.

Q. You are an Irishman by birth? A. Yes, sir; I am an Irishman.

Q. And have always been interested in the efforts of Irishmen? A. Yes, sir; always.

Q. And you went out there some years ago to help right some wrongs, as you understood? A. What is this?

Q. I have a question to ask; you did go out there, didn't you? A. Well, it is nothing to be ashamed of; I rather glory in what I did.

Q. You went out and you were captured and convicted, and locked up for some years? A. I was; yes.

Q. As a political offender? A. I was sentenced to 12 years penal service.

Q. And there was some movement started in this country by which the government intervened? A. This country got me out of the trouble in the act known as the Warren and Costello Act; the treaty passed between this government and England — Great Britain.

Q. You were incarcerated in the British prison as a political offender; I want to ask you if you were there assaulted or pounded in the British prison? A. Will this more or less justify the people on the other side?

Q. No; I want the fact; were you ever pounded or assaulted? A. I never was; they treated me within the rules with a great deal of rigor, but they never assaulted me.

Q. Were you ever punished without warrant of law? A. Never.

Q. While in the hands of the authorities? A. I was through nearly all the prisons in England and Ireland.

Q. And that you are obliged to say, with all the patriotic feelings you have for those institutions? A. I have no feelings against the British institutions, but the form of government as it exists in Ireland.

Q. I am speaking of the prison institutions? A. Yes, sir; I always hate those; I hate them here as well as there; now, Mr. Moss, I think that I have occupied a little too much of your time; but what I want to say is this; that that later episode of my life is well known to a great many people here in New York; and I hope that everybody will understand that not alone have I been an honorable citizen of this country, but I have always been an honorable Irishman, and if I have any enemies living now I would like to have them come forward and say their worst against me.

Q. Now, we want to say that Inspector McLaughlin and Inspector Williams are two inspectors that have made certain statements and certain denials, and they are welcome to come here; we will find time to accommodate them if they want to come here, and as far as Mr. Costello is concerned, I put Mr. Costello in this position myself; he either had to commit contempt of court or perjury, or tell the truth; and if there is any cowardly attack to be vented upon Mr. Costello or anybody for this story it is my fault, and I will take the consequences myself? A. Well, these people I understand are hatching; I am told on very good authority that they are hatching up some kind of story now and they will only wait until this committee adjourns in order to throw it into the newspapers offices.

Mr. Moss.—I say now it is my fault, and they can deal with me.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. There is only one part of your testimony I can not reconcile myself to, that is, that you have not the true Celtic blood in you; if you had there would be two or three funerals in New York now? A. I do not wish to leave the chair with such a reputation on my Celtic blood; if there had not been so much Celtic blood in my veins there would have been several funerals in New York; and I am not only a Celtic Irishman but a Catholic Irishman and murder is repugnant to my religion and to my nature.

Samuel J. Young, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Where do you live? A. Willimantic, Connecticut.

Q. What is your business there? A. Hotel-keeper.

Q. You came to New York some little time ago in response to a letter; did you not? A. I did, sir.

Q. When was it? A. I can not give the exact date; somewhere the last of April or the 1st of May.

Q. Of this year? A. Yes.

Q. Who did you meet here? A. I met a man of the name of George Appo.

Q. Who did he take you to? A. I have since been informed he took me to another gentleman of the name of Sloane.

Q. Al Sloane, that is? A. Al Sloane.

Q. That is a man that has been on the stand here; and you met Mike Ryan, didn't you? A. I think not.

Q. Mike Ryan was interested in this matter; was he not? A. I believe he was, according to Mr. Appo's statement since May.

Q. Mr. Mike Ryan has been on the stand, and we were not quite clear about his business; you understand Mike Ryan was interested in the business you came to New York on? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the letter? A. No; I have not.

Q. That is what you got, was it not (producing tin box)? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anything in the box? A. Some paper blanks; yes, sir.

Q. How much did you pay for it? A. Three hundred dollars,

Q. I see this is a lock box; did they furnish you with a key?

A. They did not; no, sir.

Q. When did you get the box open? A. When I broke it open the next day.

Q. Up at Connecticut? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you give the \$300? A. According to Mr. Appo's statement, it was Al Sloane.

Q. Where was it that you were robbed? A. I think it was 121 Washington street.

Q. Twenty-one Washington street? A. One hundred and twenty-one.

Q. When you went into that joint—I think they call them turning joints—did you see a policeman? A. If I recollect rightly, there was a policeman right across the street on the opposite side.

Q. Is there any doubt about your recollection? A. No; I think not.

Q. Was there? A. I think there was a policeman; I see a policeman along there somewhere; and I think it was almost directly opposite the joint.

Q. Very close to the joint? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. What did you expect to get in that box that you paid \$300 for? A. I expected to get an overissue of United States bank bills.

Q. How much? A. Three thousand five hundred dollars.

Q. Of genuine money? Q. Yes, sir; claimed to be.

Q. How old are you? A. Well, I am over 40 years old.

Q. Did you believe that anybody could afford to dispose of \$3,500 genuine money for \$300? A. I hadn't ought to.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Were you ever in New York before? A. No.

Mr. Moss.—Here is a man that was buncoed last April.

Senator O'Connor.—I don't have much sympathy for a man that assumes he is going to buy \$3,500 genuine money for \$300. That is all.

Mr. Moss.—Why not go to the district attorney's office while you are here; that is my advice to you.

William Henry Wood, called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Where do you live? A. Hollis, Long Island.

Q. You are connected with the printing firm of J. J. Little & Company, are you not? A. Yes sir.

Q. That firm made a proposition to print ballots for the last election? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I have this document which is furnished by police headquarters, and ask you to look at it to see if you recognize it? A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. What is it? A. That is the bid that Mr. Little made for the printing of the ballots.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Exhibit 4, December 11, 1894, L. W. H.)

Q. I read this bid, "J. J. Little & Co., printers and bookbinders, New York, 2 to 20 Astor Place, October 3, 1894. Board of Election, city of New York, 300 Mulberry street, N. Y. Gentlemen: In reply to your request for proposition for the printing and delivering the official ballots for candidates, and official ballot for constitutional amendments or other proposals for the election occurring on the 6th day of November next, we herewith propose to supply the same as per specification furnished for the average price or sum of \$2.30 per 1,000 for all the ballots specified, or any additional ballots that may be required. Respectfully yours, J. J. Little & Co." How did you come to put in that bid? A. Mr. Little asked me in the morning to take the bid down to police headquarters.

Q. Was there any publication? A. Mr. Little received from the police headquarters a request to make the bid; I have that request in my pocket.

Q. I would like to have that, if you please. (Witness produces paper.)

Q. While you are looking for that I will read this document furnished from police headquarters: In Common Council, Resolved that the board of police commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to perform the following work, and procure the supplies enumerated below without contract, founded on sealed bids, namely:

First.—Constructing polling booths on the streets in the election districts wherein no suitable rooms can be leased, and

Second.—Fitting up and furnishing polling places for use on registry and election days.

Third.—Supplying ballots for inspection and public use.

Fourth.—Supplying additional ballot boxes.

Fifth.—Delivering and returning ballot boxes and ballot booths to and from the various places. Signed by the clerk of the Common Council.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Exhibit 5, December 11, 1894, L. W. H.)

Q. And the witness hands me a letter from T. F. Todenbough, chief of the bureau of elections, police department of the city of New York, referring to specifications inclosed, and inviting a bid or proposition for the printing of ballots.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Exhibit 6, December 11, 1894, L. W. H.)

Mr. Moss.—The witness also hands me the specifications connected with that letter. Substantially they invite Mr. Little to be present before 12 o'clock noon on the 3d of October and present sealed bids for the printing of ballots of candidates, the official ballots of constitutional amendments or other proposition for the election of November 6th. The bids shall be so much per 1,000 for the balance required for the entire city during the coming election. Then follows the detailed number and size of the ballots, and their description.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Exhibit 7, December 11, 1894, L. W. H.)

Q. Did you attend for your firm on the Wednesday mentioned in that letter? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. At police headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you see there? A. I delivered the bid to the clerk in the bureau of elections, I think Mr. Allen; I am not quite sure about the name; I asked him when the bids would be opened; and stated I would like to be present at the opening of the bids; he said he did not know; that the bids would be sent up to Commissioner Murray, who would open them; and he said something to the effect that he did not know whether he would open them in private or in the presence of the board, so I returned to my office and reported it to Mr. Little.

Q. Were you present when the bids were opened? A. Mr. Little suggested I return to headquarters, which I did—to return to headquarters and see Commissioner Murray, and ask him when the bids would be opened; I did so, and the board was

then in session; I sent in my card, and Commissioner Murray came out and opened the door and ushered me in; at that time the bids had already been opened.

Q. I notice some interlineations in your bid; will you explain how those came to be there? A. Well, when I received it, Commissioner Murray picked this letter up and said, "Now, Mr. Little, I will read your letter," and he read the letter off; he says, "From which it appears that you are bidding for the official ballots for the constitutional amendments, calling my attention to the fact that he had not bid on the official ballots for candidates; I told Commissioner Murray that I was free to say that I did not know what the contents of the bid had been; and Mr. Little had made all the figures himself; and that he had simply asked me to come down there to be present at the opening; so I asked him for the privilege of looking at the letter; he handed me the letter, and I read it over myself; and I said that it seemed to me that the typewriter had made a mistake in writing the letter; that it appeared as though the words "For printing official ballots for constitutional amendments" should have read, "For official ballots and constitutional amendments;" I said, further, that if agreeable to them I would telephone to Mr. Little and find out what he did mean.

Q. Commissioner Martin was present, was he not? A. Commissioner Martin was present at my right.

Q. Engaged in conversation? A. Yes, sir; and Mr. Murray, he turned to Commissioner Martin when I spoke of the telephone and immediately after—I did not see whether Commissioner Martin acquiesced in any way; however, Commissioner Martin handed over to me the telephone in his room.

Q. Invited you to telephone to your people to see what they really meant? A. Yes, sir; so I called up Mr. Little on the telephone; and Mr. Little replied that there must be a mistake somewhere; as my bid is for official and constitutional amendments; and all ballots according to the specifications; he spoke of the fact that in the letter he had attempted to quote from the specifications, and the fact that the part was quoted in there; I stated everything that transpired as I spoke with Mr. Little to the board; and I also spoke, holding the receiver so that Mr. Little would hear my replies to them; Commissioner Martin then suggested that I write in certain words; I would say, a little prior to this, when the letter came up, that Commissioner Martin did

say that if anything were put in—what he meant to infer, I presume, was that it would not be official; so I took the opportunity to tell him that I also made estimates for the house, and my name might as well be signed to the letter as the name of the house.

Q. But officially he spoke of your relations with Little? A. Yes, sir; I told him I was quite authorized to do anything of the sort; so he then dictated these words.

Q. Who dictated? A. Commissioner Martin; "For candidates and official ballots;" and I wrote that in there in ink; and I noted that on the side "J. J. Little & Co.—Wood."

Q. So the interlineations there is from the dictation of Mr. Martin himself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as the result of telephonic communication with your house, conducted in the presence of Commissioner Martin and Commissioner Murray? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after that interlineation had been made, what did they do with the bid; did they take it? A. Yes, sir; Commissioner Murray then took it from me.

Q. Were there other bids? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a bid from Martin B. Brown; was there not? A. Yes; Commissioner Murray turned to Commissioner Martin; he said, how does that make the bid stand; and Commissioner Martin had been making bids on a slip of paper; he said, "That make Little's bid \$248 under Brown's."

Q. Who said that? A. Commissioner Martin.

Q. That was in the presence of Commissioner Murray and yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the representatives of Martin B. Brown & Co.? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And stated your bid was \$248 lower than Martin B. Brown's? A. Yes, sir; and then Commissioner Martin turned to me—I was to his left—and he turned to me and said, "You had better figure that so as to see there is no mistake," and if you will look on the back of it you will see the figures I made to the police board; I made these figures and then I agreed with them that the difference was \$248.28.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. What did the whole printing amount to? A. My bid amounted to \$42,828.58, Brown's bid amounted to \$43,076.85.

Q. A difference of \$248? A. A difference of \$248; yes, sir; then Commissioner Murray asked me whether Mr. Little understood that the official ballots were to be about twice the size of the amendment ballots; and I telephoned that to Mr. Little, and asked him; he said, yes, he understood that distinctly, and he reiterated that he understood everything just as the specification stated them; then Commissioner Murray asked me if he understood they were to be delivered in closed bands; my impression is I answered that on my own responsibility, and I said, yes he understood all that.

Q. You were there authorized to do such things? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you stood up to every point that was brought out as willing to take the job at the figures? A. Yes; Mr. Kelso then got up and said the firm of Martin B. Brown would accept of the contract at the price quoted by Mr. Little if the board felt disposed to give them it.

Q. That was said in your presence? A. That was said in my presence in the meeting; and I got up and said, I was free to say that if an opportunity were to be afforded to the parties to change the bids, I was free to say the firm of J. J. Little & Co. would be pleased to have the same opportunity accorded to them; and Commissioner Martin then suggested that the board would go into executive session.

Q. Did Mr. Kelso dispute your figures, or dispute the statement that your bid was \$248 lower than Brown's? A. No, sir.

Q. Kelso was Brown's representative? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no dispute about that at all? A. No, sir; by no one; there was no dispute.

Q. Then the board went into executive session? A. Commissioner Martin told me the board would go into executive session, and I could go into the outside room, if I wanted to hear the decision.

Q. At that point everything had been adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody present? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your bid appeared to have an irregularity on its face at first as the result of a clerical error, and was corrected in the board, in the presence of Mr. Kelso, and corrected at the dictation of Mr. Martin? A. Yes.

Q. And they agreed upon it, and the board went into executive session? A. Yes.

Senator O'Connor.—Let me ask you, Mr. Moss, a question. The law require these publications to be made inviting the bids for the printing; does it not.

Mr. Moss.— Yes.

Senator O'Connor.— For how many days.

Mr. Moss.— It all rests upon this resolution here.

Mr. Jerome.— Where the work is over \$1,000 it has to be advertised for unless there is a resolution of the board of aldermen permitting it to be done by private contract; and this is always passed in election matters.

Senator O'Connor.— They elected to pursue the course of advertising instead of private contract.

Mr. Moss.— They are authorized to let on sealed bids or advertising. These bids were not advertised

Senator O'Connor.— Well; every person received invitation to put their bids in.

Mr. Moss.— There were certain people that were invited to bid.

The Witness.— I do not know further than ourselves; we were invited to bid.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. They were to be sealed bids, were they not? A. I think the specifications was that.

Senator O'Connor.— The interlineations were put in there apparently by the witness practically amounted to an amended bid, did they not?

Mr. Moss.— That is what they amounted to—amended in the presence of everybody, so there was nobody to find fault with it.

Senator O'Connor.— And after that what prevented the other party amending the bid.

Mr. Moss.— They did not.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You had been permitted to amend your bid? A. And it had not changed the price at all; it was simply making a bid clear.

Q. Your bid as you proposed it was \$2.30 a thousand for the constitutional amendment ballots; that did not occupy one-tenth of the space the others did? A. If you will examine the letter

you will see it covers the ground further; it says here, "For all ballots specified, or any additional ballots that may be required," and you will notice here this part is quoted; I have the original copy that was given to me to make this copy from.

Senator O'Connor.—It means that the members in the board availed themselves of the technicality to award the contract to the man they wanted to award the contract to.

Mr. Moss.—That is about the size of it. They took the bid, and they went into executive session without any objection upon this man's bid, and upon another bid which was \$248 higher, and some other bids which we do not talk of. Now, I want you to tell what happened after the executive session.

The Witness.—I followed Mr. Kelso out and took a chair in the outer office; Mr. Kelso going into the hall; shortly after I followed Mr. Kelso into the hall, and had a few words to say to him; and he went to the hall to the right, and I returned to the general office; after sitting there a while Mr. Kelso came in and told the doorkeeper that if the commissioners wanted him he would be found in Mr. Grace's office; and shortly after Commissioner Martin came out of the room where the board was in session and asked for Mr. Kelso; the messenger went, and Mr. Kelso came and went into the board room where they were in session; shortly after that, he had not been a great while, when Mr. Kelso came out of the door followed by Commissioner Martin and others; and Commissioner Martin then asked, "Is Mr. Little's representative here;" and I stood up, and he told me to tell Mr. Little that they had given the contract to Martin B. Brown for \$40,000, which was \$3,000 under our bid, and came within the amount appropriated for the purpose; he said to tell Mr. Little that as his letter was an informal letter, the board had allowed the courtesy of changing it; that had it been a formal public document they could not have allowed him any such courtesy.

Q. The put the point very clearly that your letter had been amended? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And therefore it was not to be considered, only that way? A. The inference would be that, of course.

Q. Now, as to your knowledge whether or not Messrs. Martin B. Brown and Company were printing the ballots before the work had been given out, before the contract had been made? A. Well—

Senator O'Connor.—How does he know that fact?

Mr. Moss.—Well, I want to see.

The Witness.—Of course, I have heard; I have been told indirectly.

Senator O'Connor.—We ought not to take hearsay on a matter of that kind.

Mr. Moss.—I understood Mr. Wood had some information that was positive on that subject.

The Witness.—I heard an employe, George Brown, in their employ, had mentioned it.

Senator O'Connor.— You need not take that, Mr. Stenographer.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Who was the man that told you that? A. Mr. Isles, a foreman in our employ.

Q. Who was the man in Martin B. Brown's employ? A. George Brown.

Q. Now, isn't there something misleading in these specifications? A. Well—

Q. Are these not misleading specifications; now take the size of the amendment and the special question ballot; do you know how many of those ballots there were—the size of the amendment and special question ballot? A. The size of these ballots will be six inches in width by eight inches in length; the sample inclosed, which was the official sample sent by the Secretary of State, was six inches by six inches.

Q. A difference of two inches? A. A difference of two inches; that would make, of course.

Q. And the specification was drawn so that a large figure would come out from a bidder if he bid on the figures mentioned in the specifications? A. A figure on six inches by eight inches would be about a third more for paper than if the ballots were six by six; six by six was the size mentioned by the secretary.

Q. Do you know how many of those ballots were required; some 10,000,000, was there not? A. Yes; some millions; I don't know exactly the number; the ballots were printed six by eight; the specification was six by eight.

Q. But the official ballot was six by six? A. The sample ballot sent by the Secretary of State was six by six; and the samples printed for Brooklyn was six by six.

Q. In figuring on those specifications did you figure on six by eight? A. We figured on six by eight.

Q. These were printed according to specification? A. Six by eight, but the size of the Secretary of State's ballot was six by six.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. For the constitutional amendments? A. Yes; for the constitutional amendments.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. That is the ballot furnished from headquarters (producing ballot); have you figured out the difference in money that that would make? A. I have not; no, sir.

Q. I have a computation here that the difference of those two inches upon 10,000,000 of ballots would be \$5,000?

Senator O'Connor.—Were they actually printed by the man who got the contract six by eight?

Mr. Moss.—That we can not tell until they go on the stand. We had better take an adjournment now.

The sergeant-at-arms called Daniel Kirwin, who responded "Present."

The Chairman.—The committee stands adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All witnesses required to be here to-day will be here promptly to-morrow morning at half-past 10.

Proceedings of the sixty-fourth session of the committee of the Senate of the State of New York, to whom was assigned the investigation into the conduct of the police department of the city of New York, held in the Superior court-room, Part I, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, December 12, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.

Present.—Senators Clarence Lexow, Daniel Bradley, Edmund O'Connor and Jacob A. Cantor. John W. Goff, Frank Moss and W. Travers Jerome, of counsel for the committee.

Mr. Goff.—I ask is the sergeant-at-arms here?

Senator O'Connor.—He was a minute ago.

Mr. Goff.—I will perform his duty. I will call Charles A. Grant.

Chairman Lexow.—Charles A. Grant.

Mr. Goff.—Of course, I know he will not answer. He can not answer. I took this method of reaching Mr. Grant. We have endeavored for the last six months to subpoena him.

Chairman Lexow.—That is the private secretary?

Mr. Goff.—That is the private secretary of Commissioner McClave. He resigned his position immediately on Mr. McClave's resignation. He left New York and went to his seaside residence at Asbury Park. This man had a salary of seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars a year as private secretary of the commissioner. He was private secretary for Mr. French before he was private secretary for Mr. McClave. I would like my words to reach Mr. Grant in his Jersey resort. We tried to subpoena him, and had men watch in every direction for him; and if Mr. Grant will need a vindication of what I have said I wish he would come. We are prepared to state that Mr. Grant is to-day worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in this city; that he acquired all that real estate on a salary of \$1,700 a year. We are prepared to show that Mr. Grant acquired that property by corrupt methods, in the way of accepting bribes to secure appointments to the force. Now, Mr. Grant is a citizen of New York, and before this committee adjourns I hope my words will reach Mr. Grant down by the sad sea waves, and that he will come here and prove to this committee that what I have said is false. I will not take this method of calling upon a person who has not been here — will not come here to speak for himself; but I consider it necessary and due to this committee that Mr. Grant, holding the position that he did, getting out of his office so rapidly, getting out of this State, putting himself beyond the reach of a subpoena — that this public announcement is justified by the circumstances.

Chairman Lexow.—Mr. Goff, I was not here, but I see in the papers this morning that a witness who was under the subpoena of this committee was arrested on a warrant in this committee-room yesterday.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir; that is true.

Chairman Lexow.—Is that by permission of the counsel or the committee.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir; the officers came to me and privately informed me that they had a warrant for Horner's arrest on the charge of grand larceny.

Chairman Lexow.—Very well, as long as you consent to it. The point was, they had no right to make an arrest of that kind—

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir; I publicly got up in court and released a witness under subpoena, and told the officers

they might execute their warrant, and even then the officers waited until the witness went out of court; so it was by our consent and knowledge, Mr. Chairman. I further say that we were particularly interested in Mr. Grant's appearance just now, as we have a record here of Mr. McClave's appointments, and we would like very much to ask him certain questions concerning those appointments.

Chairman Lexow.— Probably Mr. Grant will want to be vindicated in the course of the week. |

Mr. Goff.— I hope so for his sake; I hope so. It is but proper to say Mr. Moss has just informed me that Commissioner Martin was subpoenaed here yesterday on a matter incidental; not on the main question, but on an incidental matter. Mr. Moss informs me that the proof concerning it was placed before the committee yesterday evening in relation to the printed ballots. I am informed Mr. Martin has come into court.

Chairman Lexow.— He is behind you.

Mr. Goff.— I wish to say that for to-day Mr. Martin is excused.

Chairman Lexow.— No necessity for your further attendance here to-day Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. Goff.— That is, to-day. We will communicate with you, commissioner, later on. Are those gentlemen—those doctors from the health department here, (two gentlemen stand up). Is Daniel Curran in court? (Yes, sir.) Is Mr. Bayard here? (Yes, sir.) I want ex-Detective Bayard. (No reply.) Mr. Levine here? (Yes, sir.) Herman Schuper here? (No reply.) Mr. Westbrook here? (Here.)

Chairman Lexow.— Witnesses whose names are called will answer to their names or else their defaults will be entered.

Mr. Goff.— Henry W. Meyer? (Here.) Are you from the health department, Mr. Meyer? (No, sir.)

Mr. Moss.— Is Mr. Wood, who was on the witness-stand last night, here? (Here.)

William Henry Wood, recalled as a witness on behalf of the State, testified as follows: |

By Mr. Moss:

Mr. Moss.— I now read the evidence, a minute furnished by the police department, "October 3, 1894. The following sealed proposals for supplying ballots for the ensuing election were opened and read:

"No. 1. John M. Drake, \$2.97 per 1,000. (Informal and amended.)

"No. 2. J. J. Little & Co., \$3.30 per 1,000. Informal and amended.)

"No. 3. Metropolitan Job Printing Co., \$3.75 per 1,000.

"No. 4. Martin B. Brown, \$3.48 per 1,000 large, and \$1.48 per 1,000, small. Amended so as to make the total \$40,000, to come within the appropriation.

"Whereupon, it was resolved, That the proposal of Martin B. Brown to print and furnish the official ballots for candidates, and the official ballots for constitutional amendments, or for other proposals, to be voted at the ensuing election, and for sample ballots in the required number, all in accordance with the specifications therefor, for the sum of \$40,000 be, and is hereby, accepted, and that the president be, and is hereby, authorized to execute a contract with Martin B. Brown for such work; the form thereof to be approved by the counsel to the corporation; and that the bond for its faithful performance be the sum of \$50,00 with two sureties."

Q. You testified yesterday that after your bid was figured at \$43,000 and Mr. Brown at \$43,248, it was conceded that your bid was \$248 less than Martin B. Brown's bid; and the committee went into executive session, and shortly afterward it was announced that it was awarded to Mr. Brown at \$40,000; did you hear any conversation between Mr. Kelso, representing Brown, and the commissioners, by which his bid was reduced from \$43,248 to \$40,000? A. No, sir.

Q. That was done in secret; was it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you testified, as I understand you, that you immediately said that if Mr. Brown was to be allowed to reduce his bid you would like to reduce yours? A. I said that before they went into executive session; Mr. Kelso got up and said that the firm of M. B. Brown would accept on the contract the price quoted by Messrs. Little & Co., which would reduce their bid—

Q. When they heard your figure of \$43,000 they said they would accept this at \$43,000? A. Yes; and Mr. Martin suggested that they go into executive session; and I was told I could wait in the outside room; and it was after that they sent and called in Mr. Kelso; and all this transpired afterwards.

Q. Then Mr. Kelso was called into the executive session? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were not? A. I was not.

Q. And when they came out it transpired the bid had been awarded to him at \$40,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made a protest? A. Yes, sir; I have a copy of the protest.

Q. Didn't you offer to do the work for \$40,000? A. For less than \$40,000; Mr. Little called attention to the fact that the specification called for so much per thousand, and not for a bulk sum, and he would do it, and to relieve the board of responsibility in the matter he would do it for less than \$40,000.

Q. You had figured, and all the bidders had figures of a price per thousand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had not undertaken to bid a lump sum? A. No, sir.

Q. And so the proposition to do it for a lump sum was a surprise to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And immediately you heard of it going to be done that way you offered to do it for less than \$40,000? A. Yes, sir; the following morning.

Q. That was before the contract was executed, was it not? A. So far as I know; I don't know how soon the board executed the contract after the session.

Q. Did you specify any sum less than \$40,000? A. We specified less than \$40,000.

Q. Do you remember whether you mentioned a specified sum? A. I think not.

George Radford Kelso, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You represent the firm of Martin B. Brown & Co., do you not? A. No, not company; Martin B. Brown.

Q. Mr. Brown is dead? A. Yes.

Q. And the present concern carries on business under his name? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it a corporation? A. No, sir; Mrs. Brown is the sole proprietor or sole owner.

Q. Mr. George Brown? A. No; Mrs. Martin B. Brown.

Q. That concern does a very large proportion of the city printing, does it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you tell us in a general way what you did for the city in the way of printing? A. Well, we have been awarded

contracts for the general printing for the year; we have bid on this against other bidders; we also do books and printing for the police department, and do some for the dock department.

Q. For how many years have you been the successful bidder upon those contracts? A. Five or six; sometimes we loose some of it.

Q. How long have you had the contract for furnishing election ballots? A. Ever since the present law has been in existence.

Q. How long was that? A. I think it was four years.

Q. You have always been a successful bidder? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any one interested in the firm of Martin B. Brown, or the business of Martin B. Brown except the widow? A. No, sir; not a soul.

Q. Is there any agreement in existence by which any one now holding a position in the city government is to have an interest in that firm from the 1st of January? A. No, sir; there is not.

Q. Is there any person connected with the city government now who has received any money from the firm or firm's business during the past year? A. No, sir; never.

Q. Is there any member of the city government who has entered—I mean holding executive position—has entered the business place of the firm during the past year? A. No, sir; the business next year will be continued just the same; Mrs. Brown will have the sole interest; and there has been no such talk or proposition.

Q. I ask those questions because a certain name has come to us as having an interest in this business, and in fairness to them individually I do not mention his name without laying a foundation to it; so, in any way—you understand what testimony is—in any way, directly or indirectly, is there any official of the present city government who has or contemplates having an interest in the business of Martin B. Brown? A. No, sir; neither directly or indirectly; and it does not contemplate any such thing.

Q. When did your firm begin to print the ballots used at the last election; what date? A. October 5th; Friday, I think it was.

Q. October 5th, that was the printing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did they buy the paper for the ballots? A. The first shipment of paper, I think, came in on the 5th; I think there were a few bundles that came in the day before.

Q. When was the paper bought? A. The paper ordered?

Q. When was it ordered? A. It was given on the afternoon of the 3d; but we had the drummer for the paper-house in several times to see about it, and, of course, I had told him in case we get the order all the arrangements would have to be made to rush it; and he suggested I order a few reams anyway.

Q. When were those few reams ordered? A. I did not order them.

Q. They were ordered prior to the 3d of October? A. No; I did not order any paper at all prior to the 3d of October.

Q. What was the size of the ballots for the constitutional amendments as you printed them? A. Six by eight.

Q. You printed them that size? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard the testimony of Mr. Wood, I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you heard how he testified that you went into the executive session of the board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please to state what transpired there by which your bid was reduced from \$43,280 to \$40,000? A. Yes, sir; the officer outside of Commissioner Murray's room came out and said I was wanted, and I went in; and Commissioner Murray and Commissioner Martin and Commissioner Kirwin was there; Commissioner Murray said that the appropriation for printing the ballots for the year was but \$40,000; and there was probably some delay; and wanted to know whether I was willing to do all the work required for that sum; I said I was willing to do it; I made an amendment at the bottom of my proposal stating the fact, and they, I think, voted upon it and awarded the contract; I think the secretary of the chief clerk was here, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Mr. Wood was not present when you were directed to reduce your bid? A. No, sir.

Q. And up to that time his bid had been lower than yours? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—Has the law required competitive bids on this question?

Mr. Moss.—The publishing of bids was not required because of the council and of the board of alderman, it was dispensed with; but following the custom on the direction of the resolution, they invited proposals. They sent notices to five or six large printing houses who gathered together by their representatives

upon the 3d of October, and presented their bids upon specifications that had been propounded to them; and these specifications being opened in the presence of all, a computation was had by which it was observed in the presence of every one, and to every one's satisfaction—

The Witness.—I beg pardon; I protested against Mr. Little being allowed to amend his bid there.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You protested against his bid being amended, but nevertheless it was amended by the direction of Mr. Martin; was it not? A. I think it was.

Q. Mr. Martin dictated the words that were written into the bid, so as to correct a clerical error, and so stated at the time? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moss.—Continuing my answer: It was figured to the satisfaction of every one that the bid of Little was \$248 less than Brown, but unfortunately the bid had not been formal originally, some typewritten matter having been left out by clerical error, and in the presence of every one Mr. Martin allowed the representative of Little to telephone to his headquarters and to get authority to correct the bid by the insertion of these technical words. That was done at Mr. Martin's dictation, in the presence of every one, and then the bid was received by Mr. Martin. Then they took their bids into executive session. At that point Little having the advantage by \$248, according to Mr. Kelso's testimony, he was called in privately, and was asked whether he would do the work for \$40,000, the amount of the appropriation; he said he would; and the bid was awarded to him. Mr. Wood has testified that as soon as he learned that he asked a similar privilege of reducing his bid, not having figured on a lump sum previously, and offered to do it at less than \$40,000.

Chairman Lexow.—I would like to know whether Mr. Little had ever done business of that kind for the city before.

Mr. Moss.—I will ask him that question right after Mr. Kelso.

Chairman Lexow.—I ask the question simply for this reason, that we have had in our own county experience on that subject, where the printing of ballots was given out to persons who have not printed them before, and we found ourselves the day before election without a single local ballot in the county; and

the efficiency in the printer in that particular direction may have been one of the considerations that entered into the arrangement. It is the experience of these particular ballots.

The Witness.—I will make a statement, with your permission. At the time I protested against Mr. Little being allowed to amend his bid, and I asked the commissioners to consider carefully whether the difference of \$248 would warrant taking it away from the printers who had already done it; I asked them to consider that carefully.

Q. At the same time Mr. Wood proposed to do it for less than \$49,000? A. I understand that.

Senator O'Connor.—It resulted practically in the saving of two or three thousand dollars to the city. The police board undoubtedly took advantage of the informal character of the bid made, and they gave it to the firm who had been in the habit of doing that kind of work. I do not really think that the commissioners did anything that was improper. I do not think there is as much of it as probably you had a right to infer from the beginning.

Mr. Moss.—Of course, I call this witness from a brief furnished me. This firm of Martin B. Brown had a snap.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How is it you got all these contracts in the city; how is it in every case in their competition that company seemed to bid so as to get the contract in the city, and get it always? A. Are you talking about the contract for ballots?

Q. No; all contracts? A. I can not say that; we can do it cheaper than any one else; we have the plant for it.

Q. Is it not a peculiar coincidence that one firm should be able to underbid any and all other competitor firms in this city, and for years be practically in the possession and exclusive charter as it were to do business in the printing line for the city—a monopoly? A. I don't think so; we have a great many plates that other printers have not; that has a great deal to do with it, I am sure; for, if they are bidding on a certain form of blanks, and we own the plates, we can do it cheaper.

Q. Have you become the lowest bidders in other contracts in the same way that you became the lowest bidders in those contracts? A. No, sir.

Q. By seeing the competitor's figures, and then making your figures lower? A. No, sir; this is not in the form of a contract; the contract was not, I think, advertised at all; they have a right to give it to any one they chose; on their contracts the bids are open, and the lowest bidder gets the work; we have lost some of these things.

Q. If the city authorities permit Brown & Co. to underbid every other bid before them, the city gains that much, but it seems to me dishonorable practice? A. The one that can do the work cheaper than we can have it.

Mr. Moss.—Now, a little case in point, as showing the peculiar favoritism as extended to the firm of Martin B. Brown & Co. We have had the case of Charles W. Gardner on appeal. On the first appeal we had to print our own case. The bill for printing it was considerable, and anticipating its going to the Court of Appeals we printed a double quantity so there was plenty left to go to the Court of Appeals without reprinting; and in the usual arrangements with counsel about printing we can take those copies of the case to the Court of Appeals. They did not do it. They sent a copy of the case, which they desired to borrow from us, to Martin B. Brown & Co. and had it all printed anew and paid Martin B. Brown & Co. a fee for it. That is simply an illustration from our own knowledge of the favoritism.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Where did you get your pull, Mr. Kelso? A. We did not have any pull; we have a very large plant that is particularly adapted to that, and the volume of work is large, and we can do it very well and do it cheaply, and where we are low in price we get it.

Mr. Moss.—I will say the work in the Gardner case was well done. The work was almost as handsome as those we had printed by Mr. Hamilton.

Senator Bradley.—I would suggest that if there was any fault it was with the board of aldermen. It should have been advertised by the board of aldermen, but they left the time go past, until there was not time enough; that is where the whole fault is.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Mr. Kelso, are you acquainted with any member of the board of aldermen? A. Yes, sir; I think I know two; just to speak to.

Q. Have you had any conversation with them about the passage of a resolution doing away with public bidding for this work? A. No, sir; I have not spoken to either one of them since they have been aldermen.

Q. Or doing any work? A. No, sir.

Q. I did not suppose you had? A. That covers other things besides ballots.

Q. It is quite common for the board of aldermen to dispense with advertising and bidding? A. No, sir; I never knew it in any other instance excepting the ballots.

Q. Do you know that bids—that public requests for bids—are now being printed for the supplies for next year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know it is common to make that public request for bids after the 1st of January? A. No, sir; I think the—it is common, but I think the effort has always been so the work can be furnished—

Q. It is not only common but usual to advertise for bids for supplies after the 1st of January? A. I think they have been advertised earlier every year since they commenced.

Q. The point being that the new administration advertises for its own supplies? A. No, sir; I think a point is that a great many of these blanks are required on the 1st of January for the new administration.

Q. I am speaking of the custom in the past; the custom has been such that when a new administration was elected to advertise for its supplies; that is the way it has been in the past. is it not; is it not so; it has been so in the past? A. Yes, sir; I don't think this printing contract was ever advertised before the 1st of January.

Q. Exactly; never advertised before the 1st of January before? A. I don't think so; no, sir.

Q. But it is true now that the advertisement was running, and contracts are about to be made? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the furnishing of public supplies for the administration that is to come in on the 1st of January? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I show you a copy of the City Record of November 27, 1891, that is some time ago, and call your attention to "proposals to furnish the courts and departments of the government of the

city of New York with blanks, printed or lithographed books, dockets, libers, binding covers, binding, etc., for 1895," is that what you have reference to in your testimony? A. No, sir.

Q. What are you speaking of in your testimony? A. I am speaking of the advertisement that is now running for the printed supplies.

Q. And that is something else? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your attention has not been called to the matter of the book binding or furnishing libers for the city? A. I know of it.

Q. You know these are now running? A. No, sir; that is not.

Q. Is this running? A. No, sir.

Q. Has it been let? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This has already been let then? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Does that include substantially all the printing of a permanent character for the ensuing year?

Mr. Moss.—Yes, sir. I show you the proposals as to which Mr. Kelso says the contract has already been let, and he speaks now of proposals for printing for the next year.

Q. Don't you know, Mr. Brown, that the purpose of this advertising and making contracts now is to secure to this present administration all the patronage that is incidental to the awarding of those large contracts? A. No, sir; I know that is not so.

Q. You know that is not so? A. Yes.

Q. You know it is an unusual thing? A. No; I think the contract of last year for books was awarded before the 1st of January; there are a great many of those books that are required to be used on the 1st of January.

Q. Of the printing of a permanent character have you known for years past that has been awarded before the 1st of January? A. I know efforts have been made to get the list as early as possible; and that has been printed earlier every year; and this year has been printed earlier than before.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. The practical result is to secure to the party now in power the patronage now in awarding that printing? A. Well, that is the awarding of the contract.

Mr. Moss.—I do not think I have any more questions to ask,

Mr. Kelso. Now, there are quite a number of old officers here, and they have been here for several days, and in justice to them I think we should dispose of this pension matter and have done with it.

Daniel Curran, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Goff:

Mr. Goff.—I ask if ex-policeman Jacob Hess is in court—ex-Wardman Hess? (No answer.)

