

Q. I suppose they are all good Tammany Hall men? A. No; I don't think.

Q. The majority of them? A. I think the majority vote the Democratic ticket; yes.

Q. The Bohemians up there are generally poor people? A. Yes; most of them are poor.

Q. Are there any Bohemian houses of prostitution? A. Not as I know.

Q. Are there any in the city, so far as you know, among your people? A. Not as I know of.

Q. All a hard-working people? A. Well, most Bohemians are mechanics and small business men.

Q. Segarmakers; many of them in the segar business, are they not? A. Cigarmakers, tailors, carpenters, stonecutters and so on.

Q. These saloons that are kept by the Bohemians, they are small saloons, are they not? A. Some are large enough, but they do a small business.

Q. They are mostly beer saloons? A. Mostly beer saloons; yes.

Mr. Goff.—I want you to understand that you are under oath, and that you have got to answer my questions and answer them truthfully. Do you understand that?

Mr. Nicoll.—I object to his intimidating this witness.

Witness.—I understand.

By the Chairman:

Q. You understand that if you say anything false on the stand here it is perjury, and it is just as much perjury as though you were testifying before a Supreme Court judge; on the other hand, if you testify to the fact, and the fact was that you did bribe or give a bribe, you are absolutely protected by the law against any punishment for that; your confession here, if it has been done, is an absolute bar against any indictment or prosecution against you; you understand that, don't you? A. I understand; yes.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. When you were president of that association, didn't you pay money to the police; now, answer my question right away, and don't hesitate about it? A. No; I didn't pay any money to the police.

Q. Did you hand any money to the police? A. Well, I never had anything to do with the money.

Q. Didn't you see the money handed to the police? A. No; I only heard it.

Q. Didn't you see it? A. I never saw it.

Q. Weren't with anyone who handed money to the police? A. Well, I can not recollect any more.

Q. You will have to recollect; let us see? A. I know some money was given Campbell.

Q. Now, let Campbell go; weren't you president of that association when Captain Schmittberger was there? A. Well, a man was in my place once, and he introduced himself that he is the man in Campbell's place.

Q. You remember when Campbell was removed, don't you? A. Yes; but I found it out about two weeks after.

Q. Didn't Campbell go to you and demand money after his removal? A. Well, he told us once that he ought to get something.

Q. Ought to get something for what? A. For his good treatment.

Q. For his good treatment of the saloon-keepers? A. Of the association.

Q. Had he been removed from the precinct at that time? A. About that time; yes.

Q. Did you give him any money? A. No.

Q. What did you do when he went to you? A. I told him I can not do nothing for him.

Q. Had you paid money to him before that? A. Well, I didn't pay him.

Q. Did anyone pay him in your presence? A. In my presence, no; but I heard the story went on that he received some money.

Q. Why did he go to you for money, if you had never paid him money before? A. Well, I was the chairman that time, and he came to me and told me that he ought to get something.

Q. Didn't you see some one hand him an envelope before he went to you? A. I can not recollect.

Q. Now, try and refresh your memory; did you hear Pospissil's testimony, to-day? A. Part of it.

Q. Did you hear him testify that he went there with the financial secretary to his house and gave him an envelope with money in it?

The Chairman.—You heard him say that? A. I heard that; yes.

Q. Didn't you go there with the financial secretary when you were president and give him money, also? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go there yourself? A. I was there once myself.

Q. What were you there for? A. That was a different case altogether.

Q. Tell us what you were there for? A. There was some Bohemian fair, and a benefit for a Bohemian school, and I went in Campbell's house, and told him not to bother them people there.

Q. How much did you give him when you asked him not to bother the people? A. I didn't give him anything; I promised him only that he would get something; he asked me how much it was worth, and I said, "You will get something off the committee;" I don't know —

By the Chairman:

Q. You said that you had never paid any money to Campbell, but to another man; was it the other man that came after Campbell that you paid it to? A. There was a man came into my place once, and he introduced himself to me as a ward detective; he said he was in Campbell's place.

Q. What did you do with him? A. The first time I didn't do anything with him.

Q. And the next time? A. I sent him, I think, to our treasurer.

Q. Your treasurer was authorized to settle these little differences with the police by the association? A. I think he gave him something every month, but I don't know how much.

Q. You know that the association turned over the moneys to him, don't you; he got all the moneys? A. I don't know; maybe he got some.

Q. You know that he used the moneys for the purpose of securing police protection, don't you? A. That was told to us.

Q. He told it, didn't he; he told you what he did with the money, didn't he? A. Well, he wanted money off me, and that was all.

Q. And he told you the purpose for which it was going to be used? A. As long as he told me he was in Campbell's place I knew.

Q. How much money was paid to him, do you know? A. I can not exactly remember.

Q. How many times, do you know? A. I couldn't tell exactly that either.

Q. More than five times? A. Five or six times.

Q. Don't you know approximately the amount that was given him? A. No.

Q. About the amount? A. No.

Q. About the same amount that was given to Campbell each time? A. I couldn't tell how big was the amount.

Q. From the treasurer's reports that were made to you, were the amounts which were given to this wardman, who came after

Campbell, about the same amount that was given to Campbell?

A. Yes; to my idea.

Q. I want to ask you about the Bohemian fair; what was this fair for? A. Well, the benefit was for Bohemian free school.

Q. To benefit the Bohemian free school? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was the fair held? A. Somewheres on the boulevard; I was not there.

Q. In some saloon? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some little hall in the back of the saloon? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This fair was gotten up by the Bohemian people of the neighborhood for their own school to teach the children their language? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you decided to get up that fair, you were told to go to the police and make arrangements, were you not? A. I was told directly to go to Campbell.

Q. Who told you to go to Campbell, the association? A. No; some members; I forget their names.

Q. You knew that you were to go there as president of the association, did you not? A. I don't know whether I was president at that time; I couldn't tell.

Q. You went there to get police protection for that little fair which was held for the benefit of the Bohemian free school; isn't that the fact? A. Something like it.

Q. And the policeman, Campbell, asked you how much it would be worth? A. Yes.

Q. And you told him that the committee would make that right with him? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to ask about this fair; what was it selling, little articles? A. They were selling small articles.

Q. Very poor people around that neighborhood? A. Anything they could collect from the business men in the neighborhood.

The Chairman.—I suppose they had a little lottery, or something like that.

Q. Did they have a little lottery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Chances? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had to pay the police to let those chances go on? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know, did Campbell ever receive any money from the committee on account of this fair? A. I think he did, but I can not swear to it.

Q. Let us get at your knowledge; why do you know; why do you think? A. Because he never came to me and complained

that he didn't get that; if he didn't get it, probably he would call on me and tell me about it.

Q. Did you ever hear it talked about among the members afterward? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know of the business affairs of the fair being settled up; didn't you hear the business talked about and it reported how much had been collected? A. Yes; I knew the full amount at the time.

Q. Wasn't there something said about the money that had been paid to the police? A. I don't know nothing about it; I couldn't tell.

Q. Who paid the money? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Who ran the committee? A. There were about 30 men on the committee.

Q. Who was the chairman of the committee? A. That I forget, who was the chairman.

Q. Who was treasurer of that committee? A. I don't know either; I think a man by the name of Blixman, but I can not tell.

Q. Blixman? A. I ain't sure of it.

Q. What was the wardman's name that came after Campbell? A. I can not tell his name; I can not recollect.

Q. Do you think you could recognize it if I told you; was it Gannon? A. Yes; I think it was.

Q. He was wardman for Captain Schmittberger, wasn't he? A. I don't know nothing about Schmittberger.

Q. But Captain Schmittberger was in that precinct at the time, wasn't he? A. Well, I know he was in the precinct once, but I don't know exactly when.

Q. He was there when Gannon went to you as wardman, wasn't he? A. I couldn't tell.

Q. What year was that when Gannon went to you? A. It must have been about 1892; 1891 or 1892.

Q. After Gannon went to you, don't you know that he was paid every month from your saloon-keepers' association? A. Well, I soon received from the association —

Q. Never mind when you received; don't you know that he was paid every month by your association? A. I ain't sure; I think he was getting something.

Q. Didn't you know that he was getting \$175 a month? A. No; I couldn't tell.

Q. We will refresh your memory; didn't Gannon demand the back money from you after Campbell left; didn't he demand the arrears from you? A. Yes.

Q. How much was the arrears? A. I couldn't recollect.

Q. Didn't he say \$250? A. No; he asked how much we were paying to Campbell.

the words? A. Well, I told you he demanded more money of me.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him some amount.

Q. What amount? A. I couldn't tell.

By the Chairman:

Q. What did you tell him? A. My head is not a memorandum book; I can not tell.

Q. Do you remember what amount you named to Gannon as having paid Campbell? A. I never paid Campbell myself.

Q. As having been paid to Campbell? A. You must go by Mr. Pospissil's testimony.

Q. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month? A. Probably he mentioned the same amount; I don't know.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You may forget that you are under oath; didn't you pay Gannon, \$250? A. No; not as I know of; I can not remember.

Q. Will you swear that you didn't pay Gannon \$200? A. Well, I will swear that I don't know the amount.

Q. You did pay him some money? A. I admit that; yes; not myself.

The Chairman.—The witness has testified that Gannon was paid five or six times.

Mr. Goff.—I want to get to this particular transaction.

Q. Didn't you know that Gannon said that the captain demanded some money, because there were more members in your association; don't you remember that; didn't Gannon tell you that Captain Schmittberger would have to get more money because there were more members in your association? A. No; I can not recollect.

Q. Will you swear he didn't tell you that the captain demanded more money? A. How could I remember what he told me two years ago.

Q. Will you swear that Gannon didn't say to you that the captain demanded more money than you had been paying because there were more members in your association; now, isn't that the truth? A. I can not tell.

Q. Will you deny it?

By the Chairman:

Q. Will you swear that he didn't say so? A. Well, I can not tell what he told me two years ago.

Q. Don't you remember it at all? A. I know we had some conversation about it; that is all.

Q. Was that, substantially, the conversation you had, without the words? A. Well, I told you he demanded more money of me.

Q. Didn't you, as matter of fact, at that time, pay him \$200?

A. The books will show what I done.

Q. Now, as matter of fact, you remember that you did it; didn't you? A. I couldn't swear he told me that.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you not pay him the \$200? A. Do you mean the association, or do you mean me?

Q. Well, you, for the association? A. Maybe the association paid him some money.

Q. Didn't you hand over the money to him in an envelope? A. Not as I recollect.

Q. Will you swear you didn't? A. Well, I know money was paid to him.

Q. Didn't you hand the envelope containing \$200 over to him? A. The money always come from our treasury.

Q. And you handed the envelope over to him; isn't that so?

By the Chairman:

Q. Or saw it handed over to him? A. Maybe I did; I don't know.

Q. You saw it; whether you did or not, you saw it done? A. I know it was done.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, I want to ask you while we are on that line if you ever paid money in the station-house? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay money to the captain of that precinct? A. No; never.

Q. Did you ever go to see Captain Schmittberger? A. No; not in the station-house.

Q. Did you see him at any place else? A. I met him in some place; I met him in the ball several times and so on.

Q. Don't you remember that Gannon was away there for a long time on his vacation; don't you remember that Gannon was away on his vacation? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you remember that when he was away you went and saw the captain? A. No; not as I know.

Q. Will you swear you didn't? A. Yes; I don't think I saw him.

Q. Will you swear you didn't see the captain? A. Oh, I did see him, certainly.

Q. Didn't you see him and talk with him about your association; now, Mr. Sykora —

Mr. Nicoll.— Give the man a chance.

Mr. Goff.— He is having all the chance he needs.

Mr. Nicoll.— Let him answer one question before you put the next.

Mr. Goff.— You know you are under oath, Mr. Sykora.

Mr. Nicoll.— He has been told that before.

A. I never saw the captain in the precinct, to my knowledge.

Q. You never saw Captain Schmittberger to your knowledge?

A. I saw him —

Q. Did you ever see Captain Schmittberger anywhere in connection with the saloon-keeper's association? A. As far as I know I met him at the ball at the Central Turn Verein, and I met him —

Q. Did you ever talk with him about the saloon-keepers' association? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Did you ever hand any money to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any money handed to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever call at the station-house in Gannon's absence?

A. I don't know anything about Gannon's absence.

Q. Did you ever see any money handed to any police officer in your precinct, but Gannon? A. No, sir.

By the Chairman:

Q. You understand what this committee is here for, don't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We are here to reach facts upon which to frame legislation for the purpose of preventing the police of this city from levying blackmail upon anybody in the community; now, it is in the interest of every resident of this city to give testimony that will enable proper measures to be passed, and it is in pursuance of that that you are on the stand now; there can not be any harm, if you tell the truth, but there can be if you do not tell the truth? A. I know that, but I can not recollect when I was speaking to Captain Schmittberger about the association business; never.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you ever go to a politician to go with you to Captain Schmittberger? A. No.

Q. What? A. No.

Q. You mean to say you never went to the leader of your district? A. No, sir; I met the leader once, and we were speaking

about the saloon business, and he told me not to pay the police at all, and he told me I should tell all my friends not to pay anything.

Q. Who was that leader? A. That was Mr. Tom Dunn.

Q. Do you know Mr. Delmour? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever talk to Mr. Lawrence Delmour about the police assessments? A. No.

Q. Never said a word to him? A. No; when he was the leader I was in Europe, and when I came back the district was divided, and our new leader was Mr. Tom Dunn.

Q. When Mr. Delmour was leader, weren't you connected with that association? A. When he was elected a leader?

Q. Yes. A. No, sir; I was not there; I was in Europe.

Q. Didn't you go to the station-house with him at one time? A. With who?

Q. With Mr. Delmour. A. No.

Q. Never? A. No.

Q. Did you go there with any leader or with any politician to try and get the captain to reduce the police assessments on your association? A. No.

Q. You are sure of that? A. I am sure of that.

Q. Are you clear about it? A. I don't think that any leader, if he even would go, would take me along.

Q. Will you swear that you never went to the police station with any political leader for the purpose of getting the captain to let up upon the association? A. Yes; I think I can swear to it.

Q. Have you any doubt about it? A. Well, I don't know anything about it.

Q. Did you ever go to the station-house with the leader that I spoke of, or with any leader, for that purpose? A. No; not as I know.

By the Chairman:

Q. Either Delmour or Dunn or anybody else? A. No; the first time I met Dunn, and I was speaking to him about the Bohemian Saloon-keepers' Association, he told me not to pay to no police a cent.

Q. Did you tell him that you had been paying the police? A. I told him only that some people are complaining about it, and he told me that I shall tell all my friends that they shall not pay the police a cent.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Dunn told you that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pay the police after that? A. No, sir; not a cent.

Q. Did they ask you? A. No; they didn't ask me.

Q. Did they ask the association? A. I don't think they did; because we reduced the dues from 75 cents a week to 50 cents a month.

Q. After you stopped paying the police you reduced the dues from 75 cents a week to 50 cents a month; is that so? A. No; I don't know when that was done, but I know it was done once.

Q. And the 70 cents a week was paid as dues, because you had to pay the police, isn't that a fact? A. Well, I told you about Campbell, didn't I?

Q. Yes; I am asking you now if the 75 cents a week was not paid because the police had to be paid by the association? A. Well, that was the time Campbell was in the district.

Q. It was also when Gannon was there? A. Gannon was there only a short time.

Q. When he was there he collected the money, didn't he? A. Well, he got some, I think.

Q. Did you ever leave an envelope containing money in the captain's house, in the station-house? A. No, sir.

Q. For Gannon? A. No, sir.

Q. Or for anyone else? A. No, sir.

Q. Who accompanied you to the station-house when you went there? A. I didn't go there.

Q. I understood you to say a little while ago that you did go there? A. No; I think you are mistaken.

Q. Did you go there? A. Yes; when I was arrested, I had to go there.

Q. Outside of the time you were arrested, didn't you go there? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you go some place to meet Gannon? A. When Gannon wanted to see me, he always called at my place.

Q. Was it there where the money was paid? A. No; he went to see another man, probably, about that.

Q. Who was the other man he went to see about it? A. Our treasurer.

Q. What was his name? A. I think his name was Joe Vopelak; he was financial secretary; I don't know what he was; he was getting the money from the collector.

Q. Who was the collector? A. Anton Linhardt.

Q. Have you been speaking with anyone since you have been served with this subpoena? A. What do you mean, since last night?

Q. Talking with anyone since you have been served? A. I was talking with our chairman, Mr. Pospissal.

Q. Did you talk with him to-day after he gave his testimony?

A. No; I was speaking with him yesterday; I asked him whether he got the same.

Q. You buy tickets for the Lenox Hill chowder, do you not?

A. Well, I bought one, because I am a member of it.

Q. Did you buy more than one ticket? A. No; only one.

Q. That was \$5, was it not? A. Five dollars.

Q. Will you swear that Gannon didn't receive \$175 a month while he was in that precinct from your association? A. I will not swear to anything.

Q. Will you deny that he got \$175 a month from your association? A. Maybe he got that much; I can not tell.

Q. Will you swear that, to your knowledge, the captain of that precinct never received a dollar from your association; will you swear that? A. I wouldn't swear to it, but I don't know anything about it; I couldn't swear that he did.

Q. Will you swear that he didn't, so far as you know? A. So far as I know?

Q. Yes? A. Captain Strauss?

Q. That he never received a dollar? A. I doubt it very much.

Q. Why do you doubt it? A. Because I never heard anything about it.

Q. If you know that he didn't receive money, why do you say you doubt it? A. Because I met his wardman Phil. Weller.

Q. What did he tell you? A. That this new captain never will take any money off of saloon-keepers.

Q. I am talking about Captain Schmittberger? A. Captain Schmittberger was only about four months in our precinct.

Q. Will you swear that he never received any money from your saloon-keepers' association while he was in the precinct?

Mr. Nicoll.—To your knowledge.

Mr. Goff.—I object to Mr. Nicoll framing any questions.

The Chairman.—You have a right to ask that question on cross-examination.

Mr. Nicoll.—He is trying to make this witness testify to something not of his own knowledge.

Mr. Goff.—I object to Mr. Nicoll's coming in with an objection to give the witness time and to give the witness a suggestion.

The Witness.—What do you want to know.

Q. Have you heard what Mr. Nicoll said? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Is that a pointer to you? A. Well, I don't want no points; I wouldn't swear to it.

The Chairman.—I think the witness means to tell the truth. It is sometimes pretty hard—

The Witness.—I never done any dealings with him, and I

can not tell whether he did or not. If somebody paid him, I don't know that.

Q. Wasn't it reported in the committee —

Mr. Nicoll.—I object to this as the grossest hearsay.

Q. Wasn't it reported in the association, by the committee, that they had paid the captain the usual monthly money? A. No; they never mentioned the captain.

Q. Whom did they mention? A. The wardman.

Cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll:

Q. When were you president of the association? A. I was president in 1891 and 1892; in 1892, in April, I resigned.

Q. Were you president all of 1891? A. No; only about five or six months; from July, 1891, to about April, 1892.

Q. That was when Mr. — A. When Mr. Pospissil left for Europe.

Q. Did you ever pay any money to any police captain or any ward detective yourself in the city of New York? A. I didn't pay any money to a police captain, and myself I never paid no wardman; but I was only told the association did, to the wardman, but not to the captain.

Q. I am speaking of you; with your hands, did you ever do it? A. No; not to the captain.

Q. Did you pay to any wardman? A. Maybe I did; I can not recollect; I don't know.

Q. You can not recollect? A. No.

Q. How long have you known Captain Strauss? A. Captain Strauss I know, since I came back from Europe; that is about a year and eight months ago.

Q. Did you ever pay any money to Captain Strauss? A. Never.

Q. Or Captain Schmittberger? A. Not to him either.

Q. Did you ever pay any money to Captain Schmittberger? A. No; not as I know.

Q. Did you ever pay any money to Captain Gunner? A. No, sir; I saw him only once in my life.

Q. When was Campbell transferred from that precinct? A. I think it was after January, 1892.

Q. To what precinct was he transferred? A. I think he resigned from the force.

Q. Who succeeded him? A. Well, a man by the name of Gannon; I think his name was that; I am not sure; I forgot his name, but I think it is Gannon.

Q. Who succeeded him? A. I don't know who succeeded him, because I was not here that time.

Q. You don't know who succeeded him? A. I don't know.

Q. Was Gannon a member of the Ivy Club? A. No; Campbell, I think, was.

Q. Campbell was a member of the Ivy Club? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't the association contribute to the Ivy Club? A. What say.

Q. Didn't the association contribute to the Ivy Club? A. No.

Q. What? A. Not as I know.

Q. There was not any money paid to Campbell as a contribution for the Ivy Club? A. I think all the money that Campbell got he kept.

Q. Didn't turn it over to the Ivy Club? A. No; I doubt it very much.

Q. Did you give him any money? A. To Campbell.

Q. Yes? A. The association did.

Q. I am speaking of you personally? A. I, personally; no, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Isn't it a fact that every time one of your Bohemian saloon-keepers want to have a little ball, of some association, that the police have to be paid; now, isn't that a fact? A. Well, I never paid.

Q. I am not asking you that.

Mr. Nieoll.—I think he ought to specify.

By the Chairman:

Q. Isn't that the general custom? A. Not at present; they did do it when Campbell was almighty in the district, but not the present time.

Q. Not the present time? A. Because I am sure that this Captain don't take any money from the people.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. But they have been paying right along for these little balls that they had in those saloons? A. Well, I have a hall like that, but I never pay anything.

Q. You are a Tammany Hall captain? A. I don't think that has anything to do with it.

Q. You have political pull? A. The police don't pay any attention to it.

Q. Isn't it a fact known to all the Bohemian saloon-keepers all through the district that every time they give a little ball

or party back of their saloons, that they have to pay the police; isn't that the fact? A. Well, I couldn't say it is a fact; I heard something like it, but that is all.

Q. Isn't it known all over by the saloon-keepers of the district?

The Chairman.—Is that the general reputation?

Mr. Nicoll.—Will you entertain an objection?

The Chairman.—The objection is overruled.

A. I can not answer for the public; I can answer only for myself.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Didn't you hear it spoken of? A. Yes; but that is three or four years ago.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you secured protection as the result of political influence instead of money contributions? A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Isn't that the fact, that instead of paying money now, you use political influence to gain the same result? A. Well, some saloon-keepers vote with the Republican party, and some vote with Tammany; I think they are protected just the same.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Isn't it a fact that since Mr. Dunn told you not to pay any money to the police that you were supporting the Tammany ticket and not to pay any money to the police; isn't that the fact? A. Well, it is the saloon-keepers' interest to stick to a man like that.

Q. So, instead of paying money to the police, do you now support Tom Dunn in Tammany Hall? A. I would myself, always.

Q. Isn't that what the saloon-keepers do instead of paying money to the police—they support Tammany Hall? A. I couldn't answer for the other saloon-keepers.

Q. Don't you know that as a fact? A. Well, I suppose if some other party would give us the same protection, we would work for that party, too.

Q. You do work for and support Tammany Hall for protection? A. I support Tammany Hall because I am a member of it.

Q. You are a member of it, because you get protected; isn't that the fact? A. I was a member of it, before I was a saloon-keeper.

Q. You have got protection since you have been a saloon-

keeper from Tammany Hall; isn't that so? A. What do you mean by protection?

Q. Well, that you are not annoyed by the police on Sundays?

A. Well, if there was a strict Sunday, I was closed the same as everybody else.

Q. But you don't close? A. Partly, we do.

Q. As far as the chain will let the door open? A. Well, I suppose you know beer is sold every place in New York on Sunday.

Q. You got a circular last Sunday not to open, did you not; you saw that circular here to-day, did you not, by Mr. Pospissil; didn't you see the circular? A. When?

The Chairman.—I do not think I would pursue that. We have got all those questions in, and we understand it perfectly.

Mr. Goff.—I want to ask him one question in connection with that.

Q. Did you read this circular last Sunday? A. I think I did.

Q. You knew who sent it—Mr. Pospissil? A. That is his name here.

Q. Doesn't that circular tell you that the captain says that you must not open the next day? A. No; not directly.

Q. Well, indirectly? A. Well, that is a word that could be used in many different ways.

Q. What word is that?

Senator Pound.—You know how it is used there?

Mr. Goff.—How is it used there?

Witness.—I couldn't tell.

By the Chairman:

Q. When you received that circular, what did you understand to be the meaning of that word? A. Well, I could think what I pleased, but I didn't know whether the man that wrote it meant the same.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What did you think? A. I think the president must have known it.

Q. What did you think? A. This word means the head man in the family.

Q. What word? A. Pantata.

Q. Don't you know that that meant that the captain had said that you must close up next Sunday; isn't that the meaning, that you took from that circular? A. All I understood by it is, that we must be careful on Sunday.

Q. Didn't you know that the word "pantafa" meant that the captain said you should close up on Sunday? A. Well, this word don't say it plainly.

Q. Didn't you understand it to mean that? A. I don't know what I understood.

Q. Do you think that, being under oath, it is a light matter for you to laugh over? A. No; but I can't tell what Mr. Possissil meant.

By the Chairman:

Q. What do you consider that he meant; don't you know that, so far as you are concerned, that the captain ordered you to close up on Sunday? A. No; that must not be the captain; it could be some other policeman.

Q. Didn't it mean the head policeman? A. Head policeman?

Q. Head man? A. Well, not exactly.

Mr. Goff.—That will do.

The Chairman.—You are through now for the day, are you not, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—Yes; I am glad to announce the fact. Will you order the witness to return on Tuesday?

The Chairman.—All witnesses subpoenaed for to-day, excepting those who have been examined, will appear here Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock, to which time this committee stands adjourned.

Proceedings of the twenty-eighth meeting of the committee, to whom was assigned the investigation into the conduct of the police department of the city of New York, held in the Superior Court in the County Courthouse in the city of New York, Tuesday, June 19, 1894, at 10.30 a. m.

Present.—Senators Clarence Lexow, Edmund O'Connor, Jacob A. Cantor, Daniel Bradley, George W. Robertson, and Cuthbert W. Pound; John W. Goff, Travers Jerome and Frank Moss, of counsel for the committee; Erastus S. Ransom, counsel for the police board.

Chairman Lexow.—Call your witness, Mr. Moss; we will not wait for Mr. Goff.

Mr. Moss.—We desire to read in evidence certain reports concerning the Fourteenth and Eleventh precincts, about which we have had some testimony before the committee. These reports are produced from the police headquarters, and are mainly the reports of the captains of those two precincts,

together with the communication from the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the reports of the officials thereon. The evidence thus far has applied mainly to the detectives and the captains in this precinct, but by these notices and the communications of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, notice was conveyed to higher officials, and their attitude is shown by their reports.

Mr. Bansom.—Are those the original reports.

Mr. Moss.—These are the original official reports: Police department of the city of New York. No. 300 Mulberry street. Precinct No. 14. New York, April 1, 1892. Thomas Byrnes, acting superintendent of police:

Sir.—In compliance with Rule 64, relative to houses of prostitution, assignation, suspicious places, gambling-houses, etc., I hereby transmit the following report for the quarter ending March 31, 1892.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. McCULLOUGH,

Captain Fourteenth Precinct.

The following are said to be policy-shops, and I first read the proprietor's name, and then the owner's name:

No. 355 Bowery, poolroom, Gus Tutbill, C. P. Adirance.

No. 109 East Thirteenth street, pool room, Mahoney & Co., Ed. Kearney.

No. 140 East Fourteenth street, pool room, M. Murray, M. Murray.

No. 144 East Fourteenth street, pool room, P. J. Murphy, H. Bostick.

No. 94 East Houston street, policy shop, George Prince, H. Cooper.

No. 138 East Houston street, policy shop, George Walker, Charles Kess.

No. 71 Seventh street, policy shop, Mary Smith, M. Masters.

No. 180 East Third street, policy shop, M. Berghard, Jno. Kulsheimer.

No. 189 East Fourth street, policy shop, Henry Krug, Phil. Schwenfurth.

No. 238 East Fourth street, policy shop, Charles Ball, John Schultz.

No. 419 East Fifth street, policy shop, Henry Bridenbock, August Gickscher.

No. 337 East Tenth street, policy shop, David Falheimer, Charles Ronno.

No. 525 East Thirteenth street, policy shop, John Kiernan, John Fagan.

No. 94 Third avenue, policy shop, Mary Gray, M. Brown.

The next list is entitled furnished rooms for prostitutes, and I will give the same order of proprietor and owner.

No. 11 First street, A. Markus, Leopold May.

No. 13 First street, J. Hartz, W. A. Mayer.

No. 5 Second street, H. Witroch, W. Faulkner.

No. 9 Second street, John Fess, W. Faulkner.

No. 11 Second street, M. Strauss, W. Faulkner.

No. 13 Second street, E. Hessmar, W. Faulkner.

No. 15 Second street, M. Strauss, W. Faulkner.

No. 19 Second street, Maria Lander, W. Faulkner.

No. 21 Second street, Henrietta Krage, W. Faulkner.

No. 52 Second street, C. Mittner, W. Faulkner.

The next are houses of assignation:

No. 131 East Thirteenth street, George Williams, George Williams.

No. 138 East Thirteenth street, Sara Taylor, G. Johnson.

No. 138 East Thirteenth street, Lena Schmitt, L. Schmitt.

No. 140 East Thirteenth street, Marion Mayer, James Carr.

No. 104 East Eleventh street, Fanny Lang, Fanny.

That is the end of that report. The next one is headed in the same way and is dated July 1, 1892, and purports to be the report for the quarter ending June 30, 1892. In reading it, I call your honors' attention to the fact that no houses of prostitution or assignation, appear on this report.

No. 109 East Thirteenth street, pool room, Mahoney & Co., E. Kennelly.

No. 116 East Fourteenth street, pool room, Gus Tuthill, F. Grote & Co.

No. 114 East Fourteenth street, pool room, Newton & Co., F. Grote & Co.

No. 140 East Fourteenth street, pool room, M. Murray, M. Murray.

No. 144 East Fourteenth street, pool room, P. J. Murphy, Homer Bostwick.

No. 279 Bowery, pool room, Howard & Co., John Semmel.

No. 189 East Fourteenth street, policy shop, Henry Krug, P. Schwenforth.

No. 238 East Fourth street, policy shop, Charles Ball, John Schultze.

No. 525 East Thirteenth street, policy shop, John Kiernan, John Fagan.

Yours honors will notice, as I stated, that there are no houses of prostitution mentioned upon this report, made by Captain

Michael Doharty, of the Fourteenth precinct, and I shall offer to your honors in explanation of that at the proper time, a presentment of the grand jury, dated March 31, 1892, under which attention was called to the fact that when the superintendent of police received notice from captains or other police officers, of houses of prostitution, he had the power to issue his own warrant to close them up. This fact was brought out plainly in the presentment of that grand jury, and, as the result, almost immediately the reports of the captains, made regularly to the superintendent, after that time omitted all houses of ill fame, and said there were none in their precincts.

The next report is October 1, 1892, and is signed by Michael Doharty, as was the previous report, and states: Gambling-houses, none; lottery offices, none; bunco places, none; opium joints, none; houses of assignation, none; furnished rooms, houses for prostitution, none; policy shops, none. Commission pool rooms are the same as were mentioned in the last report.

The next report is dated January 1, 1893, and signed Captain Michael Doharty: Gambling-houses, none; lottery offices, none; policy shops, none; bunco places, none; opium joints, none; houses of assignation, none; furnished room, apparently none; houses of prostitution. And there does not appear to be any pool rooms upon that report at all.

The next report is dated April 3, 1893, for the quarter ending March 31, 1893. Gambling-houses, none; lottery offices, none; policy shops, none; bunco places, none; opium joints, none; houses of prostitution, none; houses of assignation, none; furnished rooms, apparently none. Respectfully, Michael Doharty, captain Fourteenth precinct.

The next one is dated July 1, 1893, and is in the same language, signed by Hugh Clark, sergeant in command, with the same report. The next one is dated September 30, 1893, and is in the same language, signed Michael Doharty, captain; gambling houses, none; suspicious places, none; lottery offices, none; policy offices, none; bunco places, none; opium joints, none; houses of prostitution, none; houses of assignation, none; furnished rooms, apparently none.

The next report is dated January 24, 1894, and is in the following language: Police department, city of New York, precinct No. 14. New York, January 2, 1894. Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police: Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I desire to state that there are no gambling-houses, policy shops, houses of prostitution, and assignation, opium joints, or dens, bunco places, or suspicious persons or places located within this precinct. Respectfully, Adam A. Cross, captain.

The next and last one is dated April 1, 1894: Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police: Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I respectfully report that there are no gambling-houses, policy shops, bunco places, opium joints, or dens, furnished-room houses for prostitutes, houses of assignation or prostitution or suspicious places or persons within this precinct. During this quarter ending March 31, 1894, officers of my command raided six gambling-houses, eighteen policy shops, and 20 houses of prostitution. Respectfully, Adam A. Cross, captain.

I call attention to the fact that the previous report showed that there were no such places and this report shows a large number of raids of houses of prostitution. These all refer to the Fourteenth precinct.

The next are the regular reports of the captains of the Eleventh precinct. The first one is dated, police department, city of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, precinct No. 11. New York, April 1, 1892, Thomas Byrnes, Esq., acting superintendent of the police: Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending March 21, 1892. William W. McLaughlin, captain Eleventh precinct.

Chairman Lexow.—It is suggested why not put those all in evidence, without reading them. Just state the substance of the report, and what you propose to show by it, and your demand upon the captain, or rather your notification to them that certain houses existed in the precinct, is already in evidence before this committee.

Mr. Moss.—I am not reading that. I am reading the official report of the captain to his superior, in which he stated the houses which are in his precinct. Those are what I am reading. The captain admits that there are certain places in his precinct.

Chairman Lexow.—But did not close them?

Mr. Moss.—I do not claim that. These houses are still running, upon the testimony that we have offered, but there has been a presentment of the grand jury on the 31st of March, 1892, showing a liability upon the superintendent, when he received those reports from his captain, showing the location of the houses, that he did not then issue his own warrant under the Consolidation Act. There was a change in the procedure of the method of reporting houses by the captain to the superintendent, which had been in vogue for years. There is on record in the police headquarters a book or a report showing hundreds of houses of ill fame, but suddenly, when that presentment was made, there were no more houses reported. The captains reported there were no more houses, and that left the superintendent free.

Senator O'Connor.—The captain made no report of those houses to his superior officer.

Mr. Moss.—He reported there were no houses.

Chairman Lexow.—Although previously they had reported them.

Mr. Moss.—Yes; and suddenly the next report comes, and there are no houses, and the captains say plainly there are no houses of ill fame in the precinct, and the explanation of that is this presentment to the grand jury.

Senator O'Connor.—Has the superintendent of the police a right to use the force to suppress these houses on his own account?

Mr. Goff.—He has the right to issue his own warrant.

Senator O'Connor.—Can it be claimed, notwithstanding these reports, that the superintendent did not know about them, with his many years of experience.

Mr. Moss.—It can hardly be claimed so, because he had his previous report. He can not be all over the city at once, of course, but he had these previous reports, and then a sudden breaking off, and then he had the notices which our society showered upon him.

Chairman Lexow.—You mean to insinuate that the superintendent also forgot the fact that in previous notices he had received notice of the existence of these particular houses.

Mr. Moss.—Yes; I will say that, and I will say further than that, that the sudden change of the reports; the reports up to the 31st of March, showed hundreds of houses, and the very next report showed no houses, and that was a circumstance which should have caused diligent inquiry and active effort by the superintendent of the police force.

Chairman Lexow.—Or a complaint from the superintendent to the captains, that within 30 days they had been able to close all those houses.

Mr. Moss.—Yes. I have read the reports from the Fourteenth precinct, and they are written apparently in a clerical hand, the captain's signature being autographic, and here are the reports from the Eleventh precinct, written in the same hand, and they are all dated from police headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, and the reports of the captains show the location of houses in their precinct, are written in the same handwriting, pointing to the inference that they were made out at headquarters.

Senator Cantor.—Is there any rule which compels that to be done.

Mr. Moss.—The Rule 64 requires the captains to report all such places, but it does not state that they must be made at headquarters.

Chairman Lexow.—The report is supposed to be made by the captain from his precinct.

Mr. Moss.—Yes; but the printed heading is 300 Mulberry street; it is police department paper, and the writing is in the same clerical hand that appears upon the faces of the report from the Fourteenth precinct.

Chairman Lexow.—The handwriting of the Fourteenth and the Eleventh precincts is the same.

Mr. Moss.—Yes; they correspond. The handwriting of the captains being in a different handwriting.

Senator O'Connor.—Your claim is, that the report was made out by the superintendent.