Q. Mr. Curran, by the way, how many carts have you in the street cleaning department? A. None at all.

Q. How many have you there in somebody else's name? A. None.

Q. How many did you have? A. I had one a year ago.

Q. Only one? A. That is all, sir.

Q. How much did you pay for royalty to some one for that cart? A. I don't pay nothing; my son had it; not me.

Q. How many carts had you between you and your son? A. Two.

Q. How much money did you get for those carts? A. I have them carts yet.

Q. How much did you get from the street cleaning department? A. Three dollars and fifty cents a day.

Q. How many have you on the street cleaning department, between yourself and your family? A. One on the department of public works.

Q. How many on the street cleaning? A. None, sir.

Q. Has your son any on the street cleaning? A. No, sir.

Q. Any member of your family? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any stool pigeon there on the cart? A. No, sir.

Q. You evidently know what I mean? A. I do, sir.

Q. You have been a policeman long enough to understand that term, havent you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, these two carts—this cart that you have now in the department of public works. how much do you get for that?

A. Three dollars a day.

Q. You have to pay a shade for that? A. No, sir.

Q. You mean to say you was not taxed around election time? A. No, sir.

Q. You say that to me without blenching? A. Yes, sir; conscientiously and true.

Q. You have been on the police for how many years yourself?

A. For 21 years.

Q. How long since is it that you retired? A. Twenty-one years.

Q. How long since is it that you retired? A. Year ago last August.

Q. So that while you were on the police force you had carts in the department? A. No, sir; a son of mine had them.

Q. Through your influence? A. No, sir; not through my influence, but through his.

Q. You have a son now in the department? A. Yes, sir; he is an inspector of dumps.

Q. That was the man that was dismissed the department a little while ago for allowing private matter to be dumped at the city's expense? A. Yes, sir; he was laid off for a week.

Q. For that cause; that was the reason for it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was restored again? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is he now inspector of dumps? A. Canal street dumps.

Q. What dump was he inspector of where he allowed private dumping at the city's expense? A. Nineteenth street.

Q. When was that? A. It must be over a year ago, I think.

Q. During Commissioner Andrews' time? A. No; Commissioner Brennan's time.

Q. Wasn't it Commissioner Andrews restored him? A. Well, I really forget; I think it was Brennan who was there.

Q. You are mistaken? A. Maybe I am; I am not sure whether it was Andrews or Brennan.

Q. Have you got any other business on hand? A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you live? A. Number 1 Carlyle street in this city.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. About 13 years.

Q. Own your own house? A. No, sir.

Q. Your wife? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your wife's name? A. No, sir.

Q. That is usual in your employment; did you ever know a policeman who had his house in his own name or in his wife's name? A. It is not in my name or wife's name.

Q. You said a while ago that it was in your wife's name? A. No; my wife owns nothing.

Q. But you said your wife owned the house? A. No; I lived in a tenement house 13 years.

Q. I ask you again has your wife any property or real estate?
A. No, sir.

Q. Or you? A. No, sir; or me either.

Q. Not even a lot of ground? A. Not a bit, sir.

Q. Not even a cemetery lot? A. Well, we have a cemetery lot in Calvary.

Q. What was your business before you went on the police?
A. I was a porter.

Q. How old were you when you went on the police? A. About 28 years.

Q. And what business were you porter in? A. In a cotton store in West street.

Q. And that business required you to be pretty active and be pretty strong? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to use the cotton hook on the bales I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your health not equal to the calls upon it? A. My health has always been good.

Q. But you thought you would get a lighter, easier position by getting on the police force? A. I thought it was better pay.

Q. That is right; I want to know; what was the pay when you went on — \$1,200? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One thousand two hundred dollars a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During your term on the police force you were not disabled in any way by any accident, were you? A. No, sir.

Q. And when you left the police force you did not leave because you had been disabled or crippled? A. No, sir.

Q. You are a good, strong, healthy man to-day? A. My eyesight failed me for the last three or four years.

Q. Was that any element in your asking leave to be retired?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you feel sensitive by reason of the common belief that policemen did not see things? A. Well, I could not see a block a way.

Q. Well, it has been commonly believed that the eyesight of policemen is generally a little dim; was that the reason? A. No, no.

Q. Well, was it because you were not able to discover the side door open of the saloons, on Sunday? A. I felt my eyesight failing for three or four years before I made an application to go out.

Q. I am asking if you felt hurt at your physical incapacity

for seeing the side doors spring open of the saloons on Sunday?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you feel that? A. No.

Q. You could not see those days; could you? A. Yes; I could see them.

Q. Even a block away? A. Well, I could not distinguish a person a block away.

Q. In New York it takes a man of pretty sharp eyesight to be able to distinguish men a block away; but you could see a block away? A. I could not distinguish a person a block away.

Q. Don't you think you could have distinguished the roundsman at night a block away? A. Not at night I could not.

Q. Don't you think you would be on the alert to see the roundsman or sergeant on the rounds at night on duty? A. I could not tell who was on the other side of the street at the night time.

Q. But at daytime your eyesight was all right? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as matter of fact you are a good, strong, healthy man to-day are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old were you when you left the department? A. About 49.

Q. And you are receiving a pension? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Six hundred dollars a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the little pickings up you got in the street cleaning department and in the department of the public works; is that so? A. I have a horse and he is only working every fine day; he has done nothing to-day or yesterday.

Q. Well, then is that your horse that you have now that works every fine day, do you expect him to be soon in a position also to retire? A. Oh, no; he is able to work every day if he can get it.

Q. He is able to work every day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The difficulty with the horse is that you do not expect a pension for him when he retires? A. No; the trouble is, I do not get enough work for him.

Q. You do not have enough horses to employ? A. I have only two.

Q. Did you ever deal in horses? A. No, sir.

Q. Six hundred a year; how many sons have you? A. Four sons.

Q. What are they employed at each one? A. There is one of them in the street cleaning department, and two of them drivers a truck, one of them drives his own horse.

Q. And the fourth? A. Well, the fourth is going to school.

Etinne Bayer, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your business? A. I am connected with the Bayer detective agency in the World building.

Q. You have a detective agency? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not janitor of one of our civil courts? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you resign the position? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who holds the position now? A. A son of mine, sir.

Q. The position has remained in the family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What court are you janitor of? A. Fourth district court, sir.

Q. That is Judge Roescher's court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long is it since you left the police force? A. A little over six years.

Q. How old were you when you left the police force? A. Forty years.

Q. Forty years of age? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, you were employed in the cane business before you went on the police force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Walking sticks, etc.? A. Umbrella handles and walking sticks.

Q. You were confined at that business, weren't you; it was telling upon your health? A. Not exactly.

Q. Had you ever complained about your health? A. No, sir.

Q. Before you went on the police? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say how old you were before you left the police? A. Forty years.

Q. Do you receive a pension? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much? A. Three hundred dollars a year.

Q. Three hundred dollars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why do you receive \$300? A. I had been disabled.

Q. Then you did not serve out your time? A. No, sir.

Q. How much time did you serve? A. A little over 10 years.

Q. And you made application to be retired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were you disabled? A. Shot in my right hand.

Q. Shot through your right hand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were a wardman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, did the disability prevent you from discharging the duties of a wardman? A. Well, not exactly; but my hand commenced to pain me, and I got out and asked to be retired.

Q. What captain were you wardman for? A. Anthony J. Allaire.

Q. You say your hand commenced to pain you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find particular occupation for your hand while you were wardman? A. What is that; I did not catch it?

Q. Which hand was it? A. My right hand.

Q. I mean to say was your right hand called upon to perform any particular function while you were wardman? A. Not exactly.

Q. From the time you got shot in the hand until you left the department, how long was it? A. I should judge about three or four years.

Q. Three or four years; you were able to perform the duties of wardman notwithstanding your wound in the hand during that period of time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find any inconvenience in the flexibility of your fingers owing to the wound in your hand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you found that inconvenience becoming greater and greater every day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any difficulty in your twisting your hand and putting it behind you for instance? A. I do not understand you, Mr. Goff.

Q. Did you find any difficulty by reason of this wound in turning your hand backwards for instance? A. Yes.

Q. In the way I indicate (indicating)? A. Yes; I could not turn the right hand, but I might turn the left hand.

Q. Wasn't it a fact that the residents of your precinct were not used to dealing with officers who turned out their left hand? A. I can not tell you.

Q. Was it not understood that it was the right hand that was to be the agent or the go-between? A. I never was a go-between; and I don't know what you mean by go-between.

Q. Did you ever hear of the policeman's hand flexibly turning backward? A. I might.

Q. You understand what I mean? A. I understand you.

Q. Now, we understand each other; I want to know if this wound that you received in your hand interfered with the

flexibility of your hand in turning backwards while going around? A. I mean this —

Q. Wait (indicating by turning his hand backward)? A. I understand you entirely, yes, sir; it did.

Q. And when you found it did interfere with it you retired? A. Yes, sir; that is right.

Q. Your occupation was gone; wasn't that it? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you understand what you are saying? A. Well, Mr. Goff, is explaining it all; I have not got to witness it; Mr. Goff is explaining it.

Q. It may be very funny for those who listen, but it may not be quite so funny for you; do you understand what you are doing here? A. I have not been saying anything; Mr. Goff has been doing the same, and I sat right here.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You have been answering the questions? A. I answered some of the questions; yes, sir.

Q. And you told me you understood what I meant? A. I understood what you meant by using your right and your left hand.

Q. You understand, Mr. Bayer, that what I meant was, and what you understand I meant was, that the public understanding of the use of the policeman's hand, was to receive the bribes and the tips that were given him; you understand that, don't you? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you mean to say that you did not understand that? A. I did not; I mean to say that I did not put my hand to the right or left.

Q. I did not ask you what you did; I am asking you if you did; when you said you understood what I meant, if you did not understand by that — A. I might.

Q. And you did that; you did understand it? A. All right, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is that so; you are here under oath? A. I understand I am here under oath.

Q. Are you willing to swear to what you have been swearing?
A. To what?

Q. That the reason you went out of the police force was because you could not use the hand in the manner designated by Mr. Goff to receive bribes? A. No, sir; I did not say anything of the kind.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You said it was because you could not use the hand in the manner indicated? A. No, sir; that was not the cause of it.

Q. That is what you swore? A. No, sir; Mr. Goff, that is not there.

Q. I am taking your own sworn statement, Mr. Bayer? A. That is right; I am willing to swear to the truth, but not be forced into it.

Q. Every question has been asked you in an intelligent manner.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You answer apparently with a great deal of gusto and pleasure to a state of facts which is certainly surprising, to say the least.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, will you tell us the cause of your complaint against Captain Murphy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, tell us the whole of it, now, like a good fellow? A. I met Captain Murphy some years ago; I do not exactly remember when it was; he asked me the loan of some money; I loaned him \$350, and I could not get it until I had to sue him for it; I sued him and he paid me.

Q. Is that the whole of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not sue him until after this committee commenced its sessions? A. What is that?

Q. You did not sue him until after this committee commenced its sessions? A. Correct, sir.

Q. And you announced if he did not pay you you would come before this committee and give your true reason why he owed you that money? A. I did not say anything of the kind.

Q. Did you say it? A. I might have said that.

Q. Did you say it? A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Will you swear you did not? A. I would not swear to that.

Q. Did you? A. I don't remember, sir.

Q. Will you swear as a fact that you did not say that if Captain Murphy did not come up with that money you would come before the Lexow committee and give the true inwardness of the transaction between him and you? A. I could not swear to that.

Q. Will you swear you did not say that? A. I could not swear to it, Mr. Goff.

Q. Will you deny you did not say it? A. I could not deny; I might have said it.

Q. That is in your mind to have done so if he did not come up to the scratch and pay you? A. I could not exactly respond because I don't remember it.

Q. That is not many months ago; that is in this year?

Senator Bradley.—I should think he would injure his business, for no one will want to hire a detective who is so short of memory as he is.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, Mr. Bayer, it is within this year, and you have a distinct recollection of that whole transaction; now I ask if it is not a fact that you said, on more than one occasion, and to more than one person, or half a dozen persons, that unless Captain Murphy came up with his money that you would make it hot for him before the Lexow committee? A. I could not remember; and I could not.

Q. Do you think that you are impressing us with the belief that you are telling the truth? A. I am not impressing; I am saying, Mr. Goff, I might have said it; I might have said it.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. That was in your mind, was it? A. I might have said it.

Q. You felt that way? A. I might have said I felt that way.

Q. Isn't it your present recollection you did feel that way at that time? A. I might come before the committee if he would not have paid me.

Q. That was in your mind at the time? A. It might be so.

Q. Is that your recollection now? A. At present; yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now you are evading it, Mr. Bayer; tell us the true inwardness of it? A. I am telling you the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Q. What have the committee to do with a private transaction between one man borrowing and one lending to the other; the committee has nothing to do with that? A. I would have come before this committee any way.

Q. Why did you threaten this man if he did not pay you you would go before the Lexow committee, if there was not some reason that you believed he would pay you sooner than come before this committee? A. I could not have given you any reason; I might have said I would come before the Lexow committee.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What were you going to tell the committee? A. That he owed me the money, \$350.

Q. Was that all? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you mean to say that you thought the Lexow committee was here for the purpose of enabling men to collect their debts? A. I might have thought so.

Q. Did you; you had been a ward detective for a number of years; do you mean to say that you thought that the business of the Lexow committee in New York was for the purpose of enabling men to collect their private debts? A. Well, I thought on a general run a man has a charge against a police captain it would come up before the investigation committee.

Q. Private debts? A. Private debts; yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow :

Q. How did that debt arise? A. He asked me the loan of \$350.

Q. Why? A. I did not ask the gentleman why; he was a police captain, and I was on the police, and he asked me to lend it to him, and I loaned it to him; did I ask him for what purpose; it would not be gentlemanly, I think, Mr. Chairman.

By Mr. Goff :

Q. Now, Mr. Bayer, you were wardman at the time Captain Murphy asked you for this loan? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were a wardman for Tony Allaire? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What precinct? A. The old Tenth, the present Eleventh.

Q. That is the Eldridge street station-house? A. Yes.

Q. Where was Captain Murphy's station at the time he secured this remarkable loan? A. I think it was in West One Hundredth street.

Q. West One Hundredth street, where he is now? A. I guess he is there now.

Q. And he is captain of the precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you explain to this committee why it was that Captain Murphy, who has a salary of \$2,750 a year, and you a salary of \$1,200 a year, that he should come down from One Hundredth street station to the Eldridge street station to ask you, a poor ward detective, for a loan of \$350; will you explain that? A. No, sir; I could not.

Q. You could not explain it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ask the captain; had he no other friends on the force to borrow money from but from you? A. No, sir; I did not ask him.

Q. Where were you when the captain went to you to borrow money? A. On Grand street.

Q. Did he meet you by appointment? A. No, sir.

Q. Accidentally? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was he in uniform? A. No, sir.

Q. And all that passed between you was what? A. He asked me if I had any money; I asked, "How much do you want;" he said, "I need \$350," and I gave it to him.

Q. Right there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in the habit of carrying a considerable roll of bills about you? A. I carried all I had.

Q. Had you been making your collections that day? A. Collection of what?

Q. Collections from the disorderly-houses of the precinct? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you, a poor policeman on \$1,200, come to have \$350 in your clothes without any notice or request being made upon you beforehand? A. I generally, like many others, I played poker and played horses.

Q. That is a stock answer, is it not? A. No; any gentleman that knows me knows I am a poker player and horse player.

Q. You recognize that that answer has been made by other policemen under similar circumstances? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear it before? A. Oh yes, sir.

Q. It is a common thing among those in the department by men called upon to explain their illgotten wealth to say they got it at horse and poker playing? A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Did you ever hear it before? A. Oh yes, sir.

Q. Well now, let us see, you are a great poker player; everybody that knows you knows that? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you play poker? A. Club rooms Coney Island.

Q. Wait a while now; let us go easily; what club rooms? A. Coney Island, sir.

Q. At Coney Island? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What club room in Coney Island? A. In Bauer's.

Q. Is there a regular poker player's club there? A. It was a club.

Q. A club of what? A. Of a lot of gentlemen; a social club.

Q. What is its name? A. I don't remember, sir.

Q. How was it designated? A. There was a room there where people met.

Q. What was it called? A. I don't remember.

Q. You say a club; and club-houses have a name? A. I don't remember exactly its name.

Q. Yes you do remember; we will try to nurse your memory; the one in your mind is not interfering in your memory? A. No, sir; I hope not.

Q. What is the name of the club? A. I don't remember, sir.

Q. Do you remember there was a club there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you remember there was a club there, don't you remember the name of it? A. No, sir; I know a hundred clubs, but don't know their names.

Q. How frequently did this remarkable club meet? A. They have been there every night, I guess.

Q. And had it a president? A. I really could not tell you if it had a president or not.

Q. Or any officers? A. I could not tell you, sir; I know it was a club-room where a number of people met.

Q. You repeated that a number of times, and we don't want it again; had it any officers? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Was the rent of the room paid? A. I don't know.

Q. Were there any rules of the game? A. I don't know.

Q. Was there any limit? A. A dollar or two-dollar limit.

Q. How many times did you rake in the jack-pot? A. Not as often as you lost.

Q. Then you lost as much as you won there? A. Not that night.

Q. You said you did not rake in a jack-pot as much as you lost? A. I thought you asked me that night, that pot; I understood you to say, did I rake in that pot.

Q. What night did you think I was talking about? A. The jack-pot; if I raked in that jack-pot; that is what I understood.

Senator Cantor.—Are you suggesting legislation against jack-pots next winter.

Mr. Goff.—Oh, no; that would be sumptuary legislation.

Q. Now, I think you had better refresh your memory and answer us truthfully about this remarkable club; can't you give us — A. What answer can I give you.

Q. Can't you give us the name of any other men but yourself? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you join the club? A. I was not a member of it at all.

Q. You visited it frequently? A. Once in a while.

Q. To whom did you apply? A. It is so long ago I could not remember those names.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Were they strangers? A. Most people I knew went there in Coney Island.

Q. Was it not a club that paid initiation fees too, or monthly or yearly dues? A. I could not really tell you; of course I was not a member of it.

Q. You just went in there and pitched a game? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You said you went in there every night? A. No, sir; I did not say that.

Q. How frequently did you go there? A. Once in awhile.

Q. What does that mean? A. Once in awhile.

Q. How long is awhile? A. I might go there once a week; or twice a week.

Q. Once or twice a week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the habit of going in there once or twice a week? A. Sometimes I went in there once in a month.

Q. How many times did you go there? A. I could not remember it; I cannot tell how many times I went ten years ago.

Q. You remember going on the police force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You remember playing in the poker club at Paul Bauer's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can't you tell us how frequently you played there? A. I cannot tell you.

Q. It was a general practice of yours to go there and play?

A. Once in awhile I came up there and played.

Q. You say every gentleman that knows you knew you to be a poker player? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever know you were called a regular poker fiend?

A. No; but friends that know me know I play poker.

Q. All the time? A. No, sir; not all the time.

Q. Do you ever play in New York? A. I might have played in New York.

Q. Will you swear you never played in New York? A. No; I would not do that.

Q. Where did you play in New York? A. I played up in the club.

Q. What club? A. I played in John J. O'Brien's; I was a member of it.

Q. Any other places? A. Well, there might be other places; it might be in the Comanche club.

Q. And any other places you played poker? A. I sat down and played in saloons.

Q. Saloons? A. Yes.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. About every place where you got a chance, didn't you?

A. No; I was not a professional gambler.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You were next door to it? A. No, sir; not by a long shot.

Q. Now, it is a well-known fact that quite a number of officers in that precinct were great poker players? A. It might have been.

Q. Don't you know they were? A. No, sir; not as I know of.

Q. Did you ever play with them? A. I think I played once in my life with a policeman.

Q. Only once? A. Once in my lifetime with a policeman in the station-house.

Q. Only once? A. I won't say exactly; I would not swear to it.

Q. Didn't the officers of the precinct frequently go to the rooms of the Comanche club and play there? A. How should I know who went to the Comanche club and played there.

Q. Don't you know you saw them there; and played with them? A. I do not know that I saw them and played with them; I might have seen them.

Q. Is it not a notorious fact that nearly all the officers of the precinct played in the John J. O'Brien club, and the Comanche club? A. They might come up there and play; that might be so; but I would not swear.

Q. Don't you know you are lying, when you say you loaned Captain Murphy \$350 in cash money? A. I am not lying; I am telling the truth; I gave him \$350 in cash money.

Q. On Grand street? A. On Grand street; yes, sir.

Q. That remarkable transaction of a police captain? A. Yes.

Q. Coming down to you and asking for a loan of \$350; how much money did you have in your clothes when you gave him the \$350? A. I don't remember exactly.

Q. Hadn't you this \$350 in a large roll of bills? A. I don't remember exactly how much money I had, or how large a roll it was.

Q. You had \$1,000 in your possession? A. If you know more than I do, it is all right.

Q. Will you swear you had not more than \$1,000? A. I will swear I had not \$1,000.

Q. How much below \$1,000 did you have? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Didn't you tell Captain Murphy you would be only too happy to lend him more if he wanted it? A. No, sir; I did not say anything of the kind.

Q. Did you ask him when he would pay? A. I might have asked him that.

Q. Did he say when he would pay? A. Any time when you want it, he said, you will get it.

Q. Did he tell you what he wanted it for? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, don't you know that \$350 was claimed by you for a loss of interest upon moneys that you collected? A. Collected for what?

Q. Don't ask me, sir; answer my question? A. I want to know what I am going to answer.

Q. Answer my question? A. I want to ask your question.

Q. (Question read by the stenographer). Now don't you know that that \$350 was claimed by you for a loss of interest upon moneys that you collected? A. I don't know anything about the interest.

Q. Is that true or not? A. I want to understand the question thoroughly.

Q. (To stenographer) Read it again, sir. (Question read); now, don't you know that that \$350 was claimed by you for a loss of interest upon moneys that you collected? A. No, sir; it is not true.

Q. No truth in it whatever? A. No truth whatever.

Q. Did you ever collect any moneys for any purpose in connection with Captain Murphy? A. Never in my life.

Q. Was it not a fact that Captain Murphy was going to be transferred to that precinct, and that moneys were collected that he would pay in order to get transferred to that precinct? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Didn't you collect the moneys, or didn't you deposit the moneys that were collected in that precinct for Captain Murphy to come down there? A. Collected, how?

Q. Don't express so much surprise; didn't you collect the money from houses of ill-fame in that precinct, and liquor dealers, for the purpose of enabling Captain Murphy to get transferred down there, where he could get some money? A. No, sir.

Q. Wasn't the money deposited in the safe of a jeweler in Grand street? A. No, sir.

Q. And when he failed to get down there that you had to pay back the money that was collected? A. No, sir.

Q. Wasn't that the cause of your claiming that \$350? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear in your complaint you alleged you loaned him \$350 cash? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your written complaint? A. I don't remember what the complaint was.

Q. Will you swear you alleged in your written complaint in court that you loaned him \$350 in cash? A. I don't remember exactly; I would not swear to it.

Q. Answer my question; will you swear now that you set out in your written complaint, when you sued Captain Murphy for this \$350, that you loaned him that money in cash; will you swear that? A. I will swear that anything in the written complaint —

Q. Answer the question? A. If it is in written complaint —

Chairman Lexow:

Q. Answer the question; will you swear that in that written complaint you stated that you had loaned Captain Murphy the \$350 referred to? A. If it is —

Mr. Goff.—Don't say, if it is.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You must remember whether you swore or not to a fact of that kind? A. Yes, sir; then it must be true.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you? A. I guess so.

Q. Don't guess; did you swear in your complaint in the court against Captain Murphy that you loaned him \$350 in cash money? A. I can not answer that question.

Q. Don't you know whether you so swore or not? A. I don't remember it.

Q. It is only this year? A. Well, it might be; I don't remember what I had for dinner yesterday.

Q. Who is your attorney? A. Mr. Meyer.

Q. What number? A. I couldn't tell you that.

Q. Can you tell anything? A. Oh, yes, sir; anything I know I will tell.

Q. Can't you tell where your attorney's office is? A. No; it is on Broadway; I guess Broadway and Duane street; some of those streets there; I know the place.

Q. You have been to his office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And don't you know what building you have been in? A. Yes, sir; I know where the place is, but I do not know the—I know what street it is; it is below Chambers street.

Q. Up Chambers street? A. No; down Broadway.

Q. Opposite the City Hall Park? A. No; further below; it is only one street below.

Q. I am calling this way up Broadway? A. I know; but it is up Broadway; I beg your pardon.

Q. Is it near Duane street? A. I guess it is corner of Duane and Broadway.

Q. On which side of Broadway? A. On the east side of Broadway—on the west side of Broadway.

Q. This is on the northeast corner? A. I think so.

Q. The entrance is on the side street, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now we have it; now, what is Mr. Meyer's Christian name? A. I could not tell you.

Q. You employed him to sue Captain Murphy for you? A. Yes.

Q. And he drew up a written complaint and you swore to that complaint, didn't you? A. I guess I did.

Q. Now, upon that complaint Captain Murphy made an answer, did he not, or to that complaint? A. I could not tell you.

Q. You don't know? A. No.

Q. But after the summons and complaint was served on Captain Murphy he came up with the money to you—to your attorney? A. Yes; to the attorney.

Q. It was on the calendar for trial, was it not? A. I guess it was.

Q. Don't you know it was; didn't you attend over here in the City Court ready for trial? A. That is right.

Q. More than once; answer? A. I guess that is right.

Q. And don't you know that you told a person that you would be subpoenaed before the Lexow committee if that trial went on? A. That I could not say.

Q. Will you swear you did not? A. I would not swear to it; no, sir.

Q. Did you talk to Murphy about it? A. About what?

Q. Did you have any talk with Murphy about this suit? A. Yes, sir; I told him I wanted that money.

Q. Where did you see him? A. In court.

Q. Didn't you tell him if he did not come down and settle you would come over here before this committee and tell them this whole transaction? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Will you swear you did not? A. I would not swear I did or did not; of course I could not remember; how could I swear to a thing I don't remember.

Q. I understand your memory; Mr. Bayer, I won't discharge you upon this phase of the case; we will talk with you again on this matter; on that subject we will drop you here; how many years were you wardman in that precinct? A. About seven years.

Q. How many houses of ill-fame were there in the precinct while you were there? A. I can not tell you.

Q. Were they so numerous? A. It was not my business to attend to it.

Q. What was your business as wardman? A. There was robberies and burglaries, and larcenies, etc., policy shops; I never attended to houses of ill-fame.

Q. Who attended to the houses of ill-fame? A. The captain sent out his man every day; I don't know who; changing them off.

Q. Did you ever arrest a man who was convicted of robbery, while you were there? A. Yes; plenty.

Q. Name me one? A. Walker.

Q. Did he go to State's prison? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. I couldn't tell you that; I don't remember that.

Q. You must be able to remember the names of others? A. Plenty sent to State's prison, but I can't give you names.

Q. Can you not give me the name of any besides this one man you have mentioned? A. No, sir; I have been out nearly seven years.

Q. Did you arrest any one for policy playing? A. Yes.

Q. How many did you arrest? A. Dozens of cases.

Q. You say it was not your duty to look after houses of ill-fame? A. It was my duty to look out for them, but I never went in one in my life.

Q. It was your duty to look after them, was it not? A. No, sir; we were not instructed to look out for houses of ill-fame.

Q. Do you not know it was your duty, as a ward detective, to detect every violation of law in that precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew there were plenty of houses of ill-fame in that precinct? A. I wouldn't say plenty, there might be some of them.

Q. Hundreds — give me the number? A. I couldn't give you any number.

Q. That was one of the most notorious precincts in the city for houses of ill-fame? A. It might be so.

Q. And they flourished; did business there for years while you were there, did they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have Martin Engel arrested for having accused you of having stolen his diamond pin? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever sue him for slander for having made this accusation against you? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it because you did steal the diamond pin that you did not sue him for slander? A. No, sir.

Q. What became of the diamond pin? A. Better ask Mr. Engel; he will be able to account for it better than I can.

Q. He did accuse you of stealing his diamond pin, did he not? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Is this the first time you ever heard of it? A. No; he went before the investigation committee, and that is what I heard; it is only rumor what I am saying, that is all.

Q. You heard he made a charge against you there? A. Not personally.

Q. You did not hear it personally, but you had been so informed? A. Not for stealing a diamond; no, sir, never heard of that.

Q. For stealing what? A. Stealing nothing; but he went over before the investigation committee and had me called up and I was examined there.

Q. About what? A. About the doings of the precinct; that is all.

Q. Do you remember whether anything came up in that examination about a diamond pin or a diamond stud? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Will you swear there was not? A. I couldn't swear to it.

Q. Will you deny it? A. I won't deny it or affirm it neither.

Q. Will you deny that Engel accused you of stealing from him a diamond stud — will you deny that? A. I will deny that he ever accused me of stealing a diamond stud.

Q. Or a diamond pin? A. Or a diamond pin.

Q. Or any article? A. Or any article; that he personally accused me, I will deny that.

Q. I didn't say that? A. You said accused me, didn't you?

Q. I didn't say personally; will you swear that you were not informed and did not hear that Engel accused you of stealing some article of jewelry or precious stone from him?

A. I swear to that, that I was never informed.

Q. Have you never heard of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Is this the first time you ever heard of it? A. I heard he lost a diamond stone.

Q. Is this the first time he ever accused you of being the cause of the loss? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is the first time you ever heard of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear your name mentioned in connection with the loss of the stone? A. Yes; Mr. Engel and I had a growl there and he said he lost his diamond stone.

Q. At the time of the growl? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did have a growl? A. Yes, I had a growl with Engel.

Q. And as a result of the growl he lost his diamond stone? A. That is what he claims.

Q. That is what I asked you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So it is not the first time you heard your name in that relation? A. That is the first time I have heard of being accused of it myself; you asked me if I heard I was accused.

Q. I am asking you if you heard of it? A. That he accused me?

Q. Yes. A. No, sir.

Q. This is the first time you have ever heard of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it, Mr. Bayer, that you allowed so many disorderly-houses to exist in that precinct of which you were the ward detective for so many years? A. The captain sent out his own men to report on these cases; I didn't have anything to do whatever with disorderly-houses.

Q. The work was divided up? A. Divided up; yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever make a complaint against a disorderly-house? A. I guess I did.

Q. Don't guess about it? A. I did.

Q. Name me one? A. I have raided a couple of them myself on complaints.

Q. On complaints of whom; people who had been robbed in them? A. Well, yes; citizens' complaints; I won't say exactly they had been robbed there.

Q. On citizens' complaints? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For some wrong sustained by the citizen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever, as a policeman, make a complaint against any disorderly-houses in that precinct? A. I don't think I did.

Q. And the disorderly-houses existing there in that precinct flourished, did they not, while you were ward detective? A. Well, I won't say they flourished.

Q. They were open and did business? A. Not as I know of; I have never been in one; I couldn't state what was inside.

Q. Don't you know as a policeman? A. Well, yes.

Q. As a policeman that they did? A. I think they did; yes.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that their doors were open, and men and women were going in and out of these houses; and you knew from their reputation they were houses of ill-fame — don't you know that? A. Yes; I guess I do.

Q. Can you tell this committee how it was that these houses of ill-fame kept open and doing business during the years that you were ward detective, and no effort made to suppress them?

A. There has been dozens and dozens of efforts made to suppress them; they have been arrested; there have been warrants taken out against them, and still they were in existence.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Five hundred and twenty-one East Eighty-seventh street.

Q. How long have you been residing there? A. Well, off and on — sometimes I stopped down town.

Q. How, how long have you been residing at 521 East Eighty-seventh street? A. I guess about two years.

Q. Have you a family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does your family reside there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your wife? A. My wife.

Q. And children? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They live in 521 East Eighty-seventh street? A. Eighty-seventh street.

Q. And they have lived there for two years? A. About.

Q. Where did you register from at the last election? A. Forty-four Rivington street.

Q. You were arrested? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come to register from 44 Rivington street, when you resided in Eighty-seventh street? A. I was living for two months in 44 Rivington street.

Q. And your wife and family resided uptown in Eighty-seventh street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went to live at 44 Rivington street, as you thought, for the purpose of registering down there and voting? A. I didn't say that.

Q. Was that not the purpose? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you explain why it was you left your residence, or at least took up a temporary residence at 44 Rivington street, while your wife and family remained in your home at Eighty-seventh street? A. I had a little quarrel with my wife, and I went out of the house.

Q. And that quarrel conveniently arose before election time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the Third district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are you residing now? A. In Eighty-seventh street.

Q. When did you go back to Eighty-seventh street? A. About a couple of days after election.

Q. From the period of two months before election, when you had this little quarrel with your wife, did you sleep every night in 44 Rivington street? A. Not exactly every night.

Q. Where did you sleep when you did not sleep at 44 Rivington street? A. Sometimes I slept in Eighty-seventh street, at that.

Q. Even in the presence of this terrible quarrel? A. It was no terrible quarrel; I didn't say that.

Q. It was a little quarrel? A. Little quarrel.

Q. Notwithstanding this little quarrel, you went back to Eighty-seventh street occasionally? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Three or four nights a week? A. Well, it might be so.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is that your best recollection? A. I didn't keep any track, Mr. Chairman.

Q. About half the time? A. It is a hard thing to remember.

Q. I understand, but what we want to know is, about — about half the time? A. No; I wouldn't say that exactly.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Don't you know that if you remained away from a home more than three nights a week that Mrs. Bayer would make trouble for you? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Don't you think she would? A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you think she would find fault with you? A. I couldn't tell you that.

Q. You didn't stay away more than three or four nights? A. I didn't stay exactly; I stayed three or four nights a week.

Q. You did not stay as much as that? A. I might, at that.

Q. Not more than three nights a week? A. I couldn't say exactly.

Q. Will you swear you stayed more than three or four nights a week? A. I wouldn't swear.

Q. Will you swear you stayed away more than two nights a week from Eighty-seventh street? A. Yes; positively.

Q. Now, two or three nights a week — which? A. Either way.

Q. Two or three? A. Make it three.

Q. Now, we have it that three nights a week you stayed away from Eighty-seventh street; now, these three nights a week you stayed away from Eighty-seventh street, where did you room? A. Forty-four Rivington street.

Q. What is 44 Rivington street? A. A gentlemen's furnished room house.

Q. Who keeps it? A. A party by the name of Gilfeather.

Q. Rooms for gentlemen only? A. Only.

Q. Did you take a room there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you take your meals? A. Feltstein's, in Grand street.

Q. Every meal? A. Sometime, if I would be down town; I lived down town.

Q. You took meals wherever you were, is that not the fact? A. That is right.

Q. The nights that you went home to see Mrs. Bayer and the little ones, you took your supper at home? A. I didn't have a meal in my house for 10 years.

Q. What, do you mean to say — A. With the exception of coffee, in the morning.

Q. Mrs. Bayer would not let you go out fasting, she was a good woman, good housewife? A. Yes, sir.

Q. She would not let you go out fasting, would she? A. I don't know about fasting business, I don't think she would let me fast; of course, I am old enough to take care of myself.

Q. You had coffee and rolls in the morning every time you went home? A. I never eat any breakfast.

Q. You had coffee and rolls? A. Sometimes I do and sometimes I don't.

Q. Did you take a trunk with you from Eighty-seventh street?

A. No, sir.

Q. What package or luggage did you take with you from Eighty-seventh street when you had this little quarrel with your wife? A. I had a suit of clothes, some shoes.

Q. You had that suit of clothes on you? A. No, sir.

Q. You had an additional suit of clothes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had a suit of clothes and some shoes, and what else?

A. Shirt, handkerchiefs.

Q. How did you get those articles down to 44 Rivington street? A. Sent them down with my boy.

Q. In what way, a bundle, or how? A. Bundle.

Q. Hadn't you a portmanteau or traveling bag? A. I might have, yes,

Q. Did you use it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make up the bundle yourself? A. I did not, the boy made it up.

Q. What is the boy's name? A. Julius Bayer.

Q. How old is he? A. I beg your pardon.

Q. How old is the boy? A. He is 21 going on 22.

Q. Is he living in Eighty-seventh street now? A. Yes.

Q. Where you now reside? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he engaged in any business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business? A. Working at the bridge.

Q. The Brooklyn bridge? A. No, at the Harlem bridge.

Q. What position does he occupy there? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Is that the son who is janitor? A. No, sir.

Q. Can you not tell what position your son occupies at the bridge — is he bridge tender? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Is he working at the new bridge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he a trade? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it this boy that took down this package down to Rivington street? A. I couldn't tell you; that is what I wanted to explain.

Q. Why did you mention his name? A. You asked me what the boy's name was.

Q. You said your boy took a bundle down to Rivington street, and I asked you what boy that was? A. I didn't understand you; I don't know who sent it, but it was down in 44 Rivington street, the clothes.

Q. You don't know how it got there? A. It was sent down by the boy, I don't know which boy.

Q. How did your wife know where to send? A. I left word there.

Q. With her? A. The boy.

Q. What boy? A. With both of them; I told them.

Q. Give their names? A. Emile and Julius.

Q. What time of day was it you left, or night? A. I didn't take a memorandum of it.

Q. I didn't ask you that? A. I can not remember that.

Q. Did you have this little quarrel with your wife immediately before you left? A. I couldn't answer that neither.

Q. Did you leave right after the quarrel? A. I couldn't answer that either.

Q. Did you sleep all night in your house after you had that quarrel? A. I might; I couldn't answer that.

Q. Did you not swear when you were brought up before Judge Grady that you lived at 44 Rivington street and drew your pension from there? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you examined before Judge Grady? A. Yes, sir; there was a summons issued.

Q. For false registration? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you explained it away? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is that all the personal property you had at 44 Rivington street that you have mentioned? A. Some clothes and shoes. Senator Bradley.—You mentioned that before.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. The Senator asked you if that is all? A. That is all; yes, sir.

Q. Then you have a lot of other articles of clothing up at your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not take away all your clothing from your house? A. No, sir.

Q. Who pays the rent for that house? A. For what house?

Q. In Eighty-seventh street? A. Well, the boys help to pay it.

Q. Who pays the rent? A. I don't know who pays the rent.

Q. Did you ever pay the rent? A. Not lately.

Q. How much a month is it? A. Twenty dollars.

Q. Who hired those rooms? A. My wife, I guess.

Q. And you paid the rent after she hired the rooms? A. Yes, part of it.

Q. You are responsible to the landlord, Mr. Bayer? A. Not as I know of.

Q. You have assumed the responsibility, have you not? A. No; I don't know who the landlord is.

Q. Don't know who the landlord is? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you paid any rent since you went back there? A. I never paid the rent in my life; it is my wife that pays the rent.

Q. Have you given her money to pay the rent? A. I couldn't exactly tell.

Q. You give her money to support the house, and pay the rent, and everything, do you not? A. Not at present.

Q. Have you not been giving her money to support her? A. When I had it.

Q. You had it, had you not? A. No, sir.

Q. You had no money? A. No, sir.

Q. You mean to say you were living on your wife and on your sons? A. Yes, sir; I am at present on my sons, and the business I started in lately here.

Q. When did you start in this detective business? A. I guess about six weeks ago; it might be two months.

Q. I am speaking of the time you left Eighty-seventh street, you were not in the detective business then, private detective business then? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in any business at all? A. No, sir.

Q. At the time that you left Eighty-seventh street? A. No, sir.

Q. You say you went back to Eighty-seventh street to stop altogether there two or three days after election? A. Well, it might be three days, four days; I couldn't say.

Q. Did you sleep in your house at Eighty-seventh street on election night—will you swear you did not sleep in Eighty-seventh street on election night? A. I slept in a Russian bath, Lafayette place.

Q. On election night all night? A. All night, yes; in a Russian bath.

Q. And did you leave the bath there next morning? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What hour? A. About 9 or 10 o'clock.

Q. Will you swear that you did not sleep in your house Monday night before election? A. When was the election?

Q. I think it was on Tuesday? A. Then I will stand corrected, I will correct that; I slept Monday night—

Q. In your house? A. No, no; Monday night I slept in the Russian bath, and Tuesday morning I went to the polling place right from the Russian bath; that is right.

Q. And Tuesday night where did you sleep? A. I couldn't exactly tell you.

Q. Yes you can? A. I guess I can't.

Q. You did not sleep in a cart? A. I don't think so.

Q. You didn't sleep in the park? A. I don't think so.

Q. Now, where did you sleep? A. I don't remember.

Q. Where did you sleep the next night, Wednesday night?
A. I don't remember it.

Q. Did you sleep in the street? A. No, sir.

Q. Sleep in a hallway? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you sleep? A. I don't remember it.

Q. You slept in a bed? A. I think I did.

Q. Where was the bed situated? A. I don't remember it.

Q. Will you swear that you did not sleep in your house in Eighty-seventh street on Tuesday night? A. I couldn't swear to that.

Q. The 6th of November? A. I couldn't swear to that.

Q. Will you deny that you did not sleep there? A. I won't deny it.

Q. Will you deny on oath that you did not sleep there on Wednesday night, the 7th of November? A. I couldn't remember it.

Q. Would you deny it on oath? A. I won't deny it, and I can't affirm it.

Q. Will you deny that you slept in your house Sunday night, the 4th of November? A. I couldn't remember it.

Q. Will you deny that you slept in your house on Sunday night, the 4th of November? A. I couldn't remember it.

Q. Will you deny that you slept in your house; will you deny it? A. I can't remember it; I couldn't deny it; I don't remember it.

Q. Have you got any respect for an oath? A. Yes, sir; I am telling the truth; you don't want me to commit perjury, do you.

Q. I do not want to get into a controversy with you, I do not want any one to commit perjury? A. I am answering to the best of my belief, that is all.

By Senator Bradley :

Q. Where did you sleep last night? A. I slept home last night.

Q. Do you remember that? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff :

Q. I will ask you now if you did not sleep in your home at Eighty-seventh street on Sunday night, the 4th of November? A. I don't remember.

Q. Will you swear you did not? A. I don't remember; that is all I can tell you; I don't remember.

Mr. Goff.—I think we had better direct this testimony to be transmitted to the district attorney and the grand jury. I think if there ever was a case of deliberate false voting and registration it is this case.

Chairman Lexow.—The Senate committee orders the stenographer to make a transcript in conformity with the request of counsel, and submit it to the district attorney.

Q. What was the election district in which you voted? A. I guess the Twenty-fourth.

Q. And the Third assembly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was the polling place situated? A. In Rivington street.

Q. Will you give us the number? A. I really don't remember it unless it is 48 or 46.

Senator O'Connor.—This man is a man of family.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir.

By Senator O'Connor :

Q. You did not intend to leave your wife? A. No, sir.

Q. You wanted to go back? A. I didnt' look for a divorce.

By Mr. Goff :

Q. You had no ground for divorce against Mrs. Bayer? A. Certainly not.

Q. And even after this little quarrel you knew that you would make it up again and go back to her? A. Well, yes, I thought I might.

Q. And when you went to 44 Rivington street, you simply went there for temporary purposes, just until the little spat blew over, is that not right? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator O'Connor :

Q. You know the law requires you to state your true place of residence — you knew that? A. I know I am entitled to one vote.

Q. And you knew the law required you to state, when you registered, your proper place of residence? A. They asked me where I resided, and how long; and I said two months.

Q. You know that the law requires you to give your correct residence when you registered? A. I don't think I did know; I am not as far up in election law.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. I want to give you every opportunity; you were captain of the election district there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember taking an oath before the police commissioners on the 1st of November, when you drew your pension? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you take an oath? A. No, sir.

Q. Or the month previous? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember making a statement to the police commissioners on the 1st of November, when you drew your pension? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to the clerk? A. To the clerk; yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you take an oath before the clerk? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make a statement before the clerk? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he ask you anything at all when you went to draw your pension, about your place of residence? A. He might have asked me, yes — might.

Q. Did you not state there that your residence was in Eighty-seventh street? A. I might have stated it; I might have.

Q. You gave him the number? A. I might have.

Q. Did you not? A. I might have; I don't know.

Q. Will you deny an oath that you gave him your residence as your house in Eighty-seventh street — what is the number

of your house? A. Five hundred and twenty-one East Eighty-seventh street.

Q. Will you swear you did not tell the clerk at police headquarters, when you drew your pension, that you lived at 521 East Eighty-seventh street? A. I might have said that.

Q. Will you swear you did not say that to him? A. I won't swear to that.

Q. You stated that to him every time you went to draw your pension? A. I guess so.

Mr. Goff.—This witness admits having told the clerk at police headquarters on the 1st of November and the 1st of every month, when he went to draw his pension, that his residence was at 521 East Eighty-seventh street; he had to do that according to the rules, to state his residence.

Chairman Lexow.—He must have been mistaken in one case or the other.

Senator O'Connor.—To say the least.

Q. Did you swear in your vote? A. No; I wasn't challenged.

Q. You took an oath when you registered A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff.—That is a clear case of perjury.

Senator O'Connor.—Did he register from more than one place?

The Witness.—No, sir.

Charles S. Benedict, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. You are a physician? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you occupy a position in the health department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position do you occupy? A. As a diagnostician for the health department, and inspector.

Q. You are connected with the Bureau of Contagious Diseases? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, doctor, how much are you paying out of your salary, in consideration of the pension you expect to get? A. How much am I paying?

Q. Yes. A. I am not paying anything; I have paid.

Q. I wish to treat you as a gentleman I think you are — how much have you paid out of your salary? A. I have paid \$27.

Q. What did you pay that \$27 for? A. For the expenses incident to the securing the passage of a pension bill through the last Legislature.

Q. That pension bill was to pay pensions to doctors connected with the Bureau of Contagious Diseases? A. The doctors and those exposed to the dangers of contagious diseases — nurses, ambulance men.

Q. Will you tell us, I have not got the act, you have it fresh in your memory, for what period of service, or for what contingency is the pension to be paid? A. Strange to say, I have never read it myself.

Q. In general terms? A. In general term, I understand that at the lapse of 20 years at the discretion of the commissioners.

Q. The health commissioners? A. The health commissioners; a physician or person entitled to the provision of the pension bill may be retired on a sum not exceeding one-half of the salary at the time of retirement; and that in the event of death from diseases incurred while in the discharge of duty, a certain amount, I am not positive as to the exact amount, perhaps one-third, is to be settled upon the widow as long as she remains unmarried.

Q. What is your salary? A. One thousand eight hundred dollars.

Q. So that if such a contingency arose, which I hope will not in your case, for the misfortune to befall your family to lose you, your widow would be entitled to \$600 a year pension? A. I think something like that.

Q. And in case that you should live, and I hope you will live until your retirement, you would be entitled to a pension of \$900 at your present salary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course, if you received more, you will be entitled to more pension? A. Yes; the amount can never be greater than \$1,200, according to the provisions.

Q. That is the maximum; how long were you a practicing physician in this city before you became attached to the health department? A. I graduated in 1882, and I became attached to the department in 1887; five years.

Q. So that you were five years a practicing physician in this city? A. Yes.

Q. During those five years you found it necessary in your practice, and in the pursuit of your profession, to treat many patients who had contagious diseases, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In fact every doctor in the city, I suppose, has to do that; and you run the risk of contagion in every case you treat? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every doctor in the city, outside of those employed by the health department, run the same risk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every day? A. I cannot say yes to that question.

Q. Every doctor whose practice leads him into those parts of the city where contagious diseases may be rife, as it is called, is exposed to contagion? A. Yes, sir; just as a doctor in the health department is exposed; but they do not attend to the same number of cases.

Q. Now, do you know of any law that provides a pension for the family of a private physician, such a one as I have described, who might be stricken down to death by the contagion which he might contract in the course of his practice? A. No; I do not.

Q. So that we have it; take two physicians, one physician in his private practice stricken down from the contagion which he contracted in the pursuit of his profession, and the other, a doctor employed by the health department, stricken down by the contagion which he contracted in the pursuit of his official employment, his widow receives a pension; and the widow of the private physician does not get a pension? A. That is the fact; but there is a great difference.

Q. I understand the difference; I simply want the fact on the record? A. That is the fact.

Senator O'Connor.—Is not the health department required to take care of contagious diseases, so that a private physician is relieved from such cases?

Mr. Goff.—It becomes the duty of a private doctor, and he dare not, under the law, refuse a call to a contagious case.

Senator O'Connor.—They can always give an excuse, and say they have other business.

Mr. Goff.—Private doctors have to attend these cases; and I simply want the facts upon the record.

Chairman Lexow.—As matter of fact they do. I suppose.

Mr. Goff.—As matter of fact they do.

Chairman Lexow.—Only that the health physicians have more cases of the kind.

Mr. Goff.—I do not wish to enter into any discussion. All I want is the fact.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How many physicians were interested in this pension bill?

A. I should estimate, without knowing accurately, perhaps 40.

Q. Did they all contribute the same amount that you did?

A. No, sir.

Q. How was that graded? A. It was graded from the basis of length of service, and the amount of salary, having calculated the present value of a pension.

Q. Would your's be the average amount? A. I think mine was a little more than the average amount.

Q. So that the whole amount contributed would not exceed \$1,000? A. Then I must have made an error in some of my other figures, because the amount contributed was in the neighborhood of \$1,400; between \$1,400 and \$1,500.

Q. What was that used for? A. I couldn't tell you that.

Q. Who did you pay it to? A. I paid \$800 to Doctor John Parsons, who was treasurer of the fund.

Q. You collected the money? A. I did and I did not.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Tell us your relation to it? A. My position is this; Dr. Parsons was treasurer of a committee, the committee having in charge the necessary legislation, the necessary operations that were going through, I don't know what they were, but it was on the carpet more or less for the last nine years, that is it had previously been before the Assembly, and a list of the doctors was made, and a calculation was made based upon their salary and upon their length of service, by some one, I don't know exactly who made that list, and Dr. Parson was the treasurer of the fund, and he proceeded to collect the money, and I paid my assessment to him; but he lives in Kingsbridge and as this naturally called him to report at the office twice a week, and as it was very inconvenient for him to see the different doctors that come there, my business being that of an expert and being required to be there frequently, I was brought more intimately in connection with these men as they came to the office, and he asked me as a personal favor to him to take this list and see the men as they came in, and secure from them a contribution toward these expenses; I collected somewhere a little over \$1,000, I should say; I have all the figures, but haven't them with me, but not over \$1,500; of that amount

I paid to Dr. John Parsons \$800, and paid another member of the committee, a Mr. McGown, \$500, and to two persons who had overpaid their assessments to give money for pressing needs, expenses of the committees, etc., I returned a balance of \$64, making a total of \$1,364, and the balance I have in my own possession to-day.

Q. That is a very small balance? A. Yes.

Chairman Lexow:

Q. Don't you know what became of the money? A. I only know this in a general way, that Mr. McGown was presented with \$500 as his share of the expenses of the nine years that he had been at work on that matter.

Q. Do you mean to say that this \$1,000 covered the expenses and disbursements for the securing of this legislation covering a period of nine years? A. Yes, sir; so I am told, I know nothing more about it than I have been told; but that \$500 was used for that purpose; then the remaining \$800 I am told, and I have some evidence to support it, was used for the purpose of paying back money that had been advanced by different doctors to pay the expenses of committees that had gone to Albany on different occasions in different years, and the printing of the bills, legal expenses, and in addition to that providing — well, I suppose you can call it a memento or a testimonial, evidencing the appreciation of the doctors of the health department to those who interested themselves in the passage of the bill.

Q. Was the bill passed? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you ever pay an assessment on your salary before, except this one time, for the purpose of procuring this legislation? A. No, sir.

Q. This is the first year? A. This is the first year I ever paid an assessment; yes, sir.

Q. How many years have you been connected with the health department? A. Since 1887; that would be seven years.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Was it before or after the bill was passed that this assessment was made? A. After; it was all made along about in the

month I should say of May or June, perhaps April, but after everything had had been done.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. After the bill had become a law? A. After the bill had become a law.

Q. Can you explain how it is that there was no assessments made upon the doctors during the nine years, seven of which you have been in the department, to meet the current expenses of each year to procure this legislation? A. I can not; I don't know anything about it.

Q. Can you explain to us how it is the expenses incurred by the committees, or by the persons urging this legislation during the period of nine years could remain unliquidated until the year the bill passed? A. I don't know how that could be, except I know some of those who are said to have claims against the department were waiting for this very thing.

Q. But they never had been liquidated? A. They never had been liquidated because the matter had been waiting an adjustment.

Q. So that if any person or persons paid money out of their own pockets for expenses during the nine years of this agitation or effort to procure this legislation, they paid it out at their own expense and loss? A. For the time being, yes.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Was there an understanding among you that it would be repaid to them? A. No, I never heard of any such understanding.

Q. Some of the doctors took more interest in this legislation than others I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Paid the expenses out of their pockets and then made a bill against you when the law was passed? A. That was the idea.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Do you remember who introduced the bill, who fathered the bill? A. I don't know that either.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Who is Mr. McGown? A. Mr. McGown is one of the disinfectant corps, one of the ambulance drivers.

Q. How many persons altogether were affected by the bill, you say about 40 doctors? A. I should say 40 doctors, that is a rough estimate; I don't know.

Q. How about nurses, etc., and attendants? A. I don't know that; I can tell you the names on the list comprises of foolscap paper three pages; that gives you an idea of all the names of those that contributed, and I think that there are very few outside of those that are interested in it.

Michael Scanlon, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a retired policeman, are you not? A. Twenty-two years and six months in the service.

Q. When were you retired? A. On the 30th of December, 1892.

Q. How much pension do you get? A. Six hundred dollars.

Q. Did you apply for retirement yourself? A. I did.

Q. For what reason? A. Well, I was troubled with rheumatism; I was detailed up to the Grand Central Depot and I had long standing on the sidewalk there in front of the incoming department, and I was subject to rheumatism and pains all over my system.

Q. Otherwise you were in good health? A. Well, after I got a rest I felt better.

Q. You feel better now? A. Well, yes; sometimes.

Q. Were not you a patrolman along with Captain Williams when he was a patrolman? A. Well, I don't know—no, he was my captain awhile at least; he was on the crossing on Broadway; I had a special block, not in the same precinct.

Q. I think you have stated you were a patrolman with him? A. Not in the same precinct.

John Gunner, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. Ex-Captain John Gunner? A. That is my name.

Q. When did you retire from the force? A. December 28, 1891.

Q. How old are you now? A. Sixty-one, I claim.

Q. How long have you served? A. Near 31 years.

Q. What pension do you receive? A. One thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, during my lifetime.

Q. You are in good health, are you not? A. Yes; I have had a little trouble with my eyes.

Q. How long have you been captain? A. Near 21 years.

Q. You were an efficient captain, were you not? A. Regarded so at police headquarters.

Q. No complaints against you at headquarters? A. I have had complaints, but never was fined a day or had a reprimand in my life.

Q. There are a number of captains on the force now doing active duty over 60 years of age? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you retire voluntarily, on your own application? A. No, sir; I was fired out.

Q. How was that? A. They retired me under an option of the law, and under the rule of rotation.

Q. Because you were over 60 years of age? A. Yes, sir; they were not obliged to retire me.

Q. Are you one of the 60-year men? A. I am retired as a 60-year man.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. So that, captain, notwithstanding you were able to do the business of your office, and fully competent to attend to it, and had no physical defect or failure, you were fired off the force, simply because you had reached the age of 60 years? A. I was fired off the force to make room for somebody else.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. And the salary, as far as you are concerned, is \$1,375? A. I have \$1,375, yes, sir; during my lifetime, that I did not ask for.

Q. Are you engaged in business? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Who were the police commissioners when you received that treatment? A. Mr. Martin, Commissioner McClave, Commissioner Voorhis — McClave is the man that done it.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. McClave did it? A. It was his turn to get a captain, and he went for me.

Q. Who was appointed in your place? A. Strauss.

Q. Captain Strauss? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no vacancy at the time for Strauss and some one had to be retired to make it? A. They retired me to make room for him.

Henry V. Steers, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. You are an ex-inspector, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you inspector of police? A. From 1885.

Q. From 1885 to what year? A. To 1892.

Q. And you retired then? A. Yes, sir; 1st of October, 1892.

Q. How long had you been on the force? A. Thirty-five years.

Q. Your age now? A. Sixty-two next January.

Q. Are there inspectors on the force at that age now? A. I don't think there are any inspectors as old as that.

Q. But there are some captains as old as that in active service? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Health good? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you retire voluntarily? A. I did on the ground that they were going to do it under the chief inspector's act, and that would take the pension of \$2,500 from me and bring me down to \$1,750, and I thought I had served a good long service in the department and I thought before they fired me out on the 60-year clause I would get out.

Q. By retiring when you did how much do you get? A. Two thousand five hundred dollars.

Q. And by staying a little longer you would have only got \$1,750? A. Yes.

Q. And that is the only reason you have got for retiring? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I am sorry you did because we like to have inspectors of your ability; I pay you that compliment because I have come in contact with you a great many times and know your worth. A. Thank you.

Peter Yule, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Captain Yule, when did you retire? A. First day of July, 1890.

Q. How long have you been on the force? A. Thirty-two years and four months.

Q. Did you retire on your own application? A. No, sir.

Q. Who asked you to retire? A. Fired me out.

Q. Who did that? A. Board of police.

Q. What for? A. Sixty years of age.

Q. Was there any other reason? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Who took your place? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Was there another captain appointed immediately after your going out? A. There were several, I believe, after I went out.

Q. You can not mention any one that was particularly slated to your place? A. No, sir.

Q. How old are you now? A. Sixty-five years of age the 12th of next March.

Q. And in good health? A. Fair.

Q. And able to perform the duties of captain? A. I was at the time.

Q. And willing to? A. Willing to, of course.

By Senator Lexow :

Q. Able to now? A. I am not broke down now, I don't think.

Q. We want to have it on the record as to whether or not in your judgment you would be able to perform the functions of police captain in this city if you had been permitted to do so by the board? A. I was at the time; I made every effort to keep on.

Q. And in your judgment you would be to-day? A. My health has been good ever since.

Q. You must know yourself whether you would be able to perform the functions properly of that office to-day if you had it? A. I think I would; yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. There was no complaint against you? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Your record was good? A. Fair.

Q. What is your pension? A. One thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

William H. Clinchy, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. Where do you live? A. I live at White Plains.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. I lived there since April, 1892.

Q. When did you retire? A. In April, 1892.

Q. You went right to White Plains? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you captain? A. Twenty-two years.

Q. How long on the force? A. Twenty-seven years.

Q. Why did you retire? A. Well, I got an attack of vertigo; my health was not very good.

Q. You retired on your own application? A. I retired on my own application.

Q. You get a pension of \$1,375? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in fairly good health now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to perform the duties of captain after you retired? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No complaints against you? A. No.

Q. What sort of a house do you live in at White Plains? A. I live on a farm about three miles from White Plains; large double house.

Q. How large is the farm? A. The farm is 160 acres.

Q. You own the farm? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much is it worth, farm and buildings? A. Farm and buildings would be worth \$22,000; I was offered for it.

Q. Free and clear? A. I have a mortgage on it.

Q. How much? A. Ten thousand dollars.

Q. What other property do you own? A. I own, in Kansas, some 1,200 acres.

Q. In Kansas? A. Ninety miles from Kansas City.

Q. How much is that worth? A. That is worth—I paid three dollars an acre for it; and I have been in litigation ever since.

Q. How much is it worth? A. Three dollars an acre; that would be \$3,600.

Q. Any other property? A. No, sir.

Q. Any real estate in your wife's name? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any bonds or stocks? A. No, sir.

Q. Or securities of any kind? A. No, sir.

Q. Is this farm, and the Kansas land, all your property?
A. All my property.

Q. Haven't you any money in the bank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much? A. I have got \$1,200.

Q. Is that all? A. That is all.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. When was it you retired? A. In April, 1892.

Q. Are you to-day in a condition of health which would permit you to perform the duties of captain? A. Yes, sir; my health is better to-day.

Q. It is better to-day than it was then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that a short vacation would have put you in trim to have gone on with the work which you had in hand? A. It would; I went to see Dr. Florey; he attended me; I called on him.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You were perfectly willing to retire, you wanted to retire?
A. Yes, sir; I applied for it.

Q. You were tired of the business? A. I wasn't tired of the business; I liked the business.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did you not get a hint to get out; did not some one on the force give you a hint that you had better get out? A. No; they did not; if they did I would not have got out; I wouldn't let anyone drive me out.

Mr Goff.—I wish to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the counsel of this committee have no intention, or had they any intention whatever of casting any reflection upon any ex-police officers of any grade; we had no intention whatever, nor have we any intentions to reflect upon them or to criticise them in any way for what they may do in the pursuit of a livelihood after they leave the police department. That is to their credit; and as Mr. Moss has stated to me, from the appearance of the men who have left the department, contrasting them with the men who are in the department, there is decided difference, and one in favor, so far as appearances are concerned, of the men who have retired. It is not our purpose to annoy or vex, or reflect upon those men. Our simple purpose is that we have good reason to believe that in the admisistration of this police pension and in its operation, so far as the taxpayers are concerned as a public question and political economy in the city of New York, that it needs inquiry and investigation by the legislators. Our purpose has been to show to this committee that it is possible, and indeed probable that frauds—I don't mean acts of dishonesty—but that economical fraud has been perpetrated upon the taxpayers of the city of New York by reason of this police pension fund, and that it needs remedial legislation at the hands of the legislators of this city.

Chairman Lexow.—The point about it is this, is it not, that the city is entitled and should have the services of these men just as long as they are in a physical condition to perform those services satisfactorily. Now, under the present operation of the law they are retired in order to make place or room for somebody else they want to appoint upon the force, or they may retire themselves on application; either case is equally bad, because the city has got to pay a pension for no labor, whereas they ought to serve the city just as long as they can and are physically able to do so.

Mr. Goff.—In addition to that men, many of whom have been on this stand, who have shown a degree of intelligence, and physical capacity, etc., with their knowledge and their experience as police officers would be very valuable to the city and would render the police force more efficient than the services of the men brought in to discharge the duties in their stead, and that the city, if entitled to anything is entitled to best service, and the best service can be given by men who are

experienced, and who have proven themselves efficient in police work, that is the object, and then again — it is, however, your honest discussion which has suggested this thought to me — inasmuch as it is a matter of common and accepted notoriety in the police force of this city, these men have to pay \$300 to \$500 for appointment on the police force, that the more men that are retired on account of limit of service, the greater and wider the field for new men to come on and pay for their appointments in coming on. In other words, it is keeping up a condition of revenue.

Senator O'Connor.— It is quite evident on account of the men who have thus retired, that it has imposed an increased burden on the taxpayers to that extent. The law should be amended so as to prevent that clause, the right that they have to retire these men.

Chairman Lexow.— Until they are physically or wholly incapable of carrying on their business properly.

Mr. Moss.— Speaking of the expenses which Senator O'Connor has referred to, I have now in short form the moneys that were got last year, moneys received from the comptroller, \$300,000; that is the principal contribution; that money would have been applied to reduce taxation for other purposes. Sickness, members of the force, \$75,000; absence, members of the force, \$20,000; fines, members of the force, \$15,000; deduction of two per cent., \$61,000; unexpended balance, \$103,000; certificate of inspection of steam boilers, \$13,000; ball permits, \$8,000; pistol permits, \$1,000; unclaimed property sold, \$1,000; donations, \$1,000; percentage on reward \$5. I stop there for a moment. Rule 143 prohibits policemen from receiving rewards unless allowed by the board, and they must give 20 to 25 per cent. of the reward to the police pension fund. The only reward turned in by any member of the police force last year was subjected to a reduction of only \$5, and that was a reward received by one officer.

Chairman Lexow.—Twenty dollars.

Mr. Moss.—Twenty dollars. Now we have shown a number of cases where officers have received rewards for recovering stolen property; they have looked for this same thing a number of years, five or six years; one year it went as high as \$240. So it is from \$5 to \$90, the amount that is deducted for rewards, showing that all moneys received by headquarters detectives,

to which we shall call your attention a little later in detail, are put into their own pockets, are substantially bribes, are not turned in to police headquarters, and are not subjected to the reduction. Now, I will ask to close this part of the examination. I will ask all these retired officers that are present to stand up. Will you please do so, gentlemen? (All the retired officers in the court then stand up at the request of Mr. Moss.)

Mr. Goff.—These are the few of the men that we have picked out and subpoenaed, not by any law of selection, but because they were easy to be reached, living in the city of New York. I ask your honors to look at them, note their physical appearance, their moral standing, and to bear out what Mr. Moss has said that the apparent quality of these men that have been retired is very much in advance of the apparent quality of any similar number of policemen now on the force. It is a pity we should have to lose the services of men like these.

Senator O'Connor.—It would be a good idea to have a photograph of these men standing.

Mr. Moss.—I wish the stenographer shall make a photograph on his minutes, that a large number of men, 200 in number here arose, and the committee here noted their good physical and moral appearance.

Senator O'Connor.—They are all good looking men, we certify to that, and look capable of doing good work.

Mr. Moss.—And then upon the same thought, that the standard is different from the present grade of policemen as compared with these men, I have here letters written by ward leaders and politicians of all grades, including the Governor of the State down, requesting appointments on the police force. There are a great many letters here; 123 of them are written on the letter heads of Tammany Society. These are appointments of the force since Commissioner Martin became a commissioner, and that explains perhaps one reason why there is a degeneration in the force of late years.

Mr. Goff.—In addition to that it is proper to say here that Mr. Moss by his industry has gathered the facts that New York city is not alone to blame in this matter; it is not exclusively to blame.

Senator O'Connor.—The applications come from all over the State.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir; from the Governor down. We have a case here. We have sent a subpoena — is ex-Detective-Sergeant Mulvay here? (No response.) Ex-Detective-Sergeant Mulvay was a very efficient officer in the New York police protective bureau, an officer with a good record, a man of good and intelligent appearance; he retired on a pension, as a detective-sergeant, at \$1,000 a year; he was getting \$2,000; he retired on a pension of \$1,000 a year under the rule; he is now over in Brooklyn, a sergeant of police there, under the Brooklyn reform administration, and an applicant for a police captaincy in Brooklyn, drawing \$1,000 a year pension in New York.

Senator Bradley.—And \$2,000 in Brooklyn.

Mr. Goff.—And drawing \$2,000 in Brooklyn; he is an applicant now for captain in the Brooklyn force.

Senator O'Connor.—Did he retire voluntarily?

Mr. Goff.—He retired voluntarily.

Senator O'Connor.—That shows thrift.

Mr. Moss.—I now offer in evidence the report of the pension fund last year.

The paper referred to, offered in evidence, is marked Exhibit No. 6, and is as follows:

THE CITY RECORD — OFFICIAL JOURNAL, 1893.

New York, Tuesday, February 19, 1894.

Board of Aldermen:

(From proceedings of Board of Aldermen of February 6, 1892.)

Communications from Departments and Corporation Officers. The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Police Department:

Treasurer's Office.—Police Department of the city of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, New York, January 23, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:

Gentlemen.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Police Pension Fund, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the Police Pension Fund be and is hereby directed to transmit to the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, the account of the Police Pension Fund for the year ending December 31, 1893.

GEORGE P. GOTT, Secretary.

Treasurer's office.—Police Department of the city of New York. No. 300 Mulberry street, New York, January 23, 1894.

To the Trustees of the Police Pension Fund :

Gentlemen.—I herewith submit a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Police Pension Fund for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Respectfully,

JOHN McCLAVE,

Treasurer.

New York, January 17, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York :

Gentlemen.—In pursuance of chapter 410, section 303, Laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 180, Laws of 1884, the Trustees of the Police Pension Fund of the Police Department of the city of New York, herewith respectfully submit the following report, in detail, of the condition of said fund and the item of their receipts and disbursements on account of the same for the year ending, 1893.

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. MACLEAN, Chairman,

Board of Trustees, Police Pension Fund.

POLICE PENSION FUND.

Receipts for the year ending December, 1893.

1893.

Jan.	3.	By balance, cash on hand.....	\$19,924 26
	4.	By cash, Sergeant Cooper, Thirty-fourth precinct, donation.....	9 55
Jan.	7.	By cash, Officer Wood, Thirty-third precinct, donation	2 46
	9.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending, January 7..	200 00
	10.	By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, sale of horse from Thirty-second precinct..	14 25

1893.

Jan.	16.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending January 14	\$335 00
	23.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending January 21	500 00
		By cash, board of police, portion of the unexpended balance of police fund, salaries of members of the force, 1892.	75,000 00
	30.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending January 28	660 00
Feb.	1.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for January	62 50
	4.	By cash, board of police, portion of the unexpended balance of police pension fund, salaries of the members of the force of 1892	28,000 00
	6.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending February 4	785 00
	11.	By cash, board of police, sick for January	10,127 34
		By cash, board of police, absence for January	338 72
		By cash, board of police, fines for January	547 37
	13.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending February 11	820 00
	20.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending February 18	960 00
	24.	By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, sale of horse from Thirty-third precinct	23 75
		By cash, comptroller of the city of New York, one quarter of \$300,000, excise moneys, ending May 8, 1893	75,000 00
	27.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending February 25	865 00

1893.

Feb.	27.	By cash, Officer Reap, detective-sergeant, percentage on reward.....	\$5 00
Mar.	1.	By cash, tenement and lodging-house	
		By cash, Officer Reap, detective ser-squad, unexpended balance of the account of 1892	75 78
		By cash, Officer Moran, Twenty-first precinct, donation	5 32
		By cash, Officer Padain, Twenty-first precinct, donation	2 26
		By cash, Officer Fitzgerald, Twentieth precinct, donation	13 15
		By cash, Officer Davy, Nineteenth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Doolin, Sanitary Company, donation	11 47
		By cash, Officer Firmessen, Eleventh precinct, donation	6 84
	2.	By cash, Captain Slevin, Fourth precinct, donation	28 17
		By cash, Officer Kelly, Eighth precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Officer Hartnett, Eighth precinct, donation	2 73
		By cash, Officer Riley, Sixteenth precinct, donation	2 73
		By cash, Officer Daly, First precinct, donation	4 11
		By cash, Officer Carlin, Twenty-eighth precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Godfrey, Twenty-third precinct, donation.....	3 28
		By cash, Officer Breen, Twenty-third precinct, donation	2 73
	3.	By cash, Officer Converse, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation.....	8 20
	4.	By cash, Officer Nolan, Fourteenth precinct, donation.....	4 92
		By cash, Officer Gilmore, Second precinct, donation.....	3 28
	6.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending March, 4	550 00

1893.

Mar.	6.	By cash, Officer Brest, Twenty-sixth precinct, donation	\$3 41
		By cash, Officer O'Mara, Thirty-fifth precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for February.	92 50
	7.	By cash, Officer O'Neill, Twentieth precinct, donation	4 50
	11.	By cash, board of police, sick for February	7,389 25
		By cash, board of police, absence for February	593 68
		By cash, board of police, fines for February	797 91
	14.	By cash, Thomas F. Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending March 11	280 00
	15.	By cash, Captain Eakim, Twelfth precinct, donation....	5 65
	20.	By cash, Officer Murtha, Thirtieth precinct, donation	4 92
		By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending March 18	325 00
		By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending March 25	215 00
	30.	By cash, Inspector Williams, donation,	9 50
Apr.	3.	By cash, Officer Leddy, Thirty-fifth precinct, donation	3 75
		By cash, Officer Gilmartin, Thirty-fifth precinct, donation	2 46
		By cash, Sergeant Kirchner, Thirty-second precinct, donation.....	10 95
		By cash, Officer Clarson, Ninth precinct, donation	4 92
		By cash, Officer Wheelan, Ninth precinct, donation	2 46
		By cash, Officer Bloss, Twenty-fourth precinct, donation	4 93

1893.

Apr.	3.	By cash, Officer Buckley, Twenty-third precinct, donation	\$2 46
		By cash, Officer Phillips, Twenty-third precinct, donation	2 46
		By cash, Officer Harold, Thirty-first precinct, donation	4 50
		By cash, Officer Walsh, Thirteenth precinct, donation	4 92
		By cash, Officer Oppenheimer, Thirteenth precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Hildebrand, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Captain Grant, Seventeenth precinct, donation	7 51
		By cash, Officer McCrea, Fifth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Roundsman Taylor, Fifth precinct, donation	1 77
		By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending April 1,	60 00
		By cash, Sergeant McMilan, Second precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Kasshau, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation	4 50
		By cash, Officer Gehan, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation	8 22
	4.	By cash, Captain McCullagh, Eighth precinct, donation	35 68
		By cash, Officer Haddock, Tenth precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Officer Tabell, Nineteenth precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Cahill, Twentieth precinct, donation	4 93
	6.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for March.....	92 50
	10.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent hall permits, week ending April 8	100 00
	11.	By cash, Officer O'Connor, Thirty-second precinct, donation	6 56

1893.

April	11.	By cash, board of police, sick for March,	\$8,661 27
		By cash, board of police, absence for March	989 06
		By cash, board of police, fines for March	1,534 51
	12.	By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for January.....	954 00
		By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for February.....	866 00
		By cash, certificates of inspection of steam boilers for March.....	954 00
		By cash, Bowery Bank, February 3....	102 03
		By cash, Bowery Bank, March 3.....	274 05
		By cash, Bowery Bank, April 4.....	473 69
May	1.	By cash, Captain McCullagh, Eighth precinct, donation,.....	11 30
		By cash, Officer Nealis, Seventeenth precinct, donation,.....	3 28
		By cash, Officer Cooney, Fourteenth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Corbett, Thirty-fifth pre- cinct, donation	2 73
		By cash, Officer Wines, Eighteenth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Teoven, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation	4 11
		By cash, Officer O'Leary, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer O'Hara, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Armstrong, Twenty- third precinct, donation.....	3 28
		By cash, Officer Murphy, Twenty-third precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Officer Barnwell, Fourth pre- cinct, donation	2 46
		By cash, Officer Vallean, Twenty-fourth precinct, donation	3 28
	4.	By cash, Officer Corbett, Thirty-second precinct, donation	3 01

1893.

May	4. By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, for sale of two horses from Thirty-fourth precinct	\$85 75
	5. By cash, Captain Schultz, Sixteenth precinct, sale of mutton found in street,	1 00
	10. By cash, board of police, sick for April,	7,356 65
	By cash, board of police, absence for April	866 00
	By cash, board of police, fines for April	2,082 73
	13. By cash, J. Hempel, through Sergeant Mullin, donation	5 00
	24. By cash, comptroller of the city of New York, one-quarter of \$300,000, excise moneys, in full, ending May 8, 1893..	75,300 00
June	1. By cash, Officer Tonhill, Second precinct, donation	4 93
	By cash, Officer Gleason, Seventeenth precinct, donation	2 46
	By cash, Officer Storms, Twenty-first precinct, donation	4 10
	2. By cash, Officer Gilmartin, Thirty-fifth precinct, donation	2 46
	By cash, Officer Brougham, Tenth precinct, donation	4 93
	By cash, Officer Miller, Fourteenth precinct, donation	4 93
	3. By cash, Officer Madden, Thirty-third precinct, donation	2 46
	7. By cash, Officer Nolan, Twenty-sixth precinct, donation	2 46
	12. By cash, John F. Harriott, property clerk, Twenty-fourth precinct, auction sale, May 25, 1893.....	528 00
	14. By cash, board of police, sick for May,	5,919 37
	By cash, board of police, absence for May	793 80
	By cash, board of police, fines for May,	1,770 25
	By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction on salaries of members of the force for May, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.....	7,689 60

1893.