Mr. Moss.—By someone at headquarters, and very likely from the reports read at headquarters which had been compiled from previous reports.

Now, this report from Captain McLaughlin; upon this report are two pages of houses of prostitution, houses of assignation, and furnished rooms for prostitutes, and I may say that upon this list is the house No. 81 Eldridge street, which we mentioned in the testimony of Mrs. Butler, and several of the houses which were mentioned, and particularly pointed out by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, at a later date. There are also upon this report, some policy shops.

The next report is signed by Captain Adam A. Cross, and is entitled precinct No. 11, but the words, "Captain Fourteenth precinct," appear under the name, "Adam A. Cross." It is dated July 1, 1892. The houses, however, are all located in the Eleventh precinct. There are upon this report 12 houses of ill fame. This is dated July 1, 1892. There were upon the previous reports three pages of houses of ill fame.

The next report is dated October 1, 1892, for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, and signed by Adam Cross, captain, and contains four houses of prostitution, one of them being Bessie Butler's, 81 Eldridge street, and another being the house of No. 32 Stanton street, which has been mentioned in the testimony, and it is said that the proprietor's name is Julius Whittaker; you will remember the testimony here was that Whittaker and Levy kept that house. There is one reputed house of assignation, 23 Bowery, and then follow these words, "There are gambling-houses, policy shops, opium joints, bunco places, dens or places reputed to be such, or suspicious persons or places, except as above mentioned in this precinct, to my knowledge."

The next report is dated January 3, 1893, for the quarter ending December 31, 1893, and signed by Captain Cross, and

says, "All reputed houses of prostitution and assignation in this precinct are closed; there are no gambling-houses, policy shops, opium joints, bunco places, dens or places reputed to be such in this precinct."

The next report is dated April 1, 1893, from the Eleventh precinct, and signed by William S. Devery, captain, Eleventh precinct. "There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places, or opium joints in this precinct."

The next report is dated July 1, 1893, and it says: "There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places, or opium joints in this precinct," and is signed Captain William S. Devery, of the Eleventh precinct.

The next report is dated October 1, 1893, and is in the same language, and signed by William S. Devery, captain Eleventh precinct.

The next report is dated January 1, 1894, and signed by Moses D. Cortwright, captain Eleventh precinct, and it says: "In compliance with rule 64, I herewith submit the following report: There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places or persons, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints in this precinct."

The next report is signed Moses D. Cortwright, captain Eleventh precinct, and is in the same language.

So that, from these official reports of the captains of the Eleventh precinct, for a period considerably over a year, it is stated that there have been no houses of ill fame whatever in this precinct. I will now read rule 64 of the police regulations: "Captains shall report quarterly to the superintendent the location of all houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses and suspicious places in their respective precincts, and the names of the keepers and owners thereof, and also all places used for gambling, lottery or policy purposes." And these reports which I have read are in pursuance of that rule. I now read a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Crime to the police commissioners, and to the captain of the Eleventh precinct, together with the report of the captain and of the inspector and of the superintendent thereon.

Senator O'Connor.—Would it not be well to state the substance of that?

Chairman Lexow.—Yes, state the substance, and put them in evidence, and we can read them on our vacation.

Mr. Moss.—They are very important, and the point is that it calls attention to specific places. This paper is dated June, 1893,

and signed by C. H. Parkhurst. It is addressed to James J. Martin, president of the Board of Police Commissioners. Another one is addressed to Thomas F. Gilroy, mayor of the city of New York. Another is addressed to William S. Devery, captain of the Eleventh precinct, and another is addressed to Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of the police in the city of New York.

To those communications is attached a list of houses of ill fame, which these communications state are open and running, and that evidence of their operation is in possession of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and it calls attention to section 282 of the Consolidation Act, which makes it the duty of the police to carefully observe and inspect all houses of ill fame and to repress and restrain all unlawful conduct therein.

The list of houses attached to this communication contains some 50 different numbers, and in this list are mentioned four of the houses, the keepers of which were afterwards convicted by the society during the period while Captain Devery was reporting that there were no houses of ill-fame in his precinct.

Attached to this communication is the reply of Captain William S. Devery, addressed to Alexander S. Williams, inspector of the first district, dated August 23, 1893, in which he states substantially that there are no houses of prostitution, or that such houses are closed.

Also, the report of Thomas McAvoy to Peter Conlin, acting superintendent, dated August 21, 1893, to the same effect.

Also, the report of Alexander S. Williams, inspector of the First district, to Peter Conlin. In this report he says: "I have, however, taken means to continue surveillance over these places, and upon the first evidence that can be obtained of any violation of law immediate arrests will be made of the person or persons offending. I will also give the matter my personal attention. Respectfully, Alexander S. Williams."

Then, attached to this is the report to the board of police by Peter Conlin, acting superintendent, dated August 23, 1893. With your permission, I will read that; it is short. It is the culmination of all the other reports, and reads as follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, }
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, }
 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, August 23, 1893. }

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

Gentlemen.--After my assumption of the position of acting superintendent, I received from your honorable board the communication annexed, with directions to investigate the charges

therein contained, and to make a report to you of the result of my task. The alleged offenses were credited to the Eleventh precinct. I, therefore, asked the attention of Captain William S. Devery, commanding that precinct, to the charges, and also communicated with Inspectors Thomas P. McAvoy and Alexander S. Williams, who alternately commanded the district in which the Eleventh precinct is located. The orders to these officers were to give the case every proper consideration and to make their search and inquiry thorough. I respectfully herewith attach their reports. Beyond this action, I personally visited the several places mentioned in the letter of complaint, and while I found many of them closed several are free to access, but exhibited no evidences of gambling or other disorderly conduct.

The commanding officers of the First Inspection district and the Eleventh precinct are under renewed orders to vigilantly watch the enumerated places of alleged disorderly conduct, to the end that the laws may not be violated, and in the event of a transgression to promptly arrest the offenders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER CONLIN,
Inspector, Acting Superintendent.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, }
300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, August 23, 1893. }

PETER CONLIN, *Acting Superintendent*:

Sir.—Upon my return to duty on the morning of 21st inst., having been absent on vacation, my attention was called to a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, giving location of places in the Eleventh precinct alleged by them to be houses of prostitution and places where gambling was carried on. This communication was in the hands of Inspector McAvoy, who, during my absence, was in charge of First Inspection district and had given the matter complained of attention, of which he has made report. I have, however, taken means to continue surveillance over these places and upon the first evidence that can be obtained of any violation of law immediate arrests will be made of the person or persons offending. I will also give the matter my personal attention.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector First District.

Now, we have seen that special attention has been called to 50 different houses, and that all of the officials, up to the head of the force, have been brought into communication, and their reports appear.

I next offer in evidence a further communication by the Society for the Prevention of Crime to the same officials, dated October, 1893, in which the society reiterates its charge that these 50 houses are open and doing business, and reiterates its statement of the law and requires the police officials and the mayor of the city, addressing them in the same way as before, individually, to see that the law is enforced.

Attached to that is the report of William S. Devery, captain of the Eleventh precinct, dated October 18, 1893, in which he states that he has been vigilant; that he detailed Detectives Glennon and Kiernan —

Chairman Lexow.—Is that Wardman Glennon?

Mr. Moss.—Yes. That he detailed Detectives Glennon and Kiernan, and that he has himself visited the places almost daily and nightly at irregular intervals and found them closed, with but few exceptions, and those that were found open were subjected to a rigid and searching examination, but no evidence could be obtained that the law was being violated, and no women were found on the respective premises.

Your honors will remember the testimony of Bessie Butler, that no police officer called at her house at all, and her house figured upon every report upon which any houses of ill fame were reported, even when there were only four reported. Her testimony is clear and distinct that neither Captain Devery or Glennon or any other police officer called there. Then follows the report of Alexander S. Williams, dated October 19th, in which he states that he has given all attention to the complaint and communications of the captain, and says there is no gambling in the Eleventh precinct, "and any person who says that gambling is carried on in that precinct tells a deliberate and malicious falsehood.

The alleged disorderly houses in the precinct were visited by officers in citizens' clothes, under my direction, previous to October 4th, and since October 4th, up to date, and no violation of law found. On receipt of this communication I detailed officers from others than the Eleventh precinct to visit, at irregular hours, these houses, and in no case could they gain admittance, or procure evidence that would tend to show that the law was in any way violated.

I have also frequently visited the streets and passed the numbers mentioned in the communication, and have failed to

find any of the "open profligacy" or "foul contagion," from which the writers of this communication would make it appear that "youthful escape" was a "moral impossibility"—these expressions are in quotation marks, as will be observed, and are taken from the article from the Society for the Prevention of Crime—and any person who would make such a statement in the face of the actual condition of the precinct has no regard for the truth or his moral obligations."

"Hereunto annexed you will find a report from Captain William S. Devery, which shows that during the past six months he has arrested 5,345 persons for violations of law, of which 682 were women for soliciting in the streets for immoral purposes, largely due to the fact that Captain Devery had raided and closed 26 disorderly houses during the same time"—your honors will remember the quarterly reports of Captain Devery stated there was no houses in his precinct.

"In conclusion, it is admitted by the signers of the communication that it is a personal attack on Captain Devery, and not against disorderly houses; and the false accusations therein contained would never have been made had not Captain Devery caused the arrest and conviction of the superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for blackmail."

Your honors will remember the arrest of Charles W. Gardner and his conviction, and the reversal of it.

Then follows the report of Thomas Byrnes to the Board of Police, dated October 20, 1893, transmitting these reports of his subordinates, and saying that he himself had detailed men from headquarters to visit these houses, without any connection with the men of the Eleventh precinct, and that from their reports no evidence could be obtained of improper conduct.

Your honors will remember the testimony of the witness, Hoffman, in reference to the detectives calling at his house, and taking some of his girls and threatening to arrest him, but did not do so. The report of Mr. Reep and the other detectives can be obtained. I have seen them, and they state that they have visited these houses every night and found no violation of law therein.

I have, also, a batch of reports signed by Alexander S. Williams, inspector, and Captain Devery, being made at intervals of three days to a week; reports from them directly to the superintendent of police, in which in a stereotyped form, they show that they have investigated the houses in the Eleventh precinct, from day to day, and could not find any evidence of violations of law.

I now offer the record of the conviction of five keepers of houses of ill fame in the Eleventh precinct obtained, upon the

part of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, on the 13th of November, 1893. The last one is the conviction of Catharine Schubert, who has been a witness before your honors, who was found guilty of keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises 144 Chrystie street, committed in said city, 17th of October, 1893.

Chairman Lexow.—Four days after this report?

Mr. Moss.—Yes.

The following is a copy of the paper, which I desire to offer:

“At a court of Special Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the city and county of New York at said city on Monday, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three:

“Present.—The Hons. Daniel F. McMahon, Solon B. Smith, and Patrick Divver, police justices of the city of New York, justices of the said court:

“The people of the State of New York v. Catharine Schubert, on conviction by the oath of a credible witness, of the misdemeanor of keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises 144 Chrystie street, committed in said city, 17th October, 1893, after having duly elected to be tried by said court, and after having been duly arraigned and duly charged upon the said misdemeanor, and having duly answered the same,

“Whereupon it is ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Catharine Schubert, for the misdemeanor aforesaid, whereof she was convicted, pay a fine of \$250. And it is further ordered that she stand committed to the custody of the keeper of the city prison of the city of New York until the said fine be paid, but not exceeding 250 days. Paid.

“A true extract from the minutes,

“JAMES P. KEATING, Clerk.”

The next one that I offer is the conviction of Grace Welsh, of 81 Eldridge street, which is in the same form as the one above, for keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises 81 Eldridge street, and were sentenced to a fine of \$50, which she paid.

I may say, to your honors from personal knowledge, that the testimony showed acts of prostitution at this house from July down to October 17, 1893, inclusive.

The next is the conviction of Theresa Werner in the same form as above, for keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises No. 109 Forsythe street, committed in said city October 17, 1893, and was sentenced to a fine of \$250, which was paid.

The next is the conviction of Elizabeth Hartel, in the same form as above, for keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises No. 70 Eldridge street, committed in the said city October 17, 1893, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, which was paid.

The next is the conviction of Mathilda Berger, in the same form as above, for keeping and maintaining a house of prostitution at premises 43 Forsythe street, committed in said city October 18, 1893, and fined \$250, which was paid.

Your honors will remember the testimony of the witness, Hoffman, to a riot that occurred in the neighborhood of the Essex Market Police Court, when the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime made complaint against houses; he said that the persons who assaulted the agents were employed by the keepers of the houses of ill fame, and that the row was continued over half a mile.

Mr. Ransom.—Is this testimony that he is giving?

Mr. Moss.—I am repeating the testimony. That was testified to in reference to the riot, and these are the houses, the conviction of the keepers of which I have just read, about which that riot wound its course. I have also here the presentment of the grand jury, which I offer in evidence, dated March 31, 1892. I have a printed copy of it, which I know to be correct, and it may save sending to the district attorney's office, if Mr. Ransom will accept it.

Mr. Ransom.—Certainly; your word is good with me, and it seems to have been good with the committee, as you have been testifying.

Mr. Moss.—I offer in evidence the presentment of the grand jury of this county, dated March 31, 1892, signed Henry M. Tabor, foreman.

Chairman Lexow.—What is the object of introducing that?

Mr. Moss.—To show the reason why the captains' reports change. The reports having been for years in such form that they showed the location of hundreds of houses of ill fame in this city, and then suddenly changed, at the 31st of March, so that the reports were that there were no houses of ill fame. When we produce, as we may later on, the reports of all the police captains, of about that date, your honors will find that up to the 21st of March there were on record at police headquarters hundreds of houses of ill fame, and suddenly, from the 31st of March on, there were no houses, and the reports from headquarters will show there were no houses, and have not been any houses of prostitution since about the 31st of March, 1892.

Chairman Lexow.—I thought you said the change was in October.

Mr. Moss.—No; the last reports show that the houses of ill fame, in any considerable number, are the reports made at the end of March, 1892, or the 1st of April, 1892, and this presentment was found upon that very day, so that the reports following, which will be dated in July, for the quarter preceding the presentment, will show the new condition, that the city has apparently been purged of all houses of ill fame.

Mr. Sutherland.—Captain Cross, in April, reported two pages, and in July 12 houses, and in October four houses, and in January none. There seems to have been a gradual running down.

The presentment of the grand jury is as follows:

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable the Court of General Sessions and the Honorable the Recorder, Frederick Smyth:

Owing to the public and general charges having been made against the efficiency of the police department in suppressing vice and arresting law-breakers, this grand jury has spent considerable time in investigating these accusations.

It is conceded by all that the police department is splendidly organized, and is not excelled in its ability to cope with crime. The comparative safety of travel and freedom from disorder on the streets are evidence of the ability of the force.

The usual excuse is the difficulty of entrance into such places (although easily accessible to the public) and the procuring legal evidence. An investigation of the facts show that few raids upon gambling and disorderly houses are made by the police of their own volition, and rarely, if ever, by the captain personally; and in nearly all cases action is taken by private citizens or agents of societies upon which warrants are issued and raids made.

The police rules provide for regular reports by captains of police to headquarters of all gambling and disorderly houses in their precincts. Such reports are regularly made, and there is in police headquarters a long list of houses of that character, giving their exact location and the kind of business conducted in each of them.

POWER TO MAKE ARRESTS.

Section 282 of the Consolidation Act requires the police to carefully observe and inspect all such premises and to state the reasonable grounds for believing that the law is violated upon them, whereupon the superintendent may issue his own

warrant without any necessity of applying to a police justice, upon which warrant his officers may break into the suspected premises and arrest any persons found violating the law and capture any apparatus used in such unlawful business.

A large amount of testimony has been presented showing the existence and violation of law in large numbers of these places. The grand jury has indicted the proprietors of some of these places and they have been arrested under such indictments and have pleaded. In these very cases further testimony has been presented, showing that there was no abatement in these premises of the same disorderly practices, and that there was no appearance of police interference.

WHAT CITIZENS DO.

With the facts before us that these places do exist in large numbers, that they are well known to the police, that their location and special lines of business are recorded by the department, and that very particular and express duties are imposed by law upon the police to inspect and repress these places (section 282), and that extraordinary powers of breaking into houses without previous application for judicial warrants are allowed to the police in order that they may perform such duties (section 285), and with the fact that has plainly appeared to us that the police seldom use those powers or even apply to magistrates for warrants to carry out their legal duties, there are presented to us the best reasons for condemning the inaction of the police department in these matters. They are either incompetent to do what is frequently done by private individuals with imperfect facilities for such work, or else there exist reasons and motives for such inaction which are illegal and corrupt. The general efficiency of the department is so great that it is our belief that the latter suggestion is the explanation of the peculiar inactivity.

In reference to excise violations, the proofs which have been produced and our own observation clearly show that the existence of open saloons and the sale of liquor in them at unlawful hours is the general rule, and it is clear that there is very little attempt by the police to interfere with these practices.

“The present situation certainly warrants the condemnation of the police department in the matter above mentioned. The force is paid liberally for the work of enforcing the law. They did enforce the law in many respects in a superior manner, but if they be permitted to discriminate in favor of certain forms of crime for reasons well known to themselves there is no telling where the same course will lead them to or leave the interests of

our city. Circumstances and testimony offered have tended in some cases for tax administration.

"MUST BE SO.

"Indeed, the publicity with which the law is violated and the immunity from arrest enjoyed by the lawbreaker is inconsistent with any other theory. It is obvious that when a confession by a lawbreaker of payment for protection would subject him to penalties not only for his acknowledged crime but also for bribe-giving, it is extremely difficult to collect trustworthy evidence in direct proof of such charges. It has been thought best at the present time to go no further than to make this general presentment, so that the courts and the residents of our city may be properly informed and warned against the dangerous evil that is in the midst of us.

"The foregoing was unanimously adopted.

"HENRY M. TABER, Foreman."

"Grand jury-room, March 31, 1892."

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

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Your full name is what? A. William Hamilton.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Fifty-eight Richmond street, Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Minister of the gospel—clergyman.

Q. Until April of this year, you were the pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Church, in the city of New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that church is situated in the Eleventh precinct, is it not? A. I am told so.

Q. How long were you the pastor of that church? A. Three years.

Q. Do you live in that precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your house address? A. I lived for a part of the time in the church; we have an apartment there and part of the time I lived at 209 Madison street; my study was at the church and my work was all at the church.

Q. In your calling as pastor did you make visits about the neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell whether those three years, while you were pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Church, there were any houses of ill fame open and doing business in the Eleventh precinct? A. Yes, sir; there were many of them.

Q. Can you state the location of any of those houses? A. There were quite a number in Rivington street, just above my church and some on Eldridge street and some reported on Ludlow street.

Q. How were those houses conducted, so far as you could observe them from the outside? A. Well, some of them, the windows were open in the season of the year when it would be proper for them to be open, and the women were at the windows, and sometimes they would call me in as I went by.

Q. You, yourself, were solicited? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And members of your church were also solicited? A. My assistants; I had three assistants and they were solicited at different times; it was so reported to me.

Q. Was that quite the general condition during the three years that you were there? A. Oh, yes, sir; undoubtedly.

Q. Have you listened to the reports which I have read, signed by Captain Devery, that there were no houses of ill fame in his precinct? A. Yes, sir; I have heard some of them read here.

Notwithstanding those reports, do you say that those houses continued to be open, and that solicitations took place from the windows? A. Oh, there is no doubt about that at all.

Q. What was the condition of the streets, the people in the streets; so far as prostitution was concerned? A. They would sometimes stop you on the street.

Q. Were there many prostitutes on the street? A. I have counted seven in one block; at least, I should judge they were prostitutes; they gave every appearance of it.

Q. Did you observe whether companions of those women loitered about the corners of the streets? A. At times I have seen them.

Q. Did you observe them prosecuting their calling, if we may call it such, upon the street, with police officers near by? A. No, sir.

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

Q. During this period, which I have read from Captain Devery's reports, covering incidentally all of his official connection with that precinct, in which he said there were no houses of ill fame, did you and he have any conversation about houses of ill fame in his precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the first? A. About a year ago.

Q. Where was that conversation held? A. The first talk I had with the captain was on the steps of the precinct station-house.

Q. What was the subject of that conversation? A. I called his attention to the number of the houses of prostitution on my

street and in the neighborhood of my church, and asked him to use his influence to stop it.

Q. What did he say? A. At first, he seemed to treat it a little indifferently, and he said to me, I remember his words, he said, "Men that are looking for that sort of thing can find plenty of it;" I said, "Captain, I did not come to be insulted, I came to tell you the facts and to require you to perform your duty."

Q. You had told him you were a minister? A. He knew me very well.

Q. You said you did not want to be insulted? A. I told him that, and he said a man who is looking for it could find plenty of it.

Q. What did he say he would do? A. Then he looked at me and he talked the matter over a little more calmly, and he said; first, I called his attention to three or four houses, and he said, "If I get them out of the private houses, they will go into the tenements, which would be worse;" he said, "Supposing they go into that large tenement-house on the corner, which has a number of families in it, would it not be worse?"

Q. He said then that the private houses were houses of prostitution? A. That is the language he used, you can take it as you see fit; he said, "If I drive them out of the private houses they will go into the tenement-houses and on floors there, which will be much worse.

Q. When was the next conversation? A. Two or three weeks after that.

Q. Where was that? A. In the station-house, just inside the door.

Q. State what that conversation was? A. Something along that line; I went over the same ground; I called his attention to the saloons and asked him to close them, and I called his attention to the houses and he promised to do something; I think I met the captain three times and we went over the same ground every time, with the exception that I bore down pretty heavily on the saloons; that they were all open, and I saw officers in uniform going in, and I called the attention of one officer to it and he said he dare not close it.

Q. What was his name? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Was he on the beat? A. I presume so; I saw him standing on the corner.

Q. Give us his words? A. He said to me, "I dare not close it;" I said, "You see the saloons are open, officer;" he said, "I know that all the saloons are open;" and I said, "Why do you not close them;" and he said, "I dare not;" and then he passed on.

Q. Do you recollect anything said in the third conversation which was different from the other two? A. They were about the same.

Q. And over what period of time did those three conversations occur? A. Probably five or six weeks; along there.

Q. That was about a year ago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any immediate change in the condition of affairs for the better? A. I did not notice any.

Q. The houses still continued to do business as before? A. Yes; except one place; the captain closed one place for me; it was a pool room; it was within 50 feet of my church, doing business on Sunday, and I called his attention to it two or three times, and finally he closed it; it was on the corner of Orchard and Rivington streets.

Q. Then, he could close something? A. He closed that.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. When was that? A. That was along in the fall of the year.

Q. When all the rest of the pool rooms were closed in the city—do you remember the time when they were closed? A. No; that was before that, and I had received letters from people living in that neighborhood, calling my attention to houses and to pool rooms, and asked me to use my influence with the captain to have them closed.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Then you had complaints from other people about there? A. Yes, sir; I have not the letters now, but I have had them.

Q. How many of such complaints? A. I think three written complaints and others called on me and asked me to get the houses closed.

Q. Did this condition which you have described, the existence of open vice, interfere with the work of your church?

Chairman Lexow.—That is immaterial. We understand the motive of a clergyman is a good motive. It would only be proper on the question of motive.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. What denomination did you belong to? A. I belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Q. Of what church are you now the pastor? A. St. Andrews' Church, Brooklyn.

Q. How long were you pastor of the church in New York? A. Three years.

Q. Were you a witness on the trial of Captain Devery, when he was indicted for neglect of duty in allowing these houses which you have described to be kept open? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Captain Devery acquitted? A. I can not say as to that; I think he was.

Mr. Moss.—I object to that, on the ground that he is asking if Captain Devery was tried for neglect of duty as to these houses. The trial was only as to No. 81 Eldridge street.

Q. Very well, then, No. 81 Eldridge street; that is one of the houses that you have spoken of? A. No, sir; I did not mention that house.

Q. You do not know anything about that house? A. No, sir.

Q. Is Eldridge street near to your church? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is No. 81 near to the church? A. No, sir; it is further down the street.

Q. You testified in a positive way that there were several houses of prostitution in this precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I have not the slightest idea, and I hope you will bear me out now in what I say of intimating anything disreputable to you as a man, but I think I ought to ask how you know that those houses were houses of prostitution? A. Well, I can answer you that, I think; it was my business, as pastor of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to go from house to house with tracts and papers and Bibles, and in going into some of those houses, I immediately discerned the character of the houses and found that they were houses of prostitution —

Q. I do not care to go into any close detail.

Mr. Moss.—Let the witness finish his answer.

Q. I thought you had finished your answer? A. Not quite; that is one reason, and then I saw the women at the windows, and they would motion with their fingers and sometimes they would call to me to come in, and it was an open story that such and such houses were houses of ill fame; and my visitors would come in and tell me that they had been solicited also.

Q. I suppose, really, the fact is, that your testimony depends very largely, does it not, upon the common report in the neighborhood and what people told you, rather than upon your own personal observation? A. My observation would lead me to believe, after such an experience, that they were houses that were not right.

Q. I agree with you on that; but what I understand is, whether your testimony this morning, which has been given, as of personal knowledge — of course, that is not so? A. I never had anything to do with the women; I am clear on that.

Q. I do not think I ask you that, but as you have volunteered

it, I will let it stand on the record; I had assumed that you had nothing to do with the women? A. You were pushing me rather hard along that line.

Chairman Lexow.—I think Judge Ransom was very courteous in his question.

Mr. Ransom.—I intended to be so.

Q. What I want to ask, I will try to ask again, whether your testimony given this morning, as of personal knowledge, is not really founded upon common report and hearsay and complaints made to you as a minister? A. Well, largely so; it must necessarily be so.

Q. I thought it would necessarily be so.

Senator O'Connor.—The talk with Captain Devery would not be hearsay?

Mr. Ransom.—That is hearsay; but I did not intend to exclude or include what the captain said, but I wanted to see whether he was speaking from personal knowledge or from hearsay.

Q. You testified that you had a conversation with an officer at one time, when he told you that he dare not close the saloon? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say that was on Sunday? A. Yes, sir; I had left my church about 6 o'clock, and I went around and counted from 17 to 19 saloons open, between my church and my residence, and I went into quite a number of saloons and saw them drinking and saw crowds in there, and on my way back, before I went into my pulpit, I met the officer standing on the corner of Ludlow and Rivington streets, and I said, "Officer, these saloons are open," and he said, "I know it," and I said, "Why do you not close them," and he said, "I dare not."

Q. Did you know that officer? A. No; I can not say that I did.

Q. I would like to find him if I can, did you know his name? A. No; I do not know that he was on that beat; I saw him standing on the corner.

Q. Do you recollect that you had ever seen him before? A. No.

Q. Have you ever seen him since? A. I am not clear on that.

Q. Were they open by the private or the public entrance? A. The side doors; the doors were open so that you could see in from the street.

Q. That is what is called the side-door entrance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you fix the date of this conversation with him? A. I can not do it.

Q. Can you fix the year? A. Last year, the latter part of last year, or some time along between the summer and September.

Q. It was then some time in the summer of 1893? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of the saloon-keepers in the neighborhood tene-

ments attendant upon your church? A. No, sir; not that I know of; they may have come in.

Q. I mean to your knowledge? A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. I am informed, and I will ask you, that on the trial of Captain Devery, your testimony was in substance that some of those saloon-keepers were attendants upon the services in your church?

A. I never said so.

Q. Nothing like that? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you at that time testify, or is it true — I suppose if you so testified it is true — that some of the saloon-keepers contributed to the money collections of your church? A. No, sir; not one of them as saloon-keepers.

Q. Not one as saloon-keepers? A. No.

Q. I did not ask you that? A. Let me explain the position and the condition of things; adjoining my church is a saloon, within four feet of it; there is an alleyway between us, and the wife of that saloon-keeper attended church occasionally, and when she came in, she contributed in the basket, but she never was a regular contributor and was never asked to contribute, and her husband never did contribute, nor did he ever attend church to my knowledge; she was an occasional hearer in my church.

Q. You testified that you have been solicited yourself by women from those houses? A. Yes, sir; going up and down the street.

Q. Was that a common thing, or can you specify some one or two occasions? A. I could not call it a common thing; maybe it occurred three or four or five times, but my visitors so reported.

Q. I do not think we ought to take that; I would rather have your personal knowledge? A. I will say four or five times.

Q. You are clear about that? A. I think so.

Q. And you were there three years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the three years you were solicited three or four times, perhaps? A. Yes, sir; after they got to know me, they did not do much of that business with me.

Q. Of course, they knew it was not worth while, then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the date of the conversation you had with Captain Devery, the first one? A. I think in July.

Q. Of last year? A. I think so.

Q. How near to the first one was the second conversation? A. Within two or three weeks; I waited to see what effect my conversation would have with the captain.

Q. I understand from you that the second conversation was substantially like the first? A. Along the same line; all three of the conversations were something of the same kind; I went there for that purpose.

Q. I have not the advantage of the evidence in the Devery trial; I would like to ask you a question; I refer briefly to the subject of that trial; you testified there as a witness? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Morse has testified, or volunteered, the remark to the committee, that the indictment covered a place called No. 81 Eldridge street; you heard him so state? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You understood that the trial of Captain Devery was in reference to that house? A. I had nothing to do with No. 81 Eldridge street; I don't know anything about it.

Q. You do not understand my question; or I see you are sensitive; I do not mean to encroach at all upon your respectability, for I have entire confidence that you are a respectable man, and I would not be one to insult you or any one, if I knew it; I want to know if you recollect that No. 81 Eldridge street was the house covered by the indictment of Captain Devery; you have already stated that No. 81 Eldridge street is not far away from where you live? A. It was six or seven blocks from the church.

Q. I am curious to know upon what point you testified, if you know nothing about 81 Eldridge street? A. On the subject of the conversation with Captain Devery and to the general standing of the community and the general knowledge that I had of the condition of things.

Q. Did the court let you testify as to the general report? A. I can not remember about that.

Q. This court will; who was present when you had the first conversation with Captain Devery? A. Captain Devery and myself.

Q. Nobody else? A. No, sir.

Q. It was at the station-house? A. On the steps at the station-house.

Q. Do you remember what time of day it was? A. Yes, sir; about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; between 4 and half-past 4.

Q. This was not a casual meeting on your part; you went there specially, did you not? A. I went there for that purpose; I tried several times to meet the captain, but failed.

Q. When you had the second conversation who was present? A. We were alone on the third conversation.

Q. Did you have a third conversation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the third conversation? A. It was a little after that.

Q. This third conversation — all three conversations were about a year ago? A. Yes, sir; or a little later; the first was probably in July and then along in August; the matter never came to my attention that it would be of any importance for me to remember as to the time.

Q. Did Captain Devery know who you were when you first approached him the first time? A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Tell me how it is that you think it? A. I saw the captain standing on the corner of Grand and Eldridge streets and there were three gentlemen present, and he was talking with them, and he turned around as if to go away and at that time I came up and said, "Captain, I would like to see you," and he turned around and walked with me; I said, "My name is Hamilton; I am pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Church."

Q. Then he did not know you until you introduced yourself to him? A. I presume he did not.

Q. You had never spoken to him before? A. No, sir.

Q. He treated you courteously, as I understand it, except in the first remark, which you did not like? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. It was rather insinuation or remark that you found fault with, I suppose? A. He was inclined to treat it a little lightly, I thought.

Q. You were not very much surprised that a captain of the police precinct, familiar with crime in all of its awfulness and all the disorderly and atrocious conduct, should treat, as you might think, being a pastor of a church, the subject with lightness, were you? A. I do not quite catch your question.

Q. Then I will withdraw it.

Senator O'Connor.—It is quite immaterial.

Mr. Ransom.—Yes; I think it is immaterial.

Senator O'Connor.—Any further questions of this witness? If not, call your next witness.

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

By Mr. Goff:

Q. To what precinct are you attached? A. The Twenty-fifth precinct.

Q. Under Captain Strauss? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Pospissil? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The president of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association?

A. I know him, but I don't know him as a president.

Q. He is a saloon-keeper, is he not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you on last Saturday or Saturday week tell him to send a notice around to the Bohemian saloon-keepers to slow up on the next Sunday? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him on that subject at all? A. The only conversation I had with him was to tell him; I think I remember telling him that Sunday would be "strict."

Q. That is all you said? A. That is all I said.

Q. Did you tell him that every Saturday? A. Not that I remember.

Q. How did you come to tell him that on that special Saturday?
A. I disremember now; I could not tell hardly how the conversation commenced.

Q. How did you know that Sunday was going to be strict?
A. I did not know any more than any others, because we got orders every Saturday night when turning out, to enforce the excise law.

Q. And that was at 6 o'clock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it after 6 o'clock that you told this to Mr. Pospispil?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. That Sunday would be strict? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember telling him any other Saturday night?
A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How long have you been on the beat there? A. Over a year.

Q. And you never told him that before? A. I don't remember; he might have asked me; if he had asked me, I would have told him the same thing.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You will not swear that you ever told him before? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there not something special around that Saturday evening; something remarkable that caused you to tell him that?
A. No, sir.

Q. Then you failed to do your duty all the other Saturdays that you have been on the post there, by not telling him? A. No, sir; I don't remember having any conversation with him.

Q. Was it part of your duty to notify the saloon-keepers beforehand? A. No, sir.

Q. Then why did you do it in this case? A. I don't know why I done it for.

Q. Who told you to do it? A. Nobody.

Q. Who gave the orders? A. Nobody; the only orders I got was at turning out.

Q. Who gave you the orders Saturday night? A. To tell him that?

Q. To tell anyone? A. Nobody.

Q. Who gave the orders to enforce excise laws? A. Captain Strauss.

Q. Personally? A. Yes.

Q. Every Saturday night he told you to enforce the excise law? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many cases—excise arrests have you made, while you have been in that precinct? A. I have never counted them; maybe 20; I have never counted them; I can't tell.

Q. Did you make any excise arrests on Saturday week? A. I was not on the beat until after 12 o'clock.

Q. Did you make any excise arrests after 12 o'clock? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any excise arrests the Sunday before? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there ever been a conviction under the excise law in any of the arrests that you have made? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. Two or three.

Q. Give me the name of one? A. I can not remember the name at present; they are Bohemian names, and I can not pronounce them.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do any of them belong to this Bohemian association? A. I could not say.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Give me the numbers of the saloons where the excise law was violated where you have got a conviction? A. He got fined \$10; that is a conviction, fined \$10 at Special Sessions.

Q. Give the name of the place, give the number? A. I can not remember; I think it is 1383 Avenue A, or something like that.

Q. The man who was convicted there yet? A. I believe he moved on the other side of the way.

Q. Was that the only conviction that you can call to mind? A. There was another place on First avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets; I can not bring the name to mind at present.

Q. You can not tell any of the names? A. No, sir; they are peculiar names to pronounce.

Q. Did you say anything to Mr. Pospisil about sending notice around to the other members of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know there was a Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association? A. No, sir.

Q. Never heard of it? A. No, sir; never heard of it.

Q. How many other liquor dealers besides Pospisil did you tell on Saturday night, that Sunday would be "strict?" A. I don't remember that anybody asked me; if they asked I would tell them.

Q. Did you tell anybody besides Mr. Pospisil? A. I could not say.

Q. Will you swear that you told any liquor dealer or saloon-keeper in your precinct on that Saturday night that Sunday would be strict, except Mr. Pospisil, the president of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association? A. I don't remember.

Q. How many saloon-keepers are there on your beat? A. I never counted them.

Q. Approximately, how many? A. As near as I can, I will count them from the post as I go up the street in my mind, and tell you as nearly as I can—say a dozen.

Q. Does that include the streets? A. That includes the avenue; there are entrances here on the avenue.

Q. How many blocks? A. From Sixty-seventh to Seventy-fourth, and the side streets to East river.

Q. And there are about a dozen liquor saloons on your beat? A. About a dozen, or maybe more.

Q. I think it safe to say more? A. Well, a dozen or more.

Q. You can not give us the name of anyone to whom you said Sunday would be "strict," except this Mr. Pospisil? A. Not at present.

Q. Where did you see him, at his saloon? A. Standing at the door.

Q. Did he ask you? A. He came over, and he said, "Hello, Paddy," and I said, "Hello, Joe;" that is all.

Q. That is all that passed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not ask you what the "old man" was going to do to-morrow? A. No, sir.

Q. Did not you tell him that the "old man" had said that to-morrow would be "strict?" A. No, sir.

Q. What did you say to him? A. That is all I said; that to-morrow would be "strict."

Q. You did not say that "to-morrow" was likely to rain? A. No, sir.

Q. Or would be very warm? A. No, sir.

Q. Only "to-morrow" was likely to be "strict?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. You then passed on your way? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any arrests on that day that was to be strict? A. I did not go on until after 12 o'clock.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What do you mean by "strict?" A. Really, at present, I don't know what I mean by being "strict;" I would really mean that I would suggest to keep his place closed, and not to violate the law.

Q. Or that you would have to arrest him if you saw the law violated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that "strict" meant that it was different from other Sundays by being "strict" on that particular Sunday? A. No more than any Sunday.

Q. Did you not mean strict as being different from other Sundays? A. Just the same as other Sundays.

Q. You do not mean to claim, do you, that it was strict on other Sundays? A. The same every Sunday.

Q. There was absolutely no difference between that Sunday and any other Sunday? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You considered it to be your duty to tell this saloon-keeper, to warn him in advance that the law was going to be enforced; did you consider it doing your duty when you so warned him? A. Well, I would say yes.

Q. You considered that to be your duty? A. Yes, sir; I wanted it closed up at 12 o'clock.

Q. You considered it to be part of your police duty to warn any man that you think is about to violate the law, to be on the lookout for you, so he will not be caught? A. No, sir; not that.

Q. What did you warn him for? A. I could not say; I could not tell what I warned him for.

Q. Did you not say "to-morrow will be strict?" A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Was not that warning him? A. It looks like a warning now.

Q. If you saw a burglar hanging around a house, would you tell the burglar that the law would be enforced against burglary? A. No, sir.

Q. If you saw a pickpocket hanging around a crowd, you would not go up and warn the pickpocket in advance that things were going to be "strict," would you? A. No, sir.

Q. One question; did you report to the "old man" at the station-house that you had given a tip around, that "to-morrow would be strict?" A. No, sir.

Mr. Ransom.—I have no question.

Joseph Kovar, a witness, called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified, and examined through an interpreter.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you ever keep a saloon up around the Twentieth or Twenty-second Assembly district? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a member of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you join? A. In the spring of 1892.

Q. Where was your saloon? A. No. 1350 First avenue.

Q. What did you join the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association for? A. Every Bohemian saloon-keeper joined the same association, so I joined it also.

Q. What was the object of the association? A. That they all should sell the beer for eight cents a pint and furthermore that they should be protected by the police.

Q. To sell the beer at eight cents a pint and that they should receive protection from the police; was there anything said in that association at any time, about the saloon-keepers having to raise the price of beer, from seven cents a pint to eight cents a pint, because the police protection had raised? A. Not as long as I was a member.

Q. When you were a member, do you know what captain was in that precinct, when you first joined? A. I knew the name, but, personally, I did not know him.

Q. What was the name? A. Schmidtberger.

Q. Do you know the name of Schmidtberger's ward man? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his name? A. Gannon.

Q. After Captain Schmidtberger went to the precinct, was there any talk in that association about the new captain requiring the payment of more money than Gunner had been collecting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the talk in the meeting of the association on that subject? A. In the meeting there was a committee elected; I think it was Mr. Pospisil and Mr. Sykora, and that they should go to the captain of the Tammany Hall, Mr. Bellmore; I am not positive of what name it was, but I think it was Bellmore.—

Q. The leader of the district? A. The leader of Tammany Hall in that district; yes, sir; and that he should use his influence on the captain that he should reduce the money that they can not pay so much as he wanted; that they want to pay the same amount as they paid before, but they did not want to pay any more.

Q. They were willing to pay the same amount that they had paid to Gunner, but was not willing to pay any more? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then this committee was to go to the Tammany Hall leader in that district, who, you think, was Mr. Bellmore, and ask him to use his influence with the captain to get him to accept less money? A. The same amount that he got before.

Q. The same amount that Captain Gunner used to get? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that committee ever report to the association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the report they made to the association? A. They said that Mr. Bellmore went with them and that everything was all right.

Q. Do you know how much money the association paid to the police for protection? A. I am not positive how much they paid, but once they took about \$190.

Q. One hundred and ninety dollars a month? A. That I can not tell.

Q. Were you treasurer of that association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay money out of the treasury to any person to give to the police? A. It was once in the autumn, they spoke in the meeting, that the captain must get some New Year's present, so they decided that I should pay out \$100 for the captain and \$25 for the ward detective, and he gave it, \$125 for that purpose.

Q. What captain was there at that time? A. Captain Strauss.

Q. That was the first winter that Captain Strauss was in that precinct? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—Ask him whether it was paid.

Q. Do you remember what winter that was? A. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Q. What was that money for? A. A present for the police.

Q. Was that money paid out by you, as treasurer, to any person, to give to the police? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you pay that money? A. To Mr. Pospisil and to Mr. Mirovsky and Mr. Cerumba.

Q. Was Mr. Pospisil the president of the association at that time? A. I think so.

Q. Did you give to Mr. Pospisil \$125 for the purpose that you have spoken of, out of the funds of the association? A. I gave the money in my barroom to all those three.

Q. Did you ever hear that committee say anything in the association about having paid that money to the captain or the wardman? A. They said in the next meeting that the money came in proper place.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean that the money had been placed in the proper place? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Were you ever arrested for the violation of the excise law?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were other members of the association arrested for violation of the excise law? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any trouble in the association about the members having been arrested while they were paying money to the police? A. It was so; once there was a committee, two members, Mr. Wopelak and Mr. Gluckmann, they had to pay \$190 to the captain; I am not positive of the amount of the money, but it was some money, and that afterward, after the money was paid out, still some of the members of the association got arrested on account of the excise law, and then afterward they spoke in the evening, that maybe the money was not placed in the proper place, and therefore they were arrested.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Sykora saying anything in the association about the money having been paid to the police? A. I am not positive if Mr. Sykora spoke about paying the money, but it was spoken of in the meeting, that the money was put in the proper place.

Q. When you were arrested for violation of the excise law, what was done with you? A. Never, nothing.

Q. What did the policeman say to you? A. I did not know how to speak English, so I took with me an interpreter, and the interpreter told me if I paid \$5 to the detective everything would be all right.

Q. Was the policeman present at that time? A. I gave the money in the hand of the policeman, right next to the courthouse, in a saloon.

Q. You gave the money into the hands of the policeman in a saloon? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—He came right in and took the money from him.

Q. Then nothing was ever done to you; you were not fined?
A. Nothing.

Q. Were you arrested more than once? A. No, sir; only once.

Q. Did the policeman there ever sell tickets to you? A. Yes, sir.

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

Q. How much were the tickets each? A. One dollar.

Q. How many tickets did the policeman sell to you, or wanted you to take? A. Five.

Q. Did you buy them? A. No; only two.

Q. Why did you not buy the five? A. It was bad business; I could not afford to.

Q. That is, your business was bad, and you could not afford \$5?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever buy tickets from the policeman more than once? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the policeman's name from whom you bought the tickets? A. It was Ward Detective Lang.

Q. Did you ever hear the "pantata" spoken about in the meeting? A. They never said "captain" in the meeting; they always said "pantata."

Q. That is, when they talked about the captain, they always said "pantata?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember a resolution being passed in the meeting appointing a committee to go to the great big pantata to get patronage—office? A. No, sir; I don't know anything about that.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. When was it that you paid the \$5 to Lang? A. I paid \$5 to the detective who arrested me Sunday; it was not Lang.

Q. Then you have made a mistake, or the interpreter has made a mistake in your answer; that he paid a policeman at a place near the courthouse, and the man's name was Lang.

Chairman Lexow.—No; he said he paid the ward detective, Lang, \$2 for tickets.

Q. And he says that he paid to the wardman, Gannon, \$5? A. I never paid Lang \$5.

Q. Did you pay to Gannon \$5? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you pay Gannon \$5? A. Soon after I opened my saloon.

Q. When was that? A. I am not positive, but I think April or May, 1892.

Q. Was it paid at your saloon? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was anybody present? A. No; he was smart enough to be with me alone.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. He gave it to you in a handshake, you say? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. When was it you paid the \$2 for tickets? A. That was in the summer time of 1892.

Q. What was the name of the man? A. That was Lang.

Q. Was anybody present then? A. I don't know.

Senator O'Connor.—Mr. Pospisil is here now, Mr. Goff, if you want to ask him.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Pospisil is the person to whom you referred and to whom you gave the \$100? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is this the man (pointing to Mr. Pospisil)? A. Yes, sir.

Joseph Pospisil, recalled on behalf of the State, and testified as follows:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You were not in when Mr. Kovar was testifying, were you? A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Kovar testified that, in response to a resolution of the association, \$100 was subscribed for a present to Captain Strauss and \$25 for a present to his wardman, Lang; do you know anything about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is true, is it? A. Excuse me, if you will let me—

Q. Is that true? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Did you say there were two other men—what were you going to say? A. No; I said I wanted to testify the way the matter happened.

Chairman Lexow.—Yes, that is right.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Kovar has sworn that he gave \$100 for the captain to you and two other men of the committee, Mirovsky and Cerunda, in his saloon, and \$25 for the wardman, is that true? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with that \$100? A. The \$100 was given to Captain Strauss for a New Year's present.

Q. Did you give it to him yourself? A. I did.

Q. In the station-house? A. I left it right on the table.

Q. Was it in an envelope? A. In an envelope with letters written on it, "New Year's present."

Q. The captain was at the desk when you laid that down? A. No.

Q. Who was there? A. The sergeant was on the desk.

Q. What sergeant? A. I don't know the name.

Q. Did you tell the sergeant what it was? A. No, sir.

Q. You simply laid down the envelope with \$100 in it, and written on the face of the envelope was for a New Year's present? A. "Captain Strauss, New Year's present."

Q. To whom did you give the \$25? A. I gave that to Mr. Lang; I don't know whether it was \$20 or \$25.

Q. Did you give that into Mr. Lang's hands? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the same time, the same evening? A. The same time, at the same evening.

Q. Did you say anything to Lang about having given the \$100 to Captain Strauss? A. I don't remember.

Q. How did you come to collect the \$100 for the present? A. We had the money in the treasury.

Q. Did anyone suggest or tell you to get up a present for Captain Strauss? A. It was brought up at the meeting.

Q. Before the meeting was held, did not someone say to you that it would be a nice thing to give the captain a present? A. No, sir.

Q. Who brought it up in the meeting? A. I do not remember, but someone brought it up.

Q. You did not bring it up? A. No, sir.

Q. You were in the chair? A. Yes, sir; excuse me, I don't remember whether I was president or not at that time.

Q. You were on the committee? A. Yes, sir; but I don't know that I was chairman.

Q. Did you ever have a talk with Captain Strauss? A. A couple of times; yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever talk with him about this little present? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you spoken with Captain Strauss before you gave this \$100? A. Not that I remember.

Q. Did you speak with him after you gave the \$100? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were friendly with him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He asked you how the Bohemian saloon-keepers were getting on? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you talk about? A. Once in a while in regard to some matters.

Q. The first time you saw Captain Strauss, what did you talk about? A. The first time I saw him, I identified a party who came there who wanted to be a bondsman for some party.

Q. How soon after you gave the present, did you see Captain Strauss? A. I don't recollect.

Q. You never got that \$100 back, did you? A. No, sir; he refused it.

Q. How do you know? A. Because he wanted to return it; he did not accept it.

Q. He wanted to return it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know? A. He told me so right to my face.

Q. How soon after you gave the money, did he tell you that? A. A couple of days.

Q. Where was it that he told you that? A. I met him somewhere; I do not know where.

Q. Who brought up the conversation? A. I do not know.

Q. There was nothing in that envelope but the \$100; there was not a letter, was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a letter? A. "A Happy New Year's."

Q. Was it signed by anyone? A. I don't know; I don't remember.

Q. How did Captain Strauss know that you put the money there when he talked with you about it? A. I don't know.

Q. Did he speak to you first about it, or did you speak to him about it? A. What do you mean?

Q. When you met him a few days afterward, about three days after you left the money there and met the captain, did he speak to you first about the \$100? A. He did.

Q. What did he say? A. He said we should come up and get the money, that he didn't want it, that he refused it.

Q. How did he know that you had left it there? A. I guess he knew that I was the chairman of the association.

Q. How did he know that the association left the money there? A. There must be some name on it of the Bohemian liquor dealers.

Q. Do you not remember what was on the paper? A. No, sir.

Q. You put the letter in the envelope; who wrote that "Happy New Year's?" A. I don't know whether I did that or not.

Q. Who wrote "Happy New Year's?" A. I don't know; all I received was just one single piece of paper with "Happy New Year's present" on it.

Q. Who wrote that? A. I don't know.

Q. Who gave it to you; where did you get it? A. I got it of a friend of mine.

Q. Who was he? A. Mr. Creichie.

Q. Was he a member of the association? A. No, sir.

Q. How did he come to give you a card with "Happy New Year" on it? A. I gave it to him to write it out.

Q. So you told him what to put on the card? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Captain Strauss' name on the card? A. I don't remember.

Q. Don't you remember you said, "To Captain Strauss, a Happy New Year, Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association?" A. Yes, sir; that is right.

Q. And when the captain met you a few days afterward, he said first, you would have to come up and get the money? A. Yes, sir; I told him the association gave it to him with a good will.

Q. Then what did he say? A. Well, he says, "I don't care for it, you had better come down and take it out."

Q. What did you say next? A. I told him to keep it, that the association gave it to him for the good will and he could keep it.

Q. What did he say? A. He walked off.

Q. You never had the money sent back to you? A. No, sir.

Q. And, so far as you know, Captain Strauss kept the money?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You never heard a report in the association that Captain Strauss sent that back to your association? A. No, sir.

Q. And he never gave it to you? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Wardman Lang object to taking the \$25 when you gave it to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you give him a card with "Happy New Year's" on it?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. The same kind of a card that you gave to the captain?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not Wardman Lang who told you it would be a good thing to put the money in the envelope for the captain?

A. It was carried so.

Q. That was the way all the money was taken? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. That was the usual custom of paying for protection; to put it in an envelope? A. I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, this was really just a matter of a present.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Yes; but was not that the usual custom to put it in envelopes? A. Yes, sir; before.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. When you first went into the business of paying for protection, did someone suggest to you to put the money in an envelope? A. I don't remember.

Q. How did you first get the idea of putting money in an envelope? A. I do not know.

Q. You had heard that that was the general rumor that everybody else did the same thing? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff.—That is all.

Mr. Ransom.—No questions.

Frank Clarke, a witness, called in behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Were you in New York during the war? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in New York before the war? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what years do you remember? A. Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

Q. What was your occupation in New York during those years? A. Gambling.

Q. Were you in the business independently or in connection with a game? A. In connection with a game.

Q. Where did the game run? A. Prince street.

Q. Was that at the "Old General's?" A. The "Old General" corner Prince and Mercer streets.

Q. What position did you occupy in the game? A. Dealer.

Q. Then the game was faro? A. Faro.

Q. How many years were you in that position? A. Three or four.

Q. Where did you board during those years? A. I had my meals at a restaurant and slept or roomed in the house of a minister.

Q. What was his name? A. Rev. C. P. Wilds; Billy Mitchell kept a saloon on the corner of the street, and this was right by the side of Billy Mitchell's.

Q. I think it is fair to presume that the reverend gentleman did not know your occupation? A. No, sir; he did not; I never told him.

Q. What did you pass for in his house? A. Printer.

Q. That accounted for your being out at night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you took your meals at a restaurant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In this faro game, you had a good deal to do with the men who conducted all the business around there? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Ransom.—Is it in order for me to inquire whether Mr. Goff intends to go back 34 or 35 years into this thing?

Chairman Lexow.—I suppose he intends to give a history of gambling in this city and lead up to the present time.

Mr. Ransom.—I thought he had given the history.

Mr. Goff.—We have got through with one history but there are a great number of histories.

Mr. Ransom.—Yes; in the last 30 years there is a history of the war. I know something about that myself.

Mr. Goff.—I mean in connection with the police department.

Chairman Lexow.—I assume that Mr. Goff will skip as much as possible and come down to the point.

Q. Who was the backer of the game there? A. Langdon W. Moore.

Q. And you as the dealer did all the business for him, practically speaking? A. Some of it and a man named John A. Franklin and a man named Bad Cunningham put up the money.

Q. Were you ever visited by police officers? A. Certainly.

Q. Frequently? A. They came around there very often.

Q. What did they come around there for; to play? A. Came around for money.

Q. Do you remember the names of the officers? A. Some of them; yes.

Q. What were they, headquarters men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as your recollection serves, give us one or two names? A. Dusenbury used to be there a good deal and Radford and Kelso.

Q. He was afterward superintendent of police? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was then a central office detective? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so was Dusenbury and Radford? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember Tilly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did those officers and others make visits to your place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they receive money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who gave them the money? A. Sometimes I did and sometimes the other dealers gave it to them; we put it in an envelope sometimes, and put it behind the bar and the bar tender would give it to them.

Q. Even as far back as that they used the envelope? A. Yes, sir; they done things very boldly then.

Q. Was this money paid to them regularly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Once a week? A. Once a week.

Q. I suppose they hardly ever missed coming around? A. No, they never missed.

Q. What was the amount paid to them? A. One hundred dollars.

Q. One hundred dollars each week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the captain of the precinct at that time? A. I do not remember the captain.

Q. Do you remember the sergeant? A. No; I do not; business was done at headquarters; there was no wardmen or captains at that time.

Q. The wardman had not come into existence then? A. No, sir.

Q. It was all done with the headquarters people? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you had nothing to do with the precinct at all? A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. All headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That continued all the time you were running that faro game? A. Yes, sir.

Q. While you were running that faro game, was it not frequented by a number of well-known characters in town at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not Dutch Hendricks one?

Chairman Lexow.—Are you going into that, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—It is a fact that many of that class of people frequented the place?

Mr. Ransom.—Any of the officers implicated living now and on the force?

Mr. Goff.—I do not know. The investigation is not limited to the living officers of the department. The investigation is of the police department as a department, without regard to individuals.

Chairman Lexow.—It is to show the system by which it was conducted?

Mr. Goff.—Yes.

Q. Was not the place frequented by a number of well-known thieves and pickpockets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember Billy Vosburgh frequenting that place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Name a few others? A. Dan Noble, Blacksmith Dan, Tommy Mulligan, Billy Matthews, Hugh Carr and a great many others.

Q. Did you ever see those thieves and burglars and pickpockets pay money to the police, while you were there? A. They used to put the envelopes there.

Q. They used to put the envelopes there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see central office men call and take their envelope the same as they took your envelopes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every week? A. Every week.

Q. As a matter of fact the "General's" was, at that time, the most frequented place in New York of that character, for thieves and burglars? A. Yes, sir; that and a place called "Whity Boggs," just below there.

Q. But the General's was the most famous place in New York city of its kind? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all these thieves, burglars and crooks were in the habit of leaving envelopes there with money for the central office men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the central office men got those envelopes, did they? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You saw it, did you? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. It was a recognized system and custom that the General's was the place where the money should be left? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the place where the officers should call for it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you left the General's, where did you go? A. I left New York the year after the war.

Q. Where did you go? A. I went west, out on the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific road, to Omaha and Kansas City, and other places.

Q. And along the Mississippi valley? A. That was afterward; then from there I went south.

Q. And you followed the Mississippi river for quite a while? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you followed your occupation of gambling all the time? A. All the time.

Q. On the Mississippi river steamboats and at other places? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how many years did that continue? A. Until the latter part of 1878.

Q. Where did you go in 1878? A. I left New Orleans in 1878 and came here to New York.

Q. When you came to New York, what business did you go into? A. I was in the same kind of business; only on a different scale.

Q. Where did you go into business then? A. In the Fourth ward.

Q. Were you a dealer then? A. There was no dealing; it was not dealing.

Q. It was a different branch? A. Different branch.

Q. What was it, the bunco game? A. Bunco and three-card monte.

Q. With whom did you go in? A. A man named Parmeley.

Q. Is that the man who is sometimes called Edward Parmeley Jones? A. The same man.

Q. Where was the joint, the headquarters? A. There were four places.

Q. In the Fourth ward? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was known as the sawdust game, was it? A. No, sir.

Q. That was after, was it? A. No — the sawdust game came after the monte places were closed up.

Q. Tell where the four places were in the Fourth ward? A. One in Chatham square, one next to the bridge; it is torn down now, and one at 21 Chatham street, and one right opposite.

Q. And Parmeley Jones ran all those four places? A. Yes, sir; and one private house; that was a bunco joint in a private house.

Q. And he ran that also? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This bunco game, what was it connected with; was it connected with the green goods business? A. No, sir; a different kind of business.

Q. Tell us what the bunco game was, as practiced from 1878 and 1879 under Parmeley Jones, when he started the business? A. Well, bunco is a different kind of thing altogether; bunco is dealt with a chart; a man goes on the street and hunts up strangers and gets them under some pretense or other, and they have a ticket the same as if they were getting a ticket in the Louisiana lottery, and it is laid down and they draw right then and there.

Q. What means were adopted to get men to go there; was there not a steerer used? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the names gotten? A. There are two men, a steerer and what is called an "in-get;" he finds out the man's name, and where he is from, and he goes and tells it to the steerer, and then he approaches the man with his right name and takes him around to the place.

Q. Do you not use the banknote reporter as a guide? A. Yes, sir; for names.

Q. And through the banknote reporter you get the name of some prominent man? A. He introduces himself to the stranger as knowing some prominent man in that man's town.

Q. He gives the name of a bank president there or something of that kind? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then the steerer would introduce himself as a friend of the bank president in the town out west, or where the man was from? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the steerer would get the stranger to go to the joint, just tell us what took place there? A. They would take him around there, on the pretense of giving him a present of a book, and the man behind the table would say, "Your ticket is drawn;" and he would say, "How much;" and he would be told 200 or 250, and he would hand him the ticket, and the man who brought the man in would say, "I have no use for this ticket; what can I do with it;" and he would say, "You can draw that and get your money right away;" and he sits down to the table and overturns his chart and says, "Draw out those tickets;" he draws them out, and adds them up, to correspond to the number on the chart, and he draws a prize, and he pays him another

price, and two tickets are given, and he hands one to the stranger, and he draws a small prize, and from that they bunco him up until he draws the capital prize.

Q. What is the capital prize? A. Ten thousand dollars.

Q. When the stranger draws the \$10,000, what takes place then? A. Well, it costs him so much money; he has got a few dollars, maybe \$200, \$300 or \$400 in the pot, as you call it, and then it costs him so much to represent.

Q. That is, to represent against the capital prize? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Against the \$10,000? A. Yes, sir; as he draws it, if he has not money, they take a check for him to represent it.

Q. That is to show that he is worth so much money, to justify the drawing of this prize? A. No; to back up his own money; to save it; he don't lose the money that he has up, only 10 per cent. of the money, if he represents it, but if he don't represent it they take it all.

Q. After that he has to draw to get the capital prize? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in order to justify, before he can draw the capital prize, he must put up so much money or a check to show that he is good in case he loses? A. Yes, sir; if he does not, he loses it all.

Q. Where they get a check, suppose he draws the capital prize, what occurs then? A. He does draw it.

Q. He is always certain to win? A. Yes, sir; but he has to put up this money before he can take it; before he can get the money.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. That is the percentage the house gets? A. Yes, sir; then they give him one draw, and when they draw against they count up the numbers and it is a blank, and he loses all.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Where is that blank number on the chart? A. Down in the corner.

Q. Down in the corner of the chart? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that blank number kept out of view or suppressed until the last drawing? A. Yes, sir; it is never mentioned.

Q. It is never mentioned until they get the collateral up? A. No, sir.

Q. And then the blank comes into view? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What occurs when he finds that he has lost the money, supposing he has a check put up? A. When he has a check,

somebody over in the corner is writing out another check; that is, if the man wants his money back or something of that kind; of course, they do; and they have some argument with him, and if he loses a little ready money, \$50 or \$60, they give it to him, the check, and then they pretend to tear up the check and have nothing more to do with him, but his check, in the meantime, is on the way to the bank; if it is on a city bank it is in the bank and cashed before he gets out of the house.

Q. What do they tear up the check for? A. So as not to have it stopped.

Q. So as to give them time to go and get the check cashed before he raises a row? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What you mean to say is this, when they tear up the counterfeit check they want to impress the man with the fact that they are square dealers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he thinks his check is torn up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, therefore, he didn't go to the bank to get it stopped? A. That is the idea.

Q. How long did you continue in that business in the Fourth ward? A. From 1880 to 1886; not all the time; some of the time it was open and closed, and opened and closed, and opened and closed.

Q. It was backwards and forwards? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Parmeley Jones was there? A. He was there about four years.

Q. During that time, while these four or five places were running in the Fourth ward, were you ever interfered with by the police? A. No, sir.

Q. Suppose one of these victims squealed and went to the police; what was done in those cases? A. We had to give up half of that money.

Q. If he went to the precinct, what would the precinct people do? A. Half of the money went to them; they would bring the man around.

Q. That is, the wardman would? A. Yes, sir; to let us know that the man had squealed, and half of that would be sent to the station-house.

Q. Let us see; if a man who was fleeced went to the station-house, then the station-house sent a man around to you and notified you that a man had squealed? A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Chairman Lexow.—Who would do that?

Mr. Goff.—The precinct wardman.

Q. Would the wardman ever bring back the victim to the place to identify the men? A. They always came around first to notify us and then we would move out and go to another

place, or some would stay there; it was my business to look after all that business afterward.

Q. What were you called when you looked after that part of the business? A. The trailer.

Q. After a man had squealed, was it not the custom in every case that the wardman went around to you in the first place to tell you that he had squealed? A. Certainly.

Q. Before he brought the victim around? A. Certainly; of course.

Q. And then that gave you time to clear out of that room or to change its whole appearance? A. Sometimes there would two or three remain there, who had not anything to do with the game, and the man would come in and the policeman would ask him to identify the men, and he would say that is not the man; and the policeman would say, are any of these people the men, and he would say no.

Q. The wardman would say that to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any arrangement for changing the furniture and the appearance of the room? A. Yes, sir; sometimes the victim would not know the place at all, because he is always scared after he loses his money; a man is there to scare him, to rush in on him after he loses his money, and tell him that he would be fined and be imprisoned if he didn't clear out.

Q. That was one of your men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In regard to the furniture of the room, what change did you make in that? A. We would remove the furniture and change it.

Chairman Lexow.—That was the transformation scene?

The Witness.—Yes.

Q. From the time the wardman came around to you, until he brought the victim, all this change would be made? A. Yes.

Q. So, when the victim came in with the wardman, he was not able to identify the place? A. Some men could identify it even if they had changed it, because, after they got scared out, they would come back and look at the number, and some would stand across the street and didn't go away at all, and some would come back two or three weeks after.

Q. In case the wardman came around with the squealer, what was said about the money that was lost? A. There was nothing said; only it was taken out, and, of course, we had to go around to the station-house after that.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. It was not taken out in the presence of the victim? A. No, sir; he never got anything.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. When the wardman came back with the victim, what was done? A. When he would come back, he would say: "Do you see anybody sitting around here that had anything to do with you;" and he would say, "No;" and then he would say, "Don't you say nothing to nobody or have anything to do with anybody and we will get them, because if the newspapers get hold of it they will let the thing out, so that we can't catch these fellows."

Q. The wardman would say that? A. Yes, sir; and then they took them down and put them aboard the train, and if they needed money they would give him money to get away.

Q. The wardman would? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And where the wardman paid out money for the victim to go home, that was to be paid for by you? A. Yes, sir; but that did not happen very often, because the man who done the playing always made a point to leave the man enough money to get home with.

By Senator O'Connor

Q. Was it for the interest of the policemen or wardman to have these victims squeal, so they would increase the policemen's share? A. Yes, sir; and along toward the last of it they used to take it all.

Chairman Lexow.—We have not the point where the victim is put on the train and sent home.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Yes; then what would the policeman do? A. That would be all that was to be done, but there was a little book in which there was a diagram, and when a man was beat, a great many were beat in a day sometimes, and half of that amount was put into an envelope and given to the station-house.

Q. Was that the invariable rule in every case? A. Certainly.

Q. So, if a victim was fleeced out of \$2,000, you would send \$1,000 of that to the station-house? A. Certainly, if the man said he had lost \$2,000, they would have to have a \$1,000, even if he only lost \$500.

Q. Even though the man only lost \$500 and he said to the police that he had lost \$2,000 the police would insist on your giving up \$1,000? A. Yes, sir; we have to do it if we wanted to do business.

Q. Did any such cases occur? A. Yes, sir; several times along toward the last,

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean by that that the police representative became more rapacious towards the end and wanted more money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, that finally instead of contenting themselves with one-half of what you were willing to admit the victim had lost, they wanted it all and sometimes doubled it? A. They did take all.

Chairman Lexow.—Get out more of the detail, Mr. Goff.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Can you call to mind now, any specific instance, just reflect and see if you can call to mind any particular instance of where men squealed and the amount that had to be given up? A. Yes, sir; I can; several, of course.

Q. Give any specific instance and the date? A. I could not date it very well.

Q. As nearly as you can? A. There was one instance where a man lost \$1,800, and he went off; he was going to England; he was going to Boston, and I was trailing him, and he went down aboard the boat, and he never said a word to nobody; there was a man at that time named Gus Lawrence, who had been hanging around there, and he followed up the man, and he followed him up and he went down there aboard the boat and told him what had been done to him and that he could get his money back; he represented that the man could get his money back and he brought him uptown, and instead of bringing him around to the place, he took him to the station-house and we got wind of it, and —

Q. How did you get wind of it? A. Well, through the wardman that Gus Lawrence had come around there and they wanted part of the money given up and he would not do it so there was quite a great wrangle about it, and finally the wardman said, we should have to give half of that money up, and we would not do it, and then he said, "Well, we will close you up," so we thought it all over and finally half of the money was given up, and he says, "Now, you can attend to that fellow who made him squeal; that Gus Lawrence."

Q. The wardman said that to you? A. Yes, sir; he said, "You can attend to him; he is the man who brought him back, we did not."

Q. What did he mean by that? A. Attend to him for bringing the man off the boat, and making him squeal; he was the man who was in the same business that we were.

Q. How were you to attend to him? A. I don't know how we were going to attend to him; we never saw him afterwards; he went away from New York; he went off.

Q. Did the police attend to him? A. No, sir; he never could be found afterwards; he didn't show up anywhere; the man went away the next evening.

Q. This man Lawrence had accompanied the victim to the station-house for the purpose of getting the money out of you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you never hear of Lawrence after the wardman came and told you that? A. Never afterwards until he was on trial two or three years afterwards in the United States courts for counterfeiting or something of that kind.

Q. What occurred between the time that Lawrence went to the station-house and the last time you heard of Lawrence, that prevented him from coming and making good his claims against you? A. He got frightened, when they would not listen to him; they took the man away from Lawrence; the wardman did; and drove Lawrence off and brought the man around to the place.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. In other words, the police got it instead of Lawrence? A. Yes; and he got nothing.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you remember any other case? A. Well, no; I recollect a case of a Catholic priest.

Q. Well, what about him? A. He took all the money after he was beat; after he was beat he grabbed the bank-roll, a thousand dollars, and there was a great muss around there, and one thing and another, and finally they got the \$1,000 from him and gave him his money back.

Q. How much money had he been fleeced out of? A. Two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Q. But you say, in addition to that, he grabbed the roll of \$1,000? A. Yes, sir; he grabbed it all.

Q. Where did he come from? A. Brighton, Mass.

Q. Had you any trouble with the police over that case? A. A good deal of trouble over that.

Q. Tell about the trouble that you had over that? A. There were some arrests made over that and the joints closed up for a couple of weeks.

Q. Who were arrested? A. A man named Shorty and two or three more.

Q. Were you arrested? A. No, sir.

Q. Did they ever go to prison for it; were they convicted? A. They were not convicted; no, sir; because he went off home back to Boston and did not appear.

Q. What was the trouble with the police; what transaction did you have with the police about that case? A. All there was about it, we were told to close up for a while, until things got smoothed down; that we ought to have known better than to do anything of the kind; that the ward was not given up for that; the consideration was that we were not to beat any citizens or ministers or priests or anything of that kind.

Q. Then, the understanding was that you were allowed to do business on condition that you were not to beat any citizen of New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or ministers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or priests? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is what the police made trouble with you about? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you that; what police official told you that? A. Why, that was the consideration when the ward was bought.

Q. When the ward was bought? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you mean by the buying of the ward? A. We had to put down some money first to get in there.

Q. And, in this particular case, you were told that you ought to have known better than to take in this clergyman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you had to shut down? A. Yes, sir; we pretended that we did not know who he was; he was dressed like a business man; he stopped in a hotel on Chatham street and changed his clothes afterward and put on his real clothes.

Q. He put on his ministerial clothes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did you get as a share of the proceeds; what was your compensation for your work? A. I got 15 per cent. and \$10.

Q. Ten dollars for each victim? A. Ten dollars a day.

Q. And 15 per cent. of the amount of money taken in? A. Yes, sir; after the expenses were taken out.

Q. What were those expenses? A. We had to hire the place and we gave \$5 or \$10 a day for that for rent, the barroom and sundry expenses.

Q. Any other expenses? A. Only the expenses of the station-house, of course.

Q. The police station-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that an item of expense that was taken out of the proceeds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much was taken out? A. One hundred dollars.

Q. One hundred dollars a week? A. Yes, sir; \$100 a week.

Q. Besides these divisions? A. Certainly; yes, sir.

Q. Did that \$100 a week cover the four places? A. Yes, sir; those four places; we only played in one place at a time; we moved from one place to another.

Q. So, the \$100 covered everything? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You bought the right to do business in that ward? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know if there was any money paid in advance for the right to do business in that ward? A. Why, certainly.

Q. How much; do you know? A. I think Mr. Parmeley paid \$500, so he said; I paid my part of it afterward.

Q. You had to pay your part of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was taken out, deducted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was that money paid to? A. That went into an envelope and was taken up to a man named Divver, a saloon-keeper.

Q. What was his first name? A. Patrick Divver.

Q. Where did he keep his saloon? A. Next to Spellman's hat store on Chatham street.

Q. Who is this Patrick Divver? A. He kept a barroom there then.

Q. Do you know if he keeps a barroom now? A. I don't think he does.

Q. Do you know what business he is in now? A. I think he is a police justice; I don't know; they say he is.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Did this envelope bear any address; was there anything marked on the back of it? A. No, sir.

Q. No name on it? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. It was part of the system? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was the place where the business was conducted? A. Yes, sir; that is where the gang spent all their money.

Q. Did you frequent that place? A. Yes, sir; and sometimes we spent \$300 or \$400 a night there.

Q. That is, when you would have a good day? A. Yes; I don't mean alone; I mean among the party.

Q. I suppose some days you had more than one victim? A. Yes, sir; as high as 20.

Q. Do you remember the highest sum that was ever taken in there from any one day's proceedings? A. I guess, \$3,500.

Q. Did you ever see Parmeley Jones in this saloon of Divver's? A. Oh, yes; yes, sir.

Q. Often? A. Most all the time, when he was not doing other business, he was there.

Q. When you speak of doing other business, you mean the business that you have spoken of here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other words, when he was not engaged in the bunco business, he was in that saloon? A. Yes, sir; he attended to the bank-roll and one thing and another.

Q. He circulated around between those four places? A. Yes, sir; the bank-roll was put in Divver's place every night; the bank-roll that we played with.

Q. The capital on which you did business was deposited in Divver's safe? A. Yes, sir; in his saloon.

Q. Speaking of Divver, do you know who it was that gave Parmeley his first start there? A. Who started him up in business, do you mean?

Q. Yes? A. It was him.

Q. Who? A. Divver; because he came here to New York a dead stranger; there were plenty of other people who wanted to get there and could not.

Q. Parmeley was a stranger here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much Divver advanced to Parmeley? A. I do not.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Were you associated with Parmerly from the beginning? A. In the monte business I was.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know if Parmeley paid any money to Divver, as part of the proceeds of this business? A. Do I know it?

Q. Yes. A. In what way do you mean, paid?

Q. Divided the proceeds? A. I never saw them come right out and divide.

Q. What is your knowledge on that subject? A. I have seen them exchange money, often.

Q. Exchange money with Divver? A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. What do you mean, give him money or receive money? A. Receive and give both.

Q. Was the envelope business brought in to play then, was money given in the envelope or exchanged openly? A. No; above board; paid right over the bar.

Q. In large amounts? A. Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q. Can you say if these exchanges of money, was the result of the bunco business; anything connected with that? A. I would not want to swear to that, for I don't know positively, and I don't want to say anything that I don't know.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. In making up this settlement, your percentage was computed upon the total amount, was any of the amount given to Divver? A. I always thought so.