June	27.	By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, sale of two horses, from Thirty-fourth precinct, and one horse from Thirty-fifth precinct	\$150 00
		By cash, certificate of inspection of steam-boilers for April	1,088 00
		By cash, certificate of inspection of steam-boilers for May.....	1,324 00
July	5.	By cash, Officer Foy, Sixteenth precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Captain Berghold, Twenty-third sub-precinct, donation.....	11 30
		By cash, Officer Clark, Thirteenth precinct, donation	3 76
		By cash, Officer Snyder, First precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Jacoby, Thirty-second precinct, donation.....	3 28
		By cash, Officer Hamil, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation.....	3 28
		By cash, Officer Sheridan, Twenty-fifth precinct, donation	2 73
	6.	By cash, Officer McLaughlin, Seventeenth precinct, donation.....	2 46
		By cash, Officer Leonard, Twelfth precinct, donation.....	3 28
	11.	By cash, Officer Dapping, Eleventh precinct, donation.....	3 28
	12.	By cash, board of police, sick for June,	5,228 07
		By cash, board of police, absence for June	2,036 46
		By cash, board of police, fines for June,	838 34
		By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction on salaries of members of the force for June, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.....	7,571 32
	13.	By cash, John F. Harriott, property clerk, Twenty-fifth precinct, auction sale	395 50
	14.	By cash, Officer Archbold, Twenty-third sub-precinct, donation.....	49 31
	19.	By cash, Inspector Williams, donation,	18 26

1893.			
Aug.	1.	By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for June.....	\$1,058 00
	2.	By cash, Sergeant Galigher, Twelfth precinct, donation.....	13 69
		By cash, Officer Whitehouse, Fourth precinct, donation.....	4 93
		By cash, Officer Hawkins, Eighteenth precinct, donation.....	4 93
		By cash, Officer Ahrens, Fourteenth precinct, donation.....	4 52
	3.	By cash, Officer Wade, Twenty-ninth precinct, donation.....	8 22
		By cash, Officer Baldwin, Twenty-fourth precinct, donation.....	7 53
	4.	By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, May 3,	259 54
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, June 3,	277 74
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, July 3,	413 42
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, August 3	231 02
	9.	By cash, board of police, sick for July,	4,390 25
		By cash, board of police, absence for July	4,072 17
		By cash, board of police, fines for July,	1,270 53
		By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction on salaries of the members of the force for July, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.....	7,828 21
		By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, for sale of two horses, August 4.....	47 50
	25.	By cash, comptroller of the city of New York, one-quarter of \$300,000, excise moneys, ending August 8.....	75,000 00
		By cash, certificate of inspection of steam-boilers for July.....	962 00
Sept.	1.	By cash, Daniel H. Smith, surgeon, absence for August.....	181 45
	2.	By cash, Captain Dougherty, Fourteenth precinct, donation.....	150 68
		By cash, Officer Fahey, Thirty-third precinct, donation.....	49 18
	4.	By cash, Officer Rabbett, Twenty-second precinct, donation.....	3 28

1893.

Sept.	4. By cash, Officer Brown, Eighth precinct, donation.	\$4 93
	5. By cash, Officer Pratt, Seventeenth precinct, donation.	2 46
	By cash, Officer Rowley, Seventeenth precinct, donation.	49 31
	By cash, Officer Shannon, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation.	3 28
	By cash, Van Tassel & Kearney, sale of one horse, September 1.	16 50
	By cash, Isaac Sommers & Co., donation.	25 00
	8. By cash, Captain Shultz, Sixteenth precinct, sale of potatoes found in street.	1 00
	9. By cash, Doorman Strauss, Central department, donation.	2 73
	11. By cash, Captain Warts, Sixth precinct, donation.	30 13
	13. By cash, board of police, sick for August.	4,944 72
	By cash, board of police, absence for August.	5,075 62
	By cash, board of police, fines for August.	969 97
	By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction of salaries of members of the force for August, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.	7,793 27
	16. By cash, board of police, being balance of appropriation unexpended of police pension fund of 1892, salaries of members of the force.	815 71
	By cash, board of police, unclaimed salaries of 1892.	118 82
	19. By cash, G. L. Rives, donation.	100 00
	23. By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for August.	1,298 00
Oct.	2. By cash, Officer Connor, Central department, donation	48 49
	3. By cash, Officer Dealings, Twelfth precinct, donation	9 58

1893.

Oct.	3.	By cash, Officer Stackpole, Eight precinct, donation	\$2 05
		By cash, Officer Schoell, Eighteenth precinct, donation	23 01
		By cash, Officer Burns, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation	3 01
		By cash, Officer Fullerton, Twenty-sixth precinct, donation	2 05
		By cash, Officer Vosburg, Thirtieth precinct, donation	23 01
		By cash, Officer Logan, Eighth precinct, donation	46 09
		By cash, Officer Slattery, Second precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Captain Cortright, First precinct, donation	33 90
	5.	By cash, Officer Rafferty, Sixteenth precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Kremmelbin, Twenty-seventh precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Captain Westervelt, Twenty-eighth precinct, donation	15 06
	9.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for April, May, June, July, August and September,	682 50
		By cash, board of police, sick for September	4,585 61
		By cash, board of police, absence for September	3,206 71
		By cash, board of police, fines for September.	1,389 57
		By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction on salaries of the force of members for September, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.	7,554 01
	16.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending October 14	150 00
	23.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent, ball permits, week ending October 21	100 00

1893.

Oct.	30.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending October 28	\$25 00
		By cash, Captain Cross, sale of currant jelly	1 20
Nov.	1.	By cash, Inspector Conlin, donation...	67 35
	2.	By cash, Officer Kinsman, Sixth precinct, donation	5 75
		By cash, Officer McConnell, Twenty-second precinct, donation	49 31
		By cash, Officer Kelly, Fifth precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, Officer Flynn, Fifth precinct, donation	8 22
	3.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for October.....	127 50
		By cash, Officer Gilligan, Twenty-third precinct, donation	2 73
		By cash, Officer Lober, Thirty-first precinct, donation	4 93
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, September 3	211 26
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, October 3	395 33
		By cash, interest, Bowery Bank, November 3	205 33
	6.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending November 4	60 00
	13.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending November 11	185 00
	14.	By cash, board of police sick, for October	4,956 45
		By cash, board of police, absence for October	1,276 21
		By cash, board of police, fines for October	963 95
		By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction on salaries of members of the force for October, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.....	7,860 64

1893.

Nov.	14.	By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for September.....	\$1,482 00
		By cash, inspection certificates for steam-boilers for October	1,356 00
	20.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending November 18	85 00
	27.	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending November 25	195 00
	29.	By cash, National Horse Show Association, prize money	350 00
Dec.	2.	By cash, Captain Gallagher, Eighteenth precinct, donation	16 95
		By cash, Captain Price, Twentieth precinct, donation	20 71
		By cash, Captain Cross, Fifth precinct, donation	7 53
		By cash, Captain Haughey, Fifteenth precinct, donation	20 71
	4.	By cash, Officer Murphy, Fourth precinct, donation	9 86
		By cash, Officer Barnes, Twenty-third precinct, donation	2 46
		By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending December 2	255 00
		By cash, Officer McCullagh, Twenty-first precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Sexton, First precinct, donation	4 10
		By cash, Officer Barnwell, Fourth precinct, donation	3 28
	5.	By cash, Officer Sullivan, Twenty-fifth precinct, donation	3 28
		By cash, Officer Kneeling, Fourteenth precinct, donation	4 93
	8.	By cash, check No. 1133, dated April 1, 1892, to order of Henry A. McDermott	16 43
		By cash, Captain Donohue, Second precinct, donation	28 25

1893.

Dec.	8. By cash, Captain Stevenson, Seventh precinct, donation	\$37 67
	By cash, Officer O'Brien, Second precinct, donation	4 10
	11. By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for November..	122 50
	11. By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending December 9	120 00
	12. By cash, board of police, sick for November	5,333 92
	By cash, board of police, absences for November	801 33
	By cash, board of police, fines for November	1,724 35
	By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deduction of salaries of members of the force for November, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893.....	7,687 38
	16. By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers for November.....	1,212 00
	18. By cash, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent, ball permits, week ending December 16	125 00
	20. By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending December 23	150 00
	28. By cash, comptroller of the city of New York, one-fourth of \$300,000, excise moneys, ending November 8.....	75,000 00
	30. By cash, John F. Harriott, property clerk, Twenty-sixth precinct, auction sale	405 07
	30. By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, pistol permits for December....	165 00
	30. By cash, Hugh N. Camp, donation....	25 00
	By cash, certificates of inspection of steam-boilers	1,142 00
	By cash, Thomas Byrnes, superintendent, ball permits, week ending December 30	225 00

1893.

Dec. 30. By cash, board of police, sick for December.	\$6,952 34
By cash, board of police, absence for December	530 85
By cash, board of police, fines for December	1,775 17
By cash, board of police, 2 per cent. deductions of the force for December, in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893	7,914 18
	<hr/>
	\$627,984 75
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Excise moneys received from the comptroller.	\$300,000 00
Sickness, members of the force.	75,845 24
Absence, members of the force.	20,762 06
Fines, members of the force.	15,664 65
Deduction in pursuance of chapter 529, Laws of 1893	61,898 61
Unexpended balance of police fund, salaries of members of the force	103,891 49
Certificates of inspection of steam boilers.	13,696 00
Ball permits	8,405 00
Pistol permits	1,345 00
Sale of unclaimed and police property.	1,670 42
Donations	1,511 26
Percentage on reward	5 00
National Horse Show Association, prize.	350 00
Unclaimed salaries of members of the force, for 1892	135 25
Interest on deposits, Bowery Bank.	2,844 51
	<hr/>
	\$608,024 49
Cash on hand, January 2, 1893.	19,924 26
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	\$627,948 75
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DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

NAME.	Retired.	Residence	Amount.
John C. Abbott.....	November 22, 1870	566 East 136th street.....	\$350 00
William H. Archer.....	March 8, 1882	New Castle, N. Y.....	500 00
John Armstrong.....	September 1, 1882	4203 Third avenue.....	600 00
John C. Andre.....	May 21, 1883	Carlstadt, N. J.....	600 00
George Archer.....	February 10, 1885	Clifton, N. J.....	600 00
Francis Attinelli.....	April 7, 1885	671 East 145th street.....	600 00
William F. Ackerson.....	October 30, —	Hightstown, N. J.....	600 00
Christopher Allen.....	February 26, 1886	109 West Sixtieth street.....	600 00
Nathaniel B. Abbott.....	September 10, 1886	309 East Fifty-seventh street.....	600 00
Gabriel Aiguire.....	February 15, 1887	245½ Bainbridge street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Richard Adams.....	June 24, 1887	17 West Sixty-ninth street.....	500 00
Jacob Ahrens.....	March 2, 1888	82 Degraw street, Brooklyn.....	500 00
John Agnew.....	April 12, 1889	2158 Lexington avenue.....	600 00
Daniel S. Arnold.....	May 2, 1890	409 West 125th street.....	600 00
George J. Anderson.....	November 21, 1890	1485 Second avenue.....	600 00
William Adams.....	May 19, 1893	Tabor Opera House, Denver, Col.....	184 61
George H. Aiken.....	August 1, 1893	237 West Fortieth street.....	247 82
Stephen C. Baker.....	August 10, 1870	7 Oakland street, Lowell, Mass.....	247 82
William Barrett.....	April 17, 1873	Waverly, L. I.....	250 00
James Brown.....	March 31, 1874	Harrison, Westchester county.....	400 00
Jeremiah T. Brooks.....	November 12, 1875	1068 Park avenue.....	500 00
Franklin Boyd.....	October 25, 1878	Fort Washington, N. Y.....	600 00
Isaac D. Blake.....	October 8, 1880	Bedford, Westchester county.....	80 00
John Beeching.....	February 6, 1882	Died August 23, 1893.....	517 39
Thomas Byrnes.....	September 16, 1881	282 Madison street, New York.....	600 00
Thomas Black.....	January 25, 1884	Keyport, N. J.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
William Beveridge.....	February 12, 1884	1261 Railroad avenue	\$600 00
Samuel Burden	May 27, —	Died September 6, 1893.....	410 45
Edward E. Burbank.....	November 11, —	Garretson Station, N. Y	600 00
William H. Brooks.....	December 24, 1884	159 West Fourth street.....	600 00
Heil Ba-sford.....	February 3, 1885	95 Hart street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Francis Brown.....	April 7, 1885	Westfield, N. J.....	600 00
Edward Bucken.....	April 7, 1885	71 South Fourth street, Brooklyn	600 00
John Buehler.....	May 1, 1885	388 East Eighth street.....	600 00
John Butcher.....	October 13, 1885	Pleasantville, Westchester county. ...	600 00
John Banker	December 1, 1885	43d st. and Ft. Hamilton ave., Brooklyn	600 00
Michael Barrett ..	December 8, 1885	134 East One Hundred and Ninth st ..	600 00
James M. Brown.....	January 26, 1886	477 Van Buren street, Brooklyn	600 00
John Brennan	February 12, 1886	135 East Forty second street	600 00
Char'es E. Bush	February 26, 1886	Died March 19, 1893	128 32
Charles C. Buddington	March 4, 1886	21 East 126th street.....	800 00
James P. Bennett.....	April 20, 1886	Whitestone, L. I.....	600 00
Thomas Brennan.....	May 7, 1886	309 Charles street, West Hoboken	600 00
Thomas Bradley	June 22, 1886	37 Orchard street, Norwalk, Conn.....	600 00
Edmund Bird.....	February 23, 1887	1753 Lexington avenue	600 00
John Britton	March 22, 1887	115 West Twenty-eighth street.	600 00
William H. Bogart.....	March 29, 1887	2033 Washington avenue	600 00
Augustus Browning	April 12, 1887	17½ Dominick street.....	600 00
Alexander Baird	June 24, 1887	Mystic, Conn.....	500 00
Louis Bermholtz	June 24, 1887	165 West Eighty-third street	600 00
John Brady.....	June 24, 1887	9 Stryker's lane.....	600 00
Alexander D. Bush.....	June 30, 1887	Nyack, N. Y	800 00

Nelson Blangey.....	October 6, 1887	85 Spring street	600 00
David R. Bolster	November 11, 1887	Tremont, N. Y.....	600 00
George R. Bevans.....	January 20, 1888	Danbury, Conn.....	600 00
Lawrence Burke	January 31, 1888	Died September 17, 1893.....	427 98
Etiemer Bayer.....	May 22, 1888	521 East Eighty-seventh street	300 00
William T. Brown	October 30, 1888	162 Norfolk street	500 00
James B. Black.....	October 30, 1888	703 East 165th street	600 00
William H. Breakell.....	December 4, 1888	Hasbrouck Heights, N. J	600 00
Thomas Beatty	September 27, 1889	245 West Forty-sixth street	600 00
Michael Brophy.....	December 20, 1889	707 Seventh avenue	600 00
William S. Beams	January 31, 1890	Hicksville, L. I	600 00
Patrick F. Byrnes.....	May 20, 1890	1825 Bathgate avenue	600 00
Edward Brennan.....	October 7, 1890	Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa	600 00
Patrick Breen	November 7, 1890	Chicago, Ill.....	600 00
Michael Brennan	June 24, 1891	112 East 115th street.....	600 00
Hugh P. Berney.....	May 29, 1892	251 West Thirty-first street	500 00
Henry M. Brown.....	January 2, 1892	Wellsboro, Tioga county, N. Y.....	600 00
Julius A. Brookheim	April 19, 1892	613 East Sixth street	600 00
John J. Brogan.....	April 22, 1892	60 Perry street	1,375 00
Michael Bissert	April 26, 1892	28 St. Mark's place.....	600 00
Frank Baker	April 29, 1892	164th street and Stebbins ave.....	600 00
James Bell	August 5, 1892	71 Bedford street	600 00
Thomas Burkitt.....	February 7, 1893	626 Hudson street.....	536 66
Emil Bach	February 28, 1893	1177 Third avenue	543 47
James Burke	April 18, 1893	232 Clinton street.....	420 32
Ignatz Baumgarten.....	August 30, 1893	305 East Seventy-third street.....	200 54
Michael Bowe	October 13, 1893	344 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn.....	128 80
Philip Blass	November 10, 1893	945 Union avenue.....	83 15
Thomas Cole	December 16, 1872	173 Greenwich street	200 00
Henry M. Carnochan	May 1, 1877	73 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y.....	365 00
Robert Corrigan.....	February 5, 1884	62 East Eighty-eighth street.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Joseph Cottrell	March 7, 1884	22 S. Wight street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	\$600 00
James Carroll	March 7, 1884	338 East Seventy-eighth street.....	600 00
Michael Corey	January 2, 1885	289 Amsterdam avenue	600 00
Daniel Cunningham	March 31, 1885	321 West Fiftieth street	600 00
James Clinton	April 7, 1885	Gardiner, Ulster county, N. Y.....	600 00
William H. Christie	September 29, 1885	South Nyack, N. Y.....	800 00
William Clark	October 30, 1885	2012 Lexington avenue	600 00
George H. Cummings	December 15, 1885	20 Stevens street, Norwalk, Conn.....	600 00
Thomas H. B. Carpenter.....	January 19, 1886	167 West One Hundred and Second st.	800 00
Edward Collard	February 12, 1886	125 East One Hundred and Eighteenth st	600 00
Walter Croker	February 16, 1886	659 Sixth avenue.....	600 00
Daniel Coffey	March 4, 1886	69 Sixth avenue.....	600 00
Patrick J. Corvin	June 8, 1886	38 Hansom place, Brooklyn	600 00
Samuel H. Coon	January 21, 1887	74 West 126th street	600 00
Stephen Carmick.....	May 10, 1887	Sing Sing, N. Y	600 00
Michael Creenan.....	June 24, 1887	126th street, between 10th and Boulevard	500 00
Edward Colegrove	June 24, 1887	Died April 13, 1893	228 57
Charles W. Crittenden.....	June 24, 1887	195 Madison street	600 00
Ira M. Clapp	March 27, 1888	Flushing, L. I	600 00
James Crosby	September 14, 1888	165 East Ninety-third street.....	600 00
Peter Curran	October 5, 1888	447 West Forty-fourth street.....	600 00
Benjamin Christopher	October 30, 1888	236 East Twenty-fifth street.....	600 00
William Cringle	November 10, 1888	626 Greenwich street	300 00
David Crawford	September 30, 1890	287 E. One Hundred and Sixteenth st...	600 00
Patrick J. Coffy	September 30, 1890	1387 Third avenue	650 00
George Cook	October 23, 1890	239 East Fifty-third street	600 00

William Clark, Jr.....	November 21, 1890	Fordham, N. Y.....	600 00
Denis Cronin.....	November 21, 1890	336 East Fifty-third street.....	600 00
Frederick J. Courtlander.....	February 3, 1891	Died January 13, 1893.....	21 66
James Cromley.....	April 14, 1891	121 Market street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	650 00
William Cotter.....	November 17, 1891	6 Newton avenue, Astoria, L. I.....	600 00
John Crook.....	January 29, 1892	Bath Beach, L. I.....	600 00
James J. Campbell.....	January 29, 1892	368 East Sixty-ninth street.....	600 00
Henry O. Corbitt.....	February 26, 1892	5 East Forty-first street.....	1,000 00
John A. Croker.....	April 5, 1892	365 West Eleventh street.....	1,000 00
Otis B. Cobleigh.....	April 19, 1892	131 Elm street.....	500 00
William K. Clinchy.....	April 22, 1892	White Plains, N. Y.....	1,375 00
Thomas Clarkin.....	June 14, 1892	509 West Fiftieth street.....	600 00
Henry B. Carroll.....	August 5, 1892	42 Morton street.....	600 00
Edward Carpenter.....	September 2, 1892	Grand View, Hudson, N. Y.....	1,375 00
John V. B. Corey.....	November 11, 1892	147 East Seventeenth street.....	600 00
John Canavan.....	November 11, 1892	1354 Lexington avenue.....	600 00
Harrison Curry.....	September 11, 1889	132d street and St. Nicholas avenue....	600 00
James Crowe.....	January 17, 1890	349 West Forty eighth street.....	600 00
James Conwell.....	January 31, 1890	Milford, Pa.....	500 00
Thomas W. Cotton.....	February 14, 1890	Horseheads, L. I.....	600 00
James Curry.....	February 18, 1890	308 West Fourth street.....	600 00
George Clinchy.....	April 22, 1890	310 East Twenty-third street.....	600 00
Charles E. Clark.....	May 6, 1890	309 West Fifty-fifth street.....	600 00
William Cairns.....	January 31, 1893	236 Ninth avenue.....	548 32
Taylor Conklin.....	April 7, 1893	2629 Eighth avenue.....	438 35
Michael Cahill.....	April 18, 1893	Montgomery, Orange county.....	350 27
Jesse R. Clark.....	April 18, 1893	95 Greenwich street.....	210 15
Ed. W. Conklin.....	May 2, 1893	53 James street.....	397 24
Daniel Currán.....	August 23, 1893	1 Carlisle street.....	211 95
Edw. Callan.....	September 19, 1893	Died December 12, 1893.....	68 46
Charles V. Combes.....	November 10, 1893	845 East 165th street.....	138 58

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Robt. F. M. Campbell	November 10, 1893	234 West Twenty-first street	\$83 15
Dennis Cahill.....	December 5, 1893	241 East 118th street	70 65
George A. Castle.....	December 8, 1893	336 East Fifty-sixth street	37 49
Thomas Coen.....	December 19, 1893	2578 Eighth avenue.....	19 56
John B. Davis	November 23, 1870	Cotton Wood Falls, Kans	350 00
Stephen H. Dowling.....	May 9, 1871	South Chicago, Ill.....	400 00
William Delamater.....	February 24, 1872	Sing Sing	800 00
William W. Dilkes.....	June 7, 1872	34 West Ninth street	800 00
Daniel Davenport	August 16, 1872	284 Grand street	600 00
Edgar Davis.....	April 3, 1874	22 Charles street	800 00
Samuel W. Daniels.....	October 14, 1878	227 Rutledge street, Brooklyn	600 00
David Durie.....	April 10, 1883	1921 Anthony avenue	600 00
Leon Doncourt	March 25, 1884	188th street and Tenth avenue.....	600 00
Thos. Dusenbury.....	November 11, 1884	146 West Sixty-fourth street	800 00
Thaddeus C. Davis.....	January 29, 1885	133 Lincoln street, Astoria, L. I.....	1,000 00
Thomas Dennin	February 20, 1885	67 Second avenue	600 00
Henry S. Dwyer.....	April 7, 1885	Patchogue, L. I.....	600 00
William Darke.....	February 12, 1886	Guttenberg.....	6 0 00
Joseph M. Dorey	March 4, 1886	2247 Seventh avenue	800 00
David W. Dyckman	April 27, 1886	Oscawanna, N. Y	600 00
Patrick Dempsey.....	December 14, 1886	412 Tenth avenue	600 00
Patrick Dunn.....	April 12, 1887	438 West Twenty-fifth street.....	600 00
George W. Dilks	June 24, 1887	34 West Ninth street.....	1,750 00
Miles DeShays	June 24, 1887	Long Branch City.....	800 00
Abraham Drucker	June 24, 1887	336 East Eighty-second street.....	600 00
Joseph F. Dalbee	March 20, 1888	Williamsbridge	600 00

Jacob M. Dinsmore	April 6, 1888	356 West Twenty-seventh street	600 00
Mortimer Downing	May 22, 1888	106 East One Hundred and Sixth street.	100 00
Charles H. Davis	August 23, 1888	Died November 27, 1893	544 56
Charles Delanny	November 27, 1888	225 West Houston street	600 00
Nathaniel Darke	July 10, 1889	Winfield, L. I	600 00
Patrick H. Doran	December 10, 1889	336 East Fifty-second street.....	1,000 00
John L. Davis	April 1, 1890	126 West Sixty-first street	600 00
Gustav Dahlgren	June 3, 1890	179 Forsythe street.....	1,000 00
William Dixon	November 7, 1890	504 East 137th street.	600 00
John Donohue.....	December 23, 1890	313 East 119th street	600 00
James Delaney	January 13, 1891	Kitchawan, N. Y	600 00
William Dalton.....	February 3, 1891	613 East Ninth street.....	600 00
Thomas Dempsey	March 17, 1891	135 Butler street, Paterson, N. J	500 00
Philip Daab.....	April 3, 1891	3373 Third avenue	600 00
Washington T. Devoe.....	May 2, 1891	220 West 103d street.....	1,000 00
James Draffin	December 28, 1891	331 West 35th street	600 00
Patrick Daly	April 5, 1892	149th street and Edgecomb avenue.....	600 00
Charles Dunlavy.....	September 9, 1892	201 Chambers street.....	600 00
Michael Dowling.....	September 9, 1892	308 West 128th street	600 00
Jeremiah Donohue	December 20, 1892	440 East 58th street.....	600 00
Joseph L. Davis.....	October 14, 1892	524 East 163d street.....	600 00
Dietrich W. Dokel.....	March 28, 1893	118 Clinton place	454 99
John W. Elder	April 12, 1883	2111 Dean street, Brooklyn.	600 00
Joseph M. Ely.....	December 31, 1883	340 East 17th street	800 00
John W. Eckersley.....	February 5, 1884	Wakefield P. O., N. Y.....	600 00
James Edwards.....	January 2, 1885	901 Driggs avenue, Greenpoint, L. I....	600 00
Richard S. Eldridge.....	January 23, 1885	Died December 28, 1893	593 47
Henry Eulner.....	April 7, 1885	242 South Fifth street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
George H. Empie	May 8, 1888	1282 Lexington avenue	300 00
Robert L. Edwards.....	June 24, 1887	311 West 103d street.....	500 00
William Eastwood	May 8, 1888	Bay Shore, L. I.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Isaac Evans	May 20, 1890	77 Christopher street	\$700 00
David W. Erskine.....	February 29, 1892	689 East 135th street	600 00
Robert Erwin	April 19, 1892	273 Front street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Adna Ellis	December 30, 1892	Highlands, Ulster county	600 00
Samuel Ellis.....	April 4, 1893	214 East Seventy-seventh street.....	443 48
Thomas Egan	December 26, 1893	165th street and Webster avenue... ..	8 15
George A. Flandrow	July 19, 1882	West Farms, N. Y.....	600 00
Michael Flanagan.....	July 31, 1882	Unionport, Westchester county	600 00
Frank C. Fisher	September 12, 1883	Nanuet, Rockland county, N. Y	600 00
Timothy Falvey	May 27, 1884	234 East Thirty-third street	550 00
David L. Files	December 30, 1884	2368 First avenue	600 00
Thomas Foy	January 20, 1884	1054 Franklin avenue.....	600 00
Patrick Flanagan	July 31, 1885	429 East Seventeenth street	600 00
James Flynn	July 31, 1885	282 Pleasant avenue.....	320 00
John Ferguson	November 6, 1885	Died August 18, 1883	371 73
Michael Flemming	December 29, 1885	162 East 14th street.....	600 00
Thomas Flannery	March 4, 1886	213 Sumpter street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
John Flanagan	December 10, 1886	196 West Fourth street.....	600 00
Dermott Farley.....	December 31, 1886	124 Lawrence street.....	600 00
John Foley	March 29, 1887	118 East Eighty-ninth street.....	600 00
John J. Fitzgerald	May 10, 1887	32 West Houston street.....	800 00
Philip Farley	June 24, 1887	220 East Ninety-eighth street	500 00
Cornelius Foley.....	April 6, 1888	342 West Forty-seventh street.....	600 00
Thomas Ferris.....	April 24, 1888	116 East Eighty-ninth street	600 00
Francis Fawcett.....	August 28, 1889	333 East Thirty-seventh street.....	600 00
William Foley.....	November 19, 1889	103 East One Hundred and Sixth street.	500 00

	Charles Fogarty	May	20, 1890	909 Eighth avenue	600 00
	John J. Fitzpatrick	June	17, 1890	West New York, N. J.	300 00
	James Foster.....	July	22, 1890	309 East Seventy-seventh street.....	600 00
	Michael Fanny.....	September	30, 1890	Union Course, L. I.	1,000 00
T.	Charles Floyd	February	13, 1891	3030 Third avenue	600 00
	John D. Fredericks	February	24, 1891	Canarsie, L. I.	600 00
	Daniel Flynn.....	April	3, 1891	313 East Twentieth street.....	500 00
	Maurice Finn.....	June	24, 1891	Bath Beach	600 00
	John Fitzgerald.....	June	30, 1891	522 W. One Hundred and Thirty-third st.	1,000 00
597	Ovid Firth	November	20, 1891	81 West 128th street.....	1,000 00
	Jacob Files.....	July	24, 1891	334 West Forty-eighth street	600 00
	John Flanagan	April	1, 1892	283 First avenue	600 00
	Thomas Foley	May	6, 1892	267 West Thirty-ninth street	600 00
	Dennis Ford	May	27, 1892	1192 Park avenue.....	600 00
	William Flynn	July	29, 1892	336 East Seventeenth street	600 00
	James Foley.....	January	31, 1893	146 Hunter's avenue, Long Island City..	548 32
	William B. Finnegan.....	April	4, 1893	413 Pleasant avenue.....	443 40
	Philip Fitzpatrick	April	4, 1893	75 West Ninety-seventh street.....	443 40
	James Greer.....	August	10, 1870	244 E. One Hundred and Seventeenth st.	1,000 00
	William M Gross.....	March	23, 1872	8 Milford street, Brooklyn	300 00
	Michael Gilfeather	April	10, 1883	203 Fifty-ninth street, South Brooklyn.	600 00
	John Gillen	April	10, 1883	26 East One Hundred and Fourteenth st.	450 00
	John Gilmartin	April	30, 1883	974 Park avenue.....	600 00
	George Gray	January	5, 1884	421 West One Hundred and Fiftieth st.	600 00
	Henry Green	May	27, 1884	18 Knoxville st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y..	600 00
	John T. Gay	November	14, 1884	Passaic, N. J.	800 00
	Frederick Gilbert	April	24, 1885	392 Tenth street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
	Robert Gunson	September	8, 1885	1090 Second avenue	600 00
	Thomas Garland	February	26, 1886	157 West Houston street.....	600 00
	George Grassick	March	9, 1886	Maywood, N. J.	600 00
	Hartshorn W. V. Gilliland	April	27, 1886	Died February 14, 1893.....	73 71

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Thomas F. Green	June 1, 1886	New Rochelle, N. Y	\$600 00
Morris Glynn.....	July 23, 1886	97 Charlton street.....	600 00
Charles W. Griffith.....	October 8, 1886	Brown's Station, N. Y.....	600 00
Edward Grace	February 4, 1887	544 West Fifty-third street	600 00
John Gilpin	May 10, 1887	815 Green avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
William Granger.....	October 11, 1887	157 East Fifty-first street	600 00
Philip M. Griffith	August 23, 1888	21 East Eighty-ninth street	800 00
Eugene Griffith	August 23, 1888	Islip, L. I	600 00
Nicholas Geiger.....	July 17, 1889	College Point, L. I.....	600 00
Charles M. Granger	August 28, 1889	30 East Thirty-third street	1,000 00
George W. Gastlin	July 1, 1890	52 Barrow street.....	1,375 00
James Garrity	August 5, 1890	2465 Third avenue	600 00
Michael Gilmore	August 26, 1890	201 North Seventh street, Brooklyn	600 00
Arthur Grier	August 26, 1890	341 West Sixty-seventh street	600 00
Ira S. Garland	December 2, 1890	41 Barrow street.....	1,375 00
Enoch A. Guddell.....	April 21, 1891	151st street and St. Nicholas avenue... ..	600 00
John Greenan	June 24, 1891	Plainfield, N. J.....	600 00
William Guerker.....	June 30, 1891	San Diego, Cal	650 00
John Gunner	December 28, 1891	1051 Lexington avenue.....	1,375 00
James F. Goldrick	January 15, 1892	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	600 00
George D. Gick.....	April 26, 1892	203 East Ninety-first street.....	1,000 00
Julius A. Golle	September 30, 1892	502 East Eighty-ninth street	600 00
Walter Grier	October 14, 1892	155 West Sixty-third street	600 00
James Gaynor	January 31, 1893	Died October 14, 1893.....	701 92
Michael Gannan.....	January 31, 1893	103 King street.....	543 32
Theodore Goodenough.....	March 28, 1893	Mapes avenue, Tremont.....	454 99

Henry C. Gibson.....	July 6, 1893	127 East 128th street	290 21
Jerome T. Grant.....	July 19, 893	West Farms.....	296 01
Harry Greene	November 10, 1893	415 West 146th street	83 15
Joseph Glynn.....	November 10, 1893	82 Second street, Brooklyn.....	83 15
Thomas Gibbons.	December 5, 1893	237 Sixth street.....	42 39
Joseph Halstead	August 1, 1867	Bridgeport, Conn	200 00
John Gamblin	September 29, 1868	11 Varick street	300 00
Sandy Higgins.....	July 16, 1870	239 East Thirtieth street	600 00
Henry Horr	September 3, 1873	Woodlawn, N. Y	480 00
Justus Hawks	April 16, 1876	56 Stanhope street, Brooklyn.....	500 00
Louis E. Hill	September 16, 1881	Botsford, Conn	600 00
Jeremiah Hayes.....	March 8, 1882	161 North Fourth street, Troy, N. Y ..	500 00
Stephen Hubbard	April 10, 1883	242 West Fifteenth street.....	600 00
Plum Hoyt.....	April 10, 1883	1815 West Farms road	600 00
Edward Hussey.....	May 1, 1883	417 West Thirty-third street	600 00
Whitman P. Hallock	September 12, 1883	Thills, Rockland county	600 00
Morris Hanuer.....	December 18, 1883	Gurley, Ala	450 00
Daniel H. Hitchcock	March 4, 1884	40 Ravine avenue, Yonkers.....	400 00
Aaron H. Hoyt	April 8, 1884	351 East Eighty-fifth street	300 00
Richard Holmes	May 27, 1884	148 North Sixth street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
John Hanifer.	May 27, 1884	373 Bleecker street.....	600 00
John Healy	August 13, 1884	Madison, Mich.....	480 00
John B. Hayes	December 24, 1884	103 West Seventy seventh street.....	500 00
John Halliday	January 15, 1885	325 West Forty-eighth street.....	600 00
Harvey S. Holly	April 3, 1885	Glenbrook, Conn.....	600 00
Felix Hayes	January 29, 1886	Died September 8, 1893.....	414 12
Theodore Philpus Homes	July 2, 1886	21 East 133d street.....	600 00
John M. Howell	December 21, 1886	Bay Shore, L. I.....	600 00
William J. Holmes.....	January 21, 1887	Kingsbridge, N. Y	600 00
Henry Hedden.....	June 24, 1887	261 West Sixteenth street.....	1,000 00
Thomas Koch	June 24, 1887	2304 Bathgate avenue	800 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Edward Hass.....	June 24, 1887	307 West 140th street	\$600 00
Harvey M. Hitchcock.....	June 24, 1887	848 East 170th street.....	600 00
William Herr	June 24, 1887	111 West Fourteenth street	600 00
William Hathaway.....	August 9, 1887	Rockaway Beach	500 00
Henry Heinz	September 16, 1887	557 East 153d street.....	600 00
Barth. Hordan	October 8, 1887	87 East Fourth street.....	600 00
William Harris	February 28, 1888	1057 Lexington avenue	600 00
Lotin B. Hildreth	March 1, 1889	726 Amsterdam avenue	600 00
Alexander Hughes	April 2, 1889	Fort Lee, N. J.....	600 00
Richard Holloway.....	May 28, 1889	76 Charlton street.	600 00
Nelson Haridan	July 10, 1889	Williamsbridge	1,000 00
Charles E. Holman	September 24, 1889	Flanders, N. Y.....	600 00
William Hahn	November 1, 1889	New Castle, N. Y	600 00
James C. Howe.....	January 17, 1890	317 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn	600 00
Richard Hawkey.....	February 11, 1890	352 East Eighty-seventh street.....	600 00
Percival Hall	June 18, 1890	399 East Eighth street.....	600 00
William H. Hasson.....	October 23, 1890	213 Fulton street.....	600 00
William Holmes	November 7, 1890	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	600 00
Jacob M. Hendricks	November 7, 1890	Clintondale, N. Y	600 00
Henry Q. Howe.....	April 3, 1891	315 West Twenty-eighth street	600 00
James Humphrey	April 21, 1891	Bergen Point, N. J.....	600 00
Frank J. Healey	June 30, 1891	Normal College.....	650 00
Charles A. F. Heym.....	September 18, 1891	2528 Eighth avenue	600 00
George A. Hess.....	November 20, 1891	225 East One Hundred and Eighth street	600 00
Edward Hayes.....	February 5, 1892	243 West Twenty-sixth street	600 00
George E. Helme	April 22, 1892	Mt. Kisco, N. Y	600 00