Q. Do you know anything about it? A. I can't say positively; no.

Q. Did you say, at any time, that any part of the gross proceeds went to Divver? A. Sometimes in the making out of all the names and everything like that, and when night came, I would give every man his money and keep my own, and hand the money to Parmeley, and he put it in an envelope, and would go up to Divver, and then Shorty would hand me the bank-roll, and sometimes I would take it, and sometimes Shorty would take it, and sometimes Parmeley, and it was put in the safe at Divver's.

Q. Was Divver present when it was put in the safe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he receive the money and put it in the safe? A. The bartender generally did.

Q. That was done every day, from day to day? A. Yes, sir; night after night.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you ever overhear Parmeley say anything about the money that he had given to Divver or what he had given it to him for?

(Objected to. Objection overruled.)

A. No.

Q. Do you remember one occasion when Parmeley waived a roll of bills in his hand and handed them to Divver and he told you what he had handed that roll of bills to Divver for? A. No; I do not; I was with him one Saturday, drinking a little and he pulled out an envelope and said, "That is pretty fat, a good deal of squeal and one thing and another, and it is hard money to give up;" that is the remark he made when he went in, and it was handed to the barkeeper and it was put up one side.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. I thought you said that the money that was given up on account of the squealer was sent to the station-house; now you say it was sent to Divver's saloon, which was it? A. This was

not the squeal money, the squeal money was always sent to the wardman.

Q. You said a moment ago in speaking of this envelope that squeal and everything had made it a fat envelope, and it was hard money to give up? A. He didn't tell me what it was; it was some private transaction between them; then I took it it was not business that I had anything to do with.

Q. You did not mean to say that any part of the squeal money was in the envelope? A. No, sir.

Q. But that he had paid out so much money for squeal money and it was hard to give this up in addition? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff.—That is what the witness stated to Parmeley that it was hard money to give up after so many squeals.

Mr. Ransom.—I thought Parmeley said that to him?

Mr. Goff.—I think not.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You saw that envelope handed over the bar to the bartender? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever troubled with the headquarters man? A. No, sir; once in a while a man who had been beat would go up to headquarters and they would bring him down.

Q. What took place then? A. Then the money had to go there.

Q. The money then had to go to headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other words, if the man who was beat went to the station-house the money would have to go to the station-house? A. Yes, sir; and if he went to headquarters it went to headquarters, and the station-house got nothing then.

Q. Do you remember any man from police headquarters; can you call to mind any man who came down with the squealers? A. Mr. Heidelberg was the man who usually brought them down from headquarters.

Q. Can you state if, on every occasion that Heidelberg went down there, that half of the money was sent to headquarters? A. Yes, sir; that is where it went.

Q. By whom was it sent? A. I did not carry it, but I have taken it out.

Q. To whom did you give it? A. The money was turned over to Mr. Parmeley for that purpose.

Q. And Parmeley did the business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. With whom? A. I do not know; I didn't see it; Heidelberg used to bring the men down and go through the same operandi as the wardman did.

Q. And no arrest followed? A. No arrest.

Q. But the money was taken out of the business and given to Parmeley for the purpose of making the divvy to headquarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say Heidelberg was the man who generally brought down the squealers? A. Generally; sometimes other men.

Q. Do you know to whom the complaints at headquarters were made, which preceded the coming down of the detective? A. I do not.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know if there was a conflict between the wardman and the headquarters man, about the squealing business? A. There used to be some.

Q. What was the reason of the trouble between them? A. I don't know what the reason was, exactly; I suppose it was because they didn't get anything.

Q. Don't you know that the wardman sometimes said to you or to the men in the place, in your hearing, that he did not want such and such a case to go to headquarters? A. They didn't want none of the cases to go to there if they could help it, because it was money out of their pockets.

Q. Out of the wardman's pockets? A. I suppose so.

Q. And if the case went to the station-house, in the precinct, you would never hear from headquarters about it at all? A. No, sir.

Q. And if it went to headquarters, you would not hear from the station-house? A. No, sir.

Senator O'Connor.—This witness is willing enough; I would not lead him; this is a serious matter.

Mr. Goff.—I wanted to get that point out.

The Witness.—I am not afraid; I am telling the truth.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. To sum up the situation, you paid regularly \$100 weekly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To the station-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, in addition to that, you gave up one-half of all the money that you had received from squealers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In case it was the central office who got the squealer you gave it to them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in case it was the wardman who got the squealer you gave it to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it was for the interest of the central office, to get squealers? A. Yes, sir; and they did along towards the last; they made everybody squeal.

Q. And broke up the business? A. Broke up the business — well, not exactly, because there was a change of administration slightly.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Can you remember the names of any of the wardman from the Fourth precinct that used to go around to your place at that time? A. A man by the name of Carr was one.

Q. Wardman Carr? A. Yes, sir; he done a great deal of business.

Q. Do you remember what captain was there? A. I don't remember; Murray was captain or inspector; I think Meeken was sergeant at that time, and, I think, Murray was either inspector or captain.

Q. Did you do business in any other ward in the city? A. In the First, and Fifth and the Eighth and in the Bowery.

Q. Do you remember the captain who was in the precinct in the First ward, when you did business there? A. Not when I was there; there was only one man who had that ward and he is dead and gone; his name was Wall; he stayed in one place a number of years.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. When you speak about his having that ward, do you mean to say that he had pre-empted the rights of that ward to do that business? A. Yes, sir; and nobody else could enter there; if a strange man went over there to get anybody, he would be taken up in a minute.

Q. Was that true of all other wards in the city? A. Yes, sir; the same all over the city.

Q. What ward had the best reputation for being the safest ward to work in? A. The First ward.

Q. Has that big advantages over the other wards? A. It had, I suppose.

Q. What were the advantages? A. They had better protection; there was not so much robbery and stealing; everything went along smooth in a way and a man got his money there; there was not so much squealing.

Q. There was not so much squealing? A. No; they didn't have to move about from place to place and the places were never closed up.

Q. Do you remember the captain's name who was in the First ward at that time, when Wall ran the business? A. Captain Berghold was the last man who was there.

Q. Did that business run in that First ward while Berghold was captain? A. Yes, sir; and Wall died when Berghold was captain.

Recess, until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

June 19, 1894.

Present, the Senators and counsel as before.

Frank Clark, recalled, and further examined:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Have you told us, Mr. Clark, all you know about the bunco game? A. I think I have; yes, sir.

Q. Well, you were engaged in the three-card monte business; were you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where; what part of the city did you carry it on? A. In the Fourth ward.

Q. At the same time that the bunco business was carried on? A. Yes; that was carried on at the same time.

Q. Was Parmeley backing that, too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was backing the three-card monte business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Tony Martin? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was a partner of yours, wasn't he? A. Yes.

Q. And he was shot afterward? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was one of Parmeley's men, too? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see this Mr. Divver, you spoke of before recess, in the joint? A. Have I ever seen him in there?

Q. Yes. A. Oh, yes; I have seen him in there.

Q. Frequently? A. Not in the back part; in the front part of the place there; came in to get a glass of beer, or something of that kind.

Q. There was a bar-room in there, too; was there? A. Certainly, a bar-room and eating place in behind, in the back; in back of the bar-room.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. You are speaking of Mr. Divver's saloon, now? A. No, sir; it is called the joint.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Where did you do the business? A. In the joint; in the back part.

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

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Well, in the other three places, were there bar-rooms in each of the other three places? A. All but one; one was fitted up as a railroad office.

Q. As a railroad office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that where the Parke House was? A. No, sir; the Parke House was where they used to sleep, some of them, a good deal and stay there.

Q. Do you remember the names of any police officials that you have not mentioned to us with whom you were brought in contact when you was doing this business? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. How many years have you been out of this business, now? A. It was in 1886, or 1887, or thereabouts.

Q. You left it then, did you? A. I left here after all the things were closed up, and five weeks I was in the sawdust business, and I drew out, and went away.

Q. You were in the sawdust business? A. I was in the sawdust business six weeks or two months.

Q. In the Fourth ward, too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Parmeley the one that was behind that, too? A. Yes, he got that up; that was the first time I knew he was in that business; after the monte-bunco joint was closed up in the Fourth ward, he started in that.

Q. What closed up the business in the Fourth ward? A. Walsing went out of office, and Murray became superintendent.

Q. They were closed up after that? A. Soon after; once in a while they were opened up but they had to close up; they opened two or three days, and scattered around; they drove them around.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. Do you remember what year that was, Mr. Clark?

Chairman Lexow.—Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; 1887, you say; 1886 or 1887?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You have been leading an honest life since — the last two or three years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What crooked business did you go into, if any, after you left the sawdust business in New York? A. I went to Canada, I think, down east, and New Hampshire, and one thing and another, and came back to Boston.

Q. What did you work at there? A. Worked at my trade, the rubber business.

Q. I understand you to say you left the crooked business altogether after you shut down in the Fourth ward in the sawdust business? A. Yes; after I left here and went east.

Q. You quit that, and went to your trade? A. Two or three years after, or a year and a half after.

Q. You did not go into the crooked after that? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. And you have been leading an honest life since? A. I have.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you mean to say that the mere change of superintendents had the effect of closing up all these joints? A. It seemed to, the way things were worked, that way; I do not know that it was though; but it looked that way; there wasn't nothing of that kind that went on under protection in that ward, and all the rest of them, because when one ward closed down they all closed down.

Q. Do you mean Superintendent Murray stopped the payment of protection? A. That I don't know, sir; I am not sure.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know this man sitting behind Mr. Jerome, here? A. I think it is George Appo, if I am not mistaken; I have not seen him in seven or eight years.

Q. Is this George (the former witness standing up)? A. Yes; I would swear it was him.

Q. Did you ever meet him in your business relations? A. Oh, yes; often.

Q. He was well known in that business, wasn't he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You met him all over? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during the years that you carried on the various lines of crooked business that you have described here in New York you were never arrested? A. I never was arrested but once; I was arrested once and locked up at headquarters; that was after all these things had been closed up.

Q. After you were all closed up you were arrested? A. Yes.

Q. What became of that arrest? A. I was discharged in Jefferson Market in the police court; I was locked up in headquarters over night.

Q. What charge was you arrested on? A. I went down after these things closed up; I bought some watches and cheap jewelry, me and another young man; and we stopped in Theo. Allen's place, and in there he showed some of the jewelry around, and a girl in there went to Police Headquarters about it; it was shortly after the jewelry store in Brooklyn had been burglarized; and the two headquarters men came in to Theo. Allen's saloon and said, "We want you two;" and I told them where I got my jewelry, and I had my bill with me, and they kept me all night, and discharged me in the morning.

Q. But it was a fact that while you were running the bunco game and the three-card monte game and other kind of crooked business, and sawdust games in New York, you were never arrested? A. Never.

Q. You were known to the police? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They saw you every day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they knew your business? A. Yes, sir.

Senator Cantor.—I think at that time we had a bi-partisan police commission.

Mr. Goff.—Possibly they looked by-ways at it.

Senator Cantor.—I suppose they must have.

Chairman Lexow.—Is that meant as a palliation or excuse for what occurred?

Senator Cantor.—The Republican commissioners can answer better to that than I can.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Was Appo known to the police as being engaged in that business at that time? A. Well, partly he was; I think he was partly at that time, and partly in something else; I could not swear; but I think he was in that.

Q. It was a well-known, notorious fact, not only in your own business, but among the police, that he was engaged in that kind of business at that time? A. Yes; that and something else.

Q. And it was also a notorious fact to the police that you were? A. Yes, sir; of course.

Q. As well the policeman on the beat, as well as the policemen at the station-house and central house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no attempt to conceal that fact at all? A. No, sir; none whatever.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-two.

Q. Where were you born? A. Providence, R. I.

Q. According to your testimony this morning, you had a somewhat interesting criminal career, and Mr. Goff asked you if you had ever been arrested, and you said once; is that the only time you were arrested? A. Well, I have been arrested several times; yes, sir.

Q. Have you, in the course of this — A. I was never arrested in New York but once.

Q. I understood you to say you had never been arrested but once; have you ever been convicted of crime? A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Have you ever been indicted for crime? A. No, sir.

Q. You spent pretty much all of your life in New York, from 1859 to 1865? A. I was in New York from — I came here; the first year I came here I worked in Lovejoy's hotel for a year, corner of Park row and Beekman street —

Q. I did not ask you that? A. About seven years, then.

Q. You were there about seven years at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you went up and down the Mississippi river gambling? A. I went west; yes, sir.

Q. And your business was gambling up and down the river?

A. Yes, sir; "sure thing" gambling.

Q. You never gambled, except in what you regarded as a sure thing? A. Yes; I have; and lost thousands of dollars.

Q. How did you come here to testify as a witness? A. Sir?

Q. How happened you to come here and testify as a witness?

A. How did I come to testify here?

Q. How happened you to come here to testify as a witness?

A. Because I was beat out of a lot of money.

Q. You are here to get even with somebody? A. Not exactly that.

Q. Isn't that the real reason you came here to testify? A. No, sir; it is not; I was mistreated all the way through; I was tried to be sent to State prison and made a tool of for the benefit of somebody else.

Q. That is the reason you are here to testify? A. Yes, sir; I suppose it is, partly.

Q. What other reason is it? A. I don't know that there is any other; I am telling the truth, though.

Q. I have not intimated or mentioned it, that you were not; the committee will pass on that; do you know whether any of the police officers, whose names you mentioned this morning, to

whom you paid money 35 years ago in this city for protection in gambling-houses are now alive? A. I think so; I do not know but Radcliffe is alive; I don't know but Kelso is alive.

Q. Kelso is dead? A. I don't know whether Dusenberry is alive or not.

Q. You have not seen these men in many years? A. Well, when I was on a visit to New York, and stayed a couple of days, I think I saw Radcliffe and had a talk with him.

Q. Can you tell when that was? A. I think he was in Wall street that time.

Q. When was that? A. It is since I went away; I came on a visit here and stayed two days.

Q. I am asking for dates? A. I can not remember the dates.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How many years ago? A. It was after I left here, and went away, and came back; 1890—I don't know but it was 1890; I could not swear to it; I know I had a talk with him.

Q. About 1890? A. I think it is if I am not mistaken.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. You say it was about 1890 you saw Radcliffe and had a talk with him? A. I won't swear it was; no; I won't; I know I saw him and talked with him.

Q. You testified this morning to a great many incidents in your career of crime in this city, of your relations to business, and different persons connected with your business, as of personal knowledge; do you mean this committee to understand that all you have said this morning to them you know personally, as facts? A. I do; yes, sir; I do.

Q. Now, let us see about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said at some 30 or odd years ago, when you were a dealer of faro at a place called the "General's," that certain thieves, pickpockets and other criminals were in the habit of coming there to gamble? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that they left money there for the police? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell me all you know of your personal knowledge? A. They were not so careful in those days as they are now.

Q. Answer the question? A. That is the way I knew; they would wrangle over it; they would ask for a certain man; where is he; why don't he come to me, and so and so; and they said, "there is your money behind the counter; what are you kicking about?"

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean the police would come in and ask where the money was? A. Certainly.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. There are some things unaccountable in the nature of things; 35 years ago this man is testifying about; give me the name of a single thief or criminal that left money for a policeman, and the name of the policeman that came there and wrangled about it? A. Yes; I will give you the name of them two; Henry Heinrichs, Dan Noble; there are two; Sharkey is another one.

Q. Those are the thieves? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give the names of the police officers? A. Hogan and Dusenberry.

Q. You mean to say Dusenberry and Hogan? A. Yes; Chris. Hogan.

Q. You mean to say Hogan and Dusenberry came down there and had a wrangle with these thieves about money? A. Not only once, but several times in my hearing; they used to come in there and gamble, the same as everybody else did.

Q. Anybody else; that is what your house was for; can you remember any other incident connected with the episode that you speak of, of Hogan and Dusenberry, the police officers, wrangling with Dan Hogan and somebody else about the money? A. Yes; I can recollect the time when Chauncey Johnson and Heinrichs went in Wall street, and got two bags of gold; and they came to the "General's" after Heinrichs; they gave the gold and they returned it, and Chauncey Johnson was let go.

Q. Who was Heinrichs? A. He was a bank thief in Wall street; Johnson was arrested.

Q. Who was Johnson? A. A man of the name of Chauncey Johnson.

Q. Another thief? A. Yes.

Q. How do you connect those two thieves and two bags of gold with the police? A. Because they came there and got it.

Q. Who did? A. The police.

Q. And they came there to look for the swag? A. Yes, sir; it was given to them to let this man, let loose the man that was arrested.

Q. You mean the police took the gold for themselves? A. Yes; took it and gave it to the bank.

Q. To your knowledge, in that instance, they did their duty? A. Yes; except they let the man go; it was given up on condition that this man should be turned out of the station-house.

Q. I don't know whether you are testifying from personal knowledge; I would like to restrict you from your own knowledge? A. I do know it from my own knowledge.

Q. How is it possible you can know from your own knowledge that the police let the thief go? A. Well, he was out; he was back there when the gold was turned back.

Q. That was your conclusion? A. Yes; of course.

Q. You don't know from your own knowledge; you simply adduce it from the facts you know? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't that so with the most of your evidence? A. No, sir; not the most of it; it is not.

Q. You told Mr. Goff that your office and service in this business of buncoing was that of a steerer? A. Sometimes — no, sir; not at all times; trailer, I said.

Q. I understood you to say you were the steerer? A. Part of the time, I was put on to be a trailer when there was so much squealing going on; so much money went to the policemen.

Q. By your evidence you have very seriously implicated a well-known citizen and official of this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One Divver; do you mean to testify on your oath that the facts which you had related in regard to Mr. Divver are true of your personal knowledge? A. I do; yes, sir; my personal knowledge; yes, sir.

Q. You then testified that you had seen Parmeley divide some part of his gains in the business of buncoing with Patrick Divver? A. I said I see him pass and exchange money, from time to time again, and the money was put from the bank in the safe in the evening at nights.

Q. Is that what you meant to say about Divver; did you mean to say anything else implicating Divver? A. I don't know.

Q. You have said other things; perhaps you have forgotten them; you have testified in substance, as I recall it, that Mr. Parmeley gave to Mr. Divver some portion of the gains of this business for himself; made some division with him; do you mean to testify to that on your own personal knowledge? A. Yes, sir; I do; yes, sir.

Q. Tell me how you know it? A. Sir.

Q. How do you know it? A. I see the money taken up there; I counted the money out.

Q. Taken up there is very indefinite; if you have seen Parmeley pay to Divver money, hand him money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean that? A. Sir; I seen them exchange money.

Q. Why do you say sir, in answer to my question? A. I have seen him hand him money; yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen him pay him any share of the winnings or gains of that business? A. I can not swear to that; no, sir.

Q. What? A. I wont swear to that right out; no, sir; I wont; I never said there was a division.

Chairman Lexow.—He added to that he said he never said there was a division. He absolutely refused to say directly. Speak up so he can hear you.

Mr. Ransom.—I can hear him now; but I could not hear him on his direct examination.

Mr. Goff.—He says he agrees with you that he refused to say it to his personal knowledge.

Chairman Lexow.—Yes.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. All you have to say about Divver is your conclusion and inferences from certain incidents and facts he said this morning?

A. That is all.

Senator Cantor.—Let the witness testify.

Chairman Lexow.—I do not think the witness understood the question. The witness has testified he did see the money that was taken in there and put in Mr. Divver's safe.

Mr. Ransom.—That was not my question.

Chairman Lexow.—You asked him substantially whether he testified to everything on hearsay.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. You heard what the chairman has said in the way of comment on your evidence; have you anything to change in that evidence? A. In this way: I know the money was taken over; the bank money was taken over at night and brought out in the morning.

Q. By the bank money you mean that the money which backed the game was taken there? A. Yes, sir; that was used to play there.

Q. Was taken there and put in the safe, and taken out in the morning? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the money was given to the barkeeper to put in the safe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that Divver's only connection, according to your personal knowledge? A. That is all I know about it.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Was not Mr. Divver present on these occasions when this bank money was handed over for deposit in the safe? A. He was not always there.

Q. Was he there on any occasion? A. Yes; he was.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. The bartender was there all the time? A. Yes.

Q. It was a public saloon? A. Yes.

Q. This money was handed to the bartender or Judge Divver to put in the safe? A. Yes; that is all.

Mr. Ransom.—Gentlemen, shall I go on?

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. You testified that the ward was bought for a hundred dollars for a week, and that Parmeley paid \$500 in money? A. Between \$400 and \$500.

Q. Do you wish to change that? A. No; \$500.

Q. Did you see the money? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Will you answer me; why do you say sir to my questions; don't you hear me? A. Yes, sir; I hear you.

Q. Please answer my question; you saw the \$500? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You testified that \$500 was taken to the station-house; who took it there? A. The wardman.

Q. Did you see him take it there? A. Sir?

Q. Why do you say sir? A. I did not; I did not see him take it there.

Q. Did you not testify this morning, on positive personal knowledge, that the money was taken to the station-house? A. It was taken to the station-house.

Q. How do you know? A. Because we run right along, I suppose.

Q. You inferred it was taken there because you run right along? A. My part of the money was taken there.

Q. What I want to get is your personal knowledge? A. No, sir; I did not take it there.

Q. You don't know really that it ever went there, do you, of your personal knowledge? A. No personal knowledge, because I did not take it there.

Q. Will you say you know it ever went there from personal knowledge? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You mentioned, in your direct examination, the payment of some money to a man of the name of Heidelberg—I am mistaken; I withdraw that; you mentioned that Heidelberg, a detective from headquarters, brought a squealer down to the game; that, I think, is your testimony; is that right? A. Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—There were a number of them.

Q. Yes; No. 1 I have in mind; did he bring more than one squealer to the game? A. Yes, sir; several times.

Q. You testified that half of the money which the squealer said had been won from him was paid over to Heidelberg for headquarters? A. I said the money went to headquarters.

Q. How do you know it went there? A. Because it was put on the tab.

Q. Because it was put on a tab in your place of business? A. Yes.

Q. It was charged down there as going to headquarters? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all you know about it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not see anybody take it there? A. No, sir.

Q. You did not see it delivered? A. No, sir; I saw it taken out.

Chairman Lexow.—I understood the witness to say Parmeley did all that business.

The Witness.—That is what I said; that is what he did do.

Q. I will ask him about that; you encouraged the witness to testify as to hearsay, and that is admissible; I submit I only want the witness' personal knowledge; the chairman suggested Parmeley attended to all that business? A. He did, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that Parmeley ever took a dollar to headquarters? A. I do, sir.

Q. Did you go with him? A. No, sir; I did not go with him.

Q. How do you know he took it there then? A. Well, I seen it; I seen him give it up.

Q. You saw him give it up to the police official? A. Yes; I have.

Q. Did you? A. Yes; I have.

Q. Let us find out when it was, and who it was received it; when did you see Parmeley give up any money to a police official? A. Well, he always done that; he always gave it up; gave up the envelope; that was his business.

Q. When did you see Parmeley give any money? A. I could not tell the day and date.

Q. Give me the year? A. It was along in 1885 or 1886.

Q. That is not so long ago; you have been testifying very fully in regard to matters 35 years ago? A. Yes, sir; I could testify better then than I could now.

Q. Can you remember any nearer than 1885 or 1886, when Parmeley gave up money to a police official? A. Well, I saw him give it up; the money used to be counted and put in an envelope, and he took it after and put it in his pocket.

Q. You haven't any idea that you are on trial? A. Then I misunderstood you.

Senator Cantor.—He just answered your question.

Mr. Ransom.—Gentlemen, I heard his answer.

Senator Cantor.—He said he never saw it done; he saw Mr. Parmeley take the envelope and go off with it.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. I understood what he said; the only knowledge you have upon that subject is what you have just said? A. That is all, sir.

Q. That is all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You testified that a man of the name of Ward or Wall had the First ward? A. Yes.

Q. And that he bought it and paid for it? A. Yes; had it a long while.

Q. Do you know that of your own knowledge; or do you know it because somebody told you? A. I know nobody else could go there.

Q. Isn't this the fact that you have what we business men call a business knowledge, but no personal knowledge of these facts? A. No personal; not down there; no, sir.

Q. Let me ask you, did you personally ever yourself pay to any policeman or police officials in your city money to protect you or your confederates in your public business? A. Never; no, sir; I did not; it was not my business to do it.

Mr. Ransom.—That is all.

Redirect examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, when you say Parmeley gave up the money is it not a fact that you, being interested with Parmeley in the business— A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had knowledge that so much money was taken out of the business for police protection? A. Why, certainly; I had to stand my part of it.

Q. You paid your part of that money for police protection? A. Certainly, I did.:

Q. And you also know that where there was a squealer and money had to be given up that that money was taken out of the proceeds of the business? A. Certainly; half of it.

Q. And given for the police? A. Yes.

Q. And all the men interested in the business agreed that Parmeley was to do the business with the police? A. He did the business, because he was the man who owned the ward; he was in his employ, as you say, and we had protection.

Q. And knowing you had police protection, and paying for it, you knew you had police protection? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were never interfered with? A. Never.

Q. You never was arrested in the Fourth ward? A. No, sir.

Q. Or Parmeley? A. No, sir.

Q. And the money was paid regularly? A. Paid regularly.

Q. And you went on with your business regularly? A. Just the same; yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. If anybody else came into that ward and attempted to do the same kind of business he was arrested at once? A. The first time he was drove out, and the second time he was arrested.

By Mr. Goff:

Did you know of any complaints ever having been made by you about any men engaged with you in your business to the police against interlopers coming in; men coming into the ward on their own business, outsiders? A. In the same kind of business?

Q. In the same kind of business? A. Why, certainly; once in a while a thing of that kind would happen.

Q. Do you recall to mind where outsiders came in in the same business and the police were notified of it? A. Sometimes the people from the Fifth or First came into the City Hall park, and the police would drive them out; the police in the Fourth would drive them out of there off into their district.

Q. Now, wasn't it also part of the business knowledge of yourself and your associates in the business that the place where the protection was arranged for, the business arranged in this saloon kept by Mr. Divver that you have mentioned? A. Where what?

Q. Where the arrangements were made for the protection? A. Well, the money was all spent there mostly; we used to go up there — there was nothing of the kind happened in the saloon; we used to spend our money there; we went there the latter end of the week and Saturday nights and spent the money there.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Was your protection arranged for in that saloon — the arrangement made to give you protection? A. No; I would not say it was made there in that saloon.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Was there any arrangement or understanding that your men were to go and spend your money in that particular saloon? A. Well, of course, it looked better to do that and go there.

Q. Why did it look better. A. He was a nice man, and so on.

Q. I am asking if there was any understanding or agreement between yourself and your associates that the money should be spent in this saloon? A. Oh, no.

Q. You said in answer to Judge Ransom, a little while ago, that you saw Parmeley give money up; now, is it not a fact that you yourself saw Parmeley give money up to police officials? A. Give it up?

Q. Yes; hand the envelope to them? A. Well, I don't know as I could —

Q. Don't you remember? A. Of course I can remember, but I could not give the day and date.

Q. I do not want the day and date; I want the fact.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did you ever see it; did you ever see this man hand any money to a police official; that is the plain question? A. Parmeley?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Yes; any money, or money in an envelope? A. Only in this way.

Q. In what way? A. This money had been put in an envelope, and he has taken and carried the envelope away; I don't know as I ever see him —

Q. That is, the money for the police was put in the envelope in your business place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And counted out? A. Counted out and arranged for; so many squeals put on a tag; that money was put there to go to headquarters, squealing around that, and so and so; and that money was put in an envelope and taken off.

Q. When you say a tab, do you mean a book? A. A piece of paper that was torn up at night; so much money wins, so much taken out, and so much paid out.

Q. You settled your accounts at night? A. Yes, sir; every night, except where they thought a man would come back, and they would hold the money a day or two.

Q. And when the settlement of that account was made out that night Parmeley received that portion that was assigned to police? A. Yes; he received that; he took care of that.

Q. And that was accounted for in the tab? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he took that money away; that was part of his duty to you, and the rest of you, to deliver that money to the police? A. Yes; I suppose so; that was what it was for.

Q. And for four years or thereabouts you conducted the business, and all the rest of you in that ward, without the slightest interference? A. Off and on we were closed up for a month; and then opened up again.

Q. For four or five years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had the exclusive privilege of working in that ward? A. Yes; I did.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You said in your direct examination that Parmeley when he came to New York was a poor stranger and had no money, and Mr. Divver put up the money to start in business; how do you explain that; you testified Mr. Divver was a man that furnished him the money to start the business?

Senator Cantor.—He said he heard so.

A. I can not swear to that; I could not swear to that.

Q. Who do you say gave him the money to start the business?

A. I said it was a funny thing he could come in that ward, a stranger, and get that work and the protection he did, and there was others in the ward could not get it; that was all.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What about the envelope you saw Parmeley give to Mr. Divver; the envelope that looked to be fat? A. That had nothing to do — it was something outside; something between them.

Q. Something between Parmeley and Divver? A. Something that hadn't anything to do with the business; he made a remark that it was pretty hard money to give up.

Q. Parmeley made the remark? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see that envelope go into Mr. Divver's hand, or across his bar? A. Across his bar; yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. To the bartender or to Mr. Divver? A. To the bartender; I don't think Divver was there; no, sir; if I made any such remark I want to correct it.

Q. On what day of the week was this \$100, which you say was paid every week for protection — on what day was it charged in the account? A. Carried up every Saturday afternoon.

Q. So, on that day, in addition to the squeals, \$100 was put in an envelope, besides, for the protection under the contract? A. That \$100 had to go, anyway.

Mr. Ransom.—That is all, Mr. Clark.

Chairman Lexow.—That is all, Mr. Clark. The next witness, Mr. Goff.

Augusta Michelson, known as Gussie Price, called as a witness, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. Do you understand me, Miss Michelson? A. I do not think I understand enough English; I like it better German.

Q. Do you know the house No. 422 Third avenue? A. Yes; I was living there.

Q. You were living there; who kept the house? A. Mrs. Hart.

Chairman Lexow.—Speak up, so Judge Ransom, over there, can hear you.

The Witness.—Mrs. Hart keeps the house.

Q. What kind of a house was it; a house of ill-fame? A. Yes.

Q. And you were one of the inmates of the house? A. Yes.

Q. How many girls were there in the house? A. I was all alone there.

Q. You were the only girl in the place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it a floor in the house, or the whole house? A. I was alone there; there was no girl there.

Q. Mrs. Hart was there? A. Yes; Mrs. Hart, too, and her sister.

Q. Was this other girl who was in the court with you, was she in that house, too? A. No.

Q. She was not; what was the price in that house? A. Well, different.

Q. Well, give us some idea of it, please? A. Two and three dollars.

Q. Two and three dollars? A. Yes.

Q. How many people would visit the house during the week? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Can you give us some idea? A. No; I can not.

Q. What arrangement had you with Mrs. Hart about dividing the money? A. Well, give her the half what I made.

Q. You gave her one-half? A. Yes.

Q. How long were you there? A. Six weeks the first time.

Q. Do you know who was there before you came? A. No.

Q. Do you know who went there after you departed? A. No.

Q. What precinct is that in? A. Thirty-fifth street station-house.

Q. That is the Twenty-first precinct? A. I don't know.

Q. The station-house is Thirty-fifth street, near Third avenue, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the wardman connected with that station-house? A. No; well, what she told me it was the wardman.

Q. A man came there? A. Yes.

Q. Whom Mrs. Hart introduced to you as the wardman? A. Yes.

Q. What was his first name? A. She called him Barney.

Q. Did you ever hear his last name? A. Yes.

Q. What was his last name? A. Malarkey.

Q. Did Mr. Malarkey visit that house frequently? A. Yes; she says he was her fellow; he was a good friend to her.

Q. What time of the day did he call? A. Afternoons, sometimes.

Q. How long did he stay? A. That time I was there, he stayed only a short time, an hour.

Q. Did he visit Mrs. Hart, or did he visit you? A. He visited me once.

Q. He visited you once? A. Yes.

Q. Did he collect any money from you? A. From me?

Q. From you? A. No.

Q. From Mrs. Hart? A. No.

Q. Did she say she paid him any money? A. She said she paid the wardman.

Q. She said she paid the wardman? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what was the name of the captain of that precinct? A. Yes.

Q. What was his name? A. Martens.

Q. Do you know Captain Martens? A. She introduced me some night to a fellow, and afterward she told me he was the captain.

Q. Can you describe that man? A. When I see him I remember him.

Q. Can you give us some idea of his appearance? A. He was tall and stout, not very nice dressed, and a dark moustache.

Q. A dark moustache? A. Yes.

Q. A heavy moustache? A. No; not so very heavy.

Q. What time did he call; what time of the day? A. I saw him only once there in the night-time.

Q. In the night-time? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear him talk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he speak to? A. To Mrs. Hart.

Q. What did he say? A. He was talking about — they were not talking much; I don't remember much what they were talking; she called him Mr. Jones.

Q. You can not recall what the conversation was about, can you? A. No.

Q. Did he tell her she must not keep her house open? A. No.

Q. Did he tell her he would raid the house? A. No.

Q. Did he know the character of the house? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Was there any conversation regarding Christmas presents to the captain? A. Yes.

Q. In his presence? A. Yes; I could not say by the captain, but by the wardman.

Q. You don't know whether they were present or not? A. No.

Q. But the wardman, you say, was present? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State that conversation; where did it occur; what was it?

A. I told her I did not want to give her the half any more; she told me she had big expense, too, and she had to give the wardman that Christmas.

Q. Where is Mrs. Hart now? A. She is living at the same place.

Q. Four hundred and twenty-two Third avenue, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you come to go to Mrs. Hart? A. I knew her a long time.

Q. Wasn't there some special reason; did you see an advertisement? A. No; not on account of that; I heard she advertised always; I did not go on account of the advertisement.

Q. Did you see any advertisement by her? A. Yes.

Q. What was the advertisement? A. I don't remember that for good; by some teachers she was advertising.

Q. What kind of teaching?

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Music teacher? A. I don't remember that; that is two or three years ago.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Did she advertise to give girls German and French lessons, or something of that kind? A. I think so.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Was this Mr. Jones you saw there in the uniform of a policeman? A. No.

Q. In citizen's dress? A. Citizen's dress.

Mr. Ransom.—That is all.

Chairman Lexow.—That is all; the next witness.

Mr. Goff.—We do not deem it prudent to enter in upon another line of examination to-night; it is nearly 4 o'clock now, and we have had a pretty good day of it; I move we adjourn.

Chairman Lexow.—Adjourn now until to-morrow morning?

Mr. Goff.—Yes.

Chairman Lexow.—All witnesses subpoenaed for to-day will attend here to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. The committee stands adjourned until that time.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, April 1, 1892. }

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with Rule 64, I respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending March 31, 1892.

(Signed.)

WM. W. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

No. 180 1-2 Allen street, reputed house of prostitution; Wm. Rader, proprietor; William Snell, owner.

No. 22 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary Kimball, proprietor; James Reynolds, owner.

No. 24 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Edward Comet, proprietor; James Reynolds, owner.

No. 28 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Mamie Coleman, proprietor; James Reynolds, owner.

No. 30 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary White, proprietor; George Ellinger, owner.

No. 32 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Nellie Davenport, proprietor; George Ellinger, owner.

No. 33 Bayard street, reputed house of prostitution; Annie Roberts, proprietor; Aug. Lindeman, owner.

No. 101 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary Stewart, proprietor; John Siegels, owner.

No. 102 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Aug. Belmont, proprietor; James Price, owner.

No. 117 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Laura Knight, proprietor; G. Barendon, owner.

No. 119 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Hen. Wagner, proprietor; Mr. Clement, owner.

No. 121 Canal street, house of prostitution; Wm. Kelly, proprietor; Wm. Kintzing, owner.

No. 129 Canal street, house of prostitution; Daniel Veil, proprietor; E. Foote, owner.

No. 16 Delancey street, house of prostitution; Wm. Kline, proprietor; Wm. Kline, agent.

No. 78 Canal street, house of prostitution; Annie Miller, proprietor; Paul Appel, owner.

No. 34 Eldridge street, house of prostitution; John Williams, proprietor; J. Sadelmeyer, owner.

No. 81 Eldridge street, house of prostitution; Betsy Butler, proprietor; Henry Saunders, owner.

No. 70 Forsythe street, house of prostitution; Aug. Smith, proprietor; Emma Flemig, owner.

No. 74 Forsythe street, house of prostitution; Morris Stern, proprietor; Jul. Saffens, owner.

No. 109 Forsythe street, house of prostitution; Blanche Smith, proprietor; Moss & Goldstein, owners.