Martin Handym	April [22, 1892	Kirk Place, Fordham.....	1,000 00
Edward Handy	May 3, 1892	184th street, Fordham	600 00
Henry Herscher	November 11, 1892	10 Willow street.....	600 00
Thomas Hagrove.....	November 11, 1892	1192 Park avenue.....	600 00
Joseph Haliday.....	December 16, 1892	Patchogue, L. I.....	600 00
William H. Hughes.....	December 20, 1894	80 West Ninety-first street.....	600 00
Geo. Hammond.....	December 23, 1892	315 East Fifty-fifth street.....	600 00
Thomas Harty.....	December 23, 1892	187 Amity street, Brooklyn	600 00
Thomas Hill.....	February 14, 1893	143 West Twenty-seventh street	534 99
Owen Hanley.....	April 19, 1893	Ellenville, Ulster county	420 32
Robert Haines.....	April 21, 1893	Croton-on-the-Hudson	415 38
James Hollahan.....	May 2, 1893	Ireland, Kilkenny.....	198 62
Thomas L. Heape.....	May 2, 1893	68 East 123d street.....	62 08
Francis Hughes.....	June 28, 1893	2215 Ryer avenue	303 29
John Herrin.....	November 14, 1893	426 East 122d street.....	76 02
Robert Hickenbothen.....	December 8, 1893	402 Washington avenue.....	37 49
Charles D. Innman	September 1, 1885	Scarsdale, N. Y.....	600 00
John Irving	January 1, 1886	25 Seidler street, Jersey City, N. J.....	600 00
George Irving	August 3, 1888	Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y.....	600 00
Willis B. Ives	September 27, 1889	596 East 142d street.....	600 00
Adelbert Isballe	April 1, 1892	Rockwell Mills, N. Y	600 00
James C. Jepson.....	March 9, 1880	Linden, N. J.....	600 00
Henry F. Jones.....	April 10, 1883	7 Lafayette place, Sing Sing, N. Y	600 00
Robert Jepson.....	April 16, 1893	Dakota avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	600 00
Simon Jackson.....	June 24, 1887	52 Sullivan street	600 00
James Jones.....	May 2, 1890	37 Watts street.....	600 00
David H. Jackson.....	September 25, 1891	Southold, L. I.....	600 00
Charles G. Jefferson	February 9, 1892	200 East Fourteenth street	600 00
John Jefferson.....	November 11, 1892	322 West 145th street	600 00
Michael Johnson.....	September 29, 1893	48 Macdougall street.....	151 63
John Keirns.....	September 12, 1883	Amityville, L. I.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (*Continued*).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Silas Ketcham	July 20, 1883	Died April 16, 1893	\$177 09
Edward Knight.....	January 3, 1884	Died July 28, 1893.....	459 81
John M. Kilpatrick.....	January 11, 1884	209 East Ninety-eighth street.....	300 00
Henry C. King	January 15, 1884	30 Dominick street.....	600 00
John Kelly, No. 1.....	September 9, 1884	148 East Ninety-second street	600 00
Thomas Kennelly	January 2, 1885	15 West Sixty-fifth street	600 00
Robert Kelly	March 1, 1887	19 Abingdon square.....	600 00
John Kelly, No. 2.....	March 8, 1887	315 Seventh street, South Brooklyn....	600 00
John F. Kenny	March 8, 1887	166 East Eighty-eighth street.	600 00
Richard King	June 24, 1887	237 East 126th street.....	80 00
Albert Kellerhaus.....	March 27, 1888	308 West 128th street	600 00
Thomas H. Kearns	April 22, 1889	Blissville, N. J.....	600 00
George V. Kass.....	September 11, 1889	356 West 110th street	1,000 00
Edward Kennedy	April 1, 1890	502 West 146th street	600 00
Michael Kellard.....	April 1, 1890	Died December 26, 1893	591 84
Michael Kelly	September 16, 1890	271 West Eighty-fourth street ...	600 00
Patrick Kennedy.....	April 3, 1891	Stratford, Conn.....	600 00
Miles Keon.....	June 24, 1891	Broadway, Astoria, L. I.....	600 00
John H. Kellar	January 12, 1892	229 West Twentieth street	600 00
John H. Keating.....	June 14, 1892	188 Kent street, Greenpoint	600 00
Peter Kelly	December 16, 1892	508 Canal street.....	600 00
Henry A. Kennedy.....	August 23, 1893	Fordham, N. Y.....	211 95
Thomas J. Cavaugh.....	November 10, 1893	19 King street.....	83 15
Thomas Kiernan	November 10, 1893	1577 Madison avenue	83 15
John Kiernan.....	December 5, 1893	435 East Thirteenth street.....	42 34
Edward Loughlin	November 18, 1870	314 East Sixty-sixth street	350 00

Joel Lane.....	April 10, 1883	229 East 133d street.....	600 00
Robert M. Leach.....	April 10, 1883	188 South Fourth street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
James Loomis.....	November 8, 1883	508 West 145th street.....	600 00
Martin Linkenau.....	December 7, 1883	524 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Lester Lewis.....	August 13, 1884	Flushing, L. I.....	600 00
Ebenezer Libgate.....	August 13, 1884	Bayonne, N. J.....	600 00
Henry K. Lankton.....	June 23, 1885	35 Hancock street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
James M. Leary.....	October 9, 1885	28 West 116th street.....	1,000 00
Bernard Lamb.....	October 30, 1885	King's Bridge.....	600 00
William H. Lefferts.....	December 1, 1885	50 Van Riker avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	700 00
James Lynch.....	December 29, 1885	440 West Forty-seventh street.....	600 00
George Loughlin.....	March 4, 1886	287 West Fourth street.....	600 00
Frederick R. Lewis.....	May 10, 1887	163d street and St. Nicholas avenue.....	600 00
Charles C. Leaycraft.....	June 24, 1887	310 East 121st street.....	600 00
George Lynam.....	October 23, 1888	Marlborough, Conn.....	600 00
William Long.....	December 11, 1888	243 Front street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
George Little.....	December 31, 1888	47 Seventh street.....	800 00
Michael Leavy.....	September 24, 1889	Westmeath, Ireland.....	600 00
Imer D. Luersson.....	April 15, 1890	410 Dakota street, Brooklyn.....	1,000 00
Frank Lober.....	September 18, 1891	Jeffersonville, Sullivan county.....	650 00
Augustus Luersson.....	May 20, 1892	23 West 125th street.....	600 00
Alexander Levy.....	September 2, 1892	172 East 107th street.....	600 00
Nathan Lemein.....	December 2, 1892	610 East Fifth street.....	600 00
Michael Lee.....	December 2, 1892	163 Bergen street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Abraham Livingston.....	December 16, 1892	164 Stanton street.....	600 00
Wolf Levy.....	February 14, 1893	447 East Fifty-seventh street.....	524 99
Edward Lewis.....	May 2, 1893	Sea Cliff, L. I.....	397 24
John Murray.....	November 22, 1870	405 East Fiftieth street.....	350 00
Thomas D. Murray.....	December 22, 1870	576 East 148th street.....	400 00
Thomas Murray.....	May 1, 1871	163 Elizabeth street.....	320 00
Philip Miller.....	August 28, 1871	Hollis, L. I.....	400 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Samuel Morrison	March 25, 1872	473 Ninth street, Brooklyn	\$300 00
Patrick Murray	June 6, 1872	102 North Seventh street, Brooklyn	200 00
David R. Morgan	May 5, 1874	29 Lewis street	100 00
Russel Meyers	October 8, 1880	550 West 126th street	600 00
Adam M. Ouligan ..	July 25, 1882	3311 Third avenue	600 00
John J. Morrell	July 31, 1882	435 East Eighty-fourth street	600 00
R. N. Mabie	August 9, 1882	1991 Amsterdam avenue	600 00
Eninar Meyer	September 1, 1882	1366 Third avenue	600 00
Thomas Mulvey	April 12, 1883	239 East Twenty-second street	400 00
James Maher	May 4, 1883	881 Tenth avenue	600 00
Patrick Mullally	October 17, 1883	346 East Sixtieth street	600 00
Andrew B. Mooney	November 8, 1883	458 West Forty-ninth street	600 00
Patrick F. Moore	December 18, 1883	Died January 23, 1893	24 36
Christian Miller	May 27, 1894	Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y.	600 00
Hamilton Nickle	August 13, 1884	Fort Plain, N. Y.	300 00
John M. Marshay	September 9, 1884	Mt. Sinai	600 00
Isaac Mead	December 30, 1884	238 East Eighty-seventh street	600 00
Adam Meyer	December 30, 1884	267 West 122d street	600 00
Geo. Marsh	February 3, 1885	Bedford, N. Y.	600 00
William W. Moss	April 7, 1885	34 LaFayette place	600 00
Richard H. Martin	April 28, 1885	233 West 113th street	600 00
Chas. Minor	May 29, 1885	Bedford Park	600 00
Andrew Markey	July 10, 1885	103 Monroe street, Brooklyn	600 00
Geo. H. F. Muller	August 7, 1885	1 Battery place	600 00
David Martin	January 19, 1886	County Air, Scotland	600 00
Francis Malone	March 9, 1886	Saugerties, N. Y.	600 00

II

598

John Muldoon.....	October	29, 1886	90 Trinity avenue.....	600 00
John Malloy.....	April	1, 1887	1969 Amsterdam avenue.....	600 00
Joseph A. Malone.....	April	1, 1887	County Kilkenny, Ireland.....	500 00
Max Meiers.....	April	5, 1887	283 Skillman street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Thomas Moran.....	April	29, 1887	Died May 24, 1893.....	239 00
Andrew Murray.....	June	24, 1887	175th street and Fleetwood avenue...	600 00
John Murray.....	June	24, 1887	345 West Seventeenth street.....	600 00
James Morey.....	June	24, 1887	1748 Washington avenue.....	600 00
William Magee.....	June	24, 1887	962 East 163d street.....	600 00
Michael Matthews.....	June	24, 1887	203 East Sixty-first street.....	600 00
John J. Mount.....	June	24, 1887	108 East Fifty-second street.....	1,000 00
John D. Minnie.....	September	30, 1887	1843 Madison avenue.....	600 00
John Murphy, No. 2.....	November	29, 1887	48 Pearl street.....	600 00
Martin Maloney.....	January	20, 1888	222 Sixth street.....	600 00
John G. Mints.....	February	28, 1888	70 West Ninety-third street.....	600 00
William Morganwick.....	May	8, 1888	Died January 18, 1893.....	18 88
Michael R. Murphy.....	May	25, 1888	153 East Sixtieth street.....	600 00
William H. Meade.....	October	12, 1888	Kingsbridge.....	600 00
Theo. Miller.....	May	7, 1889	Newburgh, N. Y.....	300 00
Patrick Murphy.....	June	21, 1889	Williamsbridge.....	600 00
Joseph W. Meade.....	October	25, 1889	121 East Fifty-second street.....	600 00
Charles W. Munier.....	February	4, 1890	102 West Ninety-fifth street.....	600 00
Zabriskie H. Mullin.....	February	28, 1890	Middlehope, N. Y.....	600 00
Patrick T. Muldoon.....	April	15, 1890	214 East Fifty-seventh street.....	650 00
Edward Murphy.....	November	21, 1890	370 West Forty-sixth street.....	600 00
Simon Martin.....	April	10, 1891	Neperan P. O., Westchester county...	600 00
Hugh Martin.....	January	29, 1892	644 East 156th street.....	600 00
William Murray.....	April	12, 1892	1045 Madison avenue.....	3,000 00
Ernest H. Meyer.....	September	20, 1892	427 Park avenue.....	600 00
James Mongan.....	December	2, 1892	23 Water street.....	600 00
Bernard Meyers.....	January	6, 1893	188 Mulberry street.....	589 90

4777

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
John G. Moore	January 20, 1893	425 West 147th street	\$566 66
Michael Masterson	January 20, 1893	276 Stanton street	566 66
Chris. E. Martin	February 21, 1893	2299 Eighth avenue	513 33
Thomas Mulhern	February 21, 1893	21 East 103d street	513 33
Daniel Mathison	May 20, 1893	Farmingdale, N. Y.	397 24
James Mulvey	June 2, 1893	342 East Fifty-second street	346 15
Augustus W. Maclay	June 22, 1893	44 Pine street	531 97
Thomas Mulvey	October 17, 1893	Bath Beach	203 80
John Mohr	November 10, 1893	715 East 165th street	83 15
Thomas Murray	November 28, 1893	450 West Thirty-fourth street	44 93
John Mangan	December 5, 1893	236 Ninth avenue	42 39
Edward Murrith	December 12, 1893	303 East 117th street	51 63
Hugh McDermott	January 7, 1865	Cole's lane, Fordham	200 00
John McDonald	November 3, 1870	Williamsbridge	350 00
James McArthur	March 23, 1880	Died December 4, 1893	554 64
George C. McClary	April 11, 1882	401 West Fifty-third street	450 00
Hugh McKinnen	April 10, 1883	Died June 10, 1893	266 68
William H. McConnell	April 10, 1883	Died September 3, 1893	539 39
Michael McDonald	April 30, 1883	St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn	350 00
John McAvoy	July 2, 1883	408 West Forty-eighth street	600 00
Thomas McCafferty	April 8, 1884	Died April 8, 1893	163 18
Matthew McGuire	April 27, 1884	259 Henry street	600 00
James McDuffie	August 13, 1884	273 Seventh street	600 00
John McConnell	November 11, 1884	223 West Eighteenth street	600 00
Silas H. McArthur	January 20, 1885	22 William street	600 00
Peter McCort	April 21, 1885	310 South Third street, Brooklyn	600 00

Thomas McCormick	January	15, 1886	Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, L. I.....	600 00
Patrick McArdle.....	January	12, 1886	538 West One Hundred and Twelfth st.	600 00
Dennis McCarthy ..	May	21, 1886	329 West street, West Hoboken, N. J..	600 00
Bernard McKeon	March	18, 1887	175th street and Kingsbridge road	600 00
Andrew McClintock.....	June	24, 1887	1988 Lexington avenue	800 00
Thomas McPharlan	June	24, 1887	859 East 134th street	600 00
Patrick McVay.....	June	24, 1887	200 East One Hundred and Seventh st..	600 00
Michael McGrade	June	24, 1887	448 East Fifty-eighth street	600 00
Owen McConklin	June	24, 1887	40 Leroy street	500 00
Matthew McConnell.....	July	7, 1887	548 Ash street	600 00
John J. McDermott	September	30, 1887	Pittston, Pa.....	600 00
Joseph McKeon	March	20, 1888	Fordham.....	600 00
Hugh McConnell.....	January	8, 18-9	1145 Second avenue	600 00
James McGill	March	12, 1889	611 East Thirty-third street	600 00
Dominick D McCan.....	November	4, 1887	247 Mulberry street	300 00
Michael McManee.....	December	31, 1889	809 Columbus avenue.....	600 00
Henry McCadden	January	10, 1890	4 1 East Fifty-fifth street.....	600 00
Samuel McCemman	April	2, 1890	49 East 28th street	500 00
John McElwaine	January	27, 1891	243 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn	1,375 00
James McGrath.....	January	29, 1892	776 East 164th street.....	600 00
Neil McCauley	April	5, 1892	187 East Broadway	600 00
John McCahill	April	18, 1892	723 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn	600 00
Manus McBride.....	November	11, 1892	Died August 10, 1893.....	366 84
Patrick McGinley.....	November	11, 1892	58 Broome street.....	600 00
Peter McDonnell.....	November	22, 1892	187th street and Arthur avenue.....	600 00
James McCool.....	December	2, 1892	247 West Fifty-sixth street	600 00
John McDowell.....	January	31, 1893	220 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn	594 02
James A. McAuley	January	31, 1893	207 Willis avenue.....	548 32
James McMahan	February	28, 1893	215 Clinton street.....	501 66
Thomas McBride.....	April	11, 1893	218 West Sixty-seventh street	431 86
Frank McCarthy.....	April	18, 1893	502 West Fifty-fifth street	210 15

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Bernard McCauley	April 18, 1893	Died May 13, 1893.....	\$20 60
Samuel V. W. McLoyd	June 22, 1893	247 West Twenty-third street	521 97
Daniel J. McInnery	June 22, 1893	351 East Fifty-third street	313 18
David W. Noyes	November 8, 1870	Bayonne, N. J.....	600 00
George Nivven	April 2, 1880	275 Madison street	600 00
Patrick Nealis	February 12, 1885	886 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Emmett Near.....	June 7, 1889	221 West 135th street	600 00
Henry B. Nafew	June 10, 1890	162d street, Melrose avenue	600 00
William B. Nixon.....	December 30, 1890	Englewood, N. J.....	600 00
Robert Neil	January 13, 1891	Died July 23, 1893.....	337 49
James Nealis	January 12, 1892	249 East Forty-third street	600 00
Henry Neihoff.....	September 2, 1892	219 West Thirty-third street.....	600 00
Benjamin G. Northrup.....	February 17, 1893	289 East Tenth street.....	519 99
William W. Osborn	March 13, 1885	1945 Washington avenue.....	600 00
Amos L. Ogden.....	April 27, 1886	28 Sixth avenue, Newark, N. J	600 00
Sylvester Osborne.....	June 24, 1887	Died May 6, 1893.....	279 12
John Oakley.....	January 29, 1892	75 West 101st street.....	600 00
Henry M. Orpen	April 1, 1892	38 Bainbridge street.....	600 00
Robert Orr.....	March 28, 1893	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	492 91
Michael C. O'Byrne	October 16, 1872	207 East Thirty-seventh street.....	200 00
Charles O'Reilly	April 30, 1883	Ward's island	300 00
Bernard O'Donnell.....	December 28, 1883	387 First avenue.....	600 00
Bernard O'Rourke	April 1, 1884	11 Woodbine street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Peter O'Donnell	October 16, 1885	1662 Second avenue	600 00
John O'Connell	February 5, 1886	116 Third avenue	600 00
Hugh O'Reilly.....	April 27, 1886	Died October 30, 1893.....	498 91

John O'Neill	April 27, 1886	110 East 120th street.....	600 00
Nicholas O'Connell.....	February 10, 1888	871 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Robert O'Neil	November 27, 1888	169th street and Kingsbridge.....	440 00
Patrick O'Sullivan	October 13, 1891	36 Prospect street, Brooklyn	600 00
Joseph O'Connor.....	May 3, 1892	1522 Third avenue	600 00
David O'Connell.....	May 20, 1892	185th street and Audubon avenue	600 00
Francis O'Neill	November 11, 1892	2006 Third avenue	600 00
Thomas O'Brien	June 22, 1893	158 West Thirty-fifth street.....	313 18
Daniel O'Keefe	November 10, 1893	2113 Washington avenue.....	83 15
George Perkins	January 20, 1868	1070 Second avenue	300 00
Samuel Parsons	January 6, 1870	216 East Twenty-first street	300 00
Joseph H. Petty	August 31, 1872	Amityville, L. I.....	700 00
Barnett L. Phillips	March 9, 1850	131 West 129th street	800 00
Orlando H. Phennex.....	April 11, 1882	White-tone, L. I	600 00
Stephen Parrett	February 26, 1886	27 West 132d street.....	600 00
Henry W. Phillips	March 4, 1886	Ogden, Mich.....	600 00
Charles E. Pierce	May 13, 1887	524 West Twenty-second street.....	600 00
William Porcher.....	June 24, 1887	40 Barrow street.....	800 00
Wm. H. Palmer	June 24, 1887	New Springwell, S. I	600 00
David Pope	June 24, 1887	Died June 13, 1893.....	21 33
Francis J. Plaut	September 4, 1889	1688 Second avenue	600 00
Daniel Pratt.....	September 11, 1889	207 East 112th street	600 00
Francis Plott.....	January 31, 1890	71 East Broadway	600 00
John F. Parker	May 27, 1890	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	600 00
Bernard Pettit.....	August 5, 1890	2324 First avenue	600 00
Daniel Polhamus.....	September 2, 1890	58 West 159th street	1,000 00
Patrick Powers	October 7, 1890	19 East 108th street.	600 00
Robert B. Pitcairn	October 10, 1890	Died December 11, 1893	567 31
John Phelan	December 2, 1890	158 East Eighty-fourth street.....	600 00
James T. Pinckney.....	January 29, 1892	1963 Washington avenue.....	600 00
Frederick Protz.....	February 9, 1892	Keyport, N. J	650 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired,	Residence.	Amount.
Alonzo Powell	December 2, 1892	225 East 104th street.....	\$600 00
Edward Pertell	February 10, 1893	619 Blackwood street.....	561 66
James Quigley, No. 1.....	December 9, 1884	22 Greenwich street	420 00
James Quigley, No. 2.....	May 10, 1887	1055 Third avenue	600 00
Henry V. Quinn	July 8, 1890	332 Madison street	600 00
James Quinn	February 26, 1892	539 East 149th street	600 00
Chauncey T. Quintard	July 8, 1892	135th street and Eighth avenue	650 00
Samuel Robinson.....	April 16, 1880	Vineland, N. J.....	600 00
James D. Rockwell.	October 19, 1890	24 South Elliott place.....	500 00
Benjamin K. Rogers.....	May 10, 1875	862 Amsterdam avenue	300 00
John Ryan	March 1, 1883	251 West 122d street	200 00
Benjamin H. Rogers.....	April 10, 1883	Died August 3, 1893.....	355 43
Augustus J. Reilly	April 10, 1883	Leonia, N. J.....	600 00
Abraham Riker	April 10, 1883	Belleville, N. J.....	600 00
Patrick Rooney.....	April 12, 1883	Stonington, Conn	200 00
Thomas Reid	May 15, 1884	24 Vandam street	800 00
John J. Reilly	December 19, 1884	Burke, Franklin Co., N. Y.....	600 00
William Read	December 15, 1885	216 East 118th street	600 00
Albert Rector.	February 5, 1886	Spring Valley, Rockland county	660 00
Frank B. Radall	February 12, 1886	108 Weirfield street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Henry Roberts	March 9, 1886	893 Cauldwell avenue.....	800 00
Robert P. Reilly	June 19, 1886	931 Park avenue	600 00
Edwin K. Robinson	November 16, 1886	West Milton, N. J	600 00
George W. D. Reenie.....	December 28, 1886	Irvington-on-Hudson	600 00
James Robinson.....	February 4, 1887	263 West Houston street.....	500 00
John M. Robbins	December 2, 1887	Williamsbridge	1,000 00

Michael M. Rooney	December 20, 1887	19 East 133d street.....	800 00
Arthur Rourke	October 2, 1888	2227 Seventh avenue	800 00
Labon Raynor.....	May 7, 1889	East Moriches	600 00
William Robinson.....	June 6, 1890	210 East Thirty-first street	600 00
Thomas Reynolds.....	September 24, 1890	45 West Ninety-second street.....	600 00
Philip E. Reville	March 17, 1891	508 West 161st street.....	600 00
Michael Rooney.....	June 24, 1891	47 Fleet street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Edmund Ryan	July 31, 1891	37 Oliver street	600 00
Matthew Robb	July 1, 1892	Died September 14, 1893.....	423 81
John E. Ronk.....	September 9, 1892	Binghamton	1,000 00
John Raymond	December 30, 1892	35 Cannon street.....	600 00
Nicholas A. Rickman.....	January 6, 1893	Arlington, N. J	589 99
Peter Reilly.....	January 31, 1893	96 East Fourth street.....	548 32
John Ross	April 11, 1893	636 East 139th street	431 86
Peter Richardson	June 14, 1893	Wallkill, Ulster county, N. Y	326 37
John Raleigh.....	November 10, 1893	512 West 121st street	83 15
Alexander F. Runge.....	November 21, 1893	68 East Ninetieth street	65 21
Andrew H. Rowly	December 22, 1893	971 Madison avenue	14 67
Arthur B. Simonson	July 1, 1860	71 Powers street, Brooklyn.....	400 00
William H. Stagg	September 13, 1870	1070 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn	350 00
John E. Sparrow	April 3, 1874	Foot E. 183d street.....	510 00
John H. Smith.....	September 13, 1878	450 East 117th street	600 00
Stephen B. Smith	October 25, 1878	Canandaigua, N. Y.....	800 00
Maurice S. Stack.....	March 9, 1880	Northport, L. I	600 00
John F. Standish.....	March 23, 1880	183 West Side avenue, Jersey City....	600 00
Alfred P. Schultz	July 20, 1880	116 West 131st street	500 00
Henry Shaw.....	May 28, 1881	Died May 10, 1893.....	215 93
Alexander D. Smith.....	July 19, 1892	Bayonne, N. J.....	600 00
John N. Siebert.....	July 25, 1882	121 Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn...	600 00
Peter Sheridan.....	April 24, 1883	Corner Simpson and Home streets.....	600 00
William H. Sutton	May 4, 1883	Patchogue, L. I.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Daniel Sheehan	September 12, 1883	120 Park row	\$600 00
Isaac Schmeittarcher	November 9, 1883	318 East Fifty-first street	600 00
Joseph Sands	January 30, 1885	215 West Twentieth street	600 00
James T. Sherwood	February 3, 1885	Died February 15, 1893	76 66
Garrett Stack	April 10, 1885	81 South Arlington avenue, Orange ...	600 00
Alexander Stuart	June 23, 1885	221 West 131st street	600 00
Samuel Soule	December 7, 1886	500 East 121st street	600 00
John Seery	December 10, 1886	770 Tenth avenue	600 00
Stephen Shellard	January 7, 1887	1007 Halsey street	600 00
Henry C. Slott	February 25, 1887	West Hoboken	600 00
Joseph Stewart	March 4, 1887	679 Monroe street, Brooklyn	800 00
Augustus Svarboro	March 29, 1887	31 City Hall place	300 00
Francis Smith	May 20, 1887	28 Orient avenue, Brooklyn	600 00
Nathan B. Sanford	June 24, 1887	102 East Seventy-fourth street	600 00
John Stahl	October 28, 1887	17 Clinton street, Yonkers	600 00
John J. Sullivan	October 25, 1887	Glen Ridge, N. J.	600 00
Cornelius Sullivan	April 10, 1888	552 Tenth avenue	600 00
John Schutte	December 11, 1888	247 West Eighteenth street	600 00
John Sinclair	December 10, 1889	Bayside, N. Y.	600 00
Thomas W. Skuse	December 10, 1889	55 Garnet street, Brooklyn	600 00
Patrick Smith	January 10, 1890	Second street, Williamsbridge	600 00
Charles J. Simmons	January 21, 1890	446 East 118th street	600 00
John Shea	January 31, 1890	1568 Third avenue	600 00
Henry Spence	May 13, 1890	237 East Nineteenth street	650 00
LaFay Schulem	February 17, 1891	173 Broome street	600 00
Christopher Smith	October 9, 1891	38 Lewis street	600 00

T	James Sheridan.....	October 13, 1891	169 Forty-third street. Brooklyn.....	600 00
	Carl K. Schick.....	December 4, 1891	1613 First avenue.....	600 00
	David Sullivan.....	April 1, 1892	411 Halsey street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
	Patrick Shea.....	April 1, 1892	243 East One Hundred and Ninth street	600 00
	Patrick Smith.....	April 1, 1892	No. 2 Hall place.....	600 00
	William A. Smith.....	April 5, 1892	Kingsbridge.....	600 00
	Michael F. Shelley.....	April 26, 1892	104 East Ninetieth street.....	600 00
	Henry Schoiske.....	July 29, 1892	635 E. One Hundred and Fifty-eighth st.	600 00
	Timothy Scheffmeyer.....	September 30, 1892	338 West Thirty-first street.....	600 00
699	Henry V. Steers.....	October 1, 1892	473 West 152d street.....	2,500 00
	Charles W. Smith.....	October 18, 1892	165th street and Jerome avenue.....	650 00
	Edward Scanlon.....	December 2, 1892	258 Astor street, Newark, N. J.....	600 00
	Louis Selig.....	December 2, 1892	Died January 13, 1893.....	20 76
	Michael Scanlon.....	December 30, 1892	348 East Ninety-fifth street.....	600 00
	George W. Smith.....	January 6, 1893	Died October 31, 1893.....	400 53
	John O. Savercool.....	January 20, 1893	Dayport, L. I.....	566 66
	John S. Sullivan.....	January 31, 1893	806 Park avenue, Hoboken.....	548 32
	George D. Shaw.....	January 31, 1893	169th street and Sheridan avenue.....	548 32
	George A. Schanck.....	January 31, 1893	151 East Fifty-sixth street.....	548 32
	Elliott M. Stoddard.....	February 28, 1893	Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y.....	501 66
	John P. Shea.....	April 18, 1893	Died October 20, 1883.....	151 45
	Martin Steeper.....	May 19, 1893	546 East 143d street.....	369 22
	George Spence.....	November 10, 1893	677 Hancock street, Brooklyn.....	90 08
	George M. Skidmore.....	November 10, 1893	Goodground, L. I.....	83 15
	James Todd.....	January 1, 1872	260 West 129th street.....	800 00
	James Trainor.....	January 9, 1873	8 Attorney street.....	300 00
	Jasper G. Terry.....	June 25, 1875	Riverhead, N. Y.....	600 00
	John Thompson.....	March 9, 1880	Roseville, N. J.....	800 00
	John B. Towne.....	April 16, 1880	Bayshore, L. I.....	600 00
	Andrew B. Tutthill.....	June 15, 1893	Monroe, N. Y.....	600 00
	Louis M. Terhune.....	February 20, 1884	Hohokus, N. J.....	600 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Continued).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Maurice Tracy	August 13, 1884	410 West Twenty ninth street.....	\$600 00
George E. Townes	January 2, 1885	506 Park avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Josiah C. Terwilliger	February 20, 1885	520 West 159th street	600 00
James R. Thatcher.....	May 12, 1885	184 Pearsall avenue, Jersey City.....	800 00
Launcelot J. Tierney	November 12, 1886	1172 Ogden avenue.....	600 00
Henry Ten Eyck.....	June 24, 1887	172 Alexander avenue	800 00
Harrison Tripp	January 31, 1888	Mount Kisco, N. Y.....	600 00
Theron T. Thompson.....	April 17, 1888	East Rockaway.....	800 00
Brainard N. Thompson	April 15, 1890	Erastina, S. I.....	600 00
William H. Thomas	July 1, 1890	Whitestone, L. I.....	600 00
Edward C. Taylor.....	November 7, 1890	Crafts, N. Y.....	600 00
James Tyrell	June 24, 1891	Cranford, N. J.....	600 00
George A. Townsend	April 12, 1892	502 West 159th street	600 00
Anton Proll	June 14, 1892	96 Western boulevard	600 00
John J. Thompson	December 27, 1892	Forked River, N. J.....	1,000 00
David H. Taylor	January 6, 1893	Allentown, N. J	589 99
Michael Tully	January 6, 1893	210 West 105th street	589 99
Frederick Thuman	September 26, 1893	639 East 138th street.....	169 66
William D. Terry.....	December 12, 1893	Tuckahoe, N. Y	33 55
John Thoden	December 29, 1893	.....	91 95
Morris Uhl.....	June 24, 1887	574 East 153d street.....	600 00
Jacob S. Van Riper	November 15, 1881	362 Lenox avenue.....	600 00
Lloyd B. Van Alstyne.....	June 1, 1883	Rutherford, N. J	600 00
George Van Buskirk	August 28, 1885	193 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn	600 00
Thomas Veitch	June 22, 1886	West Hoboken	600 00
Cornelius Van Zandt	May 10, 1887	79 Sixth avenue.....	600 00

Jacob Vyse	June	24, 1887	117 East Eighty-fourth street.....	500 00
William A. Varian.....	June	24, 1887	Kingsbridge.....	1,000 00
Henry C. Van Orden	April	1, 1890	663 East 134th street.....	600 00
Oliver Vail.....	October	18, 1892	1686 Second avenue	650 00
John Valient	December	16, 1892	Norwalk, Conn	600 00
Ferdinand Voss.....	December	20, 1892	4: 6 East Eighty eighth street.....	600 00
Leopold Wolf	June	1, 1868	167 East Ninety-fourth street.....	200 00
Francis A. Weymus.....	June	17, 1872	Died February 19, 1893.....	83 83
John W. Williams	April	10, 1874	Keyport, N. J	600 00
Jakes C. Westerfield	October	14, 1878	Passaic, N. J	600 00
James Walker.....	March	11, 1884	2034 Second avenue	500 00
Jeremiah Wood.....	April	16, 1883	Patchogue, L. I.....	600 00
Leonard Walters.....	January	3, 1884	1058 Third avenue	600 00
Herman Wyatt	December	24, 1884	354 East Sixty-second street.....	600 00
Jacob Waters.....	December	30, 1884	268 West 134th street	600 00
George F. Waller.....	April	28, 1885	Babylon, L. I.....	600 00
Daniel Webster	September	29, 1885	Ridgewood avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Michael White	November	6, 1885	28 Ridge street	600 00
Thomas D. Willard	February	5, 1886	Muetchen, N. J.....	800 00
George E. Wolfe	November	12, 1886	140 West Twentieth street.....	600 00
Charles Wabdling	December	4, 1886	328 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn.....	600 00
James B. Wilson	December	28, 1886	255 West 134th street.....	800 00
Manual A. White	March	4, 1887	Cramford, N. J.....	600 00
Chas. W. Woodward	June	24, 1887	142 East Eighty-sixth street.....	800 00
John F. Wright	June	24, 1887	Fordham, N. Y.....	800 00
Watson H. Wagner.....	June	24, 1887	163d street and Kingsbridge.....	600 00
William Wright.....	June	24, 1887	Congers, N. Y.....	600 00
Charles F. Williams.....	June	24, 1887	31 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.....	800 00
Augustus Waterman	June	24, 1887	165 East Sixtieth street.....	1,000 00
Joseph F. Webster	June	28, 1887	19 West One Hundredth street	500 00
Benjamin C. Woolson	November	25, 1887	Claremont, N. H.....	600 00
John S. Waterman	December	16, 1887	381 Fifth street, Brooklyn	600 00
Leonard Walling	January	20, 1888	Died May 17, 1893.....	189 55

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Retired.	Residence.	Amount.
Gilbert L. Wright.....	February 28, 1888	Queens, L. I.....	\$600 00
George Wall.....	October 5, 1888	Cottage place.....	600 00
Orlando Wiley.....	February 28, 1890	Sharon Station, N. Y.....	650 00
Otto Weinkauff.....	April 1, 1890	227 East Seventy-fifth street.....	325 00
Edward Weber.....	April 22, 1890	186 Baltic street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
John H. White.....	May 2, 1890	Great River, N. Y.....	600 00
John H. Weeks.....	May 6, 1890	81 East 125th street.....	600 00
Robert O. Webb.....	August 26, 1890	Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y.....	375 00
George H. Winner.....	October 5, 1891	Hazlet, N. J.....	650 00
Frank G. Weed.....	February 2, 1892	Woodlawn, N. Y.....	600 00
George W. Wood.....	February 9, 1892	45 Sheriff street.....	600 00
George D. Wisburn.....	July 8, 1892	Woodlawn, N. Y.....	650 00
Frank Woodward.....	November 22, 1892	118 East Eighty-third street.....	600 00
Seldon A. Woodruff.....	January 20, 1893	1 East 131st street.....	566 66
William H. Webb.....	February 28, 1893	Monroe avenue.....	836 11
Thomas J. Waters.....	March 28, 1893	29 Gouverneur street.....	454 99
Louis Walters.....	September 12, 1893	688 Amsterdam avenue.....	179 34
Augustus W. Warner.....	September 19, 1893	74 East 123d street.....	279 89
Charles Williamson.....	November 10, 1893	8 Devoe street.....	83 15
Patrick Wheelan.....	November 19, 1893	52 Macdougall street.....	83 15
Edward Wood.....	December 8, 1893	847 Union avenue.....	37 49
Theo. F. Young.....	April 7, 1885	16 Cedar street, Brooklyn.....	600 00
Peter Yule.....	July 1, 1890	235 East One Hundred and Tenth street	1,375 00
Michael C. Yaeger.....	July 29, 1892	540 East Eighty-sixth street.....	600 00
Leopold F. Yerkel.....	September 23, 1892	Sheepshead Bay, L. I.....	600 00
McCarthy, Frank, or John McCarthy, Committee.....	.....	502 West Fifty-fifth street.....	150 67

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED.

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Catharine Adams	March 1, 1880	Astoria, L. I	\$300 00
Jennie Armstrong.....	August 10, 1884	217 West Thirty-third street	300 00
Ellen Areson	October 1, 1885	Fordham, N. Y	300 00
Avelinus E. Abbott	March 8, 1886	213 East One Hundred and Tenth st....	300 00
Anna E. Albin.....	September 15, 1893	990 Hancock street.....	39 78
Margaret E. Bailey	January 16, 1888	Bath, Rensselaer county, N. Y.....	200 00
Maria Brophy	August 31, 1876	35 West Third street	300 00
Mary E. Butman.....	July 31, 1877	179 West Fourth street.....	200 00
Cornelia Bogardus	March 4, 1877	50 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.....	250 00
Martha Blume.....	February 1, 1879	317 West Fiftieth street	300 00
Martha Bendon.....	September 25, 1879	510 West Forty-seventh street.....	300 00
Maggie A. Bennett.....	April 22, 1880	349 W. One Hundred and Twentieth st	300 00
Mary Breslin	August 4, 1891	182 Nelson street, Brooklyn	300 00
Bridget Burke.....	November 23, 1881	1605 Lexington avenue	300 00
Nancy H. Bryan	July 1, 1882	Arlington, N. J.....	300 00
Ellen Breslin	July 10, 1882	165 East Eighty-fifth street	300 00
Margaret L. Bower.....	August 7, 1883	Died May 13, 1893.....	110 09
Pauline Briggs	August 2, 1884	Malone, N. Y.....	300 00
Mary E. Barlow	October 16, 1884	Tremont avenue	300 00
Thomas Quinn, guardian to children....	November 18, 1884	133 Dyckman street, Brooklyn.....	200 00
Caroline Butts.....	January 1, 1885	112 West Sixty-third street	260 00
Ada P. Brown, guardian, one child.....	.....	Expired November 17, 1893	132 06
Anne Burns	June 10, 1885	254 East Sixty-first street	300 00
Caroline Banta	June 12, 1885	Died March 12, 1893	59 16
Mary S. Bogart.....	August 4, 1885	173 East 114th street	300 00
Charlotte Bliss	January 27, 1886	518 East 119th street	300 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (*Continued*).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Sarah Blackwood	January 17, 1886	193 Greenwich street	\$300 00
Lucy H. Bailey	April 1, 1886	339 East Twenty-ninth street	150 00
Louisa J. Bates	October 28, 1886	342 Quincy street, Brooklyn	300 00
Caroline Brice	July 1, 1888	451 West Thirty-seventh street	300 00
Margaret Brennan	October 28, 1888	246 East Thirty-second street	600 00
Mary Burke	July 1, 1890	456 Ninth avenue	300 00
Kate Barrett	December 1, 1890	306 West Thirty-ninth street	300 00
Charine Bruen	May 2, 1891	159 West Eighty-third street	240 00
Michael Brophy, guardian, two children	October 1, 1891	October 20, 1893, one child expired	270 65
Annie Barrett	October 1, 1892	77 Oliver street	200 00
Sarah E. Bartley	October 1, 1892	531 West Forty-seventh street	300 00
Mary Burke	January 6, 1893	531 West Forty-seventh street	300 00
Catharine F. M. Bennt	June 2, 1893	568 Lexington avenue	160 21
Ellen Corlett	July 14, 1868	557 West Forty-second street	300 00
Annie Cronin	July 20, 1870	293 Henry street	300 00
Margaret Conway	January 7, 1874	760 Sixth street	250 00
Mary Cowen	June 3, 1874	139 East 117th street	300 00
Kate Crowe	August 5, 1876	1372 Greene avenue, Brooklyn	300 00
Mary Cole	September 12, 1878	159 East 108th street	300 00
Jennie Cox	December 12, 1880	19 Smith street, Newburgh, N. Y.	300 00
Sarah L. Chandler	August 21, 1881	100 East 121st street	300 00
Bridget Cooper	June 5, 1883	203 West Sixty-first street	300 00
Catharine E. Crolius	June 7, 1883	Died December 20, 1893	291 03
Annie Carney	October 4, 1893	401 East Thirty-fourth street	300 00
Catharine C. Cherry, guardian, one child	March 8, 1885	3 Third place, Brooklyn	100 00
Robenia T. Cropsey	June 12, 1885	167 Academy street, Jersey City, N. J.	300 00

Susan Combs	April	1, 1885	171 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Catharine Connor	June	25, 1885	329 West Fifteenth street.....	300 00
Mary F. Cornell	October	1, 1885	96 Rivington street	300 00
Ann O. Connor	February	16, 1886	1421 Amsterdam avenue.....	300 00
Mary C. Carpenter	March	9, 1886	128 East 112th street	300 00
Mary Ann Cornwell	April	26, 1886	201 South Second street, Brooklyn	300 00
Mary Caddell.....	August	25, 1886	65 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn	300 00
Alice D. Connolly	January	3, 1887	116 East 123d street.....	300 00
Delia A. Curley.....	April	1, 1887	470 Pearl street.....	300 00
Mary Conklin	August	12, 1887	173d street and Bathgate avenue.....	300 00
Delia Coen.....	January	15, 1889	229 West Twenty-third street	150 00
Mary Cunningham	October	1, 1889	841 Washington avenue.....	240 00
Rachael Clincy	December	15, 1889	558 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn.....	240 00
Rebecca T. Creed.....	July	1, 1890	Williamsbridge, N. Y.....	300 00
Margaret J. Carr.....	July	1, 1890	24 Pearl street.....	300 00
Eugene J. Cunningham, guardian, one child	September	19, 1890	Expired October 8, 1893	115 76
Bridget A. Cashman.....	July	1, 1891	18 Hubert street	180 00
Ellen Carson	October	1, 1891	605 East Eighty-eighth street.	150 00
Bridget Coyle	December	15, 1891	202 Madison street	150 00
Catharine Cody	December	1, 1892	714 Third avenue	240 00
Bridget T. Carey	January	1, 1893	203 West Sixty-first street	600 00
Eliza Church	January	1, 1893	293 West Sixty-first street	200 00
Christian E. Courtlander.....	May	12, 1893	180 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn	133 51
Rene Duryea.....	May	16, 1864	33 Waverly street, Jersey City, N. J..	300 00
Cath. Dougherty.....	August	20, 1877	350 West Twenty-fourth street	300 00
Elizabeth De Gex.....	August	10, 1877	1723 Madison avenue.....	300 00
Myra Dymond.....	January	1, 1880	162 East 122d street.....	300 00
Ann Doran.....	January	20, 1880	444 East 122d street.....	300 00
Johanna Daly	December	18, 1879	112 East 123d street.....	300 00
Eliza Davidson	October	26, 1884	2½ Macdougall street.....	300 00
Mary Dolley	May	19, 1885	236 East Twenty-fourth street.....	300 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Mary F. Disbrow	July 1, 1885	520 East Eighty-fifth street	\$300 00
Essie F. Dalton	November 16, 1885	81 Henry street, Brooklyn	300 00
Caroline	October 18, 1885	304 West 118th street	300 00
Lydia Dunlap	November 26, 1885	231 East Sixty-ninth street	300 00
Mathilda Dyruff	March 14, 1886	83 Suffolk street	300 00
Mary Doty	July 17, 1886	2484 Second avenue	300 00
Martha A. Doty	July 26, 1886	Kansas street, Hackensack, N. J	300 00
Maggie Doorley	October 24, 1887	13 Highland avenue, Sing Sing	300 00
Jacob Baker, guardian, two children	July 24, 1887	274 West 117th street	300 00
Chabanna J. Darke	April 1, 1889	Woodstock, N. Y	300 00
Mary Jane Dougherty	June 1, 1889	230 East 114th street	300 00
Hattie V. DeNyse	December 31, 1889	239 West Eleventh street	300 00
Mary Dooley	October 1, 1890	58 Hester street	180 00
Eliza Devitt	February 1, 1891	55 Watts street	240 00
Elizabeth Douglass	May 15, 1891	254 Hutton street, Jersey City, N. J ..	180 00
Mary Goggin, guardian, two children ..	July 1, 1891	1 White street	200 00
Margaret Ditmars	August 5, 1891	350 East Sixty-fifth street	180 00
Margaret Doyle	May 20, 1893	714 Ninth avenue	160 21
Clara A. L. B. Davis	July 12, 1893	180 East 120th street	120 00
Ann Elliott	May 23, 1864	104 West Eighty-first street	300 00
Mary C. Eagleston	February 8, 1865	193 Powers street, Brooklyn	200 00
Sarah Eldot	March 4, 1871	125½ Coles street, Jersey City, N. J ...	300 00
Catharine Evers	November 8, 1874	330 West Twenty-eighth street	250 00
Elizabeth Ellis	September 25, 1879	366a Eighth avenue	300 00
Susan A. Eberhard	April 11, 1882	264 Webster avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	300 00
Christian Esch	January 28, 1883	783 East 163d street	300 00

Owen Eagan, guardian, two children . . .	July 14, 1886	690 Third avenue	300 00
Martha A. Flandrau	February 4, 1877	1100 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. . .	400 00
Henriette Fontaine	September 29, 1878	314 West 141st street	300 00
Mary Fisher	September 25, 1879	356 Tenth avenue	300 00
T Marie Finnerty	March 1, 1880	60 Broad street	300 00
Mary Falconer	October 20, 1882	2110 Boulevard	300 00
Phebe D. Freude	December 4, 1883	497 Greene avenue, Brooklyn	300 00
Carrie Field	June 20, 1884	2194 Seventh avenue	300 00
William H. Wartz, guardian, one child . .	April 12, 1885	Canarsie, L. I.	300 00
600 Bridget Flynn	April 9, 1887	682 Lexington avenue	300 00
Julia Farley	December 21, 1888	314 East Twelfth street	300 00
Sarah D. Ferdon	June 1, 1889	74 Perry street	300 00
Rosa D. Flynn	November 14, 1889	152 East Fiftieth street	300 00
Margaret Fosket	May 2, 1891	1366 Third avenue	240 00
Silina B. Villikan, guardian, two children	October 1, 1891	534 Leonard street, Greenpoint, L. I. . .	240 00
Ellen Feeney	October 1, 1891	170 East One Hundred and Twelfth st.	150 00
Ann Finnerty	December 18, 1891	46 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn	200 00
Mary Gorgan	August 17, 1867	Far Rockaway	300 00
Elizabeth C. Graham	April 11, 1870	Groton, Conn.	300 00
Margaret Gillen	January 1, 1876	489 Pearl street	300 00
Bridget A. Gaffney	October 1, 1879	325 East Twenty-fifth street	300 00
Margaret A. Gannon	August 9, 1891	2096 Third avenue	300 00
Sarah Golden	September 23, 1882	775 East 144th street	300 00
Annie Gallagher	November 6, 1882	100 East Eighty ninth street	600 00
Mary Green	January 9, 1883	241 West Twentieth street	300 00
Maggie E. Gilroy	November 4, 1883	337 East Twenty-second street	300 00
Rose Gabriel	January 1, 1887	220 East Eighty-second street	300 00
Phoebe J. Gibbons	October 15, 1888	89 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn	300 00
Emma Gilligan	October 1, 1889	76 East 148th street	240 00
Elizabeth Gaw	July 1, 1890	284 Ninth avenue	240 00
Margaret Gilbdire	July 1, 1890	423 East Twenty-second street	300 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Elizabeth Gibson.....	July 1, 1890	Died July 4, 1893.....	\$122 60
Elizabeth Garside.....	September 15, 1890	729 East 139th street.....	120 00
Elizabeth Gilgar.....	February 13, 1891	716 Second avenue.....	240 00
Sarah Galligan.....	April 18, 1893	445 E. One Hundred and Nineteenth st.	225 00
Mary Glass.....	October 13, 1893	124 West Broadway.....	50 00
Delia Gleason.....	October 13, 1893	242 East Twenty-first street.....	125 00
Margaret Hausman.....	June 15, 1875	332 Eighth street, Brooklyn.....	200 00
Jane C. Holman.....	June 18, 1875	Rutherford, N. J.....	300 00
Lucinda Hicks.....	June 1, 1876	225 East 127th street.....	250 00
Elizabeth Hawkins.....	June 1, 1876	304 West 128th street.....	300 00
Ann E. Houston.....	December 23, 1877	Sufferns, N. Y.....	300 00
Caroline Hutchinson.....	January 1, 1878	146 Duffield street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Sinai Hill.....	July 5, 1881	182 Warren street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Margaretta Hildebrand.....	November 9, 1882	529 East Eighty fifth street.....	300 00
Jane Hodge.....	October 1, 1882	206 East Seventeenth street.....	300 00
Ann Hunt.....	January 22, 1883	212 East Thirty sixth street.....	300 00
Ann M. Hartel.....	February 15, 1883	Died February 28, 1893.....	48 32
Sarah M. Hill.....	April 8, 1883	131 Charles street.....	300 00
Ann Hughes.....	August 30, 1884	124 East 114th street.....	300 00
Henriette Hufner.....	October 1, 1884	864 Third avenue.....	300 00
Elizabeth Houghton.....	January 13, 1885	608 East Fifth street.....	300 00
Margaret Hogan.....	April 27, 1885	911 Harbon street, Syracuse.....	300 00
Lorette A. Hartt.....	July 1, 1886	158 St. Nicholas avenue.....	300 00
Margaret Haggerty.....	November 24, 1886	37 Sutton place.....	300 00
Mary Jane Haley.....	October 14, 1887	509 East Eighty-eighth street.....	300 00
Jane A. Herrick.....	January 15, 1889	Morristown, N. J.....	300 00

Mathilda Haagen	February	1, 1889	1 Dry Dock street	300 00
Annie Harris	May	15, 1889	21 Scanlon street.....	300 00
Margaret F. Hogan	January	3, 1890	1639 Madison avenue.....	300 00
Maria Heintz	July	1, 1890	138 First avenue.....	240 00
Margaret Hagan, guardian, three children	July	1, 1890	Expired November 21, 1893	244 00
Edmund Coffin, guardian, one child	November	15, 1891	102 Broadway	100 00
Elizabeth Hartling	July	1, 1892	608 East Fifth street	240 00
Kate A. Hagan	August	26, 1892	19 North Moore street	120 00
Louise Horbett	December	2, 1892	307 West 147th street	300 00
Minnie A. Hyland	December	30, 1892	169 East Eighty-ninth street.....	300 00
Delia Jenkins.....	January	6, 1862	Cherry Hill, Bergen county, N. J	300 00
Josephine Jones	December	10, 1865	48 West Sixty-eighth street	300 00
Mary A. Jones	March	9, 1869	997 Halsey street, Brooklyn	300 00
Anna Maria James	February	16, 1874	West Hoboken	300 00
Anna E. Jarboe.....	January	19, 1874	287 Willis avenue.....	300 00
Mary E. Jones.....	January	1, 1879	95 South Second street, Brooklyn	300 00
Elizabeth Johns	April	1, 1875	319 South Seventh street, Brooklyn ...	300 00
Mary A. Johnson	January	13, 1888	1065A Greene avenue, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Margaret Kenny	December	6, 1877	2253 First avenue.....	300 00
Eleanor M. Keenan.....	February	14, 1882	1 3 West Forty fifth street.....	300 00
Mary Clinton, guardian, two children...	June	22, 1884	412 West Twenty-ninth street	120 00
Julia E. Kenny	December	13, 1884	1611 Park avenue.....	300 00
Ellen S. King.....	August	12, 1885	East Patchogue, L. I	300 00
Catharine Killilea.....	October	10, 1885	300 West Fifty-fourth street	300 00
Sarah T. Knox	July	1, 1890	.....	150 00
Mary E. Keating	July	15, 1890	Denman place	300 00
Annie Kirley	October	1, 1890	160th street and Tenth avenue.....	300 00
Margaret Kennedy	November	1, 1890	119 Sanford street, Brooklyn	300 00
Andrew Wisner, guardian, one child.....	December	30, 1892	136 Seventh street	150 00
Ann Kiernan, guardian, three children..	December	30, 1892	Expired April 13, 1893 ..	182 85
Mary Kennelly	April	18, 1893	493 Third avenue	225 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Ellen Lay	October 11, 1877	83 Cedar street	\$300 00
Sophia Lathan	November 6, 1880	301 East 113th street.....	300 00
Phoebe Lenandoll	January 15, 1881	Phillipsport, Sullivan county, N. Y....	300 00
Josephine Lefferts	April 22, 1881	314 Van Buren street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Freelove B. Lewis.....	October 1, 1884	15 King street.....	300 00
Mary C. Lynch.....	September 6, 1884	74 East 123d street.....	300 00
Maggie Lahey.....	October 1, 1885	324 West 113th street	300 00
Anna Maria Lent	May 14, 1886	Kingsbridge.....	300 00
Rebecca Lahart	August 21, 1886	94 Cannon street.....	300 00
Maria Laly	November 8, 1886	365 West Fifteenth street... ..	300 00
Mary Leroy	January 1, 1887	372 Manhattan avenue	300 00
Emily L. Laird	January 1, 1887	2099 Eighth avenue	300 00
Lydia S. Long	January 1, 1887	119 East 128th street.....	300 00
Mary Jane Lyon	April 1, 1887	Banksville, N. Y.....	300 00
Sarah Ann Long	August 27, 1887	204 East Twenty-fifth street.....	300 00
Nancy A. Leighton.....	October 1, 1888	10 Crosby street, Stamford, Conn	300 00
Rosanna Lynch.....	February 1, 1889	54 West 129th street	300 00
Mary Jane Law.....	December 31, 1889	243 East 112th street	180 00
Bridget Long	July 1, 1890	13 Oak street.....	180 00
Margaret Leddy	October 1, 1890	246 West Thirty-fifth street.....	300 00
Catharine Loonan	December 2, 1892	341 East Seventy-ninth street.....	300 00
Harriette Morgan.....	January 17, 1868	Stamford, Conn	300 00
Mary Miller	July 2, 1875	3411 Third avenue	300 00
Annie E. Mallam.....	February 1, 1879	369 Bleecker street	300 00
Mary Jane Miner	February 3, 1880	286 Grand street.....	300 00
Ellen Musgrave.....	November 7, 1884	637 Ninth avenue	300 00

Mary E. Michaels.....	January	24, 1885	65 Monroe street.....	300 00
Annie Moore, guardian, one child	January	24, 1885	225 East Seventieth street.....	150 00
Lizzie Miller	July	1, 1885	223 Sullivan street	300 00
Elizabeth Moore	October	1, 1885	626 Eighth avenue	300 00
Louisa A. Megson.....	April	1, 1886	108 East One Hundred and Sixteenth st.	300 00
Margaret Malone	March	12, 1886	340 West Forty-seventh street.....	300 00
Mary Mullane	October	12, 18-6	175 East Sixty-eighth street.....	300 00
Susan E. Montgomery.....	January	11, 1887	244 East One Hundred and Twentieth st.	600 00
Eliza Miller	March	20, 1887	249 East Eighty-fourth street.....	300 00
Caroline E. Miller.....	April	21, 1887	304 W. One Hundred and Fourteenth st.	300 00
Mary Moore.....	October	2, 1887	Highlands Falls, N. Y.....	300 00
William Minnick, guardian, two children	June	20, 1887	390 Fourth avenue	150 00
Margaret Maguire.....	November	2, 1887	170 West Tenth street.....	300 00
Geo. B. Stoddard, guardian, four children	January	1, 1888	Glen Cove, L. I.....	300 00
Annie G. Meaney	October	15, 1888	31 Cannon	300 00
Mary Ann Mitchell.....	December	21, 1888	75 Charlton street.....	300 00
Annie Maloney	December	22, 1888	179 Mulberry street.....	300 00
Maria Miller.....	March	23, 1889	411 West Fortieth street.....	300 00
John P. Mohr, guardian, one child	July	17, 1889	Expired October 29, 1893.....	124 32
Mary Ann Mayer	July	1, 1890	158 East Ninety-second street	180 00
Emily H. Maforth.....	July	1, 1890	219 East Sixth street	180 00
Mary E. Meade.....	November	1, 1890	707 East 135th street.....	300 00
Caroline Murphy.. ..	November	15, 1891	1602 Avenue A.....	300 00
Emily Miller	February	9, 1892	116 East 107th street.....	300 00
Mary A. Maynard.....	April	19, 1892	1602 Avenue A.....	300 00
Bernard Martin, guardian, one child....	December	2, 1892	99 Cannon street.....	120 00
Frances Merckle	December	2, 1892	1926 Amsterdam avenue	240 00
Julia A Moore	February	28, 1893	Morristown, N. J.....	200 00
Rose Reilly, guardian, one child	May	26, 1893	357 West Eleventh street	300 00
Charlotte McIntyre	August	9, 1863	Bradford street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Jane McGiven.....	July	24, 1876	114 East Eleventh street	300 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Catharine McQuade	February 1, 1879	233 East Twenty-first street.....	\$300 00
Elizabeth McGee.....	July 10, 1880	58 Third street, South Brooklyn	300 00
Huldack McDougal	January 16, 1881	Cross River, N. Y.....	300 00
Agnes C. McGuire	July 16, 1881	323 East Eighty-ninth street.....	300 00
Mary F. McSally.....	August 15, 1882	97 Barrow street.....	300 00
Sarah Quigley, guardian, one child.....	June 21, 1884	327 West Forty-fourth street.....	100 00
Mary Ann Brown, guardian, one child..	November 19, 1884	235 East Fifty-fourth street.....	100 00
Jane McSorley.....	April 1, 1885	79 West 124th street	300 00
Elizabeth McConnell	February 28, 1885	439 West Thirteenth street.....	300 00
Matilda McCullagh.....	October 21, 1886	Elmsford, Westchester county	300 00
Sarah A. McLaughlin.....	November 2, 1886	439 East 123d street.....	300 00
Ellen McKensie.....	January 12, 1887	2098 Fifth avenue.....	300 00
Sarah A. McPherson	August 17, 1887	89 West 103d street.....	300 00
Frances E. McGowan.....	September 1, 1888	158 East Eighty-fourth street.....	300 00
Catharine E. McGuire	June 9, 1889	197 West Tenth street.....	300 00
Ann McDermott	November 15, 1889	102 East Forty-fifth street.....	300 00
Elizabeth McCauley	October 2, 1890	514 East 168th street.....	240 00
Elizabeth McGowan.....	February 1, 1891	69 East Ninety-fifth street.....	240 00
Amelia McGovern.....	May 2, 1891	799 Second avenue	240 00
Ellen McKenna	July 1, 1891	550 East 149th street.....	200 00
Catharine McCormick	October 1, 1891	208 West Thirty-fifth street.. ..	240 00
Ellen McDenough.....	October 28, 1892	Melrose, N. Y.....	300 00
Margaret McCarthy	December 2, 1892	Kingsbridge, N. Y.....	300 00
Mary A. McIlhargy	December 2, 1892	1603 Lexington avenue	240 00
Mary A. McDermont	October 13, 1893	1558 Second avenue	75 00
Mary A. McDermott.....	October 13, 1893	1558 Second avenue	75 00

Elizabeth McBride	November 10, 1893	St. Vincent's Hospital	49 72
Ann McConnell.....	November 24, 1893	Throggs Neck, Westchester co., N. Y.	39 78
Catharine Nulet.....	November 7, 1864	51 Manhattan street	225 00
Margaret Naylan.....	July 1, 1890	244 West Thirty-first street	300 00
Ellen Nolan.....	December 2, 1892	737 East Eleventh street.....	120 00
Elizabeth Neil.....	November 24, 1893	Kingsbridge, N. Y	29 83
Elizabeth K. Olmstead.....	July 30, 1868	147 West 129th street	300 00
Catharine O'Brien	August 25, 1864	131 West Sixty-seventh street	300 00
Deborah O'Connell.....	September 14, 1878	11 State street	300 00
Catharine O'Hara	March 1, 1880	63 Perry street.....	300 00
Mary E. O'Brien.....	March 6, 1881	254 West Thirty-first street	300 00
Margaret O'Neil.....	February 21, 1882	203 West Eleventh street	300 00
Mary M. O'Brien	March 19, 1883	150th st., bet. Courtlandt and Morris avs.	300 00
Ellen O'Hara	August 7, 1884	162 East One Hundred and Third st. . .	300 00
Mary Ann O'Brien.....	July 1, 1885	532 West 126th street	300 00
Elizabeth O'Neill	December 1, 1886	343 East 147th street.....	300 00
Kate O'Leary.....	January 1, 1887	105 East Eighty-eighth street.....	300 00
Susan O'Connor.....	October 28, 1892	105 East Eighty-eighth street.....	180 00
Catharine O'Brien.....	April 18, 1893	2044 Vanderbilt avenue.....	300 00
Margaret Potts	July 30, 1878	120 East Fifty-third street	300 00
Johanna Palmer	September 1, 1878	72 Beaver street	300 00
Emma J. Palmer.....	October 31, 1880	219 Mulberry street	300 00
Adelaide E. Peabody.....	April 16, 1881	675 Deboris avenue, Astoria.....	300 00
Margaret Patterson	February 26, 1883	23 Seventh street	300 00
Phebe R. Parsons.....	August 9, 1886	43 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Mary E. Purroy	January 1, 1887	Audubon Park.....	300 00
Sarah S. Place.....	November 4, 1887	64 East 125th street	300 00
Martha Jane Parish	August 15, 1889	45 Sheriff street.....	300 00
Elizabeth T. Palmer.....	July 1, 1891	187 West Side ave., Jersey City, N. Y.	150 00
Mary A. Peary	July 1, 1891	8 West 135th street	240 00
Jane Pope	April 4, 1893	391 South boulevard.....	135 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Ann Quinlan	October 4, 1865	244 State street, Hudson, N. Y.....	\$300 00
Elizabeth Quackenbush	October 1, 1890	212 West Tenth street.....	180 00
Margaret Reilly.....	February 24, 1882	41st st. and Sixth ave., S. Brooklyn, N. Y.	300 00
Catharine F. Ryer.....	February 1, 1882	Fort Washington	300 00
Maria G. Rogers.....	April 21, 1883	230 West Forty-ninth street.....	300 00
Mary Ryan	May 27, 1883	178 Union street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Mary Reynolds	March 6, 1884	25 McDougal street	300 00
Eleanor C. Robertson	March 15, 1885	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.....	300 00
Margaret Rogers.....	March 19, 1885	265 Ridge street.....	300 00
Maria L. Rockwell	October 1, 1885	227 East Thirty-ninth street	300 00
Eliza Reagan.....	December 5, 1885	546 Grand street.....	300 00
Ellen Reilly.....	September 6, 1886	372 East Fourth street.....	300 00
Mary L. Russell.....	May 4, 1884	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	300 00
Mary Reilly.....	January 11, 1888	319 East Twenty-first street	300 00
H. P. Roderman, guardian, one child ...	October 1, 1889	Morristown, N. J.....	120 00
Nellie Roach, guardian, four children...	October 1, 1889	19 Bethune street	200 00
Wm. H. Ruland, guardian, two children.	July 1, 1890	Bath Beach, L. I.....	120 00
Idella B. Redgate.....	July 1, 1890	2411 Second avenue	300 00
Kate Reilly	December 1, 1890	411 East Ninth street.....	300 00
John B. McNeill, guardian, one child...	January 1, 1891	Bayonne City, N. J	120 00
Mary E. Roberts.....	July 1, 1891	135 West Fourteenth street	180 00
Harriette E. Rhoades.....	October 1, 1891	509 West Fiftieth street	240 00
Caroline Richards	February 9, 1892	Fordham.....	200 00
Eliza E. Robinson.....	September 9, 1892	339 East 106th street.....	150 00
Rosanna Rever	October 28, 1892	249 West Eleventh street	240 00
Margaret Ramsey.....	October 28, 1892	Died May 25, 1893.....	96 26

4800

	Hannah Reagan	February 1, 1893	206 East Ninetieth street	274 16
	Jennie Ramsey, guardian	October 13, 1893	667 East 135th street	50 00
	Elizabeth Squires	November 1, 1865	378 Decatur street, Brooklyn	300 00
	Catharine E. Sharkey	April 16, 1862	101 Perry street	300 00
T	Mary Smedick	July 23, 1868	585 Tenth avenue	300 00
	Aleatha Smith	April 8, 1869	201 East Eighty-second street	300 00
	Ellen M. Sansford	March 15, 1884	177 Sherman avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	300 00
	Johanna Sullivan	June 11, 1875	260 West 126th street	300 00
	Catharine Speight	March 20, 1877	Ramapo, N. J	300 00
	Sarah Spratt	July 1, 1878	198 Prospect street, Brooklyn	300 00
601	Margaret Sullivan	September 29, 1875	30 Bergen street, Brooklyn	300 00
	Mary E. Snyder	November 13, 1880	Brentwood, N. H	300 00
	Catharine Slattery	August 27, 1881	Died January 18, 1893	14 49
	Catharine Swartz	March 3, 1882	Mount Vernon, N. Y	300 00
	Elizabeth Simpson	March 31, 1883	Died April 9, 1893	82 41
	Mary Stewart	February 2, 1884	341 East Ninth street	300 00
	Ella Simmonds	September 7, 1884	335 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.	300 00
	Sarah Schmink	November 3, 1884	71 West 126th street	300 00
	Elizabeth Stoken	January 1, 1885	722 East 138th street	300 00
	Eliza A. Signa	March 26, 1886	601 Second avenue, Asbury Park	300 00
	Elizabeth Swaze	March 14, 1886	58 Charles street	300 00
	Margaret Sinclair	April 5, 1886	2433 First avenue	300 00
	Catharine Smith	October 1, 1886	530 East Seventeenth street	200 00
	Eliza A. Smith	January 1, 1888	569 Lorimer street, Brooklyn	300 00
	Eleanor V. Simington	May 1, 1889	450 East 123d street	300 00
	Maggie Scully	November 12, 1889	34 Webster avenue, New Rochelle	300 00
	Mary Scanlon	December 31, 1889	56 Madison street	300 00
	Elvira Stevens	July 1, 1890	470 West Forty-third street	240 00
	Maria Sammis	July 1, 1890	Madalin, Duchesse county, N. Y	150 00
	Geo. Shoemaker, guardian, two children.	October 1, 1890	One expired January 5, 1893	101 38
	Susan A. Stilwell	May 5, 1891	88 West 134th street	180 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (Continued).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Lodema O. Sherman	October 1, 1891	Homesville, N. Y.	\$600 00
Mary M. Sullivan	February 9, 1892	63 Seventh avenue	300 00
Louise Smith	July 1, 1892	309 East Third street	240 00
Mary Shiel	September 10, 1892	420 West Forty-second street.....	300 00
Louise Snyder	December 1, 1892	97 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.....	240 00
Maria Stewart	February 7, 1893	253 West Nineteenth street	219 33
Rosanna Selig	February 28, 1893	429 East Seventy-ninth street.....	167 22
Adelaide L. Sweeny.....	February 28, 1893	323 East Twenty-seventh street	250 83
Julia A. Savage.....	April 18, 1893	20 Oliver street	180 00
Annie R. Schroff.....	May 23, 1893	719 East 167th street.....	160 21
Adolphine Thompson.....	July 22, 1881	21 King street.....	300 00
Harriette V. Thorne.....	March 20, 1885	Long Branch, N. J.....	300 00
Charity Tompkins.....	April 1, 1885	Williamsbridge	300 00
Mary L. Torbush	November 15, 1886	Cranford, N. J.....	300 00
Elizabeth Taylor	July 1, 1886	420 East One Hundred and Fifteenth st.	300 00
Hannah Teunis	July 1, 1888	413 Kosciusco street, Brooklyn	300 00
Sarah L. Thayer	February 1, 1890	511 E. One Hundred and Nineteenth st.	300 00
Ellen Tiernan	November 1, 1889	475 Sackett street, Brooklyn.....	300 00
Mary Jane Taylor.....	September 18, 1891	1899 Lexington avenue	300 00
Catharine Thomson.....	April 22, 1892	291 W. One Hundred and Sixteenth st.	300 00
Theresa Trass	April 18, 1893	443 Fifth street.....	150 00
Catharine Van Orden.....	August 10, 1864	Mount Ivy, N. Y	300 00
Mary Jane Van Tassel	November 11, 1887	321 West Eighty-fifth street	300 00
Carrie A. Verity	October 1, 1888	Seaford, S. I.....	300 00
Jane A. Van Ranst	March 1, 1889	152 Prospect street, Brooklyn	300 00
Susan Van Dusen.....	December 3, 1889	546 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn	300 00

Phebe Vermilye	May	15, 1891	918 Madison street	180 00
Delia Voke	July	29, 1892	207 East Eighty-second street	240 00
Mary E. Van Orden	April	18, 1893	3 West 103d street	180 00
Eliza Williams	October	13, 1862	Stillwater, N. Y.	200 00
Sarah Wood	December	16, 1869	1387 Pacific street, Brooklyn	300 00
Catharine E. Wooldridge	January	1, 1876	White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.	300 00
Susan E. Wilson	November	1, 1879	420 West Thirty-fifth street	300 00
Mary A. Wells	December	17, 1878	Sheffield, Mass.	300 00
Catharine Whalen	August	9, 1880	19 West Ninety-ninth street	300 00
Lizzie Walsh	January	3, 1882	78 De Graw street, Brooklyn	300 00
Johanna White	July	7, 1883	314 East Seventy-first street	300 00
Mary F. Ward	July	1, 1883	Nanuet, Rockland county, N. Y.	300 00
Francis C. Whitcomb	July	1, 1884	771 Madison avenue	300 00
Mary T. Ward	November	13, 1884	73 King street	300 00
Elizabeth Walker	February	7, 1885	97 Wierfield street, Brooklyn	300 00
Dorette Wohltman	March	11, 1885	Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y.	300 00
Sophie Wynne	July	1, 1885	Died January 26, 1893	21 66
Rebecca Walsh	October	1, 1885	1172 Tinton av nue	300 00
Rhoda G. Walmsley	November	7, 1885	491 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn	300 00
Nora McCarthy, guardian, one child	February	8, 1886	.....	150 00
Mary Welsh	April	30, 1886	1145 Jefferson avenue	300 00
William J. Howard, guardian, one child	July	1, 1886	One expired December 13, 1893	177 06
Lydia White	May	7, 1887	707 Columbus avenue	300 00
Mary Jane Wilson	February	12, 1888	319 East Sixty-fifth street	300 00
Kate Whalen	February	20, 1888	343 East Eighty-first street	300 00
John K. Wheeler	February	27, 1888	10 St. Luke's place	300 00
Lena Willow	January	15, 1889	641 East 124th street	300 00
Jennie Nelson, guardian, two children	July	1, 1890	201 East Twelfth street	120 00
Mary Ann Walker	July	1, 1891	49 Downing street	180 00
Sarah Welsh	August	15, 1891	306 West Twenty-fifth street	300 00
Catharine Walsh	October	28, 1892	306 East 121st street	240 00

NAMES OF WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS PENSIONED — (*Concluded*).

WIDOWS AND GUARDIANS.	Pensioned.	Residence.	Amount.
Sophia Williams	January 6, 1893	591 Grand street.....	\$200 00
Mary E. Whaling.....	January 6, 1893	391 Grand street.....	200 00
Mary E. Walling	October 17, 1893	Keyport, N. J.....	50 00
Sarah Young	October 1, 1885	Died February 1, 1893.....	39 02
Mary Zwickert	October 1, 1890	611 Bergen avenue	180 00
Counterfeit money returned by bank			12 00
Martin B. Brown, for stationery			97 50
Officer Williams, Twenty-ninth precinct, advance pay for 1892			81
Officer Sullivan, Seventh precinct, advance pay for 1892			27
Officer Gies, Twenty-ninth precinct, advance pay for 1892			1 37
Officer Fitzgerald, Twenty-second precinct, advance pay for 1892.....			1 37
			<hr/> \$565,485 74 <hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Retired officers	\$450,573 75
Widows and orphans	112,798 67
Sundries	113 32
	<hr/>
	\$563,485 74

Total amount of receipts, including cash on hand, January 2, 1893	\$627,948 75
Total amount of disbursements for the year 1893.	563,485 74

Cash on hand, January 2, 1894, Bowery Bank, \$64,463 01

During the year 1893 the board of police retired and pensioned:

105 officers, drawing in the aggregate.....	\$64,760 00
27 widows and three orphans, drawing in the aggregate	6,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$71,660 00

During the year the following were stricken from the fund:

39 ex-officers, drawing in the aggregate, \$23,400 00	
10 widows and 10 orphans drawing in the aggregate.....	3,964 00
	<hr/>
	27,364 00

Amount added to the fund during the year.. \$44,296 00

There are at this date living beneficiaries of the fund, 760 retired officers, 387 widows and 29 guardians, representing 47 orphan children, making a total of 1,194, drawing in the aggregate \$584,747.

Which was ordered on file.

The president laid before the board the following communication from the mayor:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor,
February 6, 1894.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

I am directed by the mayor to transmit to you the report of the examination of the accounts and vouchers of the chamber-

lain's office for the statutory year, ending November 30, 1893, made by the commissioners of accounts.

Respectfully,

W. H. McDONOUGH,

Confidential Clerk.

Office of the Commissioners of Accounts,
Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building,
New York, January 31, 1894.

Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor:

Sir.—In compliance with the requirements of section 164 of the New York Consolidation Act of 1882, we herewith transmit a report of an examination made by us of the accounts and vouchers of the chamberlain's office of the statutory year ending November 30, 1893, and our certificate with reference thereto annexed.

The law requires that such report shall be made "to the mayor and common council."

Very respectfully,

CHARLES G. F. WAHLE,

EDWARD OWEN,

Commissioners of Accounts.

Office of Commissioners of Accounts,
Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building,
New York, January 30, 1894.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 164 of chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, as amended by section 1, chapter 78 of the Laws of 1885, the commissioners of accounts do hereby certify and report to the mayor and common council that they have examined the accounts and vouchers (with the exception of five (5), as follows: "B" 1495 and 5604, "A" 7592, 7593 and 12664 missing in the office of the comptroller) of the city chamberlain, for the year ending November 30, 1893, and find therefrom as follows:

The balance in the treasury to the credit of the city treasury accounts, at the close of business,

on the 30th day of November, 1892, was. . . \$3,426,847 43

The amount of money received in the treasury to the credit of the city treasury accounts, during

the year ending November 30, 1893, was, as per statement "A," hereto annexed:

Special and trust accounts	\$35,066,631	52
Appropriation, general fund and taxes accounts,	34,575,584	47
The amount paid out of the treasury to the debit of the city treasury accounts, during the like period, was:		
Special and trust accounts	33,481,475	95
Appropriation, general fund and taxes accounts,	37,531,395	58
The balance that remained in the treasury to the credit of the city treasury accounts, at the close of business, on the 30th day of November, 1893, all of which are contained in the statement, marked "A," hereto annexed, was....		
	2,056,191	89

Mr. Moss.—I think we may dismiss these retired policemen.

Chairman Lexow.—Your attendance is no longer necessary, and those subpoenaed as retired officers need not attend again. All other witnesses not subpoenaed as retired officers must attend here again at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The committee will stand adjourned until that time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

December 12, 1894.

Present.—Senators Clarence Lexow, Daniel Bradley, Edmund O'Connor and Culvert W. Pound.

Counsel, as before.

Thomas Mulvey, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You live in Brooklyn, don't you? A. Yes, sir; at the present time.

Q. You were formerly a police officer in New York city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are the gentleman we talked of this morning, I think; you are retired in New York city, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you retire? A. A year ago last October.

Q. What was your rank? A. I was a detective sergeant, sir.

Q. What pension do you get? A. One thousand dollars.

Q. One thousand dollars a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in good health? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you? A. Forty-six years old, I think.

Q. You went to Brooklyn and applied for an appointment on the Brooklyn force, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were appointed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed there? A. I was appointed some time, I think, in October; I can not be sure about the date at the present time, sir.

Q. Are you now doing duty in Brooklyn? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are you stationed? A. At the Twenty-fifth sub-precinct; that is a place called Bath Beach.

Q. What is your rank in that force? A. I am now at the present time patrolman, detailed to detective duty; I went there as a captain, but the town was merged into the city of Brooklyn.

Q. You were a captain under the old government? A. Yes, sir.

Q. New Utrecht? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Captain of police in New Utrecht? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then went into the police force when you became merged into Brooklyn? A. Yes, sir; I was reduced to a patrolman; had to go in as a patrolman.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. What salary do you receive now? A. Nine hundred dollars a year.

Q. You are not what is classed as a detective sergeant now, are you? A. No; I am classed as a patrolman; draw a salary of \$900 a year.

Q. Doing patrol duty? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who has charge of the precinct? A. An acting captain by name of Corwin; you asked me if I am doing patrol duty; I am ranked as a patrolman, doing duty as a detective.

Q. You rank only as a patrolman? A. Yes, sir.

Ralph M. Hyde, recalled, further testified:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are manager of Tiffany's establishment on Broadway?
A. I have general charge.

Q. Have you any police officers doing duty in your store now?

A. We have.

Q. Who are they? A. Their names are Titus and Crouch.

Q. Those are Central office detectives, are they not? A. Central office detectives.

Q. Titus is a detective sergeant? A. Detective sergeant.

Q. How did you come to have those men there? A. We applied to the commissioners of police to have two men detailed during the holiday season to protect the public as well as ourselves against pickpockets and other derelicts.

Q. How long have you had men detailed from police headquarters to your store? A. Oh, for many years.

Q. They do duty inside of the store? A. Inside.

Q. Not on the street at all? A. Not on the street.

Q. And remained in the store all day? A. All day.

Q. During your business hours? A. They do; from the time we open until the time we close.

Q. Did you ever speak to the superintendent of the police about the arrangement? A. I think I have.

Q. What superintendent? A. Superintendent Byrnes.

Q. When did you have your conversation with him? A. Well, I should think it was fully three years ago.

Q. Will you tell us what it was? A. Well, we asked whether we could have men detailed for this purpose, and he told us to write to the commissioners of police, making our request and they would comply, which we did.

Q. Do you pay any money for the services of those officers? A. We pay the salaries of the men; we are notified by the commissioners that we will be obliged to pay their salaries for the time, their official salaries, which we do, by sending a check to the commissioners of police.

Q. Have you any memoranda about you showing those payments? A. I have; that is for last year (witness handing counsel paper).