No. 127 Hester street, house of prostitution; Maggie King, proprietor; P. Beckelmeyer, owner.

No. 129 Hester street, house of prostitution; Carrie Winters, proprietor; Henry Lutz, owner.

No. 12 Rivington street, house of prostitution; Ber. Greenback, proprietor; James Walsh, owner.

No. 27 Rivington street, house of prostitution; Lulu Wallace, proprietor; Henry Smith, owner.

No. 29 Rivington street, house of prostitution; Ida Clark, proprietor; Ernest Ohl, owner.

No. 44 Rivington street, house of prostitution; Mary McCarthy, proprietor; J. Garland, agent.

No. 56 Stanton street, house of prostitution; Anna Nelson, proprietor; Mrs. Maunger, owner.

No. 15 Bowery, house of assignation; Chas. Best, proprietor; C. Best, agent.

No. 23 Bayard street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Mary J. Schrader, agent.

No. 146 Chrystie street, house of assignation; Lizzie Field, proprietor; C. L. Knoll, owner.

No. 5 Delancey street, house of assignation; Mary Brown, proprietor; J. Alexander, agent.

No. 43 Forsythe street; house of assignation; Matilda Berker, proprietor; Liz. Gurkin, owner.

No. 131 Hester street, house of assignation; Lena Smith, proprietor; J. Holsgrappel, agent.

No. 31 Rivington street, house of assignation; Emma Jansen, proprietor; Emma Jansen, agent.

No. 84 Allen street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Mary Minteman, proprietor; Oath. Mitpan, agent.

No. 204 Allen street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Lena Edwards, proprietor; L. Rothchild, agent.

No. 21 Bayard street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Mary Brown, proprietor; E. Grimm, owner.

No. 23 Bayard street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Mary Thompson, proprietor; E. Grimm, owner.

No. 14 Delancey street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Amelia Keller, proprietor; Aug. Westpall, owner.

No. 26 Forsythe street, furnished rooms, for prostitutes; Mary Meyers, proprietor; Hen. Springer, agent.

No. 3 Chrystie street, policy shop; Wm. Pape, proprietor; W. Page, agent.

No. 84 Chrystie street, policy shop; P. Nolke, proprietor; H. Kunzing, owner.

No. 25 1-2 Forsythe street, policy shop; Solomon Smith, proprietor; Wm. Rabb, owner.

No. 77 Forsythe street, policy shop; John Wolf, proprietor; John Brown, owner.

No. 134 Hester street, policy shop; Frank Burns, proprietor; Jno. Carland, owner.

No. 92 Orchard street, policy shop; John Fox, proprietor; John Adder, owner.

No. 34 Bayard street, suspicious place; Frank Kiernan, proprietor; Geo. Ellinger, owner.

No. 15 Chrystie street, suspicious place; George Schuster, proprietor; Jas. Murray, owner.

No. 73 Chrystie street, suspicious place; Charles McKean, proprietor; Charles McKean, owner.

No. 21 Forsythe street, suspicious place; Adolph Smith, proprietor; A. Smith, agent.

No. 5 Norfolk street, suspicious place; Henry Ruhling, proprietor; D. Brill, agent.

No. 131 Bowery, poolroom; William Power, proprietor; P. Farley, agent.

No. 137 Bowery, poolroom; Gleason & Abrahall, proprietors; J. Strong, owner.

No. 253 Bowery, poolroom; Ch. Shaffer, proprietor; C. Ha, owner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, July 1, 1892. }

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30, 1892.

(Signed.) ADAM A. CROSS,
Captain, Fourteenth Precinct.

No. 101 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Samuel Hafner, proprietor; Peter Ziglow, owner.

No. 102 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Augusta Belmont, proprietor; Ch. Robb, owner.

No. 117 Canal street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary Smith, proprietor; Ch. Barnhoff, agent.

No. 81 Eldridge street, reputed house of prostitution; Bessie Butler, proprietor; Caroline Zander, owner.

No. 74 Forsythe street, reputed house of prostitution; Rose Lawrence, proprietor; Hutch Loun, agent.

No. 109 Forsythe street, reputed house of prostitution; Terese Werner, proprietor; James Levy, agent.

No. 30 Stanton street, reputed house of prostitution; Louisa Knecht, proprietor; Louis Knecht, owner.

No. 32 Stanton street, reputed house of prostitution; Ida Belmont, proprietor; Jul. Whitaker, owner.

No. 50 Stanton street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary Williams, proprietor; Mary Waters, agent.

No. 56 Stanton street, reputed house of prostitution; Mary Walters, proprietor; Leop. Knoich, owner.

No. 23 Bowery, reputed house of prostitution; Herm. Brunges, proprietor; John Leonard, owner.

No. 43 Forsythe street, reputed house of prostitution; Matilda Berger, proprietor; Louisa Lieb, owner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11 }
New York, October 1, 1892. }

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report, for the quarter ending September 30, 1892:

Respectfully,

ADAM. A. CROSS,

Captain.

Reputed houses of prostitution: Location, 101 Canal; Samuel Hapner, keeper; Peter Ziglow, owner; 12 Center street. Location, 102 Canal; Augusta Belmont, keeper; Charles Robb, owner; Pleasant View. Location, 81 Eldridge; Bessie Butler, keeper; Carol Zander, owner; Jersey City. Location, 32 Stanton; Ida Belmont, keeper; Jul. Whitaker, owner; 32 Stanton street.

Reputed house of assignation: Location, 23 Bowery; Herm. Brunzes, keeper; John Leonard, owner; 42 John street.

There are no gambling-houses, policy shops, opium joints, bunco places, dens or places reputed to be such, or suspicious persons or

places, except as above mentioned, in this precinct to my knowledge.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, January 3, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with telegraph order of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report, for the quarter ending December 31, 1892:

All reputed houses of prostitution and assignation in this precinct are closed. There are no gambling-houses, policy shops, opium joints, bunco places, dens or places reputed to be such, in this precinct.

Respectfully,
ADAM A. CROSS,
Captain.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, April 1, 1893. }

Thomas S. Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I herewith submit the following report:

There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints, in this precinct.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, July 1, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I herewith submit the following report:

There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints in this precinct.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

1840

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, October 1, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I respectfully submit the following report:

There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints in this precinct.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, January 1, 1894. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I respectfully submit the following report:

There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places or persons, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints in this precinct.

Respectfully,

MOSES D. CORTRIGHT,
Captain, Eleventh Precinct

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, April 1, 1894. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with rule 64, I herewith submit the following report:

There are no houses of prostitution, assignation, bedhouses, suspicious places or persons, gambling-houses, lottery or policy offices, bunco places or opium joints in this precinct.

Respectfully,

MOSES D. CORTRIGHT,
Captain Eleventh Precinct.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Office of the Superintendent, No. 300 Mulberry Street. }
 New York, August 23, 1893. }

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

Gentlemen.—After my assumption of the position of acting superintendent, I received from your honorable board the communication annexed, with directions to investigate the charges therein contained, and to make a report to you of the result of my task. The alleged offenses were credited to the Eleventh precinct. I, therefore, asked the attention of Captain William S. Devery, commanding that precinct, to the charges, and also communicated with Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy and Alexander S. Williams, who alternately commanded the district in which the Eleventh precinct is located. The orders to these officers were to give the case every proper consideration, and to make their search and inquiry thorough. I respectfully herewith attach their reports. Beyond this action, I personally visited the several places mentioned in the letter of complaint, and while I found many of them closed, several were free to access, but exhibited no evidences of gambling or other disorderly conduct.

The commanding officer of the First Inspection district and of the Eleventh precinct are under renewed orders to vigilantly watch the enumerated places of alleged disorderly conduct, to the end that the laws may not be violated, and in the event of a transgression, to promptly arrest the offenders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) PETER CONLIN,
 Inspector, Acting Superintendent.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, }
 New York, August 23, 1893. }

Peter Conlin, Acting Superintendent:

Sir.—Upon my return to duty on the morning of the 21st inst., having been absent on vacation, my attention was called to a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, giving locations of places in the Eleventh precinct, alleged by them to be houses of prostitution, and places where gambling was carried on. This communication was in the hands of Inspector McAvoy, who, during my absence, was in charge of

First Inspection district, and had given the matter complained of attention, of which he has made report. I have, however, taken means to continue surveillance over these places, and upon the first evidence that can be obtained of any violation of law, immediate arrests will be made of the person or persons offending. I will also give the matter my personal attention.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, August 21, 1893. }

Peter Conlin, Acting Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with orders relative to the annexed communication, signed C. H. Parkhurst, T. D. Kemerson and Frank Moss, of Society for the Prevention of Crime, I herewith submit the report of my investigation and action taken in the matter, viz.:

I detailed officers from precincts other than the Eleventh precinct, in plain clothes, to make every effort to obtain evidence against the alleged disorderly houses and gambling-houses mentioned in the communication as existing in the Eleventh precinct. From personal observation and from reports from Captain Devery and the officers detailed by me, would state that many of the places were found effectually closed, and those that are open, a strict surveillance is kept over them, and if any evidence is obtained of disorderly conduct, or of the violation of law in any respects, prompt action will be taken to suppress them.

Respectfully,

THOMAS F. McAVOY,
Inspector, Second Precinct.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. , Precinct No. 11,
New York, August 23, 1893. }

Alexander S. Williams, Inspector, First District:

Sir.—In compliance with orders received from Inspector McAvoy, while in charge of First district, to investigate and report relative to alleged disorderly and gambling-houses in this precinct, as set forth in communication signed C. H. Parkhurst, T. K. Kemerson and Frank Moss:

I respectfully state that on the receipt of said communication immediate action was taken and officers in citizens' dress were detailed to visit each and every number mentioned in said communication (a copy of which you find annexed), with instructions to be vigilant, and if they found evidence of any disorderly character or any person in any manner violating the law, to obtain such evidence as would cause their immediate arrest. Also, in company with Detectives Edward G. Glennon and James J. Kieran, of this precinct, I visited all numbers mentioned in the communication and found many of them closed, and those that were found open were subjected to a rigid investigation, but no evidence could be obtained that the law was being violated. The following places mentioned in the communication, to-wit: No. 38 Stanton street, is a five-story tenement-house, occupied by about 20 families; No. 110 Hester street, 119 Bowery and 92 Orchard street, are vacant houses; No. 139 Chrystie street, 71 Allen street, 259 East Houston street, 73 and 149 Ludlow street, 54 Rivington street, and northwest corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets are all licensed liquor stores, and no gambling of any description is carried on or allowed on these premises; No. 189 Chrystie street is a five-story tenement-house occupied by about 20 families; No. 13 Delancey street, 245 and 253 East Houston street, and 87 Norfolk street, are coffee saloons, and no gambling carried on in any of those places. There is no such number as 178 in Allen street; No. 145 East Houston street is a shoe store and has been for the past five years; No. 153 East Houston street is a tenement-house, occupied by about 20 families, and No. 259 East Houston street is a licensed dining saloon, and no gambling on the premises; No. 328 1-2 Grand street is a cigar store, and no gambling on the premises.

Since March 2, 1893, when I took command of this precinct, to date, the total number of arrests for all offenses have been 3,832, of which 424 were women arrested for soliciting throughout the streets of this precinct; I have raided 21 disorderly houses and arrested 20 disorderly housekeepers, and 74 disorderly persons found in said houses.

The members of my command have, at all times, been instructed to try and obtain evidence against all places of a suspicious nature, and to arrest all women found loitering or soliciting in the streets. I have also detailed members of my command in plain clothes to obtain evidence against all alleged disorderly houses in this precinct, and whenever the evidence has been obtained, prompt action has been taken and the nuisance suppressed.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,

Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT DISORDERLY HOUSES.

No. 117 Allen street, No. 5 Delancey street, No. 150 Allen street, No. 6 Delancey street, No. 178 Allen street, No. 8 Delancey street, No. 180 1-2 Allen street, No. 10 Delancey street, No. 204 Allen street, No. 12 Delancey street, No. 22 Bayard street, No. 14 Delancey street, No. 23 Bayard street, No. 16 Delancey street, No. 24 Bayard street, No. 78 Delancey street, No. 28 Bayard street, No. 51 Eldridge street, No. 30 Bayard street, No. 70 Eldridge street, No. 32 Bayard street, No. 81 Eldridge street, No. 33 Bayard street, No. 141 Eldridge street, No. 101 Canal street, No. 45 Forsyth street, No. 102 Canal street, No. 74 Forsythe street, No. 117 Canal street, No. 109 Forsythe street, No. 119 Canal street, No. 135 Forsythe street, No. 121 Canal street, No. 110 Hester street, No. 128 Canal street, No. 137 1-2 Hester street, No. 91 Chrystie street, No. 12 Rivington street, No. 139 Chrystie street, No. 21 Rivington street, No. 146 Chrystie street, No. 27 Rivington street, No. 173 Chrystie street, No. 29 Rivington street, No. 189 Chrystie street, No. 31 Rivington street, No. 33 Rivington street, No. 38 Stanton street, No. 30 Stanton street, No. 50 Stanton street, No. 32 Stanton street, No. 56 Stanton street, No. 34 Stanton street.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

No. 71 Allen street, saloon and gambling; No. 119 Bowery, Palace Club and gambling; No. 13 Delancey street, cafe and gambling; No. 145 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 153 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 245 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 259 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 328 1-2 Grand street, cigar store and gambling; No. 73 Ludlow street, Jewish saloon and gambling; No. 149 Ludlow street, saloon and gambling; No. 87 Norfolk street, cafe and gambling; No. 92 Orchard street, policy and gambling; No. 54 Rivington street, beer saloon and gambling; northwest corner Rivington and Forsyth streets, saloon and gambling.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT, DISORDERLY HOUSES.

No. 117 Allen street, No. 150 Allen street, No. 178 Allen street, No. 180 1-2 Allen street, No. 204 Allen street, No. 22 Bayard street, No. 23 Bayard street, No. 24 Bayard street, No. 28 Bayard street, No. 30 Bayard street, No. 32 Bayard street, No. 33 Bayard street, No. 101 Canal street, No. 102 Canal street, No. 117 Canal street, No. 119 Canal street, No. 121 Canal street, No. 128 Canal street, No. 91 Chrystie street, No. 139 Chrystie street, No. 146 Chrystie street, No. 173

Chrystie street, No. 189 Chrystie street, No. 8 Delancey street, No. 10 Delancey street, No. 12 Delancey street, No. 14 Delancey street, No. 16 Delancey street, No. 73 Delancey street, No. 51 Eldridge street, No. 70 Eldridge street, No. 81 Eldridge street, No. 141 Eldridge street, No. 43 Forsythe street, No. 74 Forsythe street, No. 109 Forsythe street, No. 135 Forsythe street, No. 110 Hester street, No. 137 1-2 Hester street, No. 12 Rivington street, No. 21 Rivington street, No. 27 Rivington street, No. 29 Rivington street, No. 31 Rivington street, No. 33 Rivington street, No. 30 Stanton street, No. 5 Delancey street, No. 6 Delancey street, No. 38 Stanton street, No. 32 Stanton street, No. 34 Stanton street, No. 50 Stanton street, No. 56 Stanton street.

Conformably with the obligation imposed upon you we call upon you also to proceed at once to close the following houses which, as we have learned by repeated inspection made for us, are now being used for gambling purposes, as follows:

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

No. 71 Allen street, saloon and gambling; No. 119 Bowery, Palace Club and gambling; No. 13 Delancey street, cafe and gambling; No. 245 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 253 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 259 East Houston street, cafe and gambling; No. 328 1-2 Grand street, cigar store and gambling; No. 73 Ludlow street, Jewish saloon and gambling; No. 149 Ludlow street, saloon and gambling; No. 87 Norfolk street, cafe and gambling; No. 97 Orchard street, policy and gambling.

Yours respectfully,

Rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, United Charities Building.

To James J. Martin, President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

Sir.—The board of commissioners constitute the determining power of the department. It is upon you and your colleagues, therefore, that in the last analysis responsibility for the non-enforcement of law must always be conceded to rest. In view of this fact, we hereby transmit to you copies of communications which have to-day been sent to Thomas F. Gilroy, mayor; to Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of the force; and to William S. Devery, captain of the Eleventh precinct, calling upon you to exercise your proper authority in the matter and to exert upon the force the pressure needed in order to secure the reasonable action asked for by the undersigned. The obligations of the department are authoritatively and explicitly stated. While no

one is so sanguine as to expect the complete rooting out of the gambling or of the social evil, we none of us have a right to expect that these evils will be played with by the department. The law makes it your distinct duty to utilize the department's power in repressing and preventing crime. No option is accorded you as to what classes of crime you shall repress and what not. The department is executive, not legislative. The propriety of existing laws relative to gambling and disorderly houses, you may, as men, have an opinion upon, but not as commissioners. Your function is to act, not to philosophize. In the matter of action, it becomes immediately evident, from the list of gambling-houses and houses of ill-fame herewith furnished, that either you or your subordinates, or both, have been delinquent. The opinion has become current that such inaction is due to mercenary motives. The presentment of the March grand jury of 1892 indicated as much. However that may be, the suspicion that such charge is a valid one will not be eradicated from the public mind till the obligations devolving upon the department are met with an earnestness and thoroughness of which the accompanying voluminous schedule gives no slightest intimation. We expect, therefore, that you will give this matter early attention, and that you will apply the force requisite to the closing of the places of which you are hereby notified.

Respectfully,

C. H. PARKHURST,
T. D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

Rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, United Charities Building.

June, 1893.

To Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir.—We have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies of certain communications which have to-day been sent respectively to James J. Martin, president of the board of police commissioners; to Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police, and to William S. Devery, captain of the Eleventh precinct.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. PARKHURST,
T. D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

Rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, United Charities Building.

To Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police in the City of New York:

Sir.—The undersigned, householders in this city, hereby call your attention to rule 26 of “Rules and Regulations of the Police Department,” to-wit:

“It shall be the duty of the superintendent to enforce in the city of New York, all the laws of the State, and ordinances of the city of New York, and ordinances of the board of health, and regulations of the board of police; to abate all gambling-houses, rooms and premises; and places kept for lewd or obscene purposes and amusements; and places kept or used for the sale of lottery tickets or policies, or for any unlawful purpose whatsoever.”

We remind you also that by the Consolidation Act, section 282, the members of the police force are obliged and empowered carefully to observe and inspect all houses of prostitution and houses where common prostitutes resort or reside; all policy shops and gambling-houses; and to repress and restrain all unlawful practices therein; and, with or without warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law pertaining thereto. Section 285 of the same act empowers any member of the force to report to the superintendent any places where there is good reason for believing that the law is being violated, and the superintendent may then issue a warrant of his own, upon the authority of which any member of the force may enter such premises, make arrests, and convey persons so arrested before a magistrate.

Consistently with the obligation thus imposed upon you as superintendent, we hereby call upon you to proceed at once to close the following places, which, as we have learned by repeated inspection made for us, are now being used for lewd or obscene purposes, as follows:

C. H. PARKHURST,
T. D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

To William S. Devery, Captain of the Eleventh Precinct:

Sir.—The undersigned, householders in this city, hereby call your attention to rule 66 of “Rules and Regulations of the Police Department,” to-wit:

“Captains shall be held strictly responsible for the preservation of the public peace, in their respective precincts, and, to insure good order, they are vested with the power to post the men under their command in such parts of their precincts, and

to assign them such duties as they may deem expedient, under the supervision of the superintendent, and inspector of the district, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board."

We remind you also that by the Consolidation Act, section 282, the members of the police force are obliged and empowered carefully to observe and inspect all houses of prostitution and houses where common prostitutes resort or reside; all policy shops and gambling-houses; and to repress and restrain all unlawful practices therein; and, with or without warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law pertaining thereto. Section 285 of the same act empowers any member of the force to report to the superintendent any places where there is good ground for believing that the law is being violated, and the superintendent may then issue a warrant of his own upon the authority of which any member of the force may enter such premises, make arrests, and convey persons so arrested before a magistrate.

Consistently with the obligation so imposed upon you, we hereby call upon you to proceed at once to close the following places which, as we have learned by repeated inspection made for us, are now being used for lewd or obscene purposes, as follows:

C. H. PARKHURST,
T. D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Office of the Superintendent, 300 Mulberry Street, }
New York, October 20, 1893. }

To the Board of Police:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to return herewith the communication under date of October 12th, addressed to Hon. James J. Martin, president Board of Police Commissioners, signed "C. H. Parkhurst, Thaddeus D. Kemerson and Frank Moss," complaining of the existence of gambling and disorderly houses in the Eleventh precinct, which was referred to me by your board for investigation, and report, on the 13th instant.

Immediately upon receipt of said communication, I ordered Inspector Alexander S. Williams, who is in command of the district in which the Eleventh precinct is located, and Captain William S. Devery, captain of the precinct in which the places complained of are situated, to make careful and thorough inves-

tigation into the charges contained therein, and if they found the law being violated, to promptly arrest the offenders, and to report to me the result of their investigation. The reports of their investigations are hereunto attached.

Upon reporting for duty after my vacation, I conferred with Inspector Conlin, relative to the complaint made by the same gentlemen in August, and the reports made thereon by the then acting superintendent, by Inspector Williams, and by Captain Devery, respectively, in command of the district and precinct in which the gambling and disorderly houses were said to exist, to pay special attention to the places mentioned in that communication; to promptly arrest any persons whom they might find violating the law therein, and to report to me weekly the result of their investigations, and the condition of the places complained of. Their reports since the last-named date show that the law has not been violated in any of these places.

In addition, I would state that on or about the same day that I directed Inspector Williams and Captain Devery to report to me as before mentioned (September 15th), I furnished two detectives of this department with a list of the places complained of, and directed them, separately and unknown to each other, to visit these places at irregular hours of the day or night, and to report to me whether there was any violation of law therein; and their reports, which I have before me, corroborate the reports made by Inspector Williams and Captain Devery.

On the 12th inst. I received from the above-named members of the society a communication, with which was inclosed a copy of the letter sent to Captain Devery, and of the places in the Eleventh precinct complained of; and finding that several places mentioned in the latter document were not contained in the former, I gave the numbers to these additional places to the detectives above referred to, and instructed them to make, concerning them, a similar investigation, and report to what they made relative to the places mentioned in the former communication. Their reports on these additional places also show that the law was not violated in any of them, although they visited these places at irregular hours of every day or night, since the receipt of the latter communication.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS BYRNES,

Superintendent of Police.

New York, October 19, 1893.

Thomas Byrnes, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate the annexed communication directed to Hon. James J. Martin, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, signed “C. H. Parkhurst, Thaddeus Kemerson and Frank Moss,” and to obtain evidence against and promptly and effectively suppress the places therein mentioned, if found to exist, I would state that I have given the communication and its charges of immorality alleged to be broadcast in the Eleventh precinct, and of intimated criminality on the part of Captain Devery of said precinct, in permitting these places to exist, the closest possible attention and investigation, and find that said charges are without foundation.

I would further state that the report made by Captain Devery in August last, on a similar communication, was true; also that my report of August last, on said similar communication, was true; and that there was positively no misrepresentation of any kind in either of these reports.

As to gambling in the Eleventh precinct, there is none; and any person who says that gambling is carried on in that precinct tells a deliberate and malicious falsehood.

The alleged disorderly houses in the precinct were visited by officers in citizens' clothes, under my direction, previous to October 4th, and since October 4th up to date, and no violation of law found. On receipt of this communication, I detailed officers from other than the Eleventh precinct to visit, at irregular hours, these houses; and in no case could they gain admittance, or procure evidence that would tend to show that the law was in any way violated.

I have also frequently visited the street, and passed the numbers mention in the communication, and failed to find any of the “open profligacy” or “foul contagion” from which the writers of this communication would make it appear that “youthful escape” was a “moral impossibility;” and any person who would make such a statement in the face of the actual condition of the precinct has no regard for truth or his moral obligations.

Hereunto annexed, you will find a report from Captain William S. Devery, which shows that, during the past six months, he has arrested 5,345 persons for violations of law, and of which 682 were women, for soliciting in the streets for immoral purposes, largely due to the fact that Captain Devery had raided and closed 26 disorderly houses during the same time.

In conclusion, it is admitted by the signers of the communication that it is a personal attack on Captain Devery, and not

against disorderly houses; and the false accusations therein contained would never have been made had not Captain Devery caused the arrest and conviction of the superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice for blackmail.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,

Inspector, First District.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Precinct 11,
New York, October 18, 1893. }

Alexander S. Williams, Esq., Inspector, First District:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders for report on attached communication, signed “C. H. Parkhurst, Thaddeus D. Kemerson and Frank Moss,” in which complaint is made of disorderly and gambling-houses in this precinct, and that the same were in full blast on October 4th inst., I respectfully state that on receipt of said communication, in addition to the action which it had been, and is now, my regular custom to take against the suppression of all alleged disorderly and law-breaking places in this precinct, I detailed officers in citizens’ clothes to visit each and every number mentioned in the communication, and instructed them to be vigilant and thorough in their efforts to obtain evidence against said houses; but in each and every instance the officers reported daily to me that the places were closed.

In company with Detectives Edward G. Glennon and James J. Kiernan of the precinct, I have visited the places mentioned almost daily and nightly, at irregular intervals, and found them closed, with but few exceptions; and those that were found open were subjected to a rigid and searching examination, but no evidence could be obtained that the law was being violated, and no women could be found on the respective premises.

No. 78 Allen street, mentioned in the communication, is licensed liquor saloon, and there is no gambling on the premises. There is no such number as 178 in Allen street. No. 118 Forsythe street is a five-story tenement house, with a barber shop and a cigar store on the ground floor. No. 38 Stanton street is a five-story tenement-house, occupied by about 20 families, with a restaurant on the ground floor, and none of these places are disorderly or gambling houses.

The following places mentioned in the communication as disorderly houses, were closed prior to and on October 4th, and since that date up to the present time, viz.:

Nos. 91 and 109 Chrystie street; Nos. 102, 117, 121 and 128 Canal street; 43, 74 and 109 Forsythe street; 51, 70 and 81 Eldridge street; 12, 21, 29, 33 and 44 Rivington street; 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32 and 33 Bayard street; 117, 150, 180 1-2 and 204 Allen street; 30, 32, 34, 38, 50 and 56 Stanton street; and 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 78 Delancey street.

Since March 2, 1893, when I took command of this precinct, to date, the total number of arrests for all offenses have been 5,345; of which number, 682 were women, arrested for soliciting in the streets of this precinct. I have raided and closed 26 disorderly houses and arrested 25 disorderly housekeepers, and 83 disorderly persons found in said houses.

The members of my command have, at all times, been instructed to try and obtain evidence against all places of a suspicious nature, and to arrest all women found soliciting in the streets.

I have also detailed members of my command, in plain clothes, both day and night, to obtain evidence against any alleged disorderly houses in this precinct, and whenever the evidence has been obtained, prompt action has been taken by me toward the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

There are no gambling-houses, nor has there been any in this precinct, since I have been in command of the same.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,

Captain, Eleventh Precinct.

Hon. James J. Martin, President Board of Police Commissioners:

Whatever may be the incapacity or duplicity of the agencies through which you aim to secure the enforcement of the law, you will be obliged to concede that the responsibility for the condition of this city in that particular still rests with yourself and colleagues; and at the expense of seeming to you repetitious, we take this means of informing you that the police precinct, which you have placed in charge of Captain William S. Devery, and, of which, for considerations, doubtless, appreciated by yourself, you are still retaining him in charge, is being administered by him in the same manner of incompetency, or of criminality,—according as you may prefer to designate it,—as that to which your attention was recently called by a letter emanating from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and received by you about August 10th. In our correspondence at that time we cited the statutes bearing upon the case, and we are pleased to see that neither the mayor,

your own board, the acting superintendent of the police, the inspector, nor the captain of the Eleventh precinct, has taken any exception to the interpretation which these statutes were recognized by us as designed to carry. It appears, therefore, that the law in the premises we all interpret alike. The obligation of your department to proceed without dallying or subterfuge to the inspection of all suspected places and to the repression and restraint of all unlawful practices is mutually conceded. There being no dispute, then, in the matter of law, the question resolves itself exclusively into one of fact. Here also we are clear in the ground which we occupy and do not propose to be bluffed by any system of mutual exculpation or raw denial with which the agencies of your department rush to one another's relief. After the easy disposition which was made of our complaint, received in August, we deemed it due to yourselves to afford ample time for the adoption of a policy more consistent with the responsibilities devolving upon you, but have diligently, with particular reference to the precinct in question. The spasm of zeal exhibited by your subordinates on the appearance of our complaint has never for a day deluded the gamblers or the bawdy-house keepers of the precinct into the supposition that their business was imperilled. However you may see fit to explain it, the criminals in that district expect more from the protection of your department than they fear from its inflictions. As already said, we have kept in touch with the precinct, and we desire to communicate to you herewith the results of our latest canvass, completed on the 4th inst. We knew in August, as we know now, that the reports made to your board by Acting Superintendent Peter Conlin, by Inspector Alexander S. Williams, and by Captain William S. Devery, whether by intention or otherwise, are misrepresentation of the truth in essential particulars, and however stinted may have been the hospitality which you evinced toward our complaint, as then presented, you will now certainly, unless bound to others by ties as degrading as they would be unlawful, give to our renewed complaint a heed more in keeping with the dignity of your position and the gravity of the accusation.

We submit, then, herewith, a list of disorderly houses which are at present flourishing under the administration of Captain Devery,—our object in collecting this evidence being to show, not what kind of women keep the houses, but what kind of a captain keeps the precinct. Both now and heretofore our contention has not been with the disorderly houses, per se, but with Captain Devery and men like him, who have accepted positions of grave authority, are failing, either from incompetence or from

criminal complicity, to meet their obligations. By comparing the accompanying list with the one furnished you in August, you will perceive their substantial identity. The houses were running before the time when your subordinates claim to have visited them; have been running since, and were in full operation on the evening of October 4th, inst.; and not only in operation, but conducting their business in a manner which made profligacy an open fact, the whole region pestilential, and youthful escape from the foul contagion a physical and moral impossibility. Any claim that Captain Devery is so disguising the social evil as to make vice difficult in his precinct is a lie from bottom up, and unless you compel him to the decent discharge of his functions in that particular, your own souls will have the burden to carry of the physical and moral pollution which free and exhibitiv lust are bound to entail.

C. H. PARKHURST,
THADDEUS D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

Rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, United Charities Building.

New York, October 12, 1893.

To Captain William S. Devery, of the Eleventh Police Precinct:

In a communication received by you in August last the undersigned brought to your attention some 50 places at which gambling was being carried on, or which were being maintained as disorderly houses. Your response to the same, as made to your superior officer, has been forwarded to us. We know very well the ground on which we stand, and do not reopen the correspondence for any purpose of debating the matter with you. We have adopted our own scheme of action, and the notice which we now serve upon you is the second step in the pursuance of that policy, so far as it concerns yourself. We submit herewith for your consideration and action a list of disorderly houses which are now doing business in your precinct. You will perceive that this list is substantially identical with that furnished you in August. In your report to Inspector Williams you claimed to have visited these houses. Whether you visited them or not, they were in operation prior to that date; they were in operation subsequent to that date, and they were all of them in full blast on October 4th, inst.

Consistently with the obligations imposed upon you by the statutes and "rules and regulations," under which you are acting, and which were quoted to you in our previous communication, we demand of you that you address yourself to this business without subterfuge or evasion and that you proceed to close and to keep closed the following places now being used for lewd or obscene purposes:

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
THADDEUS D. KEMERSON,
FRANK MOSS.

Rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. United Charities Building.

New York, October 12, 1893.

Chrystie street, 91, 109.

Canal street, 102, 109, 117, 143.

Eldridge street, 51, 70, 81.

Rivington street, 12, 21, 29, 33, 34.

Bayard street, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33.

Allen street, 71, 117, 150, 178, 180 1-2, 204.

Stanton street, 30, 32, 34, 38, 50, 58.

Delancey street, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, September 23, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report on the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses, and places where, it is alleged, gambling is being carried on.

I respectfully report that from personal observation and visits made on the 21st and 22d inst. by officers, detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,

Inspector, First district.

No. 5 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 6 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 8 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 10 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 12 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 14 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

- No. 16 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 78 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 51 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 70 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 81 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 141 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 43 Forsyth street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 74 Forsyth street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 109 Forsyth street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 135 Forsyth street, licensed liquor store.
 No. 110 Hester street, clothing store.
 No. 137 1-2 Hester street, cigar store, not vacated, admission to rear refused.
 No. 12 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 21 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 27 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 117 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 150 Allen street, cigar store, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 178 Allen street, no such number.
 No. 180 1-2 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 204 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 22 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 23 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 24 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 28 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 30 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 32 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 101 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 102 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 117 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 119 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 121 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 128 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 91 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 139 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store and dance hall.
 No. 146 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 173 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store.
 No. 189 Chrystie street, tenement-house, liquor and grocery store.
 No. 29 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 31 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 30 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

- No. 32 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 34 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 38 Stanton street, five-story tenement-house.
 No. 50 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor saloon, no gambling.
 No. 119 Bowery, unoccupied.
 No. 13 Delancey street, coffee saloon, no gambling.
 No. 145 East Houston street, shoe store.
 No. 153 East Houston street, liquor, shoe and butcher stores, tenement-house, no gambling.
 No. 245 East Houston street, cafe, no gambling.
 No. 253 East Houston street, cafe, no gambling.
 No. 259 East Houston street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.
 No. 328 1-2 Grand street, ex-Alderman Benjamin's cigar store, no gambling.
 No. 73 Ludlow street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.
 No. 149 Ludlow street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.
 No. 87 Norfolk street, coffee saloon, no gambling.
 No. 92 Orchard street, unoccupied.
 No. 54 Rivington street, licensed liquor beer saloon, no gambling.
 Northeast corner Rivington and Forsyth streets, licensed liquor store, no gambling.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
 New York, September 30, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report on the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where gambling is alleged to be carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal knowledge and observation and visits made on the 28th and 29th inst. by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were discovered.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
 Inspector, First District.

- No. 117 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 150 Allen street, cigar store, closed, not vacated, admission to rear refused.
 No. 178 Allen street; no such number.
 No. 180 1-2 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 204 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 22 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 23 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 24 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 28 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 28 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 30 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 32 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 101 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 102 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 117 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 119 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 121 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 128 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 91 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 139 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store and dance hall.
 No. 146 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 173 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store.
 No. 183 Chrystie street, tenement-house liquor and grocery store.

No. 5 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 6 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 10 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 12 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 14 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 16 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 78 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 51 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 70 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 81 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 141 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 43 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 74 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 109 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 135 Forsythe street, licensed liquor store, admission refused.

No. 110 Hester street, clothing store.

No. 137 1-2 Hester street, closed, not vacated, admission to rear refused.

No. 12 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 21 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 27 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 29 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 31 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

- No. 30 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 32 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 34 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 38 Stanton street, five-story tenement-house.
 No. 50 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 56 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor saloon, no gambling.
 No. 119 Bowery, unoccupied.
 No. 31 Delancey street, coffee saloon, no gambling.
 No. 145 East Houston street, shoe store, no gambling.
 No. 153 East Houston street, licensed liquor and butcherstore,
 no gambling.
 No. 245 East Houston street, cafe, no gambling.
 No. 253 East Houston street, cafe, no gambling.
 No. 259 East Houston street, liquor store, licensed, no
 gambling.
 No. 328 1-2 Grand street, ex-Alderman Benjamin's cigar store;
 no gambling.
 No. 73 Ludlow street, coffee and liquor saloon; no gambling.
 No. 149 Ludlow street, licensed liquor store; no gambling.
 No. 87 Norfolk street, coffee saloon; no gambling.
 No. 92 Orchard street, unoccupied; no gambling.
 No. 54 Rivington street, licensed liquor store; no gambling.
 Northwest corner Rivington and Forsythe street, licensed
 liquor store; no gambling.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, }
 New York, October 10, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report on the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where gambling is alleged to be carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that from personal observation and visits made on the 6th and 7th instant by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were discovered.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
 Inspector, First District.

- No. 117 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 117 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 150 Allen street, cigar store, admission to rear refused.
 No. 178 Allen street. There is no such number.

- No. 180 1-2 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 204 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 22 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 23 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 24 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 28 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 30 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 32 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 43 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 74 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 109 Forsythe street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 135 Forsythe street, licensed liquor store, admission refused.
- No. 110 Hester street, clothing store.
 No. 137 1-2 Hester street, cigar store, admission to rear refused.
 No. 12 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 21 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 27 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 29 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 31 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 33 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 30 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 32 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 34 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 38 Stanton street, five-story tenement-house; admission refused.
- No. 50 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 56 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store; no gambling.
 No. 119 Bowery, unoccupied.
 No. 13 Delancey street, coffee saloon; no gambling.
 No. 145 East Houston street, shoe store; no gambling.
 No. 153 East Houston street, licensed liquor store and meat market; no gambling.
 No. 245 East Houston street, cafe; no gambling.
 No. 253 East Houston street, cafe; no gambling.
 No. 259 East Houston street, licensed liquor store; no gambling.
 No. 101 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 102 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 117 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 119 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 121 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 128 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 91 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.
 No. 139 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store and dance hall.

No. 146 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused

No. 173 Chrystie street, licensed liquor store.

No. 183 Chrystie street, tenement-house, liquor store and grocery.

No. 5 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 6 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 8 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 10 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 12 Delancey street, closed not vacated, admission refused.

No. 14 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 16 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 78 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 51 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 70 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 81 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 141 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 328 1-2 Grand street, ex-Alderman Benjamin's cigar store.

No. 73 Ludlow street, coffee and liquor saloon, no gambling.

No. 149 Ludlow street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.

No. 87 Norfolk street, coffee saloon, no gambling.

No. 92 Orchard street, unoccupied.

No. 54 Rivington street, licensed liquor beer saloon.

Northwest corner Rivington and Forsythe street, licensed liquor and beer saloon, no gambling or policy in the last two places.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,

New York, October 2, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir. — In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that from personal observation and visits made on the 16th and 17 inst., by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were discovered.

ALEX S. WILLIAMS,

Inspector, First District.

Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 102, 117, 121, 128 Canal street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

No. 71 Allen street, licensed store

No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.

No. 187 Allen street. There is no such number.

Nos. 171, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 38, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed, not vacated, admission refused.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry street,
New York, October 28, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your order to investigate and report on the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on, in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that from present observation and visits made on the 26th and 27th inst., by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street is a licensed liquor store, no gambling.

Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.

Nos. 102, 117, 121, 128 Canal street, closed.

Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.

Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.

Nos. 21, 24, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.

Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 38, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.

There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

1863

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, November 4, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged that gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that from personal observation, and from visits made on the 2d and 3d inst., by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.

Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.

Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.

Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.

Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 34 Rivington street, closed.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.

Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed

There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, November 11, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where gambling is alleged to be carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observation, and from visits made on the 9th and 10th inst., by officers detailed for the purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

1864

No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store, no gambling,
Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.
Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.
Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.
Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.
Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.
Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.
There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, November 18, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where gambling is alleged to be carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observation, and from visits made on the 16th and 17th inst., by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.
Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.
Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.
Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.
Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.
Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.
Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.
There is no such number in Allen street as 178.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, November 25, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and

places where gambling is alleged to be carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observations and from visits made by officers detailed for that purpose, I respectfully report that no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAM.

Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street, is a licensed liquor store, no gambling.

Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.

Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.

Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.

Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.

Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2 Allen street, closed.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.

There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,

New York, December 2, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir. — In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that from personal observation and from visits made at different hours of the night and day-time during the past week, no violations of the law were observed:

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,

Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street, licensed liquor store, no gambling.

Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.

Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.

Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.

Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.

Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.

There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, December 9, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observation and from visits made at different hours of the day and night during the past week, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street, is a licensed liquor store, no gambling.
Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.
Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.
Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.
Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.
Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.
Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.
There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, December 23, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observation, and from visits made at different hours of the day and night during the past week, by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street is a licensed liquor store, no gambling.
Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.
Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.
Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.

1867

Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.
Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33 Bayard street, closed.
Nos. 117, 150, 180 1-2, 204 Allen street, closed.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.
There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street,
New York, January 1, 1894. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your orders to investigate and report upon the annexed list of alleged disorderly houses and places where it is alleged gambling is being carried on in the Eleventh precinct, I respectfully report that, from personal observation, and from visits made at different hours of the day and night during the past week, by officers detailed for that purpose, no violations of the law were observed.

ALEX. S. WILLIAMS,
Inspector, First District.

No. 71 Allen street is a licensed liquor store, no gambling.
Nos. 91, 109 Chrystie street, closed.
Nos. 43, 74, 109, 143 Forsythe street, closed.
Nos. 51, 70, 81 Eldridge street, closed.
Nos. 12, 21, 29, 33, 44 Rivington street, closed.
Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33 Bayard street, closed.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, 50, 58 Stanton street, closed.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 78 Delancey street, closed.
There is no such number as 178 Allen street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

No. 300 Mulberry Street, Precinct No. 11, }
New York, September 16, 1893. }

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent:

Sir.—In compliance with your order for report on a communication received by me on August 10, 1893, complaining of disorderly and gambling-houses in this precinct, and signed C. H. Parkhurst, T. K. Kemerson and Frank Moss.

I respectfully state that the following alleged disorderly houses are closed and doing no business, viz.: Nos. 117, 150, 178, 180 1-2 and 204 Allen street; Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32 and 33 Bayard street; Nos. 101, 102, 117, 119, 121 and 128 Canal street; Nos. 139, 146, 173 and 189 Chrystie street; Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 78 Delancey street; Nos. 51, 70, 81 and 141 Eldridge street; Nos. 43, 74, 109 and 135 Forsythe street; Nos. 110 and 137 1-2 Hester street; Nos. 12, 21, 27, 29, 31 and 33 Rivington street; Nos. 30, 32, 34, 38, 50 and 56 Stanton street.

P. S.—There is no such number as 178 Allen street. No. 139 Chrystie street is a licensed liquor store, with a dance-hall in the rear. It is not a disorderly house. No. 173 Chrystie street is a licensed liquor store, and occupied by the proprietor.

No. 189 Chrystie street is a five-story tenement, high stoop, with a licensed liquor store and a grocery store on the ground floor.

No. 110 Hester street is a clothing store, and is not a disorderly house.

No. 38 Stanton street is a five-story, stoop tenement, and is not a disorderly house.

The following alleged gambling-houses are not gambling-houses, neither have they been since I have been assigned to this precinct:

No. 71 Allen street; No. 119 Bowery; No. 13 Delancey street; Nos. 145, 153, 345, 353 and 259 East Houston street; No. 328 1-2 Grand street; Nos. 73 and 149 Ludlow street; No. 87 Norfolk street; No. 92 Orchard street; No. 54 Rivington street, and northwest corner of Rivington and Forsythe streets.

P. S.—No. 119 Bowery and No. 92 Orchard street are unoccupied. No. 71 Allen street; Nos. 73 and 149 Ludlow street; No. 259 East Houston street; No. 54 Rivington street and northwest corner of Rivington and Forsythe streets are licensed liquor stores, and there are no gambling on these premises. No. 153 East Houston street is a five-story tenement-house, occupied by about 20 families, with a licensed liquor store and a butcher store on the ground floor. No. 13 Delancey street; Nos. 245 and 253 East Houston street, and No. 87 Norfolk street are coffee saloons, and no gambling carried on in any of those places. No. 145 East Houston street is a shoe store, and has been for the past five years. No. 328 1-2 Grand street is a cigar store, and no gambling carried on there.

I have kept, and will keep, all the above-mentioned places under strict surveillance, and if evidence should be obtained that will warrant police interference, arrests will be made.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,

Captain Eleventh Precinct

Fifteen other reports, all signed by Captain William S. Devery, of exactly the same wording as a preceding paper, with the exception that they were dated, respectively, September 23d, 1893; September 26, 1893; September 30, 1893; October 3, 1893; October 4, 1893; October 10, 1893; October 14, 1893; October 17, 1893; October 21, 1893; October 24, 1893; October 28, 1893; October 31, 1893; November 4, 1893; November 7, 1893; November 11, 1893, and November 14, 1893, were produced in evidence by Mr. Moss.

There were also produced by Mr. Moss, in evidence, six other reports of the same wording, with the exception that they were signed by William F. McCoy, sergeant in charge of Eleventh precinct, stating that the communication was received by Captain William S. Devery, on the same date as mentioned in the previous reports (August 10, 1893); and these reports were dated, respectively, November 18, 1893; November 21, 1893; November 25, 1893; November 28, 1893; December 2, 1893, and December 5, 1893.

Proceedings of the twenty-ninth meeting of the committee, Wednesday, June 20, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.:

Present.—Senators Clarence Lexow, Edmund O'Connor, Daniel Bradley, Jacob A. Cantor, Cuthbert W. Pound and George W. Robertson, of the committee.

Mr. Goff, Mr. Jerome and Mr. Moss, of counsel for the committee.

Mr. Ransom, of counsel for the police board.

Chairman Lexow.—Are you ready, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—Before proceeding with the work of counsel I have been requested, by the committee to call attention to an article in the World of this morning headed, "Committee Secrets Betrayed." According to it, it appears that one of the door-keepers appointed by this committee has disappeared suddenly during the proceedings of yesterday; and the supposition, or the intimation contained in the article is, that he went off with the purpose of giving information. The committee desires to say that there is not a word of truth in the article. The person mentioned was sent by the committee to the stenographer's office, for the purpose of getting another stenographer here, and he came back immediately afterwards; and Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss both informed the committee that they did not make the statements with reference to Mr. Anderson that are contained in the paper; nor are any of the employes of the Senate committee suspected in any way by the counsel or by the committee. Any

article of this kind can not help but affect disadvantageously the discipline of the employes of the Senate committee here; and we hope there won't be a repetition of articles of that kind, unless the committee have been interviewed beforehand, and it has been ascertained whether or not there is any truth in it. If there is any truth in matters of that kind, the committee will take the promptest kind of action upon them. Mr. Goff, has Mr. Divver requested to be heard in his vindication before the committee?

Mr. Goff.—I have had no such communication, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—I inquired because the committee have, to a certain extent, established a precedent where a judge's character has been brought before the committee; and, as they represented the dispensation of justice, there should attach to them a greater amount of public credit than probably to other make a statement of that kind. It is fair to give him an opportunity to vindicate themselves, if they can.

Senator Cantor.—You have noticed interviews in the paper; in the morning paper, from Judge Divver; so, it is hardly fair to make a statement of that kind. It is fair to give him an opportunity to be heard, if he desires it.

Chairman Lexow.—Certainly. I think it is only fair that an official who administers police justice in the city should have that opportunity. If the charges against him are false, he ought to have an opportunity to explain them. You have no requests from Judge Divver, have you, Mr. Ransom?

Mr. Ransom.—No; I have none that I am authorized to make from Judge Divver. I have not heard from him. I should not have expected to have so early in the morning, and indeed I know he would not have communicated with me. The proceedings of yesterday were fairly reported in the papers I have read, and I read more generally the Sun, which is the paper I read every morning, as everything in that paper is true, and it always shines; and I find in that paper a very carefully-prepared interview, I fancy, with Judge Divver, in which he categorically answered every charge made against him, and denied the truth of the testimony of this witness. I fancy that was the first opportunity he had had to communicate with the public, and that he will be here and make some request; of course, I do not know.

Senator O'Connor.—I presume the chairman will assume that the Judge would like to subject himself to a little cross-examination.

Senator Cantor.—He is the best judge of the time for that cross-examination.

Chairman Lexow.—I thought that Judge Divver might have

assumed, inasmuch as we had refused, subsequently to the examination of Judge Roesch, to give police captains a similar privilege, that that privilege would not be accorded to him, and it was the purpose of disabusing his mind of any such idea I made the statement.

Mr. Ransom.—Judge Roesch appeared very promptly, and was examined very fully; and Judge Divver possibly is a little more deliberate in his methods and preferred to make his statement, which he did make, in the paper this morning; and I say again, Mr. Chairman, that I have no authority to speak for Mr. Divver.

Senator O'Connor.—I think his discretion is to be commended.

Mr. Ransom.—His discretion! Well, that is the opinion of another very eminent Senator on the committee, and no doubt it is a very fair one, according to his own judgment.

Mr. Goff.—Is Emma DeForrest in court? (No answer.)

Chairman Lexow.—Will you call your witness, Mr. Goff? It is 10 minutes after 11 now.

Mr. Goff.—Yes, sir.

Ida L. Morton, called as a witness on behalf on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know Lucy McCarty? A. Yes.

Q. Just a little louder, Miss Morton? A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Do you know where Mrs. McCarty is now? A. I do not.

Q. She is out of town? A. I believe so.

Q. Were you employed by Mrs. McCarty in any capacity in her house in 1892? A. I was, in 1890, from April to August.

Q. In what capacity? A. As housekeeper and accountant.

Q. And accountant? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to have an understanding with you at the commencement; were you one of her girls in the ordinary acceptance of the term? A. No, sir.

Q. You were not there for illicit purposes, were you? A. Not at all.

Q. You are an honest woman, are you? A. I am.

Q. Married? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Husband living? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have got children, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you come to go to Mrs. McCarty? A. It was simply a case of necessity; I was not capable of doing the hard, ordinary work; my husband is an invalid; it was necessary for me to earn money; and, by the advice of a friend, I went there and applied for a position, knowing nothing whatever of the work that was entailed upon me; I asked what my work would be; I was answered simply to keep the books of the

house, to do any private correspondence, and see the house was kept in order; I accepted the position, and that was all I was ever called upon to do.

Q. So that, in so far as the main visitors to that house were concerned, you had no intercourse with them? A. Only when Mrs. McCarty was out, in answering the door.

Q. And introducing them, I suppose, to young ladies in the house? A. Sending the young ladies into the parlor, where the guest desired to see them.

Q. And your occupation was solely in the keeping of accounts? A. And in attending to the housework of the house.

Q. Attending to the purchasing—? A. The purchasing of groceries, and paying the servants, and looking over the house, and seeing it was kept in order.

Q. How many girls did Mrs. McCarty keep in her house, on the average? A. The least she ever had when I was there was 10 boarders.

Q. And, in addition to that, weren't there girls from the outside? A. Several who came in in the evening.

Q. And how many servants did she have there? A. She had a cook, and waiter, two chambermaids, and two laundresses, and myself, and one woman for what is commonly called the wine-room.

Q. She attended to the opening of wine? A. Of the wine; yes, sir.

Q. Did you do her banking business for her? A. While she was in the country.

Q. What bank? A. The Bank of the Metropolis.

Q. Where is that bank located? A. It is on Broadway, Sixteenth or Seventeenth street; it is opposite Union square.

Q. Sixteenth street? A. The street I have forgotten.

Q. What was the number of the house? A. At that time it was solely 104.

Q. What street? A. West Forty-ninth street.

Q. Well, but, did she not have another house in addition to that? A. She did, after I left; she opened the house 106.

Q. The adjoining house? A. Yes.

Q. When were you there, Miss Morton? A. From April, 1892, until the last week in August, 1892.

Q. Do you know what captain of police was captain in that precinct at that time? A. I am certain of one; I think there was a transfer made there just at the beginning of my stay there, or previous to my going there; Captain Devery was there; I know of that; and I think the name of Houghey was mentioned, either as having been there recently, or, in the past, for

he was spoken of as a very nice captain; that is how I remember the name.

Q. Well, now, did you know anything about Mrs. McCarty's paying to the police any money while you were there? A. I never saw any money paid directly to anyone for protection of any kind.

Q. Well, in making up the accounts, Miss Morton, do you know whether there was ever any item on that point? A. The only item that I remember of that kind was \$50 that I was asked to hand to her the night she returned from the country.

Q. Where had she been in the country? A. Richfield Springs and Sharon.

Q. In the summer of 1892? A. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three; three weeks.

Q. Before she went to the country, did she give you any instruction? A. To be very careful and keep the chain on the front door, and be very particular who I admitted.

Q. Did she give any reason why you should be particular? A. That Dr. Parkhurst had given trouble, and that she was notified that she should keep very quiet during the summer.

Q. Did she say who notified her? A. The wardman.

Q. Did she mention his name? A. No, sir.

Q. So, while she was in Richfield Springs, you were, practically speaking, in control of the house? A. Yes.

Q. Were you visited during that time by any police officers? A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. I mean the house, so far as your knowledge? A. No, sir; not while Mrs. McCarthy was away.

Q. On Mrs. McCarthy's return, did she have anything to say as to the manner in which the house was conducted, during her absence? A. She returned on Tuesday, at half-past 10; and that night I answered the door, and a man inquired for her, and I showed him into the parlor; after the lapse of 15 or 20 minutes she returned and told me she had been informed that during her absence I had been very careless in leaving the front door open, and having a great deal of noise; I denied it, and she said, "You can not; the wardman is here, now;" and, I said, "I still deny it."

Q. Did she say anything further to you? A. She left me, and went in the front room, and returning she said, "Don't allow anybody to come up from the basement, and have you any money."

Chairman Lexow.—Can she give the name of this wardman, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—No, not as I understand it.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. Did you see the wardman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you recognize him? A. I can not; I only know him as being short and stout and dark.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What did she ask you, when you returned? A. She asked me if I had \$50, and she said, "Let me have it, and remain there;" she took the \$50, and went into the parlor where the man was; she showed him out, and as she was showing him out she thanked him; for what, I don't know; but said, "Tell the captain I will make it all right."

Q. Did you ever see Mrs. McCarty talk to the patrolman on the beat? A. In one occasion; she called him a patrolman; she called me to the front stoop; sent me in for some whisky, and told me to bring out a \$5 bill, and also handed him one; turned around again and asked me for another to hand to the patrolman that relieved him at midnight.

Q. They were in uniform, these patrolmen? A. They were; yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What time was that? A. Eleven o'clock.

Q. Was it around Christmas or New Year's? A. No, sir; I was there from April until August only.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Was whisky given to each one? A. No, sir.

Q. Only to the first? A. The first.

Q. You have not had any connection with her since August, 1892, have you? A. I have not heard from her, and have only met her once on the elevated station, and did not speak to her.

Q. You left the place then? A. I left the place in August.

Q. And have you been connected with any houses of similar character since? A. Never before or since.

Q. Nor since? A. No, sir.

Mr. Goff.—You may ask.

Mr. Ransom.—No question.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. What did you do with the account book when you left? A. Left that with Mrs. McCarty.

Q. Were they regular books of account? A. Only my system of bookkeeping.

Q. And you entered the expenses of the establishment? A. Yes, sir; the money that was handed to me, and the money I expended.

Q. Did you enter in each case, the purpose for which the money was spent? A. Yes.

Q. Did you spend the money? A. In some cases.

Q. The ordinary housekeeping expenses you paid out? A. I settled the ordinary grocery bill and occasionally went around and paid the gas bill.

Q. Were any large amounts contained in this account-book, without stating the specific purpose? A. Only when I gave the \$50; when I was settling with Mrs. McCarty she told me to put that down to the house \$50.

Q. Between April and August, were any other payments put down? A. No, sir.

Q. Were any other payments put down without adequate explanation? A. I don't remember.

Q. Any other \$50 charges? A. No, sir; no \$50.

Q. Any \$100 charges? A. I don't remember any other charges, except the \$50.

Q. Were there any charges over \$50, of which there was no explanation? A. I don't remember.

Q. Were there any regular charges connected with the regular housekeeping of the house? A. I don't remember.

By Senator O'Connor

Q. Did you receive all the money that was received? A. In this way; I settled with the young ladies; the young ladies paid their board to me; I had charge of the money, and they settled with me in money, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon I made up the account with Mrs. McCarty.

Q. And you paid it over to Mrs. McCarty? A. Every day, except when she was away, and I banked it.

By Mr. Goff

Q. You don't know what she did with the money? A. No, sir.

Q. She made many payments of money you kept no track of? A. No, sir.

Q. Miss McCarty may have paid policemen or captains and you know nothing about it? A. Certainly.

Q. She had the means to do it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there was no record kept of the money she paid out of the bank? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. The reason she asked you for the \$50, was because she had been away? A. Because she had been away, and had just returned, and had no money; I had no opportunity to make a settlement with her.

Q. Up to the time she asked for the \$50, you had not made settlement with her for the preceding three weeks? A. I had not.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did any other person demand money of you during her absence? A. No, sir.

Q. Did any one come to you and ask you for money? A. No, sir.

Mr. Ransom.—No questions, madam.

Chairman Lexow.—The next witness, Mr. Goff.

Ada Clinton, called as a witness on behalf of the State, was duly sworn:

Mr. Goff.—Will you allow this witness to step one side, if you please, for a moment?

Chairman Lexow.—Will you step one side, please, for a moment?

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Schloss, had you any particular business in coming to court to-day? A. No, sir; I came down with that lady.

Chairman Lexow.—What lady?

Mr. Goff.—Miss Clinton?

The Witness.—Yes, sir.

Q. You were not subpoenaed? A. No, sir!

Q. She sent for you, did she? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you know to come here—you saw her? A. I call on her every evening.

Q. Every evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You called on her last evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't she send for you? A. No, sir.

Q. This morning? A. No, sir.

Q. She made an appointment with you this morning? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come to come here? A. She told me she was subpoenaed, and asked me to come down to court with her.'

Q. She made an appointment with you? A. There was no appointment; I told her I would be there and take her down.

Q. Where did you meet her? A. At the house 103 West Twenty-eighth street.

Q. That is a house of ill-fame? A. I don't know.

Q. What sort of a house is it? A. A boarding-house.

Q. Do you know that? A. I believe so; I don't know positive.

Q. How do you know this is a boarding-house? A. I don't know it positively.

Q. What makes you say it? A. From what I hear.

Q. Who told you? A. Nobody.

Q. How do you say it is a boarding-house? A. They have boarders there, I believe.

Q. What knowledge have you on the subject? A. No knowledge whatever.

Q. Why do you say you believe it is a boarding-houses? A. I believe it is a boarding-house.

Q. Do you know of any boarders there? A. No, sir.

Q. What takes you there? A. To see Miss Clinton there.

Q. Is she a boarder there? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know any boarders? A. No.

Q. Don't you know that is a house of prostitution? A. I don't know anything about it, sir; I don't know.

Q. What is your business? A. Wholesale liquors.

Q. What is your real name? A. That is my real name.

Q. Do you ever go under any other name? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you sell liquors in that house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What? A. No, sir; I don't sell liquors in that house.

Q. How long have you been going there? A. About one year; I don't know exactly.

Q. You say you are in the wholesale liquor business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On your own account? A. No, sir; there is my card.

Q. Give us your card; you are in the business then with J. Gottschalk, 396 Greenwich street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did this young woman show you a subpoena last night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you read it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did she tell you the subpoena was for her? A. No, sir.

Q. Did she tell you for whom the subpoena was? A. I just read the heading of it; what court it was in; that is all.

Q. Do you know who was subpoenaed? A. No; I don't know.

Q. What made you come down with her if you did not know she was subpoenaed? A. I seen it, "the housekeeper" on the head of the subpoena; that is all about I read, sir.

Q. Housekeeper for whom? A. Mrs. Shaw, I believe.

Q. Mrs. Shaw is the keeper of the house, isn't she? A. I don't know she is the keeper.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You have been going there for a year, and you don't know the proprietor's name? A. I say, Mrs. Shaw.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. She is the keeper of the house? A. I do not know whether she is the keeper or not.

Q. She is the madam? A. I don't know anything about the madam, either.

Q. What is she, anyway? A. The proprietor that rents the house, I believe.

Q. And you mean to say here on your oath, you do not know what that house is? A. Yes; I don't know anything about the house.

Q. You are a whiskey seller? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know what that house is? A. No, sir.

Q. You have been visiting this girl every evening for a year? A. Not every evening, only nearly every evening.

Q. And you don't know what that house is? A. No, sir; I don't know anything about the house; I never made it my business to find out.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is it a private residence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you mean to say that this witness here is the housekeeper in that private residence? A. I don't know; she is employed there.

Q. As what? A. As servant or housekeeper; I don't know the capacity.

Q. Don't you know the capacity of the witness here? A. No, sir.

Q. And you have been visiting her a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often? A. Very nearly every evening.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Isn't it the truth this is your girl? A. My girl; I believe she is.

Q. Yes? A. My girl; yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think it would be nearer the truth for you to come out manfully and tell the fact that that is a house of ill-

fame? A. No, sir; I can not do anything of the kind; because I don't know it.

Q. And are there any other boarders — female boarders — there? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever see any? A. No, sir; I never looked for them.

Q. That is the only girl you saw there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you visit her in the basement? A. No, sir; upstairs.

Q. In her room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any other gentlemen visiting other girls there? A. I don't know any other gentlemen.

Q. Did you ever see any men visiting women there? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you ever see any men there at all? A. I don't know if I did or not.

Q. What inspiration do you get from the ceiling? A. I don't know; no inspiration whatever, sir.

Q. Are you under the impression that the Senators here are believing you? A. I don't know whether they are or not.

Q. And you don't care? A. No; I don't say that, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact you don't care? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You are trying to tell the truth, are you? A. I am trying to tell the truth, so far as near as I can.

Q. You are making an effort? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think you are succeeding? A. I don't know.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Don't you know whether you are succeeding in telling the truth or not? A. I will tell the truth all I know, sir; I am answering the questions truthfully.

Q. You mean to say in a year, in visiting every day, you did not see a man go in or out? A. I go in and go out, and mind my business.

Q. You have not seen any man go in there? A. No, sir.

Q. Who opened the door for you? A. Miss Clinton.

Q. How did she know you were coming there? A. The colored girl would open the door, also.

Q. Do you mean to say she was a servant? A. She was employed there; I don't know whether she was a servant.

Q. Doing what work? A. General housework.

Q. Throughout the house? A. Yes.

Q. You knew that to be a fact? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What floor did you go to? A. The first floor.

Q. And there are rooms on the first floor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the parlor floor? A. One flight up.

Q. In the rear or in the front? A. In the front.

Q. Large or small rooms? A. Small rooms.

Q. A hall room? A. It is a front room, facing the street.

Q. A front hall room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of a small hall room? A. Yes, sir; at the head of the staircase.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Are you engaged to be married to her? A. No; I am liable to.

By a Reporter:

Q. Do you say yes? A. Yes; I said yes; that is right.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, this young woman spoke to you about the subpoena, did she not, last night? A. She showed it to me; yes, sir.

Q. What hour did you visit her last night? A. About 10 o'clock; between 10 and 11, I guess; I don't know exactly; it is somewhere around that neighborhood.

Q. You knew it had reference to going before the Senate committee, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you told her that she had nothing to testify? A. I told her nothing at all, sir.

Q. You told her she knew nothing, except that was a boarding-house, didn't you? A. I did not broach the subject to tell her what to testify or what questions you would ask; or tell her nothing at all.

Q. You did not say a word to her about it? A. Not in regard to testifying; no, sir.

Q. You simply saw the subpoena, and she requested you to meet her this morning, or to call for her? A. To call for her, and I brought her down here.

Q. What are you selling on, commission or under salary? A. Salary and commission.

Q. The time you are using here this morning, is it your own time or your employer's time? A. My own time, all the time, sir.

Q. Your own time all the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider accompanying this young woman in court this morning is in the pursuit of your trade and occupation? A. No, sir.

Q. What is it for? A. To bring her down.

Q. Couldn't she come herself? A. She didn't know where the court was; she asked me to bring her down, and I did so.

Q. She could have inquired; she is an intelligent young woman?

A. Yes.

Q. And there are policemen in New York to show her the court-room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You considered your guardianship necessary this morning?

A. No, sir; I did not consider it necessary.

Q. You sat near her in court? A. Yes.

Q. You conversed with her? A. Yes.

Q. About what? A. Nothing pertaining to these proceedings.

Q. What did you converse with her about? A. I don't remember what I conversed with her about.

Q. What did you say to her while that woman was on the stand? A. I was sitting alongside of her.

Q. Weren't you sitting alongside of her, when you were told to go away? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the woman on the stand, Mrs. Morton, was testifying this morning, you were told to go away from beside this young woman? A. Yes.

Q. You were talking to her then? A. No, sir; I was reading the paper.

Q. You mean to say that if you were reading the paper and not talking to this woman, that anyone would have interfered with you, and told you to go away? A. I spoke to the lady before the court opened.

Q. I am not talking about when the court opened; I am talking when Mrs. Morton testified? A. Yes; I was not speaking to the lady.

Q. You are telling the truth now? A. Yes; I am telling the truth.

Q. You are pretty well satisfied with the way you are swearing now? A. I am sworn; I am telling the truth.

Q. You are feeling pretty well satisfied with yourself? A. I don't know what you mean by that.

Q. Are you satisfied with yourself now? A. With regard to what?

Q. Anything. A. I am satisfied with myself at all times.

Q. Did you ever sell whisky or liquor for any man to this house, or wine? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to any houses of a similar character? A. No, sir.

Q. No boarding-houses? A. No, sir; I cater entirely for the retail saloon trade.

Q. Didn't this young woman tell you last night Mrs. Shaw was not at home? A. I have not seen Mrs. Shaw for some time.

Q. Did I ask you that question, sir; when you had seen Mrs. Shaw? A. No.

Q. Why did you answer me? A. That is the question you asked me.

Q. I did not ask you that question; look at me; don't twirl your eyes around; didn't this young woman tell you last night Mrs. Shaw was not at home? A. She did not.

Q. Didn't say a word about Mrs. Shaw? A. No, sir.

Q. Her name was not mentioned? A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you tell this young woman to come down, since her name was not mentioned? A. The name of the housekeeper was down there.

Q. What name? A. That is all; "housekeeper," on the subpoena.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You say she was a domestic servant, and not a housekeeper; why, then, did you advise her, under the general term "housekeeper," to come down here? A. I did not advise her at all.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did she ask you what to do; you are her friend? A. I am her friend.

Q. Didn't she consult you and ask your advice? A. No, sir; I am not capable of giving anybody any advice in regard to matters of this kind.

Q. Regarding matters of what kind? A. In investigating, or court at all; I am not in the law business; I can not advise anybody in regard to matters of this kind.

Q. You were quite willing to come down and aid with your presence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have never been here before? A. No, sir.

Q. I think it would be a reasonable thing for you to do to never come here again; I am through with you? A. All right, sir.

Chairman Lexow.—Any question, judge?

Mr. Ransom.—Oh, no.

Chairman Lexow.—That is all.

Ada Clinton, again called to the stand, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Mrs. Clinton is your name? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this person, who was on the witness chair that you now occupy, is your friend? A. He is; yes, sir.

Q. I want to deal fairly with you; simply ask you if that house that you are in is not a house of ill-fame? A. No, sir.

Q. It is not? A. It is a boarding-house.

Q. A boarding-house; who told you to say that? A. No one told me to say that.

Q. And it has always been called a boarding-house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And men board there, and women board there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Men and women? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are what in that house? A. I am the housekeeper.

Q. You are the housekeeper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are paid a monthly salary? A. I am.

Q. How much? A. I am paid \$20 a week.

Q. Just raise your voice; \$20 a week, and your board? A. Yes.

Q. That is \$80 a month? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your duties? A. To look after the house; look after the servants in the house.

Q. How many servants are there in the house? A. Four.

Q. Do you keep accounts? A. Well, no I do not.

Q. What is it; you see the girls do their work? A. See they do their work, and look after the catering of the house.

Q. And purchase groceries? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And other meats? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And soda water? A. No, sir.

Q. And milk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And champagne? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't buy any liquors? A. No, sir.

Q. Weiss beer? A. No, sir.

Q. Or sarsaparilla? A. No, sir.

Q. Not even cream soda from the drug store? A. No, sir; I never drink it.

Q. I did not ask you what you drank.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Whether that was bought as part of the necessaries of the house; didn't you buy wine? A. No, sir.

Q. Liquors? A. No, sir.

Q. None used in the house? A. No, sir.

Q. None at all? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Let us see; what is the name of your mistress? A. Mrs. Shaw.

Q. Shaw; what is her first name? A. Ada Shaw.

Q. What is the number of the house? A. No. 103 West Twenty-eighth street.

Q. West Twenty-eighth street; that is near Sixth avenue, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is Mr. Shaw's name? A. There is not any Mr. Shaw.

Q. Widow lady, is she? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is she a widow? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Mr. Shaw when he was living? A. Yes.

Q. How long is he dead? A. About 10 years.

Q. You have been housekeeper for her all that time? A. Oh, no; no, sir.

Q. Lived in the same house? A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have known Mrs. Ada Shaw before you have been housekeeper for her? A. For a great many years; yes, sir.

Q. Have you been housekeeper for other houses like Mrs. Shaw? A. No, sir; never.

Q. That is the first position of prominence you have occupied of that kind? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't even use bottled beer in that house at your meals? A. No, sir; never.

Q. Every one there is strictly temperate? A. Temperate.

Q. And there is no item of expense whatever for beer, or anything else for table use? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a gentleman of the name of Greece — Henry Greece? A. I don't.

Q. You don't? A. No, sir.

Q. How many male boarders are there in that house? A. At present there are three.

Q. What are their names? A. Mr. Whitney — I think one is a Mr. Whitney, and a Mr. Carr.

Mr. Ransom.—What is the first name of Mr. Whitney?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What is Whitney's first name? A. Albert.

Q. What is Carr's first name? A. Well, I don't know.

Q. What is the name of the other? A. Mr. Jacobs.

Q. What is his first name? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you know the business that those gentlemen are engaged in? A. I do not.

Q. They slept in the house over night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All bachelors? A. No; there is one of them that is married.

Q. Which of them is married? A. Mr. Whitney.

Q. And his wife is in that house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They occupy a room together, of course? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is her name? A. Who?

Q. Mr. Whitney's wife? A. Mrs. Whitney.

Q. Has she got any other name? A. I don't know.

Q. What is her first name? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Well, now, will you give us the names of the young ladies who board in that house? A. There are two ladies; one is a teacher, and the other is a manicure.

Q. One is the teacher and the other is a manicure; what is the teacher's name? A. The teacher's name is Washington.

Q. Is that the first or second name? A. Mrs. Washington.

Q. She is a Mrs. Washington? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the manicure's name? A. Mrs. Wolf.

Q. Married ladies? A. Yes, sir; supposed to be.

Q. Have you given me all the names of the persons in the house? A. Yes.

Q. Six persons, three men and three women? A. Yes.

Q. And yourself? A. Yes.

Q. That is seven persons? A. Yes.

Q. How many servants have you? A. Four.

Q. It takes four servants and a housekeeper to attend to a house where there is six boarders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a servant for every boarder? A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you know what the obligations of an oath are? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, suppose you take a false oath, what is it? A. I suppose it is perjury.

Q. Perjury, yes; what is the consequence, if you should commit perjury here? A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know? A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. Do you think you would get a medal for the commission of perjury? A. I have never given the matter a thought.

Q. I don't suppose you have given it any thought whatever; now, I ask you for your understanding now; do you think a person, either man or woman, can come into court and take a false oath and get off; do you think that? A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you think you can come here and, in a very attractive manner, give false testimony without being punished for it?

A. I don't know that I have given false testimony.

Q. Do you think you can come —

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Counsel does not say you have, but asked you if you think you can give false testimony without being punished for it? A. I suppose I would be punished for it.

Q. You know the penalty is a very severe one for perjury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To any one who, knowingly, and willfully, swears falsely?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Have you any religious belief at all? A. Very little.

Q. What little you have, do you think it would entail any suffering upon you — any punishment — for the commission of perjury here, from a religious point of view? A. I do not consider I perjured myself.

Q. Do you think, from a religious standpoint, you would suffer any penalty in the hereafter for the commission of perjury? A. I suppose I would, if I committed it.

Q. You don't believe in a hereafter? A. No, sir; I believe in doing as near right as possible while we are living; that ends it.

Q. You try to do right? A. I do.

Q. And you think that the testimony you have been giving here is as near right as possible? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is your idea of how you ought to act in this life? A. I suppose.

Q. You know it? A. Yes; I know it.

Q. How long have you been in that house? A. A year.

Q. We will see; a year; where were you before that? A. I lived in Boston.

Q. Housekeeper there? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you know Mrs. Shaw's husband? A. Oh, it is quite a good many years ago.

Q. Where was it? A. In California.

Q. Was you housekeeper there? A. No, sir.

Q. What business were you in in Boston? A. I was not in any business.

Q. Living on an income? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And an earning increment? A. I was living respectable; and no one could say aye, yes, or no to me.

Q. You were a kept mistress, weren't you? A. I was not.

Q. Were you ever married? A. I was.

Q. Where is your husband? A. My husband is dead.

Q. When did he die? A. Several years ago.

Q. Seven years ago; what were you living with a gentleman in Boston for? A. I was not living with a gentleman in Boston.

Q. What were you living on? A. I had my own income that my husband left me.

Q. Where is the income; where is the property? A. Well, it was not property.

Q. What was it? A. It was bonds.

Q. Bonds of what? A. United States bonds.

Q. Where were they deposited? A. They were deposited in the Norfolk Bank.

Q. Where? A. In Boston, in Tremont street.

Q. How many United States bonds? A. There were four.

Q. To what amount? A. Oh, I think they were about \$1,500 apiece.

Q. That is \$6,000 altogether; have you been living on that ever since? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean to say there were four bonds of \$1,500 each?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you positive about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the bonds yourself? A. No; they were left there for me; I never handled them.