Mr. Moss.—I read from this memoranda handed in by Mr. Hyde as follows: "Tiffany & Co. To police department, city of New York, December 9, 1893. Salaries of Officers Wade and Woolrich, \$85.46."

Q. Those are the officers you had last year? A. Last year.

Q. And attached to that is a receipt from the police department of the city of New York of the same date for \$85.46 for payment of salaries of Officers Wade and Woolrich, each, from

December 11th to December 23d, both dates inclusive; did that cover their entire stay with you? A. It did.

Q. They didn't stay after December 22d? A. They didn't.

Mr. Moss offered the paper in evidence, and it was marked Exhibit No. 7 of this date.

(The witness handed counsel another paper.)

Q. This is dated December 25, 1893: "Tiffany & Co., to Woolrich and Wade, Dr., detective sergeants, \$100?" A. Yes, sir; that is a memorandum attached.

Q. And attached to that is "Expenses \$100, paid to detective sergeants, Woolrich and partner, \$100, December 23, 1893, R. M. H.;" what is that? A. Those are my initials.

Q. What does the memorandum mean? A. This means that being in our employ at that time and looked upon as part of our force, and as we are in the habit of giving all our employes a present at that time, we include those men.

Q. You looked upon those men as your employes because you were paying their salaries to the city? A. That is the way of it.

Q. They were under your direction? A. They were.

Q. Received their orders from you? A. They did.

Q. And did as you asked them to? A. They did.

Q. And at the end of the holiday season you gave to each of these officers \$50 for himself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he kept it for himself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was last year? A. That was last year.

Mr. Moss.—Your honors will notice the report I read this morning, the report of the police pension fund, which showed only \$5 turned in as a donation on account of rewards. These are Officers Wade and Woolrich.

Q. You have had this arrangement for a number of years, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And paid \$50 to each officer? A. There was no pre-arrangement.

Q. Did taking the men as a part of your own force cause you to pay them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You treated them as you do all other employes? A. Just the same.

Q. Give him his present at the close of the season? A. The same as the others.

Q. You have done that for a number of years? A. A number of years.

Q. Will you state the names of other officers who have received this donation? A. I think Titus has been with us before, and Woolrich has been before; I can not recall now without looking at my memorandum, but we have had two every year; I could very easily ascertain.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. For how many years? A. For —

Q. Nine or 10 years? A. Well, I should say six or eight anyway.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Did you ever have Mr. Heidelberg? A. We never had.

Senator Bradley.—Mr. Moss, wouldn't it be well to see if the treasurer of the department has given credit to the city for these amounts of money which have been paid?

Mr. Moss.—I notice that the receipt which I have read appears to be an official receipt. We will investigate that. This is in line with the testimony of the witness yesterday whose salary had been paid by the Park Bank, and it seems to be a peculiar arrangement. I do not know of any law which permits the police department to hire out its employes and to receive their salaries, even from stores or banks or other institutions. Of course, that does not affect Mr. Hyde in any way.

Senator Pound.—Is there any evidence of misappropriation of the money which was so received?

Mr. Moss.—There is no evidence now, nor have I any in mind, of the misappropriation of the salaries. That I will investigate further.

Senator Bradley.—In 1877, I introduced a bill and had it passed requiring parties when availing themselves of the services of officers to pay the city the amount of their salaries, such as picnics, excursions and the like. I introduced that bill and had it passed myself.

Mr. Moss.—Is that law in force now?

Senator Bradley.—I had it passed in 1877. It is a general act. I know I had it passed in the interest of the city of Brooklyn, anyhow.

David M. Williams, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your business? A. Drygoods.

Q. You have a very large drygoods store at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, haven't you? A. Not very large.

Q. Well, you may be modest; I think it merits that remark; have you any police officers doing duty at your store? A. No, sir; not that I know of.

By Senator Pound:

Q. Wouldn't you know of it, if you had? A. I think I would; yes, sir; I don't know of any.

Q. You are somewhat informed in regard to your business? A. I haven't been informed in regard to any.

Q. You know your clerks and your employes? A. Yes, sir; I can not tell always, but I may have; if a person comes in and tells me that he wants a position I can not tell whether he is on the police force or not.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You have had police officers at your store during the Christmas holidays before this year, haven't you? A. I don't know of any, except one; that is all.

Q. Who was that? A. Mr. Phillips, Officer Phillips.

Q. When did you have him? A. I can not tell you; it must be four years ago, four or five.

Q. How did you come to have Officer Phillips? A. Well, I believe that he asked to be relieved for a week or a few days.

Q. Asked to be relieved from headquarters? A. I don't know from headquarters or from the precinct, from the station-house.

Q. He asked to be put on leave of absence and to come to you? A. And to come to me.

Q. Did he come to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did he serve? A. I can not tell; about a week's time; not any more.

Q. Who did you pay for his services? A. I can not tell that; I paid him, I think, whatever was paid.

Q. Did you pay Officer Phillips? A. Yes; just paid him for his services.

Q. How much did you pay Officer Phillips? A. I can not tell that.

Q. What has been your custom in paying for detective work during the holidays? A. I have been accustomed ever since that and before that to take outside parties that come in and apply for a position; if we think they are likely to be capable we take them in, the same as we did this year.

Q. Have you not refused some applications this year? A. Well, I think we have; I think more have applied than we have been able to take in.

Q. What reason have you given for your refusal? A. Having enough.

Q. Did you not say to one or more of these applicants that you had made your arrangements with police headquarters this year? A. No, sir.

Q. I want you to tell us your conversation with Inspector Conlin with reference to detective help at your store during these present and approaching Christmas holidays? A. I haven't had a word of conversation with Inspector Conlin in regard to it.

Q. What conversation has anyone had, respecting your house, with Inspector Conlin? A. I don't know so far as I know.

Q. You are speaking of your personal knowledge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your establishment is a pretty large establishment and there are other people who have more knowledge of the details than you? A. Not very much more; no.

Q. Who has charge of the hiring of detectives and such work as that? A. Well, I have had more to do than anybody else in regard to that, and when I make my arrangement with a party I turn the party over to another gentleman.

Q. What detectives have you at the store now? A. I have six.

Q. Who are they? A. Three men and three females.

Q. Who are the men? A. E. McMahan, for one.

Q. Who is McMahan? A. McMahan, I believe that he was in Inspector Conlin's precinct, and I have known him a good many years around One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and I think the reference he gave me was from Mayor Gilroy's office, that he had been there; that is the way that I came to take him; he referred to Mayor Gilroy and also referred me to Inspector Conlin, and I never referred to either one of the two because I have known Mr. McMahan by sight for several years.

Q. Mr. McMahon has been on the police force? A. I believe he has.

Q. Are you sure that he is not a policeman now? A. He says he is a retired policeman.

Q. You got that reference from Mr. Gilroy and Mr. Conlin? A. I didn't get them, but he referred me to Mayor Gilroy and Inspector Conlin.

Q. Now give us the name of another man? A. Well, I can not tell you the name of the other man, but he is a police officer.

Q. You hired him? A. Oh, another man?

Q. Another man in your force? A. Milliken.

Q. Who is Mr. Milliken? A. He has been with us three years, and my brother, who is in Europe now, hired him the last two years, and I found him to be a capable man as far as I know.

Q. Is he on the police force? A. Not as far as I know.

Q. Was he ever on the force? A. Not as far as I know.

Q. How did you get him, entirely through your brother? A. Yes; entirely through my brother.

Q. What is the name of the other man? A. My man there has his name.

Q. You may talk with him and get his name? A. (After witness conferred with his clerk) Delamater.

Q. Well, he is a police officer? A. I don't know that he ever was on the police.

Q. What do you know about him? A. He was recommended by Captain Brooks.

Q. Captain Brooks is the captain of that precinct, isn't he? A. Yes, sir; that is right; I asked Captain Brooks if he knew of anybody that he could recommend to me that could come in for a couple of weeks or three weeks, before the holidays; and it took him a week or nine days before he took any action; sent me word that he had a man that he thought would suit me; I put him in, and his name is Delamater.

Q. Have you made any inquiries about what that man was doing before? A. No, sir; I haven't; he said that he could thoroughly recommend him to me.

Q. Very responsible position in your store there; lots of fancy articles? A. I took his word for that.

Q. You took Brooks' word? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you haven't investigated Delamater? A. No, sir; I haven't investigated him.

Q. Do you know his first name? A. I have his initial there.

Q. Do you know where he lives? A. No; I do not.

Q. Is he a married man? A. I don't know either whether he is a married man or not.

Q. Has he ever been employed in the city? A. I don't know.

Q. How about the man McMahan that Conlin recommended; is he a married man? A. Inspector Conlin didn't recommend McMahan.

Q. Well, he referred to Inspector Conlin; is he a married man? A. I believe he is, but I am not sure.

Q. Do you know where he lives? A. I believe he lives in One Hundred and Eighteenth or One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

Q. Did you make any investigation about him? A. I haven't, except that I have known him for a good many years; that is, I have known him around a good many years, and I took him in at his own wishes.

Q. Who do you pay for the services of those men? A. Who do I—

Q. Who do you pay for the services of those men? A. Counselor, I don't understand you exactly.

Q. Don't you pay for that; don't you pay for their services? A. Yes.

Q. Who do you pay? A. To themselves.

Q. How much do you pay? A. Different prices; just as I arrange.

Q. What have you arranged? A. I have arranged different prices, from \$15, \$20 and \$25 a week.

Q. Who gets \$25? A. Well, I don't believe there is either of the men gets that, but two of the women or three of the women get \$25.

Q. Three of the women get \$25; but what do the men get? A. Two get \$20 and the other \$15.

Q. Who recommended the women? A. One of the women is Mrs. Irving; she recommended herself to a certain extent, and more than anybody else; she says that she is ex-Detective Irving's wife, and that she is in that business, and she recommended her partner that she has got there in the store.

Q. Did you get any recommendations from police officials for them? A. She also referred me to Inspector Williams, Inspector Conlin, Captain Brooks and others, and I sent down in regard to her, and none of them knew her personally but had

known of her and her husband; I believe that one or two — I am not certain — told this party that she was a very smart woman, and that he thought she would suit us; that is the reason I took her in.

Q. Mr. Williams, it has come to us upon very reliable information, information that we have never doubted — the source has always proved reliable — that you arranged for these detectives, or some of them, with Inspector Conlin; you are an intelligent man, and I put the question plainly to you, and I propose to put you on the record? A. That is right.

Q. What conversation did you have with Inspector Conlin? A. Not a word.

Q. Concerning the employment of detective help during this season? A. Not a word, sir.

Q. Not a word? A. No, sir.

Ettie Kelter, a witness called in behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a married woman, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you live? A. Ninety-six Carleton street.

Q. In this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. Since the 20th of August last.

Q. Since the 20th of August last? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to that where did you live? A. In Albany.

Q. How long did you live in Albany? A. About 16 years.

Q. Where did you live there? A. The last place I lived there was 96 Grand street.

Q. When were you married? A. In August, four years ago.

Q. You have always borne a good character, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Good reputation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. An honest woman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please tell us what happened to you on Saturday night, the 29th of September? A. I went out to do some shopping, and not being acquainted in the city I lost my way.

Q. What hour was it? A. It was about 8 o'clock; not any later.

Q. Eight in the evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You lost your way? A. Yes, sir; and I walked along and I noticed that I was going out of my way; and I met a gentleman and asked him if he would be kind enough to direct me to the corner of Charlton and Hudson streets; when I got there I knew where to go; the gentleman went one way, and I started, turned around, to go the other way; he said, "Madam, come back, you are going away from the place all the time;" so I turned and went back, and I walked a few steps when a young man walked up to me and tapped me on the shoulder and said, "You must come with me;" I said, "What must I go with you for?"

Q. Have you told all the conversation up to that point; that is all that happened? A. That is all.

Q. Now, the young man said, "Come with me" ? A. Yes, sir; and I asked him, "What will I go with you for?" and he laughed and said, "Just for fun;" so I kept walking along and he grabbed hold of my arm, as hard as I could hold it, and dragged me along like, and he brought me into the station-house.

Q. What sort of violence did he use; can you illustrate it? A. Just held my arm, and I didn't walk fast enough; he dragged me almost.

Q. Hustled along the street and pulled you? A. Yes, sir; then when I went in there I saw the police captain, and I then saw that I had — I thought that I was arrested.

Q. Where was that station-house? A. McDougal street, I think it is; I cried there and asked him to let me go home; I said, "You are making a mistake;" he said, "No; I am not making a mistake;" he said, "I know you of old; I have known you for years;" I said, "You couldn't have known me for years; I am a stranger in New York city;" they talked a while; I don't know what he said to the sergeant or captain; I don't know what he said, because I cried and I thought they would let me go home, as I thought he was going to let me go home; he took hold of my arm, and brought me to another station-house.

Q. Where was that? A. In Mercer street; I asked him why he brought me there; I asked the captain why I got there, to let me home; he said, "No; they sent you from the other station-house here;" and he said, "I have got to keep you;" he said, "We have a lady matron here and they have none in the other;" so they put me in a cell, and after a while they locked up another woman with me.

Q. What kind of a woman was locked up in the cell with you?
A. Well, she was a woman; I don't know what she was; I couldn't very well say what she was.

Q. A woman of doubtful character? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From her own statement, as I understand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened to you in the cell; I understand you took sick? A. I cried and cried, and had a hemorrhage from the nose and lungs, both.

Q. What caused that? A. The excitement, I suppose; I don't know of anything else.

Q. And the pulling and hauling you got? A. I am of a very nervous disposition, and the fright of that —

Q. You had been pulled and hauled around by the officer?
A. Yes, sir; before I get to that, on my way from one station-house to another, he pulled me so, and said I was not walking fast enough; I said, "I am walking fast;" he said, "If you don't walk fast I will call a wagon and chuck you into it;" those are the words he used.

Q. Did you try to have help when you were taken with this hemorrhage? A. Yes, sir; this woman that was in the cell with me, she beat on the door with a tin, kept beating almost all night; she was afraid I was dying; and no answer came, not until morning; not until the policeman came to take them to the police court.

Q. Was there blood over you in the cell? A. There was blood all over the floor; I bled from the mouth and nose both; then in the morning they took me to the court-room — I don't know very well how to express it —

Q. Jefferson Market court? A. Yes, sir; Jefferson Market court; there where they have the prisoners in; I first had a faint, and then it was almost like a fit or more than a fainting spell; the excitement; my hands were all crippled up and I suffered terribly for about two hours; then when he came in after me, he had to take me, the other officer — he was not an officer in policeman's clothes when he arrested me, nor he was not then.

Q. Did you learn his name? A. No; I didn't.

Q. I understand that his name is Thomas B. Burke; do you know anything about it? A. No; I don't know his name; that is all I knew of it.

Q. In whose company were you put in the court; you were put with other people, weren't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of people? A. Oh, every kind; colored and white.

Q. People of disreputable character? A. Yes, sir; colored and old and drunk and everything together; they were all together; they wouldn't let me out; I wanted to get outside, but they wouldn't let me out until he came.

Q. Had you tried to send for your husband? A. Not then I hadn't, because I didn't think they would let me; I thought I would get home before he would get home, because he is not home every night; he is on the river.

Q. Being unable to be relieved from your hemorrhage, of course, you couldn't send for your husband anyhow? A. No, sir.

Q. No one came to help you under those circumstances; were you advised what to do by one of the girls with whom you were placed in the court; were you advised anything about employing a particular lawyer? A. Oh, yes; that was on Monday morning; Sunday afternoon, and on Monday morning; that was after I was sentenced.

Q. Let us stick then to the story and see what transpired that day, Sunday morning; what was the rest of it; you were brought up before the judge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What happened then? A. I don't know; I couldn't hear what charge he made.

Q. What judge was it? A. Judge Hogan; I couldn't hear just exactly what he said; even if he did speak loud, I couldn't hear, because I was so excited.

Q. What was done with you? A. He said he would give me two months on the island and \$300 bail for good behavior for two months.

Q. What did you say to the judge? A. Why I asked him if he would be kind enough to listen and I said as best I could; I said, "I am a stranger here; I lost my way;" I tried to tell him; I said, "I have never been arrested before; I lived 16 years in Albany and have never been arrested and I do not belong here; how could it be that the man knows me for over a year, when I haven't been here;" I said that I can bring up hundreds that I haven't been in New York; only went through here 16 years ago with my mother.

Q. Did you speak of your husband to the judge? A. Yes, sir; I told him I was a married woman; he said something about soliciting; I said, "I don't understand what that means,"

I said, "I have a husband to support me; I never did go on the street to make my living and I do not intend to go now;" I said, "I lost my way; this man has made a mistake;" he wouldn't listen any more; I had to go out.

Q. Then what transpired after you were sentenced; were you advised to employ a lawyer? A. Yes, sir; when I went out, then I said, "What will I do; how can I send for my husband;" so this man that arrested me came up and said, "I will go myself for him;" that was on the way as they were sending me upstairs; the matron was at the head of the stairs, and there was a man standing at the head of the stairs, and he said, "Lift your veil;" and I did, and he looked at me, and I passed upstairs; and he did go himself then, that same officer; he went that afternoon and he told my husband that he wanted to know if he was married to me, and he said, "Yes;" he said, "Now, you have a good chance for divorce; I arrested her last night, and she has got two months on the island;" those are the very words he said when he first went to see my husband.

Q. Did your husband come to see you? A. Yes, sir; he came twice that day, but he couldn't see me.

Q. They wouldn't let him see you? A. No, sir; not until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and before 10 o'clock Monday morning they sent me away.

Q. Were you sent to the island? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were other girls sentenced for soliciting at the same time? A. Yes, sir; there were two there; one got sentenced to three months; it was she that gave me the lawyer's card.

Q. What was the lawyer's name? A. King.

Q. What was the arrangement? A. She should give him \$20; and he would get her out without going to the island at all.

Q. Did she go to the island? A. No, sir; she didn't.

Q. She gave the \$20, and she didn't have to go to the island? A. Yes.

Q. And you didn't give the \$20, and you had to go? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did that girl tell you what her habit of life was? A. No.

Q. How she got her living? A. No; she didn't exactly say what it was, but she gave me to understand.

Q. You understood that she was an improper person? A. Yes; and she was young; she was no more than 17 years old.

Q. How long did you stay upon the island under that sentence? A. I think I was 24 days entirely away from home; as near as I can think it was 24 days.

Q. You were sentenced for two months? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get out before the end of the two months? A. Well, my husband had to pay \$15 to Judge Hogan, I think; I think it was to him it was paid — \$15.

Q. It was the clerk; wasn't it? A. Well, it was between the two of them.

Q. Some one in the court at any rate? A. Yes, sir; \$15; put in an envelope and handed to the judge.

By Senator Pound:

Q. Did you see it handed to the judge? A. No, sir; but my husband said so.

Senator Pound.—If you don't know, don't say so, and Mr. Moss will bring the husband here.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. What time of the evening or night were you arrested? A. About 8 o'clock.

Q. And you mean to give us to understand that from 8 o'clock in the evening until morning until you were taken out of the cell, you never were visited by the matron? A. Yes.

Q. But you say the girl in the room knocked? A. Yes; but that was after 10 o'clock.

Q. Well, from 10 o'clock did you see her? A. No; not until morning, unless when somebody was put in the cell.

Mr. Moss.—The blotter shows that the arrest was made at 8:45.

Senator Bradley.—From 10 o'clock until she was taken out of the cell she never saw the face of the matron?

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are living with your husband now; are you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And living happily with him? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. What did you say your husband was employed at? A. Fireman on the river, on a ferry-boat; he runs from Battery to Ellis Island; the emigrant ferry-boat.

Q. Were you married when you lived in Albany? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your husband an Albanian? A. Yes, sir; he was born in Albany.

Q. Did you make an effort to send a letter out to your husband? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For that purpose you needed some paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did they want for the paper? A. Five cents for a sheet of paper.

Q. Who asked that? A. One of the women that is in with the matron.

Q. Some woman in the station-house? A. Yes, sir; she is with the matron; I think she waits on her.

Q. Was that in the station-house or the court? A. In the market upstairs where the prisoners were.

Q. You didn't have five cents? A. No, sir; all I had was two and they wouldn't give me a sheet of paper for that; I asked for half a sheet and they wouldn't give it to me; he was downstairs and I wanted to send it downstairs; a message I couldn't send out, because they wanted 50 cents for any message; no matter how near.

Q. Who asked you that? A. The boy.

Q. What is his name? A. Jimmy; I heard them call him.

Q. He is in the Jefferson Market court? A. Yes, sir; a messenger there.

Lorenz Bayer, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You put in a protest against the granting of a license in the neighborhood near your store, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was the saloon? A. The northeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue.

Q. What was the character of the place? A. The character of the place is prostitutes, thieves and low characters in general.

Q. That place is near your store and you, yourself, observed the character of the people that went in, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had witnesses to their character and to the kind of saloon that was kept there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To its bad character? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you put that protest in before the excise board? A. September 6th.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. This year? A. Eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. September 6, 1894? A. September 6, 1894.

Q. What was the result of the protest; was the license broken? A. No; I have to make an explanation.

Q. The license was broken there, wasn't it? A. The license was broken by my complaining to Superintendent Byrnes.

Q. Exactly; when was that license broken? A. On the 29th of August last.

Q. The 29th of last August the license was broken absolutely? A. Absolutely.

Q. Did the saloon close up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you filed another protest, did you not? A. Then I filed a protest on the 6th.

Q. Is that a copy of it (paper shown witness)? A. That is a copy of it.

Mr. Moss.—I will read it:

“September 6th. To the Honorable Board of Excise of the City and County of New York: Gentlemen.—The license that you revoked on August 29, 1894, on the premises 263 Seventh avenue, also known as the House of All Nations, The Devil's Dive and the Black Cave, I hereby notify your honorable board personally that I protest against the granting of a new license to any person on the ground the house was always a dive of the worst character, patronized by all sorts of thieves, characters and prostitutes for the last five years, as you have heard the evidence given before you by its last owner, Joseph Meyer. Respectfully yours, L. Bayer.”

Q. In this protest you speak of the evidence that had already been given before the excise board and on which it had already broken that license; didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that the protest was actually filed with the excise board? A. It is filed with the application.

Q. And is there now? A. It is there now.

Q. Was a license granted to that place again? A. A license was granted just the day before Thanksgiving day last.

Q. Was any notice given to you that an application was pending? A. No, sir; nothing whatever.

Q. Notwithstanding your protest? A. I never got any notice to appear before the excise board whatever.

Q. So that a place in which the license had been broken, because of its very bad character, and where a saloon had actually been closed, and where you had put in a standing protest on account of its general bad character, a new license was granted and the place opened up again without any notice to you to come forward and substantiate your protest; is that right? A. That is correct.

Q. When you found out that the place had been relicensed, what did you do? A. I went down to the excise board.

Q. Who did you see? A. I saw President Dalton.

Q. William Dalton? A. William Dalton; I said, "Mr. Dalton, the license you broke; you and the rest of the excise commissioners without leaving your chairs; there is a new license granted on that corner, and colored prostitutes go in and out as before."

Q. You know that yourself; you have seen them? A. Why, I have witnessed now in the new case; "Why," he says. "I don't know anything about the protest;" says I, "Mr. Dalton, I brought it here personally myself in the presence of two witnesses;" he said, "Who did you hand it to;" "Why," said I, "Mr. Murphy, who was present."

Q. That is one of the commissioners? A. One of the commissioners; he said, "Well, go and see Mr. Murphy;" I went in his room, and saw Mr. Murphy; I said, "There is a new license granted at 263 Seventh avenue, and why didn't I get notice to come here with my witnesses before you granted the new license on my written protest, when I got the duplicate here in my pocket;" "Why," he says, "I don't know anything about a protest;" "Well," says I, "Mr. Murphy, I want to see that application and who has got that license, and I would like to see if my protest is with the application or not;" "Well," he says, "you go and see Bishop."

Q. Bishop is the secretary? A. The secretary; says I. "You handed it personally to the secretary when I filed it here;" well, I went to see Secretary Bishop and he got another gentle-

man to get the application, and there was my protest; then I said to Mr. Dalton, "Now, Mr. Dalton, here is the protest; will you admit it is here;" he said, "Yes;" "Why," said I, "didn't you give me notice that I could come here with my witness and give me time to investigate the character of that man what has got the license now;" "Well," he says, "what will you do about it; that man has a good character and you don't want to keep a man out of bread and butter;" "Now," says I, "I ain't no temperance; I don't want to keep a man out of bread and butter, but where the place is a dive for the last five years, I should smile," says I, "that you had no right to grant a license without giving an honest citizen a hearing;" "Well," he says, "you better go to court;" I says, "Mr. Dalton, what will I do in the court;" "Well," he says, "you can do nothing;" just as much as to say, go to the devil; I said, "All right."

Q. You mean his appearance and his actions indicated that?

A. Yes; his actions entirely; I said, "Mr. Dalton, if you refuse to do that, I might have to go before the grand jury;" I said, "I have witnesses now that the first day it is open there is colored prostitutes goes in and goes in them boxes with white men and go out with them together;" "Well," he says, "that man has an honest character;" I was not in my place of business a half an hour —

Q. Is that all the conversation you had with Dalton? A. That is all the conversation; he told me to go to the court or go where I felt like it; I could do nothing.

Q. What was his manner when he told you that? A. Well, he acted like a gentleman, but he acted severe, you know, like a gentleman.

Q. Like a severe gentleman? A. Yes; I was not half an hour in my place when a carriage stopped before my store and who came in but Peter Buckel.

Q. Who is he? A. I don't know if he is interested in the Bavarian Star Brewery in Eighteenth street; he came in, and says, "Mr. Bayer, I have to see you;" he says, "Don't be severe about that place;" he said, "I appear from the same lodge like you, and you do me a brotherly act; we have \$4,000 invested in that corner, and we have a dummy in there, and we would like to sell that place and get our money out and so as soon as we get our money, you do as you please;" then I said, "You got the license;" he said,

“Most undoubtedly;” then I said, “Mr. Buckel, when it comes about that you call me in that way as a brother of the fraternity; I throw that on the side, if you were my own father; where my daughters can not go in the front windows, or my wife or anybody in the neighborhood, to see how that dive is run all together, I have to take steps;” “Well,” he says, “Who are your lawyers?” I said, “You need not know my lawyers;” but I said, “If you want to know my lawyers; I have Mr. Moss from the Parkhurst Society;” “Why,” he says, “if it comes that far to him why then the brewers all close up;” “Oh, no,” says I, “the brewers don’t close up;” says I, “Peter Buckel, let me tell you one thing, you can not influence me; you say you got the license; if you keep a decent place, and the first opportunity I see any colored one go in I will call the police on the beat, and have an arrest made;” but it still goes on.

Q. Mr. Buckel’s interest, which he manifested to you, convinced you of the reason why that license was granted over your protests? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Buckel had \$4,000 invested in there for his brewery and told you that he had put a dummy in the saloon and wanted to get his money out? A. Wanted to sell it.

Q. And when he had sold it he didn’t care what you did? A. What I did with the next man.

Mark Buckner, called as a witness in behalf of the State, being duly affirmed, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Where do you live? A. No. 138 Forsythe street.

Q. You are charged with being one of the mob that assaulted the Parkhurst agents; what have you to say about that? A. I was not there at the time.

Q. That was on October 27, 1893; now, this charge that you were in the mob that assaulted those agents; what have you to say as to that? A. I was not in the mob.

Q. Where were you? A. In Essex street.

Q. You know there was such an occurrence? A. I saw people coming out of Essex Market court, and there was a man —

Q. Now, Mr. Buckner, tell us honestly and fairly just what you did see about that row, for we believe that you were one

of the persons that committed that assault, and it rests with you to state just what you did see of it? A. I was there in Essex Market court, and that day about a quarter to 3 I saw people were coming out of the court; I am not sure about a quarter to 3, I won't be positive of the time; I seen a man trying to hit some one; he was pulled away by another man; a man named Dreyfus.

Q. Who was the man that was trying to hit somebody? A. Zucher.

Q. Is that the man (pointing to Hyman Zucher)? A. That is the man.

Q. That is Mr. Zucher? A. I think he owns a saloon in Essex street.

Q. And a gambling-house in it? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. What is the common reputation? A. I couldn't tell you; I never was in his place but once in my life.

Q. Well, you have played there? A. I am no gambler.

Q. Well, you have played a little game there? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Zucher is a bondsman in the Essex Market court quite frequently? A. That may be.

Q. You know it is so? A. That may be; I wouldn't swear to it.

Q. Have you ever talked with Mr. Zucher? A. No, sir; well, I have talked with him frequently.

Q. Why did you say no? A. Not on business matters; I asked him how he was; some such thing as that.

Q. Now, there is no disposition on our part to punish any one for what transpired that day; the Society for the Prevention of Crime declared that it would take no steps toward punishing any one you need have no fear.

The Chairman.—You simply want to tell the truth.

A. I have nothing to fear, Senator; I do not deny that I was in Essex street that day.

Q. And you saw the gathering of the mob? A. Yes; after Zucher got there.

Q. Zucher made the first movement, didn't he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had Zucher in his hand? A. I wouldn't swear; he may have had a knife or a piece of a stick.

Q. He had something? A. Yes, sir; he was dragged away by a man, named Mr. Izzy Dreyfus.

Q. You mean the reporter of Essex Market court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw this man Zucher rush at somebody with something in his hand, which may have been a knife, and Dreyfus pulled him away? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the man that he went at with the knife, or whatever it is (pointing to Mr. Wishart)? A. I think it is the man; I have no knowledge of the man; I have no recollection of the man.

Q. Was it myself? A. I saw you come out of the court with another gentleman with eyeglasses.

Q. I am speaking of the gentleman against whom the attack was made with this knife? A. That gentleman was there (pointing to Mr. Whitney); but I saw you come out of the court with another gentleman with eyeglasses on.

Q. Who was it that Zucher was running at? A. There was so many at the court-house that day, I couldn't say who it was.

Q. There was a great crowd in the street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of people that hung around the court, and a great many that hung around the bad-houses there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the class of people gathered in the street? A. I guess that was.

Q. And the officers came out of the court and separated and dispersed them? A. I ran into a saloon; I was taken with cramps that time.

Q. Just at that moment? A. Just at that moment; I didn't see no officers or nobody.

Q. What was it that gave you the cramps? A. I had the cramps all night; I went into the station-house after cholera-drops that night.

Q. You said you were taken with the cramps that moment? A. No, sir; I didn't say that moment.

Q. You came out of the saloon? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you see that crowd running up Broome street? A. After I came out of the saloon it was about 10 or 15 minutes after, and I walked as far as Essex and Broome, and I saw a crowd running, but I didn't go after them again.

Q. As long as 10 or 15 minutes after it you thought it was when you saw the commotion at Broome street? A. Yes, sir; I saw people running up Broome street.

Alexander Wishart, a witness called in behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are superintendent of the Society of the Prevention of crime? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in the Essex Market court on the 27th of October on the occasion of a hearing in the cases of five disorderly-house keepers? A. Cases of three, sir.

Q. Three of the five that were raided in the Eleventh precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And which were convicted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Crime? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was in Captain Devery's precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there was a great deal of public excitement at the time concerning the charges made by the society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the arrests that had been made upon that application? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went into court did you notice anything upon the street that attracted your attention? A. I didn't notice anything which attracted my attention until we were about leaving the court-room.

Q. What did you say? A. Then I saw a great crowd in the street, a threatening looking crowd, and was spoken to by yourself with regard to that crowd, and shortly afterward passed out on the street toward Broome street; just a little distance from the court-house steps a man made a lunge at the agent who was next to me, who was Mr. Lennon, with something in his hand, but I couldn't tell what it was.

Q. Can you recognize this man Zucher? A. Well, the man's face is familiar to me, but whether I know him from that day or from having seen him since I can not tell; some person pulled him away and we passed around the corner on Broome street; I said to the four men who were with me, "Keep close together and move along;" we moved along, not at a very rapid rate, followed by the mob, I suppose at first of 200, and by the time we reached the Bowery I should think that there was from 300 to 500 in the mob; but on the way along Broome street we passed a police officer who was stationed in front of a registration office; he was holding a conversation with some

man; I said to him, pointing back to the mob, "If you don't stop that mob somebody will be killed here;" he paid no attention to me whatever, and went on with his conversation with the man who was with him; coming near the Bowery, I said to the men, "We will now jump a Fourth avenue car;" expecting to find one going up Fourth avenue; but when we reached the corner I saw that there was no car except one that had just turned the corner of Grand street below; we crossed the Bowery and down the other side, followed by this hooting, howling mob; when we came near the car I said to the men, "Now, jump for that car;" four of us reached the car; one of the men, who was behind me, put himself there for my special protection, was there struck very violently, and as I got into the car a large cobblestone or brick, some very large stone, struck the side of the door, the rear door of the car; what we call the jamb of the door at the car; the fourth agent, who got on the front platform of the car, was obliged to leave it by the mob after him; that is hearsay, however; he told me afterward that he had to jump from car to car to escape the mob; first go up a little distance and then down a little distance; an attempt was made there to stop the car, stop the horses by men in front of it; shortly after I entered the car I found a policeman there and told him what had occurred, and he and another policeman then stopped the mob and we then went to the office.

Q. Were you directed by the executive committee to attend before Superintendent Byrnes? A. Yes, sir; that occurred in this way; perhaps the next day after Superintendent Byrnes announced to the press that he intended to investigate that whole affair from end to end and to punish the perpetrators whoever they might be; a day or so after that a letter came to the executive committee of the society requesting its aid, and in compliance with that request, in company with Mr. Kennison and yourself, I went to Superintendent Byrnes' office; we talked the matter over there and the committee expressed its willingness to render him its aid.

Q. But it was distinctly stated that the society had no desire to make a prosecution of its own and its only willingness was to aid Superintendent Byrnes in exposing this wrong and punishing the perpetrators for the honor of the police department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are clear on that? A. Yes, sir; on that occasion I asked Superintendent Byrnes myself how many names of men engaged in that mob he had; he told me he had one.

Q. He had got that one without your assistance? A. Yes, sir; I then handed him a list of seven names and addresses of men who were engaged in that mob, among them the name of the man Zucher; a day or so after that Superintendent Byrnes sent to me and asked me to bring the agents who were with me in that mob to his office to identify five of the seven whose names they had given him; I immediately complied with the request; the men were turned up in the hall; I presume it is a lockup at police headquarters; there was a line of men, probably 25 in a line, as much alike as possible, it seemed to me, and the prisoners were sandwiched in among them; after looking them all over —

Q. You need not go into all these details; you endeavored to pick out and did pick out some of these persons? A. I positively identified three of the five.

Q. Were your men put on exhibition at police headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before the superintendent of police and headquarter detectives? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They went down in a friendly spirit apparently? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done about exhibiting your men to these headquarter sharks; tell us just what was done? A. Well, I can not give you any particulars —

Q. Were they not paraded before the headquarter detectives? A. Yes.

Q. And the inspector? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, that these headquarter men became familiar with the faces of your employes? A. Yes, sir; we were seen all the time that we were there by them.

Q. What was the result of that; was anyone arrested? A. Those three men were sent to the Essex Market court; Superintendent Byrnes asked me to bring the agents with me the next morning to testify, as I understood it, and as I believe he expressed it, against these men, to bring them to his headquarters; I brought them there, and from there we were asked to go to the Essex Market court.

Q. You had been expressly instructed by the executive committee not to become a complainant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But to render all the assistance you could to Mr. Byrnes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To compel Mr. Byrnes and the police officials to take the burden and responsibility of the proceedings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was stated to you, was it not, that we had reason to doubt the good faith of the proceedings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that we proposed to put the responsibility of it right on the police? A. Yes, sir; when we reached the Essex Market court there was considerable delay, apparently for the want of information against these three men; I was taken into the private room of the judge who labored with me quite a while to induce me to make the information against these men or to have one of the agents who was with me in the mob to make that information; which I declined to do, saying that the Society for the Prevention of Crime, nor I, nor any of the agents who were in the mob, had any complaint to make whatever; that we were there simply to testify in that case, which was Superintendent Byrnes' case; Captain Devery then made what was called a short information, and the case was continued until the next morning.

Q. Who was the judge? A. Judge Ryan.

Q. So that Captain Devery filled the bill of an informant or complainant? A. Yes, sir; the next morning we went to the Essex Market court again, and Judge Ryan then requested me or one of the agents to make the information against these men, which I respectfully declined to do for myself and for them, saying that if the arrest of these men had depended upon the Society for the Prevention of Crime, or myself, or any of the agents, they would never have been before him; he remarked to me, "Then I shall have to discharge;" "That is a matter for your honor, sir," was my reply, and he discharged them.

Q. This whole affair had occurred in Captain Devery's precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Until officers from the adjoining precinct came to your rescue? A. Until we crossed the Bowery.

Q. You didn't get to a point of safety until you had crossed the line into the Tenth precinct? A. We didn't get into a point of safety, until we reached that Fourth Avenue car.

Q. You didn't get deliverance until you reached the Tenth precinct? A. No, sir.

Q. Captain Devery was the officer in charge of the Eleventh precinct, and he was the officer whom that course had compelled to be the complainant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the person who commanded the officer that had refused to give you assistance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in whose precinct this mob had gathered? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And through whose precinct this mob had driven you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your instructions were to compel Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Devery to be responsible for the prosecution? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you did put them in that position they threw it up and discharged the prisoners? A. Discharged the prisoners; yes, sir.

Q. And your men, were they willing and ready to testify; were they? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You so stated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you, positively, identified these three men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As their assailants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these men were allowed to go and have never been rearrested, and have never been tried? A. Not so far as I know.

Senator Bradley.—Didn't he make a mistake by not making charges against them?

Mr. Moss.—No, sir. That was by our directions. We looked into that. If we had made the charge the prosecutions would have been allowed to fall out and it would have been stated that we could not maintain our case.

The Chairman.—You feared the Greeks?

Mr. Moss.—We feared the Greeks. I am under oath, and I may supplement the captain's statement by this. Superintendent Byrnes sent for the members of our executive committee, and I called upon him in response to the invitation. He told me that he knew who had perpetrated the assault. He characterized it as an infamous outrage, and said that he was deeply interested in rescuing the fair names of the police, which had been injured by the fact that this mob had pursued these agents through a half a mile of street without being interfered with by the police officers on their beats. He said that he proposed to carry on that investigation, no matter whom it struck, and that the guilty parties should be punished no matter how high it went

nor who should turn out to be the guilty parties. Upon that statement by Mr. Byrnes to me, repeated to the executive committee, we desired to rest the burden of that prosecution upon Mr. Byrnes. Subsequently, Mr. Byrnes — that was after the discharge of these prisoners — reported to his superiors that he could not find any evidence that there had been a riot.