Q. How did you get the income from them? A. They were paid to me through a certain party.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What became of the bonds? A. They were sold.

Q. Who sold them? A. I sold them.

Q. To whom? A. To an old friend of mine.

Q. Who was the old friend? A. A woman of the name of Mrs. Snow.

Q. Mrs. Sloan? A. Mrs. Snow.

Q. She kept another boarding-house, didn't she? A. Yes.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Don't you know there is no such denomination as a \$1,500 bond issued by the government? A. That is what they told me.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You never saw the bonds yourself? A. I never saw them; no, sir.

Q. Were they registered bonds, or coupon bonds? A. I never had the handling of them.

Q. Did you ever cut anything from the bonds? A. I did once; I got a little coupon that was cut off.

Q. One? A. Yes.

Q. One altogether? A. Yes.

Q. Only one coupon? A. Yes.

Q. How much did that coupon read for? A. It read for something like \$100.

Q. Are you sure it was \$100? A. I don't remember anything about it; it was too long ago.

Q. You went there to that deposit company and cut off one coupon, and took that one coupon, and got money for it? A. Yes.

Q. You are positive about that? A. Yes.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you sell all the bonds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Clinton your widow's name, or new name, which? A. No; that is my name.

Q. That is your own name? A. Yes.

Q. Your name before you were married? A. No, sir.

Q. Your widowhood name; is that it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mrs. Clinton? A. Yes.

Q. Where is that bank situated in Boston, do you remember; that Norfolk Bank? A. On Tremont street.

Mr. Ransom.—She has been in Boston; that is the pronunciation that goes in that city.

Q. Where did you live, by the way, in Boston? A. I lived on Chandler street.

Q. China street? A. Chandler street.

Q. Was that at the south end? A. I don't know what end you would call it.

Q. How long did you live in Boston? A. I lived there about three years.

Q. Where did your husband die? A. My husband died in San Francisco.

Q. You left San Francisco and went to Boston to get those bonds; is that it? A. No, sir.

Q. Chandler street, in Boston, is in the Tenderloin of Boston? A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Do you know anything about the Tenderloin of New York? A. No, sir.

Q. Never heard of it? A. I have heard of it through the papers.

Q. You know what kind of a place the Tenderloin is? A. Only from what I read in the papers.

Q. Your friend, the wholesale whisky seller, never told you, did he? A. No, sir.

Q. When did Mrs. Shaw leave town? A. She left town about four months ago.

Q. About four months ago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been running the house ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many boarders have you had ever since Mrs. Shaw left town? A. Only three.

Q. Only three? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you kept the boarding-house open for three boarders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how much do the boarders pay a week? A. Ten dollars.

Q. Ten dollars a week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men and women as well? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your income has been \$30 a week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Speak out; and on \$30 a week you have maintained a house and maintained four servants, and yourself? A. Yes.

Q. And you got \$20? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Out of the \$30? A. Yes.

Q. How much did the four cost; what are their wages? A. Three dollars.

Q. A night? A. Three dollars a week.

Q. Each one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is three a week and their board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we have four servants at \$3 a week, that is \$12, and you got \$20 as housekeeper, that is \$32 a week, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And your income is \$30? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you get food to eat? A. Yes; but the men that live in the house they pay me for their room.

Q. They pay \$10 a week, you say? A. Yes; but I had three men, and one of them has got his wife there; there is four, and then I have a Mrs. Washington there, and Mrs. Wolff.

Q. Mrs. Wolff? A. That is six.

Q. You did not mention Mrs. Wolff, did you? A. Yes.

Chairman Lexow.—Three men and three women.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do they all pay \$10 a week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is \$60 a week; that is the full extent of your income? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And out of that you pay \$32 a week for services? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the balance for food and trading, etc. (The witness nods in an affirmative manner.)

Q. So, every week, you have \$18 balance over and above the money you actually pay for servants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that house of six persons, four servants and a housekeeper, that is 11 persons, can be main-

tained on \$18 a week? A. I formerly had more people there, but everybody has gone away for the summer.

Q. You had them there? A. Yes; but they have all gone away.

Q. They have gone away for the summer since the committee has come to town; isn't that a fact? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Have you heard this committee spoken of? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the house? A. Not in the house, particularly.

Q. In the house, generally? A. I have heard it once in a while.

Q. Has Mrs. Shaw spoken of the committee? A. No; Mrs. Shaw has not been home.

Q. Where has Mrs. Shaw gone? A. Gone to Europe.

Q. When did she sail? A. Sailed about four months ago.

Q. What ship did she sail on? A. I think it was the Lucania.

Q. The Lucania? A. Yes.

Q. Upon the Cunard line, wasn't it? A. I think that is it.

Q. You went with her to the ship and saw her off? A. Yes.

Q. It was the Cunard line? A. I think so.

Q. Was it on Saturday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many weeks ago was it? A. I could not tell you.

Q. How many weeks ago? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Two weeks? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Three weeks? A. I don't know.

Q. Fifty-two weeks? A. I don't know.

Q. You can not tell anything about it, whether she went away a hundred weeks ago, or one week ago? A. I know it was about four months ago.

Q. I want to know the weeks; will you swear she did not go away within two weeks? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear she has not been in New York within two weeks? A. She has not.

Q. Within three weeks? A. No, sir.

Q. Within four weeks? A. No, sir.

Q. Within five? A. No.

Q. Are you sure, now? A. Yes.

Q. Within six weeks? A. Within four months.

Q. Never mind the parrot cry of four months. A. I don't remember the weeks.

Q. Have you seen her? A. No, sir.

Q. Within the past month? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard from her? A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know where she is? A. I never heard a word from her.

Q. You say she is gone four months, this woman that employs

you as housekeeper, and you have not heard from her in four months? A. No, sir.

Q. You have not written to her? A. No, sir.

Q. Have not received any messages from her? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor sent any messages to her? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know does she own the house she lives in? A. No, sir.

Q. Does she rent the house? A. I could not swear to it.

Q. Don't you know that the rent has been paid since she has been away? A. Not that I know of.

Q. The rent has not been paid? A. Not that I know of, because she has, I suppose, the lawyers.

Q. Who are the lawyers? A. Harn & Meyer.

Q. Where is their office? A. Two hundred and thirty-seven Broadway.

Q. Have you been to their offices lately? A. Yes.

Q. Have you received any advice from them lately? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the rent of the house? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how much the rent is? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who the agent is that collects the rent? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how long the house is leased for? A. No, sir; she don't tell me any of her private business.

Q. What? A. No, sir; she don't tell me any of her private business.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Didn't she give you some instruction when she was going away how to run the house? A. I was there before she went away.

Q. She did not give you any instructions; just put on her hat and went away? A. I have been there for a long time.

Q. You are taking her place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You believe that the people will believe what you are saying? A. I don't know.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Didn't she leave any instructions what you were to do? A. I was there about six months before she went away.

Q. Did she say how long she was going to stay away? A. No, sir.

Q. And went away with an indefinite leave of absence, without

giving you instructions, without telling you anything about it; is that a fact? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Do you know anybody that went with her on the steamer?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Chairman Lexow.—Do you wish to continue, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—Excuse me one moment.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Don't you keep books—keep an account? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Just receive the money and pay it out? A. Pay it out.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. In cash? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you ever hear of Dr. Parkhurst? A. I have heard of him; yes, sir.

Q. Where did you hear of the reverend doctor? A. I have heard of him in the papers.

Q. In the papers; you don't recollect of anything except what you heard in the papers? A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard Mrs. Shaw talk about it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear there was police in New York? A. I suppose there are.

Q. Did you ever hear of it? A. Yes; I heard of it.

Q. Heard of it in the papers, too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You never knew, of your own knowledge, that there was such men around as police officers? A. I have never seen any.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Never seen the policemen? A. I have seen policemen on the street, that is all.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Never seen any in the house? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that there is a product of modern civilization known as wardmen in the city? A. I do not.

Q. Never seen a wardman? A. No, sir.

Q. Never been in the house? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you keep the accounts in your mind? A. I did.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You told me you did not keep any account? A. I did not keep any books.

Q. Did you keep any written accounts? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you mean to say Mrs. Shaw intrusted you with all the money that came in without asking of you any statement or account of the money or how you expended it? A. Yes.

Q. How would you strike your balances? A. I never made up any account; I never had any balance.

Q. You paid out what money you had to pay out and turned over the balance to her? A. Yes.

Q. How often would you do that? A. I have not done it for four months.

Q. Previous to that time, how often would you make these balances — turn over the balance you had? A. There never was much to turn over.

Q. There never was? A. I have not seen it.

Q. During the time you were there, during that year, do you mean to say there was not much to hand over? A. There was very little to hand over.

Q. Did you receive all the receipts of that house? A. Yes.

Q. Every dollar that was earned in that house you received, and it went through your hands? A. Yes.

Q. And all you received was \$60 a week? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the time you started there until now? A. In that house; yes.

Q. Or from any other source? A. There was some other income coming in from other sources to her.

Q. To her? A. Yes.

Q. You mean she has a fixed income besides? A. She has got a little income; yes.

Q. From investments, you mean? A. Yes.

Q. So far as your duties are concerned, all the moneys you received from the time you went there until now has been \$60 a week; is that true? A. From the house; yes.

Q. Or from any other source? A. No; I have received incomes from other sources; money coming to her.

Q. Do you know where that money came from? A. Yes; from property.

Q. Have you received her money that came from other property? A. Yes; I have.

Q. Then, you were general cashier? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how often did you make settlements with her? A. Well, I very seldom made a settlement; if I had money I put it in the bank.

Q. Was the money you received always in cash? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ever checks? A. Sometimes.

Q. Did she have a bank account? A. Yes, sir; she did.

Q. You didn't have a bank account? A. No, sir.

Q. You turned over checks and things of that sort to her, didn't you? A. No; I put them in a bank.

Q. Were the checks larger than the cash receipts? A. I never got any checks where I live.

Q. You stated that you received sometimes checks, and sometimes cash? A. Yes, sir; from the outside property.

Q. What is the largest amount you ever turned over to her on one of these settlements? A. From the house, you mean?

Q. Yes; from the house? A. I could not tell you, because I kept for the bills right straight along.

Q. Do you remember any one time when you paid any larger amount of money over to her, at a settlement between you and her? A. No, sir.

Q. Never? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What was the largest payment you remember having made to her as a settlement? A. I could not tell you.

Q. As much as \$100? A. Well, not from the house.

Senator Bradley.—He is not asking you from the house.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Any money? A. All outside; yes; I have turned in.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You never got a receipt for money you received? A. No.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You never took a receipt from her? A. She never gave me one.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Was Mrs. Shaw ever raided? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yes? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. There was a policeman, then, wasn't there, in the house? A. There was one came in and took me.

Q. He arrested you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you mean, then, a few moments ago, in saying you never saw a policeman in that house? A. I forgot about it; pardon me.

Q. Was your arrest a matter of such insignificance that you could forget about it? A. I did not happen to think of it.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Were you arrested then? A. I was; yes, sir.

Q. And taken to the police station? A. I was.

Q. To the police station; what one? A. I was taken to the Thirtieth Street station.

Q. What captain? A. Captain Schmittberger, I believe.

Q. How long ago was that? A. That was about three months ago.

Q. Were you kept in the station all night? A. No, sir.

Q. Bailed out? A. I was.

Q. Who bailed you out? A. Well, I don't care to mention the party's name.

Q. Oh, yes; you will tell the party's name; you will care to tell us; and don't look down at your friend there; look at the Senators or look at me. A. I am not looking at him.

Q. Who was the friend that bailed you out? A. It was not a friend of mine; it was a business man.

Senator O'Connor.—If you were coming of a respectable business there was nothing out of the way for a man to bail you out; what is the difficulty in telling his name?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Who bailed you out? A. Nathan Lewis.

Q. What is he? A. A lawyer.

Q. Where is his office? A. I think the number—I am not positive.

Q. Where? A. I think it is on Broadway; 50 Broadway, I think.

Q. Who bailed the manicure out? A. The manicure; well, there was no manicure in.

Q. And there wasn't a manicure in the house when the raid was made? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was she arrested? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there anybody arrested but yourself? A. I was the only one.

Q. Where was Mrs. Shaw? A. Mrs. Shaw was not in the city.

Q. Was there anyone else in the house at the time you were arrested? A. Mrs. Whitney was there, and her husband.

Q. Who else? A. That is all; they were all out.

Q. Didn't you know that you were going to be arrested? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you get a tip? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. What officer arrested you?

Senator O'Connor.—What was she raided for, if it was a respectable house?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What officer arrested you? A. His name is Cash.

Q. The wardman? A. I believe so; I don't know.

Q. How did he get in? A. He rang the bell, and all he said, "I have an order here for your arrest;" I said, "For what;" he said, "You are supposed to be keeping a place that is not all night, and you must come down with me to the station-house;" I said, "Certainly, I will go."

Q. Where did you meet Mr. Lewis? A. When I got over there he told me that I would have to be bailed out, so I sent word to his house, where he lived.

Q. Who did you send word by? A. A messenger.

Q. What messenger? A. A messenger that was rung up there.

Q. How much did you pay for the messenger? A. Twenty-five cents.

Q. Twenty-five cents? A. I think so.

Q. Was it a messenger boy? A. Yes, sir; I think it was.

Q. Were you taken to court the next morning? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done with you in court? A. I was discharged.

Q. What judge discharged you; Jefferson Market Court, wasn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What judge was it? A. I don't know his name.

Q. You don't know his name; had you a lawyer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who appeared for you — Mr. Lewis? A. No, sir.

Q. Who was the lawyer who appeared for you? A. Mr. McClennan.

Q. Do you know him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you employed him there in court? A. No, sir.

Q. Did a policeman tell you to employ him? A. No, sir.

Q. You had trouble with your neighbors there a little while ago, did you not? A. Not that I know of; no, sir.

Q. When you sent for Mr. Lewis, the lawyer, to bail you out, and then employed Mr. McClennan, another lawyer, to defend you, why didn't you go down to Mrs. McCarthy's lawyer? A. I didn't know Mrs. McCarthy's lawyer.

Q. You could use their name, Mrs. Shaw's lawyers, I mean? A. I did not think it was any necessity.

Q. You didn't think it was any necessity; did you say you never had any trouble with your neighbors there? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you remember a little trouble about some electric lights outside of your house? A. Not that I know of; there were some people put electric lights up there and after awhile they removed them; that is all I know about it.

Q. Who were the people that put up the electric lights? A. I could not tell you.

Q. What side of the street were they? A. On the side I lived on.

Q. And the electric lights were disagreeable to Mrs. Shaw, weren't they? A. Not that I know of.

Q. You recollect complaints made about it? A. That I do not know.

Q. Did you ever hear about trouble? A. No, sir.

Q. Did the policeman call at the house about the electric lights? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Don't you know there was trouble made by Mrs. Shaw because those electric lights prevented people going to the house? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know why the lights were removed? A. I don't know; I think they were removed because the parties that owned the hotels moved away.

Q. Were you ever raided more than once? A. Oh, no; I never was; not while I had been there.

Q. Why did you hesitate that time; why did you hesitate in answering me? A. I can hesitate in everything.

Q. Why did you hesitate when you were asked if you were raided more than once? A. I don't know.

Q. Was the house ever raided more than once? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you ever hear of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, did you ever make a complaint against this police officer for arresting you; a decent, respectable housekeeper? A. No, sir.

Q. You thought it was a great outrage, didn't you? A. I did.

Q. And you said so in the station-house, didn't you? A. No; I didn't make any remark at all.

Q. You didn't make a complaint; you a decent, respectable housekeeper, earning \$20 a week, hard money earned? A. I am.

Q. And you never made a complaint about it? A. No, sir.

Q. To this day you never raised your voice? A. No, sir.

Q. Never went to the captain to complain? A. I didn't.

Q. And you didn't complain in Jefferson Market Police Court against the outrage; do you understand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You considered that an outrage, didn't you? A. I did; but what was the use?

Q. Didn't you think it was a great wrong for that police officer to arrest you without any cause? A. No.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Who made the complaint? A. They came — this Mr. Cash; he came in and I was out and someone came to the door and he wanted to see somebody and she mistook the name he asked for and she went upstairs to call Mrs. Whitney downstairs.

Q. I am asking you now who made the complaint against you? A. This Cash; this officer man, himself; I never saw him until that time.

Q. You say the officer of the name of Cash made the complaint that you were keeping a disorderly house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he base that complaint on? A. That he came there and the servant answered the bell; he asked to see the lady by some name; I don't remember the name; and this servant went upstairs to call Mrs. Whitney downstairs.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Is that your whole explanation? A. That is the only explanation.

Q. By the way, did you ever have a colored woman in your house, the servant? A. We have a good one now.

Q. What is her name? A. Mary.

Q. What is her second name? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever have one before that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is her name? A. That is, I have had colored help.

Q. Did you ever have a colored woman there by the name of Anderson? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you ever have a colored woman there called Emma? A. Not that I remember.

Q. You know you are a housekeeper? A. I do not remember any colored girl of the name of Emma.

Q. You have given the Senators the whole reason the officer gave for arresting you? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You felt greatly humiliated after being arrested? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mrs. Whitney go downstairs? A. She went downstairs in the parlor to see this man; and she came up, and said, "I don't know this gentleman," and she went upstairs.

Q. Were you there? A. No, sir; I was not there.

Q. How do you know she said that? A. The girl told me.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, do you remember what the officer swore to in court the next morning? A. I do not know what he did swear to.

Q. And you didn't care much? A. No, sir; I don't remember.

Q. Your feelings were terribly hurt and injured by being arrested and taken to the station-house at a late hour at night, wasn't it? A. No; it was about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Q. You felt that was a great wrong? A. I did.

Q. You feel it now? A. I do.

Q. And feeling that was a great wrong, you are ready to make a charge against that officer before the commissioners, aren't you, for your false arrest; you, a decent woman, are you not? A. I am.

Mr. Goff.—All right. Mr. Jerome, you take her up to police headquarters. I beg your pardon — as soon as you get through.

Mr. Ransom.—I won't detain her a moment. Is Mr. Jerome going to take her in charge?

Senator Bradley.—She will have to do it now. She will have to make a charge.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Of course, you will come back here, madam? A. Yes, sir. Chairman Lexow.—That is all.

Mr. Goff.—Just step with this gentleman up to police headquarters (speaking to Mr. Schloss). There is no necessity. You remain here, please.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

(Senator O'Connor takes the chair.)

Q. You are in the liquor business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your place is where? A. Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue.

Q. Do you know anything about the house No. 103 West Twenty-eighth street? A. I know the reputation of the house; that is all.

Q. I do not ask you of your personal knowledge, with the interior of the house, Mr. Dowling; but do you know the reputation of the house in the neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the reputation of that house? A. The reputation is that it is a fast house.

Q. Is it a house of prostitution? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see that woman who has just left the witness chair, Mr. Dowling? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know her? A. No, sir.

Q. But you have seen her around there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state if you know anything as to her reputation? A. I can not, indeed.

Q. But you have seen her backward and forward? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see Mrs. Shaw? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago is it since you have seen her? A. I could not rightly tell you how long it is.

Q. About as near as you can possibly recollect? A. It might be four or five weeks, but I can not swear about that time; she used to drive in and out and drive over on the other corner.

Q. And she drives in her carriage? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she is the reputed madam of the house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You remember some trouble in that neighborhood about the electric lights a little while ago? A. I know they were up on the other side from me, that the electric lights were up; the house was run as a hotel on the other side, and it was closed up, and this man had the place closed, and he had three large electric lights on a string.

Q. Do you know of any complaint having been made about those electric lights? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You had nothing to do with that? A. No, sir; nothing.

Q. Well, did you ever hear anything said about Madam Shaw complaining to the police about the electric lights?

Mr. Ransom.—I object.

A. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. Ransom.—I do not have the opportunity to object.

Chairman Lexow.—If you want a question and answer struck out, Judge, you are entitled to have it.

Mr. Ransom.—Let it stay in.

Mr. Goff.—Any questions, Mr. Ransom?

Mr. Ransom.—No questions.

Mr. Goff.—That is all. I only wanted to establish that fact.

Chairman Lexow.—You may go, Mr. Dowling.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

- Q. Is it Miss Hahn or Mrs. Hahn? A. It is Mrs. Hahn.
 Q. Have you a friend with you in court? A. No, sir.
 Q. You came alone? A. Yes, sir.
 Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a nurse.
 Q. Who did you nurse? A. I have nursed Mrs. Emma DeForest.
 Q. Are you a professional nurse? A. Yes, sir.
 Q. We will get at the matter briefly, Mrs. Hahn; Mrs. DeForest keeps a house of ill-fame? A. That I can not say.
 Q. But you know she is a madam? A. From what I have heard, she is a madam.
 Q. You have been in her house nursing her? A. I have been in her house nursing her.
 Q. She keeps a lot of girls? A. She did when I was there once before.

By Chairman Lexow:

- Q. How long ago was that? A. That was four years
 Q. That was in 1890? A. I don't remember; I guess it was.

By Mr. Goff:

- Q. Where do you reside now? A. I am residing at present there; I am staying there just at present.
 Q. At Mrs. DeForest's? A. Yes.
 Q. Are you nursing anybody now? A. Not now.
 Q. How long is it since you have done any nursing? A. Three weeks.
 Q. Who did you nurse last? A. Mrs. DeForest.
 Q. And when did she leave town? A. She left about three weeks ago.
 Q. On account of her health? A. Yes; on account of her health.
 Q. Where did she go? A. I think she went to Europe.
 Q. What steamer? A. I can not say.
 Q. You do not know what steamer she sailed by? A. No, sir.
 Q. What has become of the girls? A. That I do not know.
 Q. The house is there? A. Yes.
 Q. You are there? A. Yes; I am there.
 Q. Who are there? A. There are two people staying there.

Q. Who are the people? A. They are young ladies; that is, they are married women—I suppose they are.

Q. The house is running low now? A. Well, that I do not know anything about, the house running.

Q. Who attends to the house? A. I attend to the house now.

Q. I mean the business is running low? A. There is no business transacted there at all.

Q. Do you know where Mrs. DeForest is? A. In Europe.

Q. Have you heard from her? A. No, sir.

Q. Who furnishes the money to run the house now? A. Well, furnishes the money — there is no money needed — what I need to eat.

Q. Were you ever there when Mrs. DeForest was raided? A. No, sir.

Q. Was the house ever raided? A. Not as I know of.

Q. Don't you remember that Mrs. DeForest's health became seriously affected when the Senate committee commenced its session? A. I never heard of the Senate committee, only what I read in the papers.

Q. Didn't you hear the Senate committee spoken of in the house? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first hear of the Senate committee? A. What I first read of in the papers.

Q. And you say Mrs. DeForest was never raided? A. Not as I know of, sir.

Q. You went down to court a little while ago, didn't you? A. No, sir.

Q. You knew she did go to court? A. No, sir.

Q. Heard nothing about it? A. No; this is the first time I was in court.

Q. Did you ever hear of Mrs. DeForest going down to Special Sessions a week or so ago? A. I know nothing about her affairs, excepting nursing her; she had to go to Europe for her health; I can refer you to her physician; and she asked me to stay there and mind the house until her return; I can leave to-morrow; I would not have to stay there.

Q. Do you know what part of Europe she has gone to? A. No, sir; I know nothing.

Q. When do you expect her back? A. I can not say; we have not heard from her yet.

Mr. Goff.—Well, that is all.

Chairman Lexow.—Any questions?

Mr. Ransom.—No questions.

Mr. Goff.—Now, we will have another housekeeper.

Chairman Lexow.—Mr. Goff, you did not get the location of that place at all.

Mr. Goff.—DeForest house. We have it, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Mrs. Hahn, what is the number of Mrs. DeForest's house?

A. One hundred and ten West Thirty-second street.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Mrs. Miller, you are a housekeeper? A. No; I am not.

Q. What position do you occupy? A. I help Mrs. Carrie at her work; Carrie Mack.

Q. You help her to do her work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is Mrs. Carrie Mack's house? A. One hundred and thirty-five West Thirty-second street.

Q. Is that a boarding-house? A. No; it is closed now.

Q. It is closed now? A. Yes; nobody there, but myself.

Q. How long has it been closed? A. I don't know.

Q. What? A. I have been with her two years.

Q. How long has the house been closed? A. Well, it has always been the same way since I have been there.

Q. What is Mrs. Carrie Mack; is she a lady of retired fortune?

A. She simply lived there alone.

Q. And any young lady boarders there? A. No, sir.

Q. Never have been? A. Not in my time.

Q. And you have been there two years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And only yourself and Mrs. Mack live in that house? A. Yes, sir; and one servant.

Q. And one servant? A. A cook.

Q. And where is Mrs. Mack now? A. At Atlantic City.

Q. In Atlantic City? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did she leave? A. She left Tuesday.

Q. Last Tuesday? A. Tuesday, a week ago.

Q. In Atlantic City; will you send for her? A. I will.

Q. Did she say she would come? A. She did.

Q. Was that house ever raided? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you ever arrested? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor Mrs. Mack? A. No, sir.

Q. And you say for two years there have never been any girls in that house, except one servant? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Could there be without your knowledge? A. I am sometimes away; I go down to Atlantic City sometimes.

Q. When were you to Atlantic City? A. Last summer.

Q. How long were you there? A. Three weeks.

Q. Outside of the time you were at Atlantic City, do you know whether there was any girls in that house or not? A. There is none.

Q. There never was any; don't shake your head? A. No.

Q. There never were any girls in that house? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. And have not been for two years? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You know what it is to take a false oath, don't you? A. I think I do.

Q. You have got a little conscience, haven't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you think you are taking a false oath, when you say there were never any girls in that house for two years? A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Were there; never mind your knowledge; were there girls in that house within two years; now, just be careful? A. There were lady boarders there.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How many? A. Two.

Q. Two altogether? A. Yes.

Q. During the entire two years? A. Yes.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. There are not a number of young ladies coming in there in the evening from other houses? A. No, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Visit there in the evening? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Gentlemen visited there? A. No, sir.

Q. What were those two ladies doing there? A. Just came to visit Mrs. Carrie.

Q. How long did they stay? A. I don't know exactly how long.

Q. A month? A. I did not keep time.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You say they came there as boarders, and now you say they came there to visit Mrs. Mack; what do you mean; is your

first statement true, or your second statement; did they come there as visitors, or come as boarders? A. They came there to Mrs. Carrie's; that is all.

Q. Did they pay board? A. I don't know; I don't know anything of Mrs. Carrie's private business.

Q. You did not collect moneys for her in the hands of others? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you downstairs on the parlor floor? A. No, sir.

Q. Never go downstairs at all? A. Never go downstairs; I just simply work and make beds, and wash dishes, and such things.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Who cleans the parlor? A. The cook does.

Q. The cook cleans the parlor? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Who attends to the door? A. Sometimes I go and sometimes the cook.

Q. How many rooms in that house? A. Four bedrooms.

Q. Four bedrooms?

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you make up all the beds there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times a day? A. Once a day.

Q. Only once? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Do you mean to say you never went into the parlor? A. Oh, yes.

Q. You said you never went into the parlor? A. I go there to clean.

Q. I asked you if you cleaned the parlor? A. I do; sometimes.

Q. You said the cook did? A. She does, sometimes.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Don't you know that that was a disorderly house? (No answer.)

Q. Don't you know that was a disorderly house? A. I heard it was.

Q. Didn't you see there, from your own observation — didn't you see enough there to convince you that was a disorderly house? A. Well, I never paid very much attention.

Q. What you did see there convinced you it was not right, didn't it; it is not going to do any good to make a false oath here. A. I heard it was.

Q. You saw men around there, in making up the rooms and attending to your duties; you saw enough there to convince you it was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you saw that men came to the house from time to time? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Wasn't this house known as what is called as a house of assignation?

Chairman Lexow.—She says yes.

Mr. Goff.—This lady may go, unless Judge Ransom has some questions.

Mr. Ransom.—I have no questions.

Mr. Goff.—Is the officer from the Nineteenth here — the wardman from the Nineteenth; is he here? (No answer.)

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

Direct examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. Now, Mr. Niemo, speak out; you live at 269 East Tenth street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in the restaurant business in Fourth street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What number? A. Lately 77.

Q. When did you leave the business? A. About New Year's.

Q. Two years ago? A. About January.

Q. January, this year? A. Yes.

Q. How long had you kept the restaurant? A. A little over a year.

Q. Did you have any trouble with the police while you had that restaurant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us the first trouble that you had? A. The first trouble, it was — at that time I had a restaurant at 12 Avenue B; I moved afterward to 77 East Fourth street; the policeman used to come —

Q. Do you know the policeman's name? A. No; I do not.

Q. What station-house did he belong to? A. I don't know even that.

Q. Tell what he did then? A. He came in and said I must see the wardman.

Q. You must see the wardman? A. Yes; well, I did not go to see the wardman, and next time he told me the same thing I told him if the ward man has any business he should come to me; the ward man — his name was Hoch.

Q. That was Hoch? A. Yes; a big strong fellow.

Q. Well? A. He came in about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, looked through, and asked me if they were playing cards in my place; I told him they aint; he asked me if I am not selling any liquors; I told him I don't; but he told me I better go to the station, otherwise I would have some trouble; and I never heard since that time any trouble until I moved to 77 East Fourth street.

Q. What occurred in 77 East Fourth street? A. And then that was towards the end of last year; I do not remember the date; an officer came in in full uniform and wanted to see my whole apartment; I had first store, a little room, a kitchen, and another room, one of the long flats on the ground floor; I let him through; it was very nice; and a couple of days afterwards the wardman came in — another one, Taylor.

Q. What was the wardman's name? A. Taylor.

Q. What station-house did he belong to? A. I believe Fifth street and First avenue; I am not sure.

Q. Tell us what Taylor did? A. He was somewhat drunk, I believe; I don't mean exactly under the influence of liquor, but I could smell and see he drank some; and he, without asking my permission, he wanted to go to the back-room; I did not let him in, and then he jumped at me with his fist, and says, "I will fix you;" and he wanted to go in, and I wouldn't let him, the second time; and then he called me very foul names; called me a son-of-a-bitch; well, I told him I was going to the captain right away; and I took with me a couple of —

Q. Wait a moment; did he make any demand on you for anything? A. No; he did not.

Q. Did he say anything like "pay up" or "shut up?" A. Yes; he did say that word.

Q. When was that said? A. The same night.

Q. Tell us exactly his words, if you can? A. I can not remember exactly his words; I was very much excited that night.

Q. What was the purport of his language?

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Give the sense of it? A. The sense of it is that — there was no sense in all he said.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What did it mean; what did he try to tell you? A. He tried to go to the back-room once more; I told him an officer was there yesterday, who acted as a gentleman, and I did not let him go through, and I am not going to be bothered any more, and he jumped at me, and said, "I will fix you," and he said something, "Put up or shut up;" and then he called me a very foul name; after that the police came in almost daily to see my place; the same night I went to the captain.

Q. Captain who? A. On Fifth street — Cross.

Q. Captain Cross? A. Yes; I took with me one of my customers there.

Q. What is his name? A. John Rade; I took him to the station-house and told the captain what happened; and I asked — just one second, I go back; when Taylor commenced to jump at me and told me "Put up or shut up," I told him "Go around this number, there is a policy shop; you go next house there is a gambling-house, and you go on 111 Fourth street, there is a house of ill-fame, and I told him, giving 15 names and places, and I told him to let me alone, and I would not stand it.

Q. You told him to attend to those people and let you alone? A. Yes; and he told me 20 times, with his fist, that he will strike me, or something of that effect, and he said if I don't mean my business, I will be fixed before to-night; I — the same night I told him, "Why do you not go yourself to those policy shops, and to those houses of ill-fame, and are friendly with those people, and why do you persecute me; I told him straight; there was may be 15 persons present at that time, and I said, I am not afraid of him or the police. I took this gentleman and went to the captain; the captain said he did not believe me because Mr. Taylor is a gentleman; Taylor entered and said.—

Q. Taylor is a wardman? A. Yes; he at that time entered and said that it is all a lie; and the captain talked in the other room; talked to the man at the desk; probably the sergeant; and he told him he had probably locked me up; Taylor said to the sergeant, "Why don't you lock up that man; he is a nuisance;" the next morning I went to police headquarters myself, and I thought it was fair not to go to the superintendent, before I see the inspector; I went to the inspector; I don't know his name; the inspector of this district.

Q. The inspector of the First district? A. I don't know this district.

Q. Describe the appearance of the man; there are only four of them? A. A tough-looking gentleman with a grayish moustache; he was very tall and used very indecent language.

Q. He answered to your request to meet the inspector of that district? A. There was a policeman at the door, entering the building, and I asked him, where is the inspector of the district; I gave him my number and house and street; he showed me a door; it was written on the door, but I don't remember the inspector of the district; I told him what happened; the whole thing, and his question was, "You keep women."

Q. Did you keep women? A. Yes, sir; I said I had some women, "What are they, whores?" "No; my wife, mother and grandmother."

Q. That was in answer to his question whether they were whores? A. Yes, sir; he asked me whether I sell any beer or liquor, and I says, "No;" he says, "How, in hell, do you make your living?" That was his exact words; so characteristic that I remembered them; I told him, I knew his name at that time — Williams or — I guess Williams; I said, "Mr. Williams, I come to make a complaint, and not to be questioned this way; I go to the superintendent;" "Oh," he says, "You are too touchy anyway;" I answered something of some kind, I don't remember what it was; I went to the superintendent.

Q. Tell us what happened? A. The superintendent told me in a very nice way that he was busy, to call him in the afternoon; I called in the afternoon; a young man, a very small man, I do not know; probably he is secretary, but in uniform.

Q. Did you hear his name mentioned? A. No.

Q. Would you know his name if you hard it? A. I would recognize him if I saw him.

Q. A small man in uniform attached to the superintendent's squad? A. He acted as secretary; he asked me to give him the items of my story, and told me I would hear from him soon; I told him and have not heard since; I wrote a letter in a couple of days to Superintendent Byrnes, telling him that I had more witnesses; that I was excited, and did not make my full statement, and gave him about eight or 10 names of very respectable citizens among my customers at that time that they can corroborate my story, but never heard since.

Q. You have never heard anything from that complaint? A. Never heard anything since.

Q. Tell us what kind of place you kept at 77 East Fourth street? A. It was a coffee and lunch-room; the only decent, respectable place in the block; others were old dives, gambling-houses, with signs, coffee and cakes, lunch, where you could never get any

coffee and cakes; and mine was the only decent place in the block; and I told the same thing to the wardman, and captain, and superintendent and inspector.

Q. You did really describe it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any girls in your employ, except your own family? A. When my wife was absent, I had a servant girl.

Q. Did you say your mother was living there? A. My mother and my grandmother.

Q. Your mother and your grandmother too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sell any beer or liquor there? A. Never did.

Q. Did you have any disorderly people frequenting your place? A. Some couple of times during evenings, they came in and I threw them away; once I called an officer; he assisted me very nice, on the corner of Second avenue, and I told them I did not want those people, and they wanted cards, and wanted to stay there, and I asked them to go out.

Q. You mean to say you kept a thoroughly-respectable eating-house, the only respectable one in the block? A. Yes; the only one, except there was a regular restaurant there, but only regular meals; I mean of that kind for luncheon, where you could have luncheon; that was the only house in the whole neighborhood.

Q. And you say you offered to give to the superintendent of police some eight or ten names of respectable people who were customers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he knew of the character of the places, as well as your story? A. Yes.

Q. I think you mentioned to me the name of Mr. Podhasky; who is he? A. He is a numismatist, who travels every six months in this country, and throughout Europe.

Q. Was he present when Mr. Taylor made the demand on you? A. Yes.

Q. Have you his address? A. It is in Houston street; I don't remember the number.

Q. Why did you give up the restaurant business in Fourth street? A. Because my wife insisted on me that, having trouble with the police, it would be the best thing to drop the business.

Q. It was on account of the annoyance of the police? A. Yes, sir; it may be with the combination of hard times, but I do really think, if it wasn't for the police, I would keep it now.

Q. You said you called Mr. Taylor's attention to some 14 or 15 illegal places in that neighborhood? A. Well, not so many; maybe not so many.

Q. Did you know they were such? A. Yes; I knew some of them to be such.

Q. How did you know it? A. When I started — before I started — I do not want to make the story too long.

Chairman Lexow.— Just shorten it, and tell the substance of it.