Dr. John A. B. Wilson, a witness called on behalf of the State, being duly affirmed, testified as follows:

Mr. Moss.—Mr. Chairman, will you direct that all the other witnesses under subpoena attend here to-morrow morning?

Chairman Lexow.—After this witness has been examined, an adjournment will be taken until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to which time all other witnesses are excused from attendance.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are the pastor of the church on Eighteenth street, west of Eighth avenue, are you not? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been pastor there? A. Since April, 1892.

Q. You came from the south to New York? A. Yes, sir; from the Wilmington Conference.

Q. So that you were not familiar with New York city or its municipal government? A. No, sir.

Q. You had some experience after awhile with the enforcement or nonenforcement of the law, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please tell us in your own way what your experience was; I would like to have you tell your own story? A. I can do it very quickly if you will allow me to; I have written it out to-day.

Q. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—What is the subject?

Mr. Moss.—The subject is his personal experience with Captain Donohue and his endeavors to have the law enforced in the neighborhood of his church and residence; his failure to get it enforced and the reasons for it.

A. I came to New York in April, 1892, about the time that the papers were filled with Dr. Parkhurst's crusade; I sympathized fully with him and the effort he was making; no one, however, asked me to render any assistance or in any way take up the controversy; I was too new in New York to volunteer

my services; besides, to have entered the lists to purify a city that I knew nothing about would have been a bit of presumptuous meddling on my part; I resolved to treat the police of the city, as I came in contact with them, with the fullest confidence until matters of personal knowledge came to me to change my opinion; I did not think that any purpose of good government could be served by attempts of mine to lessen confidence in the force, unless I had personal knowledge to justify me; I have never looked up anything, and learning of nothing for several months, I believed that we had the cleanest precinct in the city; the officers were always very courteous to me whenever I met them, excepting a sergeant once in a station-house; of course, I saw that the saloons were open on Sunday and shortly after coming I pointed out an open saloon to a patrolman whose name I do not know, and inquired why he did not close it; he said that if I insisted upon it, he supposed he must do so; but it would do no good and only get him in trouble with the department and cause his removal to some undesirable precinct; I told him if no general good was to come of it, I would not put him into trouble; he then gave me the story of an officer, who got into serious trouble for dealing with a liquor man who was beating a much smaller man on Twenty-fourth street; after several months Mr. White and his men, printers at 260 West Eighteenth street, told me that a policy shop was and had been running a long time next door to him, and there was another one across the street; while I look up nothing, I yet feel that when knowledge comes to me of wrongdoing that I should be *particeps criminis* if I do not seek to break it up; I was in doubt what course to take in this case, but on a visit to a police sergeant, who is a member of my church, he at once asked me for names numbers and information, of which he made a memoranda, and said, "You will hear of this again;" a few days later a large man with a long German name called upon me and said he was wardman for one precinct, and had been sent by the captain to inquire about the policy shops I had spoken about, to the sergeant at headquarters; I gave him all the information I had, with names of witnesses; he seemed perfectly surprised to know that anybody could be engaged in such business in the precinct; his innocence and ignorance greatly impressed me; I heard nothing more of the matter for several days, until a neighbor told me that the policy man at 261 had inquired of him whether he was making any trouble for him, that the preacher across the avenue was

trying to make trouble for him at the station-house; I at once wrote to Superintendent Byrnes making complaint against the places; the next morning an inspector — I think McAvoy and a sergeant — called upon me to learn particulars; I gave them all I had; they told me the case should be attended to; I heard nothing more of the case for some time, and again wrote the superintendent; I think I wrote him three times; in the meantime a young man learned what I was trying to do, and without my knowledge bought a policy ticket and brought it to me; after my last letter to the superintendent, Captain Schultz of our precinct, called upon me to request that I would not make my complaints to headquarters, but to him, and he would faithfully and promptly attend to everything that annoyed me; that my complaints to the superintendent had gotten him into serious trouble at headquarters, and the superintendent unmercifully scored him; Inspector McAvoy told me also that the superintendent had abused the captain most awfully for not having promptly attended to the work; I told Captain Schultz that the reason I did not complain to him was because I had lost confidence in his station-house from the fact that these policy men seemed to have been notified from them that I was after them; he greatly deprecated such a suspicion and assured me that they got their information elsewhere; that a thing like that could not occur; I promised him that in the future I would report all cases to him and give him the first chance to correct them; the policy men moved elsewhere, and later the captain told me they had gone out of his precinct; I gave him the ticket and place where it was purchased, with the request that he proceed against the one who sold it; he objected on the ground that the man had gone and the ticket was two or three weeks old, and the courts did not like to have such cases come before them; that we had broken his business and had better let him go; the whole time from first complaint, before they ceased to do business, must have been from three to five months; I asked this captain to have a suspected place shadowed in the lower end of one block, which he did, and the parties moved out; I do not remember now any other case reported to him; when Captain Donohue came to the precinct I sent for him and told him what my method had been with Captain Schultz; that I did no detective work whatever, but when knowledge was brought to me of lawless places, I felt re-

sponsible for their closing and would report first to him before going down town or elsewhere; he approved of my course and said he would attend to any cases promptly that I reported; he said that often the police suspected places, but that it was so difficult to get evidence, and that he wanted to do what was right; I told him I thought we had the cleanest precinct in the city, and I wanted it kept so; that he was a young man and had a chance to make a record; that I took stock in young men and would stand by him under all circumstances so long as he was right; we parted in the most friendly manner, and he often called upon me with and without special invitations; not long after his coming to the precinct, I was called upon one morning by a prominent official not now in office, who inquired if I was not seriously annoyed by disorderly-houses and policy shops about me; I told him my experience before related, and said, "I do not believe there is one in the precinct; I regard this as the cleanest in the city, and while the captain keeps it so I shall stand by him;" the gentleman looked perfectly incredulous at my statements, which I repeated, assuring him that I had no information of any kind of the existence of a disorderly-house running in the precinct or of a policy shop; there had been two suspicious places in one block which I had reported, one kept by a Mrs. Riley, which was raided, and I think implements of gambling found; I think no conviction followed, but can not speak positively; I also reported a flat in the Capitol, 306 West Eighteenth street; he, in that case, had the owner dispossess them and they moved out; I think I mentioned these cases to the visitor; I am sure I did if his call was after these events; he desired that I should not mention his call on the business that brought him, to anyone; that is his name, as I understood; I sent for Captain Donohue the same day and inquired as to the condition of his precinct; he said it was all right; he knew of nothing going on contrary to law; I inquired about disorderly-houses and policy shops; he said he did not know of one of either in the precinct; I said, "Captain, you are being carefully looked up; you are a young man and I should be sorry to have you make a mistake; these are not times when a police captain can afford to be derelict in duty; I would advise you to have your officers go carefully through your precinct and make thorough work of it; I have reported everywhere that your precinct is the

cleanest in the city; I want you to see that my boast is made good;" the captain thanked me, and retired with the assurance that he would not disappoint me; in March, 1894, I was visiting a member of my church in West Seventeenth street; she told me that herself and neighbors were greatly annoyed by the people living in 243, 245, 247; she said these were disorderly-houses, kept by one person, and that the people who lived in them plied their trade on the sidewalks of the block; and that their language and conduct were very annoying; that she and her neighbors were about to send a letter to the Parkhurst society; I requested her to delay that for awhile and leave the whole matter with me, and them places should be broken up; that the captain was a young man, ambitious and anxious to do his duty, and I wanted to give him every chance possible; I went home and sent him a note to call upon me at once; he came and I told him the whole story; he thanked me again and said it should be attended to; I believe he also said that he knew it was a bad house, but that it was so difficult to get sufficient evidence; he certainly made this statement about the place at that time, or later; I believe he raided the place either that night or the next; I speak now wholly upon information; I heard that he found two women only, and that they were discharged for lack of evidence; neighbors at 312 West Eighteenth street also complained to me of the character of the flats in rear of them on Seventeenth street; I reported them to the captain, and, as the nuisance was not abated, complained or sent word by officers to him again and again; he explained to me that the serious trouble was that the flats were held by Mr. Flagg who gave the police more trouble than any other real estate man in the city; that he would remove disreputable people from a furnished flat in one part of the city to another, and so stood in with them, and it was very hard to get evidence against them; one night I saw the captain and several officers in citizens' dress standing at corner of Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue, within seven or eight doors of these flats; as I passed, he called me aside, and said I am shadowing those flats to-night; young men and others noticed these officers and all seemed to be curious to know what was going on; some conjectured that a raid was on hand; I left the captain with a curious thought in my mind that shadowing of that kind could hardly result in anything, and I never heard that anything whatever came of it; I had no further occasion to

call upon the captain other than to send him word that people in those flats were still annoying my neighbors; it began, however, to dawn upon me that I was being played with by the captain; in August or September, on returning home one night, I found at my step, a lady who proved to be a Mrs. Monehan; she said she called to know if I would help her about those houses in Seventeenth street, naming 245; I said that place was raided and closed by Captain Donohue last spring; she said that was a fake, or words to that effect, and that the place had been running ever since; that she moved into 247 in good faith to keep a furnished-room house, and found herself between two disorderly-houses kept by the same woman; that she, and her family and boarders, were compelled to hear all sorts of unseemly things; that the woman made no concealment of her business, but admitted it to her; I told her to go to the captain; she said she had been there twice, but he gave her no satisfaction and did not treat her well; I said, "You are both Catholics, and ought to stand by each other;" she said, "That did not make any difference in this case; that he wasn't much of a Catholic anyhow;" "Then," I suggested, "the most natural thing would be for you to go to your priest; Father Healey has a number of assistants — I have none — they have more time than I have, please take your case to them;" she made some reply which I do not remember, but it was perfectly respectful to her priest; she further said, "I was told to come to you, and you would help me, and I don't know where else to go;" she also told me that she had been to the inspector, but was insulted by him; I told her I would look into the matter and aid her if possible; the outcome was, that as I looked into it, I lost all confidence in Captain Donohue; made up my mind that he had been playing with me, and that the time had come for me to actively engage in the reform; I felt then and now, that I had given the police an ample trial in my own community, and the evidence of guilty knowledge on their part of disorderly-houses, was sufficiently plain; that I must withdraw all confidence and take my place with those who were fighting for better things; not the next Sabbath after Mrs. Monahan's call, but the next following. I gave my first prelude upon the question; later volunteer Detective Leonard secured sufficient evidence to hold the keeper of this place for trial in General Sessions, and she is now, I believe, in the Tombs, awaiting trial, being unable to procure

bail; Leonard informed me that Captain Donohue refused to give him any access to the police record of the persons in her house, though he called upon him to ascertain her standing and reputation with the police.

Q. Now, doctor, you started in with a great deal of confidence in the police department; did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You tried them for about two years? A. Yes.

Q. You have given them a long and patient trial? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have gone into details with them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the same confidence in them now, upon the administration of law and an honest attention to business that you had when you started in? A. I have in very many of the patrol whom I have met, but none whatever in the captains.

Q. And you base that opinion entirely upon your personal experience, which has been so detailed as to give you some right to speak? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have had communication with minor officers, with sergeants, captains, with the inspectors, and you have had communications up to the head of the force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no confidence in it? A. Well, I couldn't say that about the superintendent; I have had no communication with him; every communication I sent to him was promptly attended to, and I happen to know from others that he dealt very severely with Captain Schultz.

Q. But so far as the execution of the law was concerned, the closing up of saloons at unlawful hours, you have not had positive results? A. No; I have had no results whatever.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You have followed the line of investigation that has been followed by the committee here; have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And familiarized yourself with the various matters that have come up before us? A. I have; very carefully.

Q. One very important question which has been presented is that of the condition of the social evil in this city, and, to some extent, the ability to regulate the interference by police and the incentive or inducement to take gains from people engaged in the vicious traffic, which depends upon the solution of that question legislatively or otherwise.

Q. Have you got any panacea to offer in any way, either by way of legislation, localization, or otherwise, of the social evil in this city? A. I have, sir.

Q. Have you considered the matter carefully? A. I have.

Q. What is your best judgment upon the subject? A. First of all, I think the police department of the city ought to absolutely be disorganized and reorganized.

Q. I am speaking of the social evil? A. The social evil; I think the God Almighty's plan is the only feasible plan.

Q. What is that? A. I think that is absolute prohibition — "Thou shalt not!" and follow that up in good faith; I haven't any question but that I could close up every place in my precinct, if I had the authority of a police captain with no hindrance from police headquarters.

Q. Now, it is said that the result of closing up these various places leads to the general dissemination of the vice in places that otherwise would be entirely relieved from that evil; that instead of being localized houses, these creatures go to tenements, places that otherwise are perfectly moral, and that they sow the seeds of social evil, to a far greater extent, in the community, under present conditions, than if they were localized even in houses, not to speak of any territory; what do you say to that? A. I don't believe a word of it, sir; I believe that the conditions in that regard are much better now than formerly; they are now being kept on the run; to localize it, I believe, would simply be another step toward the abolishment of marriage; every step to make the social evil safe and honorable is a step toward lessening the number of marriages.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Doctor, do you think it can be suppressed? A. Yes, sir; not this year; but we have got all eternity to do it in.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Then, you believe that regulations looking to absolute extirpation, as far as possible, and, in your judgment gradual, is the best remedy to pursue? A. I have no question about that, though I believe in all methods looking to an immediate extirpation and working on that line.

Q. But you admit that it has got to be gradual, do you not? A. As an organized traffic, I hardly think that it need be very gradual; it is true, sir, that all prohibitory laws, such as against

murder and against theft and everything, are not absolutely prohibitory; but they do wonderfully restrict.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. But, take it in the cases of women addicted to a course of life of that kind; do you think it can be successfully dealt with unless the State or the charitable societies of the community provide some means by which women who are engaged in that course of life may earn an honorable livelihood? A. I think the State and city can better afford to care for them as almsmen upon its charity than to care for them as they are now being cared for; I do believe that in every case something ought to be done to them; I believe that these poor creatures themselves — and I remember that I am on my oath — I believe they are more sinned against than sinning; I believe a large percentage of them, kept under right influences, can be redeemed and saved.

Q. Don't you think the great mass of those women would be very glad to get out of that kind of a life if they could do so? A. I have great reason to believe it, although I have come in contact with them very little.

Q. Don't you think that even among charitable and religious people there is a great aversion to having anything to do with this class of women — to employ them in any capacity where they are brought in relation with their families? A. I think so, and I think justly so; I think they can be employed in factories, in laundry places, in places where they do sewing; well, factory covers the whole; I shouldn't want to take one into my house as a servant, and I wouldn't advise anyone to do so, unless she was thoroughly well known.

Q. When you talk of laundries, shops, etc., it is a conceded fact that in those places there are many virtuous and well-deserving girls employed; and wouldn't they have the same objection to associating with those women who desired to reform? A. They ought to have; but then you can separate them; I find this, in answering another part of your question, that there is an aversion to these women; I have not found it so; within 30 minutes of my door I can take a dissolute woman to any one of 10 places where I believe she will be received without money or price, and be cared for until she can be taken care of permanently; I don't know of three such places in New York to keep a good woman from going astray; I am

especially interested in this, for I am trying to have such a place under my own eye where a girl that gets \$3.50 or \$4 a week can be cared for.

Q. You recognize that it is a pretty difficult question to deal with practically? A. Yes; but it seems to be more difficult to get people to take care of girls before they go astray than to lachrymose over them after they have gone astray.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Don't you think it would be a good idea for the State to have a place where they could earn their own living? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are like me; you say you believe in going back to the first constitution given to man; you believe that is the best constitution? A. I do.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Don't you think there is a good deal in the custom of society being so unforgiving to a woman who has wandered from the path of virtue whilst men who are notorious for that are received with approbation in the most refined society? A. I have been fighting that feature of society through my whole ministry.

Q. That presents a very difficult question; the difficulty with the social evil is that society itself has adopted one rule regarding a woman entirely different from that regarding a man? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The woman is damned and the man applauded? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are we going to reverse, that is the question? A. We are trying to do it; there is a society of which Dr. De Costa is the head that is working for one standard of purity; the Bible is certainly on that line.

Q. Can the law go any further than to give charitable societies and churches legitimate support in establishing these agencies that will revolutionize the present ideas about these things? A. Well, I am unalterable in these ideas of opposition through the State giving any aid to any sectarian institution.

Q. I do not mean in the way of giving money? A. Of course, it is right, I think, for the pulpit and other reformatory agencies to take these steps; while we work for absolute pro-

hibition against all evils, the actual prohibition reached will be below the actual level of that scheme.

Q. The Legislature and the people expect us to recommend some solution of this difficult problem; we all know that it exists, and my judgment is, no matter what recommendation, that it is very easy to find we are placed in a very peculiar position; we may have views of our own as to the practical way in which to deal with this question, but the practical views we might have might not meet with the men who are so absolute in believing that this thing can be utterly extirpated; and it becomes our duty to recommend some method and we would like to have the best thought and the most experienced specialists of the city of New York as to what they think will remedy this evil? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Does your theory imply the passing of any additional legislation? A. I wish there might be a severer penalty which would reach the property holder; I believe he is the man that ought to be reached; if you will make a law that will put a heavy fine upon the property holder where a disorderly house is kept, I think they will all disappear at once.

Mr. Jerome.—There was such a case in the Special Sessions. The party was sent to the penitentiary for six months, and fined \$500.

Chairman Lexow.—Why are not prosecutions of that kind against property owners taken more frequently?

Mr. Moss.—It is very hard to lay the foundation for a successful prosecution in those cases.

Chairman Lexow.—Why, instead of arresting these unfortunate creatures and sending them to the Island, do you not make it prohibitory against their living in this city by prosecuting the owners of houses so occupied?

Mr. Moss.—You speak of "you." Of course, we do not prosecute anybody.

Chairman Lexow.—I understand that; but I mean, why is not the activity directed in the direction of the landlord? Why is not an agitation produced here to prosecute property owners?

Mr. Moss.—It seems to be very much more difficult to lay the foundation for the successful prosecution of the property owner. There have been a great many efforts made to get such prosecutions.

Chairman Lexow.—In these cases, where you have secured convictions, was it not an easy matter for you to have notified the landlords of those buildings that this kind of offense or business was being conducted there and then train your guns against them?

Mr. Moss.—Mr. Senator, there are to-day two, three or four wealthy property owners in this city who are under indictment and have been under indictment for months at our instance for that very reason. They have not been tried.

Senator O'Connor.—Why not amend the law so as to make the existence of that thing presumptive evidence of knowledge?

Mr. Moss.—That would be a very good idea. I have always advised anybody who consulted with me on that point that it was his duty to look out for his property and see that it didn't become a public nuisance.

Chairman Lexow.—If it were proven that houses of that kind existed in a certain locality for six months would it not be a good idea to have a law which would regard that as representing a presumption against the owner of the property of knowledge?

Mr. Moss.—I think that would be a very wise amendment. It is very difficult to establish this kind of a case, because the very moment you serve a written notice upon an owner, then you have to start fresh upon your case. You can not presume any notice back of the notice you have given and he immediately uses the changed conditions, and you have much more difficulty in getting evidence in case of property owner.

Chairman Lexow.—Senator Pound suggests, and probably that might be the better way, to take a term, say, six months, and make a term of that kind conclusive evidence of knowledge of the owner of property; and a shorter term, 30 or 60 days say, presumptive evidence of his knowledge.

Senator O'Connor.—Do you know of any section of the world where this question has been successfully dealt with?

Mr. Moss.—I do not. I do not believe we are going to deal with it in such a way as to drive it out entirely.

Senator O'Connor.—It is the diseases that very oftentimes young men contract that is carried on through generations. Now, isn't it the duty of the State to take some practical means to prevent an evil of that kind. You see, when you get right down to this, you have a difficult problem.

Mr. Moss.—I would answer your question, if I were on the witness-stand, and had my own time in which to give you a good answer.

Senator O'Connor.—We would like to have you or any other counsel, connected with the investigation, study out and submit your views. We want the benefit of your judgment on these matters. We have been sitting here listening to a lot of horrible disclosures, which show a very bad state of affairs; but the question comes, what is the specific remedy?

Senator Bradley.—I would make a suggestion now, which is that we invite through the public press suggestions from the different gentlemen, who are interested in the elimination of this crime. That this committee invites suggestions from different divines, and different men, and then we might form some plan. But, to discuss this thing in public, I do not think, morally speaking, it is of benefit.

Mr. Moss.—I would say that opinions given at random and short-handed do not have the weight and importance that they would if given after study and deliberation. I want to ask the witness a question.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You stated that the law could be enforced in your precinct and that you believed you could enforce it if you had police authority; you meant by that the law against the maintaining of houses of ill-fame? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You understand that there is no law against adultery or prostitution? A. Certainly.

Q. But the penalty is against persons who allow their property to be used, or who conduct disorderly-houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you could enforce that law? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been througout your district continually, after darkness, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And frequently all night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, that you know its condition perfectly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is your mature judgment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you believe that this law against the maintaining of such houses, punishing the proprietor of the place and the owner of the property—you believe that law should be made stronger and should be enforced? A. And simplified; I want to say about my all-night walks, that they were never in pursuit

of information on this line; that was all done with reference to the poor last winter, looking up the people out of doors.

The committee adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.

Proceedings of the sixty-fifth session, Thursday, December 13, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.

Present.— Senators Clarence Lexow, Edmund O'Connor, Cuthbert W. Pound, and Daniel Bradley. John W. Goff, Frank Moss and W. Travers Jerome, of counsel for the committee.

Mr. Moss.— Mr. Chairman, I examined the official records furnished by the police department last night to discover what officers, since 1889, had turned in their reward percentages to the pension fund; and I think it would be well to put them upon the minutes, because occasionally we have testimony of the officers who have received rewards, and we may want to see whether their rewards were honorably received or not. In 1889, the amount turned in was \$66.25. Contributed by Detective Tessaro, \$40; Officer Rocksbery, Second precinct, \$5; Officer Breen, Thirty-first precinct, \$20; Officer Saculka, of the Nineteenth precinct, \$1.25. In 1890, the per cent. on reward, was \$96. Officer Saul, Second precinct, \$6; Officer Lockwood, of the Thirty-third precinct, \$10; Officer Peterman, \$44; Officer Morris, \$12; Officer O'Brien, \$12; Officers Fletcher and Myers, \$6; O'Brien, \$5; Officer Macauley, \$5. 1891, the amount was \$48; Officer Mahoney, of the Fourth precinct, \$12; Officer Armstrong, of the Sixth precinct, \$3; Officer Price, of the Sixth precinct, \$12; Officer Readig, of the Twentieth precinct, \$2; Officer Richards, Central, \$12; Officer Kiebeck, of the Twentieth precinct, \$2; Officer Van Kirk, of the Ninth precinct, \$2; Officer Casey, of the Second precinct, \$2; Officer Murphy, of the Ninth precinct, \$2. In the year 1892, the amount was \$223, contributed by Officer Connors, of the Tenth precinct, \$12; Officer Edward J. Connors, of the first court, \$12; Officers Grady and Darling, \$40; Officer Felton, of the Twelfth precinct, \$12; Officer Morrison, of the Thirty-fifth precinct, \$100; Officer Griffenhagen, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, \$29; Officer Dowling, of the First precinct, \$2; Sergeant Sheridan, \$5; Detective Aloncle, \$20. In 1893, the stenographer has the record of that, the amount was only \$5; I will supply the name later. (Sergeant Reap, \$5.)

John J. Ferguson, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Moss.—It seems doubtful whether any class of men of a similar size with the police of this city are guilty of similar acts of anarchism, as this 4,000 men, and occasionally we produce a witness illustrating that fact; although we could occupy nearly every day with them we do not use them very often.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your full name? A. John Joseph Ferguson.

Q. Where do you live? A. Three hundred and fifty-eight West Forty-fifth street.

Q. There is a reason why you can not speak very well, you have lost five of your front teeth? A. Three.

Q. The three front teeth in your upper jaw are missing? A. Yes.

Q. When did you lose those? A. Thanksgiving morning, the 29th.

Q. Tell us how you lost those teeth; tell us the whole of it? A. I went to purchase two crabs on the corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue on the oyster-stand.

Q. Draw your shoulders back and talk out? A. I went to purchase two crabs on the corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue of the oyster-stand and the oyster man put up two for me, and when I went to examine them one was bad; and I had an altercation with him; and there was two officers standing immediately west of the oyster store, and one of them was Thomas T. Bainbric, and he walked up without a word of warning and hit me in the mouth.

Q. What did he hit you with? A. His hand; but the dentist said he must have had something else to break my teeth.

Q. What was the result to your mouth? A. Broke the two teeth, and contusion of the gum.

Q. The teeth were splintered up into the gum, were they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your dentist had to cut off the exterior portion of your teeth, and then extract the teeth? A. When my gums got healthy.

Q. How long were you suffering from those broken teeth before you got them extracted? A. Two days before the crowns

were taken off, and three or four days before the roots could be touched.

Q. Your mouth was all swollen up; was it not? A. Yes, sir; I have a doctor's certificate —

Q. Did the officer arrest you? A. No, sir.

Q. Did not arrest you at all? A. No.

Q. Did you give his name? A. Thomas T. Bainbric, 2647 was his number.

Q. Have you made any complaint about that? A. Yes, sir; I preferred a charge at headquarters against him.

Q. You have not heard anything from that charge, have you? A. No.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. I would advise you to go to the district attorney with your case; have you told us all about the occurrence? A. That is the whole substance of it; he hit me without provocation.

Q. What were you doing when he hit you? A. I was purchasing two crabs, and we had an altercation in regard to the quality of the crabs, and he did not seem to want me to annoy the oyster man.

Q. What kind of altercation did you get into? A. Just word-ing about the quality of the crabs; that is all.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You wanted the man to give you back the money; the crabs were bad? A. Or give good crabs.

Q. And this man had a stand out on the sidewalk? A. It was within the stoop line.

Q. It was outside the house? A. Yes, sir; but it is permanent.

Q. And you were interfering with a friend of the officer's? A. Apparently; yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You had no words with the officer prior to his striking you? A. No; none whatever; I heard nothing from the officer until he moved to strike me.

Mrs. Katie Monahan, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. You are a married woman, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you live at what number in Seventeenth street? A. Two hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Two hundred and forty-seven? A. Two hundred and forty-seven.

Q. West Seventeenth street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are acquainted with Doctor Wilson who testified last night, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he spoke something about your case? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have a family of children, have you not? A. No; they are dead; my children are all dead.

Q. You live there with your husband? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Keep boarders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Respectable boarding-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you go to that house in Seventeenth street? A. The 23d of April.

Q. Of this year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the owner of the property? A. The Star Brewing Company.

Q. There was a woman named Mrs. Giles in an adjoining house? A. She occupied that house.

Q. That particular house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of house did she keep there? A. It was a disreputable house.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the owners of the house about her? A. Yes; I told them about her.

Q. What did they say? A. They told me to leave their office.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. To get out? A. To get out.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Told you to get out of the office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was something said about Mrs. Giles at the time you took the house, was there not? A. Yes, sir; the owners of the house told me they would have her removed; if they had not, I would not have taken the house.

Q. Mrs. Giles occupied the adjoining house? A. Yes, sir; two houses.

Q. Two houses adjoining yours? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you took this particular house, 247, which she had vacated, you had this conversation with the owners, in which they said they would remove her from the adjoining house?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. She kept two houses of ill-fame adjoining yours, one on each side? A. Two hundred and forty-three and 245.

Q. Two hundred and forty-three and 245? A. Yes, sir; and then they ejected the respectable family in 249 and placed her in the house in the month of May.

Q. She had three houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she surrounded you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you sure they were disreputable houses? A. Yes; I am sure.

Q. Did you observe the people that lived in them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the actions of the women? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you learn their names — some of them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you learn their characters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the people — the men going to the house?
A. Yes; they came to my door inquiring for them, and giving me the names.

Q. And you heard their conversation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By conversation from these houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, when your landlord, the Star Brewing Company, refused to give you any relief from this woman did you go to the captain of the precinct? A. I did.

Q. Who was the captain? A. Captain Donohue.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He told me that he knew they were bad-houses; that Judge MacMahon settled the case in the Jefferson Market; that she should not remain in that precinct.

Q. There had been a hearing at the Jefferson Market court and Judge MacMahon said she must get out of the neighborhood?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is what the captain told you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he do anything? A. No, sir.

Q. She was not removed? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any case in the court brought against her after your complaint? A. I brought a case.

Q. Did the captain bring any case? A. No.

Q. He left you on your own resources? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you found that the captain would not do anything for you, who else did you go to? A. I went then to Superintendent Byrnes.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He just stepped out of the office, as I stepped in.

Q. Who did you see? A. I saw one of his men, and explained to them, and asked them if they would not put that on file, what I had to say.

Q. Did that officer write it down? A. He did.

Q. What was the result of that? A. Nothing; I never heard nothing.

Q. You never heard? A. No.

Q. You did hear from it from Mrs. Giles, didn't you? A. Yes, sir; I heard from Mrs. Giles.

Q. What did Mrs. Giles say to you after you went to Superintendent Byrnes? A. She told me everything that I told at the superintendent's office; she hollered it in the street.

Q. Abused you in the street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she do that in the presence of police officers? A. She did.

Q. Did they protect you? A. No; Officer Cook was the officer.

Q. Then you went to Jefferson Market? A. I went to the captain again then, and then I went to Jefferson Market to get a summons.

Q. Who did you see at Jefferson Market? A. Judge Hogan.

Q. What did Judge Hogan do? A. He told me to go home.

Q. Wouldn't he give you a warrant? A. No, sir.

Q. Sent you home? A. Yes.

Q. Well, did he say he would do anything? A. No; on that day he didn't say.

Q. Who else did you go to see? A. Then I went to Judge Taintor, because I know him.

Q. Where did you find Judge Taintor? A. Fifty-seventh street.

Q. That was out of the district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Judge Taintor say to you? A. He told me to procure a summons for the owners of the property.

Q. Told you to go to Jefferson Market and procure a warrant or summons against the owners? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do then? A. I told him I was a poor woman and had my household affairs to see to, and could not do anything like that; and then he advised me to get a summons against Mrs. Giles.

Q. Did you go back to Judge Hogan then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he give you a summons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell him Judge Taintor sent you back? A. Yes; then he gave me a summons and he called Officer McConville to get a summons.

Q. What time were you to come to court on that summons? A. Half-past 10.

Q. Did you go? A. I was there at 10.

Q. Was your case called? A. No, sir.

Q. How long did you wait? A. Until 12 o'clock.

Q. What did you do then? A. I went to the judge and asked him why he did not call the case, and he told me he did; so I told him he did not, that he had deceived me, for I had four witnesses beside myself to testify he never called the case.

Q. What did he do? A. He told me to go home again; and I told him, what will I do with this woman when I go home, she is a great annoyance to me; he said, "Well, you will find out;" he said, "She won't annoy you any more."

Q. How did he know she would not annoy you, did he say? A. No; the men put me away.

Q. Did you get any relief after that; did Mrs. Giles discontinue her business; did Mrs. Giles stop business? A. No, sir; just the same.

Q. Went on just the same? A. Just the same.

Q. After Judge Hogan's promise? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do then? A. I went to Superintendent Byrnes' office again.

Q. Did you see Mr. Byrnes that time? A. No.

Q. Who did you see? A. I saw one of his men; but I wrote to Superintendent Byrnes and told him about—

Q. Did you write a personal letter to him? A. Yes.

Q. Did you mail it? A. I did, sir.

Q. In the letter-box? A. Yes, sir; and kept a copy of it.

Q. Did you put a two cent stamp on it when you mailed it? A. Yes.

Q. And after mailing the letter to Superintendent Byrnes you went to headquarters and saw the men? A. Yes; I asked him if he got my letter, and this man did not know anything about it; and he told me he would see it was all right, and go back to Captain Donohue again, and he would see it was all right.

Q. What did you do then? A. Then I went to Mr. Osborne's.

Q. Who is Mr. Osborne? A. He is in the district attorney's office.

Q. Didn't you go to Inspector McAvoy? A. That was afterward.

Q. You went to Osborne first? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Mr. Osborne do? A. He told me a few things what to do.

Q. What did he tell you to do? A. To refer this to Mr. Goff; he was the only one that could help me out of this.

Q. The only man that would help you out of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you went to Inspector McAvoy's, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What conversation did you have with McAvoy? A. I told him about how the police had treated me, and how Captain Donohue was not true; that he deceived me, telling me he would do what was just and did not; so he told me to get out of his office that I had no grounds for what I was talking about.

Q. Told you you had no grounds for complaint? A. Yes.

Q. Is that what McAvoy said to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who came in while you were talking with Inspector McAvoy? A. Captain Donohue.

Q. Did you address the captain? A. Yes, sir; I said to Inspector McAvoy, "Here is the captain, and he can tell you the same as I am telling you."

Q. What did the captain say to McAvoy? A. He explained to the inspector a good deal of things, and said, "This woman wants the earth."

Q. You only wanted protection in your little house? A. Well, I wanted to be let live.

Q. Surrounded by the enemy you wanted protection? A. Yes.

Q. And that he called wanting the earth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the end of the interview; how did it end? A. Then I went to Mr. Goff's office.

Q. How did you leave Inspector McAvoy?

Senator Bradley.—She said he told her to get out.

The Witness.—But I did not get out; and I told him to sit down and have patience until I explained to him the matters, and he got up and walked the floor in a very furious manner; and I told him I did not think that was his office, I thought it belonged to the public, and if he would sit down I would explain

to him, and he would not; and I told the captain I did not think it was right, he should not treat me so, as I was a poor woman he had a right to do better with me; so Captain Donohue told the inspector that the Star Brewing Company were bringing a case against Mrs. Giles to put her out of the house; so the captain sent an agent of the property to me to see if I would go to the court with the police; and I said, "No; I would not go;" and he asked me why I would not go; I said I would not go with the police because they knew more than I did, and why should I testify for them; so I did go to the court but not in the way they could know me—I dressed in black.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. The owners promised to put her out, did they not? A. Not to me; the police, they told me the police were after her, and they would not have to do, and it would cost them a lot of money, and I was making a lot of bother for them, and they wanted to dispossess me on the 5th of September.

Q. What for? A. For making bother for them and annoying Mrs. Giles, the tenant.

By Senator Pound:

Q. What was the charge; what was the charge alleged in the dispossess papers?

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Was it a 30 days' notice or three days'? A. They did not serve me any papers, only verbally.

Mr. Goff.—I wish to publicly announce now that it is only taking up my time and producing considerable annoyance to me for witnesses to come one after another to ask to be excused; our calendar breaks down, and every one has an excuse, and he is sick, or something is the matter with him, and we have been running a couple of days here trying to fill out the time of the committee.

The Chairman.—I take it for granted that the counsel will notify witnesses whose presence is not required, and unless they do receive notification they have no occasion to bother the counsel. It is necessary for a witness to make some

sacrifice of their time; the counsel and committee are making great sacrifice of theirs.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. They did not serve you with any formal notice to get out?

A. No.

Q. But requested you to leave? A. Yes, sir; told me if I didn't do better by 2 o'clock, about 2 o'clock he would give me a dispossess.

Q. Then, I think, it was you saw Mr. Jerome? A. Yes; that day I went down to Mr. Goff's office and met Mr. Jerome there, and explained to him my matters, what happened, and how I had been treated, and asked if there was not justice for a respectable woman in New York city.

Q. He sent you back to the captain, didn't he? A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. What did the captain say to you then? A. He ran away from me, up stairs.

Q. Did you tell him Mr. Jerome sent you? A. I did not tell him anybody had sent me; but I told him wasn't he going to do better, you know, and put this woman out.

Q. Did he speak to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. He said I was too much of a lawyer for him, that I had better go to somebody —

Q. What? A. He said I had better go to some other person beside him.

Q. And ran away from you? A. Yes; he ran up stairs.

Q. Mrs. Giles gave up the house next door to you on the 1st of the next month, did she not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But she still continued to do business in one of those houses, does she not? A. Yes, sir; in 245.

Q. Does she really have prostitutes in that house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You see them there yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard them talk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are satisfied of their character and reputation as prostitutes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen men going in and out of the house? A. Yes, sir; saw them take them in.

Q. Is that the general reputation of the house in the neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it a bad house? A. Yes, sir.

Etienne Bayer, recalled as a witness, testified as follows:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You informed me you had some corrections to make in your testimony yesterday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I told you the committee would give you an opportunity to make those corrections this morning? A. Yes.

Q. Go on and make such corrections as you think proper? A. When I left the stand here yesterday I refreshed my memory that Captain Murphy told me that he has got to pay interest on some notes that he wants that money; and I says, "All right," and I gave him that money; he says, "You are acquainted with Mr. Hershberg who was a personal friend of mine — Morris Hershberg."

Q. He is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Q. His brother Aaron is here in the room? A. I don't know anything about Mr. Aaron; it was Morris Hershberg; they used to be in partnership, I believe.

Mr. Goff.— Is Aaron Hershberg here in court?

(No answer.) We have, Mr. Chairman, for the last couple of days experienced the greatest difficulty in getting our witnesses here, I do not know what has occurred to them, particularly the police witnesses. We would have to adjourn this committee to go before the grand jury for a week to look after the recalcitrant witnesses that failed to turn up during the past two days; we might as well stop our work and we would take up the grand jury's time.

Chairman Lexow.— How do you account for it, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.— I don't know, sir, how to account for it; they all seemed to be seized with sickness and disease and other excuses; and we have had our men out almost continuously for the last two nights. We want to make use of all the time of this committee, but at the same time we are experiencing a great deal of difficulty: Has Mr. Hershberg come into court. He was here a moment ago.

Q. Well, go on Mr. Bayer? A. He asked me —

Q. This Hershberg kept a wholesale liquor place? A. Yes, sir; kept then in Paul Bayer's place, he and I together as partners; and the captain asked me if I would not be kind enough to go around on account of it is not in his district to collect the