The Witness.— I worked as United States interpreter, and I knew I would have to resign under the new administration, and so I wanted to open a place, and, before I opened, I visited in a radius of about 10 blocks every place in the neighborhood. You understand what I mean. All those places in the neighborhood I visited, and conferred with some of those men, and asking them their advice, and took along a man who was in the coffee and lunch-room business before — a countryman of mine, and asked him to introduce me to some of those people, and asked them about how much money was needed, and so forth. And I heard, if they want to play cards, they had to pay protection, from \$15 to \$20 a month.

Q. To whom? A. To the wardman, of course.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Who told you this? A. All those proprietors.

Q. Everybody? A. Not everybody; but I can mention some of them.

Q. Give the name? A. Daniel Spitz, he lived at that time, on the corner of Second avenue and Fourth street; I was introduced to him.

Q. Give the names and persons who said protection was necessary? A. Riecher.

Q. Where is his place? A. I don't know now; since a few months I haven't seen anybody.

Q. Where was it then? A. Houston street, near Avenue B.

Q. Anybody else you remember? A. Friesch, he had to pay \$25.

Q. What is his first name? A. I don't know.

Q. Where was his place? A. His place was on Houston too; very near Riecher's place.

Q. Was it a man or woman? A. A man.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Any other names? A. Some of them I never thought of; yes; I can give you more than that.

Q. Can you do it now?

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You mean to say that these people told you that this element of the payment of protection was one of the elements you had to consider in going into a business of that kind? A. Yes,

sir; one of the expenses; I believe Riecher was in the coffee-house before; he made me a schedule of expenses; he said it will cost you at least so much, and police so much, and if you have a back room and cards, it will be \$15 more, and it was a regular schedule, and afterwards I decided to pay nothing.

Q. And keep a respectable house? A. Really —

By Mr. Moss: -

Q. You figured up these payments would amount to more than if you kept a respectable house? A. No, sir; I did not intend to keep any other house.

Q. You spoke of a policy-shop in your neighborhood, where was that? A. Yes, sir; opposite No. 77.

Q. Do you know that was a policy-shop? A. I asked my mother to go and play two cents, and she got a slip, and I sent the slip, I believe, to Dr. Parkhurst in a letter.

Q. I think I remember? A. And I saw the Taylor — it was after I saw Wardman Taylor talking to this man; I asked my wife to go and hand the two cents in, and she won \$2

Q. Did you observe whether there was a large custom to that policy-shop? A. Well, I did not observe that; there was quite a number of women, especially women, in the morning going in.

Q. Your mother had no difficulty in getting in? A. No; because she knew the next lady keeping a cigar store.

Q. And you called his attention particularly? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it ever raided after that? A. Never raided that I knew of.

Q. How about that house of ill-fame you told me about? A. All I know is that the girls are going in and out; everybody spoke so around.

Q. Where was that house; what was its number? A. I believe it is somewhat like 105 and 111.

Q. What street? A. Fourth street; the name was Green.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. When Taylor was told by you of the existence of these houses, what did he say? A. He jumped at me with his fist and said to me to mind my own business, and he would fix me.

Q. And then that immediately succeeded your statement to him that there were these policy-shops, and houses of ill-fame on that block? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he had to look out for them and not for you? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. If the captain of that precinct has reported officially that there are no houses of ill-fame, or policy-shops, or disorderly houses in that precinct, do you still maintain your statement that there was? A. Certainly; most decidedly.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. What is your first name? A. Lewis.

Q. You were not born in New York, were you? A. No, sir; born in Poland.

Q. What has been your business before you went into the restaurant business? A. United States interpreter for the French, Italian and Slavonic languages.

Q. How long were you engaged in the saloon business up there? A. I never was in the saloon business.

Q. I mean at this place? A. It was since the inauguration of our President, when I lost my place, up to —

Q. You know the name of the President who was inaugurated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it? A. Grover Cleveland.

Chairman Lexow.—Do you want to continue that line?

Mr. Ransom.—If you would like to have me.

Chairman Lexow.—No.

Mr. Ransom.—It is quite agreeable, if the chairman wishes me to; but as the chairman has no further interest in Grover Cleveland, and I am sure you have not, we will pass on to another subject.

Q. You say you went down to the station-house and saw Captain Cross? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of the man that was with you at that time? A. John Rade.

Q. Where is he now? A. Five hundred and fifty-five Third avenue.

Q. The captain told you that Taylor was a gentleman, and he believed his story; is that what the captain told you? A. No, sir; I don't know if he believed Mr. Taylor's story; he said he did not believe my story, because Taylor was a gentleman.

Q. Was that all the conversation you had with Captain Cross? A. No; he asked me about the paper — I handed a little paper at that time — a newspaper — and he asked me if it is anarchistic.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him just the reverse; it is not.

Q. You told him the truth? A. Certainly.

Q. Is the paper in existence now? A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of it? A. Polonca.

Q. It is published how often? A. Once a week, in Baltimore.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Are you a Pole? A. I am a Pole; yes, sir.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Are you one of the writers on that paper? A. I used to be; I helped them out a little.

Q. You are not now? A. I helped them out a little.

Q. What is that paper devoted to? A. Moral, religious and science.

Q. It is not devoted to politics at all? A. Yes; I guess that the local politics there, they have some advertisements and pictures.

Q. Is it in circulation in this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much? A. In this city and vicinity about 2,000; no; I mean in the vicinity; I was manager, in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey and Hoboken, and so on.

Q. And the captain asked you if that was an anarchistic paper? A. Yes; that is it; that is right.

Q. Did I pronounce it right? A. I guess so.

Q. It was not? A. No.

Q. Will you produce a copy of that paper here for the information of the committee? A. Certainly.

Q. You haven't one with you? A. No.

Q. Send it down to Mr. Goff, perhaps? A. All right, sir.

Q. I would like to see it, and I suppose the committee would; did you say in your direct examination that the inspector you saw was Captain or Inspector Williams? A. I—it strikes me, but I could not swear to that; he was inspector of the district where 77 Fourth street lies.

Q. You don't know; you know you were shown into a room when you asked for the inspector of that district? A. I knew at that time, I believe.

Q. Did you know the man you saw was the inspector of that district? A. I knew; yes, sir.

Q. How did you know he was the inspector of that district? A. Because I was positive at that time; at that time I asked somebody the name, and asked him; now, I forget—

Q. You know you were positive because you were told he was the inspector? A. Well, I—

Q. Did you ever see Inspector Williams to your knowledge? A. I saw him at that time.

Q. You now say you did see him positively; do you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You now swear that the man you saw was Inspector Williams? A. I don't know his name; I know he was inspector of that district.

Q. I want to know from you if you ever saw, to your knowledge, Inspector Williams — recognized a man as Inspector Williams?

A. If Inspector Williams is the inspector of that district I saw him.

Q. That is the question, whether you know Inspector Williams?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was present when you had the conversation with Inspector Williams or the man you saw? A. The sergeant, or whoever it is; an officer was there.

Q. Some officer; how long did this conversation last? A. Oh, about five or 10 minutes.

Q. You have endeavored to give the committee a truthful account of the conversation you had with this man, this inspector of that district? A. I not only endeavored, but I did.

Q. You rather object then to my modification or qualification of your testimony? A. No; I do not object.

Q. There is no possible doubt in your mind, but you have given every word of that conversation? A. Not every word; but at least as much as —

Q. Have you intended to conceal any portion of the conversation? A. I did not.

Q. You meant to give it all; did you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You endeavored to do so, did you? A. If you like to call it so; yes, sir.

Q. How do you like the word endeavor; did you or not endeavor to give the whole of it to the committee? A. Your first question was how did I express it?

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Did you endeavor to tell the whole truth in regard to that; give the whole conversation, without concealing any part of it? A. Yes; I did.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Why couldn't you answer me; that is my question? A. You asked too many questions.

Q. Why didn't you answer me that question frankly; that was my question? A. Well, I will answer you now; I did not catch it in the right way.

Senator O'Connor.—I think the witness tries to be fair.

Mr. Ransom.—I thought he did until that time.

Mr. Moss.—The questions are a little mixed.

Mr. Ransom.—I thought the witness tried to be fair until then, and then I thought he did not.

Q. You then went from the inspector to the superintendent?

A. Yes.

Q. He received you, as I remember your testimony, very nice?

A. Very nice; I was surprised.

Q. What is that? A. I was surprised.

Q. Had you ever seen the superintendent before? A. No; but I had seen police officers.

Q. Had you ever seen the superintendent before? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Spoken to him? A. No.

Q. Why were you surprised that you were treated so? A. Because I judged the chief by his subordinates?

Q. You made a mistake for once? A. I did.

Q. This superintendent told you if you came again he would see you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went again, and you did see him? A. No; he was busy at that time.

Q. Didn't you say you never saw him again? A. No.

Q. You wrote him a report? A. I saw his secretary the second time.

Q. And did you make your statement to the secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you sent some letter with a list of names to the superintendent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was all explained to the superintendent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in that complaint you gave him the same facts you had given the committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any further trouble with Taylor, or any wardman in your business? A. I sold out pretty soon afterward.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Answer the question; did you have any more trouble with Taylor in your business? A. No, sir; I never did.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Did you ever have any more trouble while you were keeping your saloon, with any policeman? A. No; I never did.

Q. It is a fair inference, then, isn't it, that the superintendent entertained your complaint, and you got relief? A. Yes.

Chairman Lexow.—But he did not do anything with Taylor, so far as we know.

Mr. Ransom.—We do not know what he did with Taylor. It is a perfectly fair inference, I think, that the superintendent of police attended to his duty in this regard, from the testimony of the witness.

Chairman Lexow.—And the witness was not interfered with at that time?

Mr. Ransom.—No.

Q. Were these friends of yours, Mr. Spitz and Mr. Riecher, and others whose names you do not recall, engaged in this disreputable business you speak of, when they were in business?

Mr. Moss.—Objected to. He has not stated they were friends of his.

The Witness.—I did not call them friends at all.

Chairman Lexow.—He objects to your using the term, friends, in connection with them. He says he did not call them friends. I would leave that out of the question.

Q. You object to my question upon the ground that I have used the word friends? A. Certainly.

Q. Then, Mr. Spitz, was no friend of yours? A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Riecher was no friend of yours? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you been acquainted with them long? A. No; I was not, before I started.

Q. Had you been acquainted with them long? A. No.

Q. You mean now to testify under oath that you went to the place of business of a man of the name of Spitz, who was not your friend, and you inquired of him in regard to the business, which you thought of going into? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he took his time to give you a list of expenses? A. Yes.

Q. And talked with you frankly about it? A. I don't know about frankly.

Q. Did he appear to be frank about it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you believe what he said? A. Not much; believed some part of it, and took memorandum of all they told me, and used my judgment.

Q. Did you believe what Spitz told you? A. Some parts.

Q. What part didn't you believe? A. When he said, "You better not go in a lunchroom; business is very bad;" I thought it was not so; business might be very good, and he would not tell you.

Q. Just tell any part you did not believe, besides that? A. I don't remember.

Q. You believed him when he told you you would have to pay the police for protection? A. I stated the fact.

Q. Did you believe it when he told you you would be compelled to pay the police for protection? A. Well, I might believe him; there are some questions I have got to answer.

Q. Is there any reason why you will not answer that question frankly? A. There is no reason only belief is not a thing to remember for months, and you want me to positively state whether I did believe him.

Q. At the time you say he told you, you must pay for police protection, did you think he was telling the truth? A. Yes; I had no reason not to believe him.

Q. Had you any reason to believe it? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do; you have the word belief now?

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Do you remember whether you believed him or not? A. I might have believed him; I might believe he could pay something, but I did not believe he paid \$25 or \$50, or as much as he said.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. You believed he paid something, but did not believe he paid as much as he said? A. I might.

Q. Have you any memory to-day of what was in your mind at that time? A. Yes, sir; I would say I believed him.

Q. You did believe it? A. Yes.

Q. I wish you would have said so five or six minutes ago, and you would have saved the time of the committee? A. I wanted to say frankly and squarely; I wanted to think it over.

Q. You came down here to tell the truth? A. Certainly.

Q. How did you happen to come here? A. Last night came a gentleman and handed me a paper to come here.

Q. You had talked with somebody about your experience? A. I wrote to Dr. Parkhurst several letters.

Q. You wrote Dr. Parkhurst several letters; when did you do that? A. I thought it my duty; I did not have anybody else to write to; I write to the superintendent before.

Q. The superintendent stopped all your trouble evidently; you wrote Dr. Parkhurst why — any particular reason? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why? A. I thought if I had trouble again Dr. Parkhurst might help me out.

Q. When you saw Reicher and he told you about the same thing that Spitz told you, didn't he, about the police protection? A. Yes.

Q. You believed what he told you? A. Yes; I believed him.

Q. Was Reicher an acquaintance of yours? A. Yes, sir; I knew him a great deal longer than Spitz.

Q. You object to his being called your friend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is not your friend? A. No, sir.

Q. You went to nobody else and got confidential communications about the police protection? A. There was nothing confidential.

Q. Didn't you regard it as confidential? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell anybody about it? A. Certainly; it is the talk of the streets there.

Q. Did you tell anybody at the time you saw Reicher and Spitz what they said to you about police protection? A. Excuse me; I did not hear the words.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Did you tell any person what Reicher and Spitz said about police protection? A. Certainly; I am not making any mystery of it.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Won't you name to whom you made the statement; can you name a person? A. Yes, sir; Puttishkey.

Q. Some friend of yours? A. No friend, a customer.

Q. Now, you take a man who was simply a customer, and not your friend, you told him all the story you heard from Spitz? A. Not all of it; I told him about protection.

Q. Did you tell him about police protection? A. Yes.

Q. I understood you believed what Spitz and Reicher told you on the subject of police protection? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you then opened your place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever pay the police for protection? A. Never paid a cent.

Mr. Ransom.—That is all, sir.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your present business? A. I am collector for a concern.

Q. Collector for what? A. For a very large concern.

Q. You may state the concern, may you not, the nature of the business? A. I am afraid it might —

Q. You are now a collector for a corporation in the city of New York, are you not? A. Yes.

Chairman Lexow.—He don't like to give the name.

Mr. Moss.—I simply want to establish him as a collector of large corporations.

Mr. Ransom.—Is he a collector of money or curios?

Chairman Lexow.—We are the collectors of curios.

Harry Hill, called as a witness on behalf of the State, was duly sworn:

The Witness.—I do not want to go on the stand to-day. I was called very suddenly.

Chairman Lexow.—That is all right; you are under compulsion. Kiss the book, Mr. Hill. Now, shall we take an adjournment?

Mr. Goff.—I wish to state, Mr. Chairman, the witness has been sworn, of course, he is now in charge of the sergeant-of-arms and his deputy. Mr. Schram, Mr. Hill will be in your charge, until the committee convenes.

The Chairman.—We will take a recess now, until quarter after 2. All witnesses here under subpoena will attend again at quarter after 2 o'clock. The subpoenas hold good to-day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

June 20, 1894.

Ada Clinton, recalled by the committee, being examined, further testified:

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Miss Clinton, since you were on the stand this morning, you have talked with my associate, Mr. Jerome, have you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have talked with me, for a little while? A. Yes, sir.

Q. [And what did I tell you about this committee; will you please tell the Senators what I told you? A. You said the best thing for me to do was to tell all I knew, and that no harm would come to me if I did; which I promised to do.

Q. What did I tell you about the object of this committee; what its purpose was; do you remember? A. Yes, sir; you mentioned that you wanted to abolish the way the police had been treating us, and you thought it was for our good.

By the Chairman:

Q. Abolish the corruption? A. The corruption; yes, sir.

Q. In this city? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did I not tell you that this committee nor its counsel had no feelings against you nor any woman of your class? A. You did.

Q. And that the object of this committee was to break up the system of police corruption and oppression of women of your class? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You testified to some things here this morning that were not true? A. I did.

Q. I understood from you that you were afraid in giving your testimony that some harm would come to you? A. Yes; I guess I was.

Q. Is it not a fact that you have understood, that all the girls up there of your class have understood, that anyone who came here before this investigating committee and told the truth, that the police would make them suffer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is it not a fact that many of the houses up in that neighborhood have closed up since this committee commenced its hearings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not understood as a common thing there among the houses to close up until this committee gets out of town? A. It is.

Q. Now, about that; did Miss Shaw say anything to you when she was leaving about this committee? A. She said that she would be away for some time, until after this committee would adjourn.

Q. Until after this committee would be adjourned? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she say anything about having to close up her house if this committee continued the way it was going on? A. Well, her impression was that if she gave any testimony here that she would certainly have to close the place up.

Q. So she got out of town? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And left you to face the music? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You feel sorry for testifying the way you did this morning, do you not? A. I certainly regret very much what I have said.

Q. You know we have no feeling here against women of your class, except a feeling of pity; do you understand that now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not about you or women of your class that this committee sits here to inquire; you understand that, don't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as I told you at recess, this committee would treat you as you are; I told you that, did I not? A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman.—I will add that we have nothing to do with houses of the description that we suppose you have been con-

needed with, further than to inquire into them as an instance to police corruption, if it exists?

Senator O'Connor.—No testimony given by her—

The Chairman.—And no testimony given by you can be used against you in any proceeding hereafter. On the contrary, if you testify to corruption, if it did exist, that testimony of yours is an absolute bar to any proceeding to be had against you hereafter; it can not be used against you at all.

Senator Robertson.—Nothing you may say connecting you with the police department at all.

Mr. Goff.—I wish you would add here, at this juncture, because it will be of public service, Mr. Chairman, that the object of this committee is not to expose the frailties of women, or of the unfortunate class of which this girl may belong.

The Chairman.—Not at all. It is simply to inquire whether as an incident to the police department here, the payment of moneys by houses such as yours was, is a necessary adjunct up to this time, and upon that to frame legislation to counteract, if possible; and if you testify to the truth, and give this committee facts upon which we can base legislation, you are performing a service to the State.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, Miss Clinton, how many years were you connected with Mrs. Shaw? A. I have known Mrs. Shaw for 10 years, and I have lived with her, but not steadily; I only stay there about six months, and then I go away, and come back.

Q. During the time that you have known Mrs. Shaw, has she resided at 123 West Twenty-eighth street, all that time? A. She has been living there for the past nine years.

Q. And all the time that she has been living there she has been keeping a house of ill-fame, as we call it? A. Yes, sir

Q. She had girls there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how many girls did she have on the average there? A. On an average 10.

Q. Was she ever interfered with, or was the house ever interfered with, at any time, except this once, by Officer Cash? A. I believe it has.

Q. You believe it has? A. Yes, sir; she has been raided, I think, about three or four times.

Q. She is a pretty wealthy woman, is she not? A. Well, she is pretty comfortable.

Q. She owns tenement property? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Flats? A. Flats.

Q. Collects the rents from the flats? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she banks them through you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You attend to the banking of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she has her horses and carriages? A. Yes, sir; she has.

Q. Coachman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And footman? A. No, sir; only coachman.

Q. And she frequently drives out in the park and on the boulevards? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of your own knowledge — I ask you now of your own knowledge first — do you know anything about protection having been paid by her? A. I have never seen her pay a cent; no, sir.

Q. Now, what was your understanding in the house, you who had charge of her business, and taking care of her money, and so forth, what was your understanding in the house as to whether the police protected her or not? A. I never heard her say, but every morning I always hand her the money that has been taken in, and, of course, she disposes of it as she pleases.

Q. Is it not a general understanding among the girls that the police were paid for protection? A. Well, I never heard them say anything.

Q. You never heard the girls say anything? A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. What was your understanding between yourself and Mrs. Shaw? A. I never had very much to say to her about it, but I always imagined, because I heard others say that they had to pay, and no doubt she had to pay, too.

Q. She had to pay, too? A. I supposed so.

Q. Wasn't it a common understanding among all the women up there in that neighborhood that they all had to pay the police for protection for their houses? A. Well, I suppose it is so.

Q. And you understood it so? A. I understood it so; yes, sir.

Q. Now, since Mrs. Shaw went away, how many girls have you had? A. Six.

Q. When she went away, she cautioned you, did she not? A. Yes, sir; not to allow anybody but those that I knew in the house.

Q. Did she say anything about being all right, so far as the police were concerned? A. She didn't say anything about the police to me at all; all she said was, "Be very careful who you let in."

Q. Do you know where she is? A. The last time I heard from her she was in Albany.

Q. How long is that? A. It is about a week ago; she said she was coming down to Poughkeepsie.

Q. Did she say anything about whether you had been subpoenaed before this committee? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't make any inquiries concerning the committee? A. No, sir; she asked me if everything was all right in the house, and I said, yes.

Q. That was by letter? A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any idea as to the amounts that were paid by Mrs. Shaw? A. That I couldn't swear to.

Q. Have you any idea of it without being able to state positively, exactly the amounts; have you any idea of what she did pay? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Do you know to whom she paid? A. No, sir; I do not.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Haven't you seen wardmen there in the house a number of times? A. No, sir; not to my knowledge, I haven't; they may have been there, and I didn't know them.

Q. Do you know who the wardmen in that district were? A. No; the only wardman I know was this Cash.

Q. Did he come in more than once? A. No, sir; when he arrested me.

Q. That is the only time? A. That is the only time I saw him in the house.

Q. Do you know whether he was paid after the arrest was made? A. I couldn't say.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Did Mrs. Shaw ever say to you anything with reference to the payment by her of money for protection? A. She hadn't made any allusion of that kind to me.

Q. Did she never tell you how much it cost her to get you out on bail? A. No, sir; it was a lawyer that bailed me out.

Q. But didn't she tell you anything about how much money you cost her at that time? A. She didn't.

Q. She didn't charge it up to you? A. I don't think she ought to when I was the woman that was arrested.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. You left the court-room this morning, after you had testified, in company with Mr. Jerome? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ostensibly for the purpose of going to the police commissioners to make a complaint for a false arrest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go there? A. Well, I went very near there.

Q. Where did you go? A. I think we went as far as Mott street, I think.

Q. Mott or Mulberry? A. Mulberry, I —

Q. To go to the police commissioners; did you go to the police commissioners? A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. You don't know where you went? A. I went to some street and stopped there, and Mr. Jerome advised me to come forward and tell whatever I knew; he said it was for —

Q. Didn't Mr. Jerome take you to the police commissioners to make a complaint? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he take you there? A. I didn't go there.

Q. Why didn't you go to the police commissioners? A. Because he advised me to do differently, to come here and tell everything I knew, and if I did so he would take me to another place, which he did.

Q. You haven't in any way changed your testimony in regard to Cash coming to the house and arresting you, have you? A. No, sir; he did come there and arrest me.

Q. I don't care to have you go over it; I don't recollect that you made any change in your testimony? A. He did come to the house and arrest me.

Q. I understood you to say that you had had a conversation with Mr. Goff in regard to your coming back upon the stand and testifying? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that he told you it would be for your interest to do so? A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. What did he say about that? A. He told me it was for my interest to come here and testify, and that I need not fear anything, because the police could not do anything to me.

Q. Is that what you meant when you said he told you it would be for your interest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was all that he said? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator O'Connor.

Q. The only thing that deterred you from testifying this morning to what you testify now, was the fear that you labored under? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we say to you, that if anybody attempts to interfere with you, you are to notify Mr. Goff, or the chairman of the committee? A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman.—You understand that. If anybody attempts to harass, annoy or interfere with you, let Mr. Goff, the counsel, know, and he will take care of your interests?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you remember one time when Mrs. Shaw was closed down for some weeks, and there was trouble around? A. Yes, sir; she was closed for some weeks.

Q. Do you remember Mrs. Shaw saying anything about opening up again, that everything was all right? A. Yes, sir; she came in one day and said, "Now, I can open my house," and she opened it, and we commenced to take in boarders; she said everything was all right.

Q. About how long ago is that? A. That is, I guess, four or five months ago.

By the Chairman:

Q. On the way over to the police commissioners you came to the conclusion that you had no special charge to make against Mr. Cash; that was a fact, wasn't it; you told Mr. Jerome that your statements this morning were wrong, and that you had no charge to make against this Mr. Cash? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is the reason that you now come to correct that? A. To correct it; yes, sir.

Q. There was no intimidation, was there, or compulsion? A. No; none whatever.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You come here of your own free will back again? A. I come of my own free will.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Do you desire to recall the answer that you gave me about Mr. Jerome advising you that it was not necessary for you to go to the police commissioners? A. He did advise me.

By the Chairman:

Q. He advised you after you said you had no charge to make against Mr. Cash? A. Yes, sir.

Harry Hill, resumed the stand.

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

The Chairman.—Mr. Hill, before giving your testimony, I want to say that nothing that you say here with reference to bribery or corruption, can be used against you in any proceedings hereafter, and I do not believe that any testimony that will be given by you here will be used by any judge or court, if sentence has been suspended or otherwise, against your interests, or to put you in jeopardy; do you understand that?

Witness.—I do; yes; perfectly.

Q. That you are, if you state the full facts, in your case, performing a service to the State, which fact would be brought home to the knowledge of any court that attempted to use the facts you give now for the purpose of punishing you? A. Can I make a few words, please, gentlemen?

The Chairman.—You will be inquired of. Everything will be inquired of. I understand, Mr. Goff, that the witness is under a suspension of sentence?

Mr. Goff.—Yes.

The Chairman.—I simply wanted to impress upon the witness' mind, that whatever influence this committee possessed, would be used if he states the truth upon the witness stand here for the purpose of avoiding the use of his testimony in that proceeding.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You have been a good many years in this country, have you not? A. Yes, sir; I landed here in 1850, in May.

Q. You have spent nearly all those years in New York city? A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. You are about as well known in New York city as Broadway is, your name? A. So people think, I don't know.

Q. Speak a little louder? A. I suppose I am known all over the world.

Q. You kept a famous resort up at Houston street? A. Excuse me, counsel, you are getting a little ahead of your story; you want to know where I landed; I will tell you; I landed where nobody else did land in his life to-day in America.

Q. Where was that? A. Mr. Woolsey's dock in Astoria, the great sugar house man; I came here as an unwilling witness, and I want you to understand it, but if you want to know my pedigree I will tell you; I am not saving you; I came here, and my passage was paid by an American, on a sailing ship; we landed on his own dock.

Q. Woolsey's own dock? A. Mr. Woolsey's own dock.

Q. How long did the passage take in those days? A. About eight weeks.

Q. Quite a difference now from eight days? A. So they tell me; I haven't had money enough to go back since I got under police protection.

Q. You haven't had money enough to go back? A. I went 10 years ago when I was not under protection.

Q. You were under protection then? A. Before I was under protection I had money enough to go there, over to see the fight of Heenan and Sayers.

Q. Over at Farnsborough? A. Yes, sir; and I paid my own passage.

Q. Were you on the field at Farnsborough? A. Yes, sir; I was a referee of the fight.

Q. You were not under protection then? A. No, sir.

Q. You had a dollar then? A. I did, and I didn't carry a pistol either.

Q. After you got under police protection, you didn't have many dollars? A. Well, it was not their fault I did; you understand that I did have it.

Mr. Goff.—Mr. Chairman, there are a number of witnesses in court under subpoena, men of business, and I do not wish to detain them any longer than it is necessary. I wish you would announce that those witnesses are excused now, if they will be here at half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Chairman.—All witnesses, excepting the witnesses under examination, will attend here to-morrow morning at half-past 10. They are excused for the day.

Witness.—Mr. Goff, excuse me. I was subpoenaed this morning at 3 o'clock. I was coming off a fishing smack, and didn't come here prepared to testify or do anything. I ain't been to bed all night and I would like to be excused, if it is possible, and come some future time when I have got my notes so that I can tell day and date. I am not going back on any good friend that did me kindness, but them that did me an injury, I am going back on them.

Q. I will tell you what we will do, Mr. Hill; we will briefly examine you now, and then when we want to make a further examination on the notes we will excuse until a day when you feel better? A. Your officer served papers on me this morning at 3 o'clock; I came here and I did not know what I was going to testify to, and I don't really know now; I have got day and dates; I can tell you the entire circumstances.

Q. Whatever you say is of great interest; everybody will hear it? A. If you want to know my pedigree I will tell it from the time I was born; when we attended cows and sparrows, cows on the farm.

Q. Now, Mr. Hill, I want to ask you when did you open up that place of yours on Houston street? A. Eighteen hundred and fifty-four, I think, is the date set on it; I have the picture of it.

Q. And you continued that for how long? A. For 34 years.

Q. You had a theater there? A. I did.

Q. And you had religious exercises there on Sunday night? A. I did; and temperance meetings.

Q. Temperance meetings on Sunday nights? A. And a variety show in addition, and paid for a theatrical license, same as Niblo's and any other theater.

Q. That was \$500? A. Five hundred dollars, and \$500 if we didn't pay in advance, a year; I always paid in advance.

Q. You always had the reputation of keeping an orderly place? A. That is what the old police used to tell me when they were on.

Q. You always tried to keep an orderly place? A. I tried to; I never had any complaints at all until late years.

Q. You always conducted that in a manner so that anyone who went in was not interfered with or insulted or robbed? A. Never in the world; I wouldn't allow no man; if a rough came there looking for a fight, he got thrown down stairs, and the police would take charge of him outside; I done the throwing out myself, too; I can prove it.

Q. You had a little difficulty with the police, not of your own making, did you not? A. I did, in the after part, with a friend of mine, with a personal friend.

Q. But you never made the trouble yourself; you didn't commence the trouble? A. I didn't.

Q. It was forced upon you, was it not? A. To a certain extent; yes, sir.

Q. You were always on friendly terms with the police up to that time? A. I was; during the riot between Fernando Woods' people and the police, I took a pistol and a club and went with the new police where there was rioting; there was a Dutchman down there that day that insulted me, and I went down there to kill him that night if I could see him; I was deputized.

Q. You were a deputy marshal? A. Yes, sir; I volunteered 100 men to stop that riot.

Q. You always treated the police pretty well, too? A. And they treated me pretty well, too, for many years.

Q. The police were never particular about your closing up at 1 o'clock, the hour? A. They were not.

Q. And they were never particular in preventing you from selling a glass of beer on Sunday if you wanted to? A. I never sold on a Sunday until after a certain hour at night; I was very particular at that.

Q. You had a little difficulty there with one man, had you not, with one policeman? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. What was his name? A. His name was Mr. Murphy, I think.

Q. That is, Captain Murphy? A. Captain Murphy; yes, sir.

Q. He was captain of the precinct at that time? A. Yes, sir; but I have had lots of captains before him; why don't you ask me about the other captains, all good people.

Q. I will ask you about those, Mr. Hill; do you remember about the time that you had trouble with Captain Murphy? A. Oh, he came in the ward about seven years ago; I think it was about two years before the blizzard; I left there the May after the blizzard.

Q. What was that trouble? A. It takes long to tell the story; the committee don't want to listen to my story; it is too long; if you come down to Rockaway, where I live, I will tell you all about it.

The Chairman.—Go on; we will hear it with patience and interest.

The Witness.—I will tell you the true story. Mr. Murphy was supposed to be a friend of mine. He was then captain uptown. Before that he was sent what is commonly called "among the goats." I went to the funeral of our friend, who was a good captain, and Mr. Murphy asked me to intercede for him to the commissioners, to bring him down in our ward. I thought Mr. Murphy was a nice fellow, a very nice fellow. I met him on the race track, made many a bet with him; met him Sunday nights, playing the fiddle. He said, "I will make a good captain for you, if you will intercede to get me there." The police commissioners came down to the ferry where I was chartering a boat at that time. They had my boat chartered for two years. They said, "The check is ready for you; come down to-day and get it." Murphy took me by the neck and said, "Come over with us. I am a candidate for your ward, and I will be your friend;" and I thought he was my friend. To make a long story short, he had not been in the ward more than a week or two when he began to back-cap and blackmail me, and put up a job to get other people to do dirty work, and he was getting the money.

Q. Who were the police commissioners then? A. Mr. French and Sid Nicholls, dead and gone, an old friend of mine; Mr. Matthews and Mason.

Q. Did you see the police commissioners to influence them to have Murphy brought down from Goatville? A. I did.

Q. Which of the commissioners did you see? A. I saw them all.

Q. Did they give you a favorable reply? A. I asked Murphy who was backing him, if he had any particular backer in the commissioners when he was a candidate for the ward; he said, "Yes, I have Sid Nicholls, a Tammany Hall man; he is with me;" I said, "All right, then; he is all right;" I next morning went and seen the other commissioners — French; I was doing business with them, in the way of letting my boat to them, and I had

my check to get, and I talked with them, and they said they had no objection, if I thought Mr. Murphy was a good man for the ward they would bring him down there, and they said I knew more about the ward than they did; they were new commissioners, and I had been in the ward for 30 years; "We will bring down anybody you think is worthy for the position;" I said, "I think Mr. Murphy is a smart young man, and he will make a good man for the ward; you want a good, lively man around here, and I think he will be a good man for the ward," and I got my friends to vote for him, and brought him down in 30 days.

Q. In 30 days? A. Yes, sir; the day they brought him down — it is not necessary to answer a lot of questions; I will tell the rest of it myself; the day they brought him down the four commissioners passed my door, which were all friends of mine; Mr. Matthews and Mr. Mason were walking together, side by side; Mr. French and Mr. Nicholls were just a little ahead, and Mr. Mason turned around and says, as I came out of the door to pass the time of day; he says, "Well, we pleased one man to-day;" I said, "Who did you please;" they were going down to the Metropolitan to take lunch; he said, "We pleased Harry Hill;" well, I was in the habit of interceding for friends for doing a little kindness; I said, "What did you do for Harry Hill;" "Well, we brought down your friend, Murphy; we consigned him to this ward;" I shook hands with him; I was the most happy man in the world; I thought I had the best friend in the world in the ward; Murphy knows this; they were going down to take lunch at the Metropolitan; I insisted on them taking lunch around with me, and the finest was not good enough; well, I was talking to these commissioners; I asked them if they had any objection about this man at all; I came to his friend, who he said was Sid Nicholls, a Tammany Hall man; when I spoke to him, he said, "Harry, you don't want him; he is a fraud and he is no good; he is a blackmailer;" I said, "Well, I think I do, now," and I went to my friends, and went to Mr. Sledin, the undertaker, to use their influence to bring Mr. Murphy there; I found that the man he thought was backing him was against him, because he pulled a certain house one night when their friends were in it and thought he could blackmail the police commissioners.

Q. What house was that? A. In Lexington avenue.

Q. Do you remember the number? A. I do not, but the police told me that themselves.

Q. Was he in the house when it was pulled? A. Yes; and he thought the police were in there, which if they had been, they would have broke him, or send him back among the goats.

Q. That is, if the police commissioners had been in the house he would have been broke for pulling that house? A. Yes, sir; Shed Shook is alive to-day; he will tell you; he went their bail; he is a friend of mine and will tell you the truth.

Q. Is it this way, that because they found Boss Shephard there, Murphy was sent among the goats? A. It showed his ignorance; after my bringing him down they sent him back among the goats, too.

Q. After you had lunch on that day at the Metropolitan the captain was brought down in the precinct in 30 days? A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. After he came into the precinct, was he friendly with you? A. Oh, very; he used to come and drink my wine every night; pretty much, and I paid for it.

Q. He never was particular as to the number of bottles he opened under those conditions? A. No; so different from other captains; I had Captain Killillea; I had Captain Williamson; I had Dilkes; I can name a dozen captains who were not half as kind as he was because they used to bring in friends and paid for what they got; but Mr. Murphy used to say, "Those are my friends;" these other detectives would come in and say, "Harry, make those fellows pay for the wine, and we will show them the sights of New York;" the same as the committee has been.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. The hayseeders? A. Yes, sir; we used to call them hayseeders, but very sensible people at that; all these detectives would say was, "Harry, we have some suckers, we are showing them around New York, but make them pay for the wine;" I wont mention good peoples' names because they were good; I had lots of kind captains; there was Alliare; I never had any trouble with him; I had no trouble with Inspector Byrnes; on one occasion, there was a report that there was a prize-fight near Broadway; he came around to scold me; he said it was a sporting-house, and said, "You ought not to allow that to go on;" such a thing never occurred; the same as these newspapermen that are anxious for news; they will illustrate and tell all sorts of stories when they are writing by the line; to get all sorts of things in; such thing never occurred in the world; I told Mr. Byrnes that such a thing had never occurred, but they did not mention my name; they said a sporting-house, but there were several between me and Broadway; they used to fight dogs.

Q. The House of Lords was between you and Broadway? A. Yes, sir; and the House of Commons below; Bob Smith kept that; he was pulled too because they sang there.

Q. I suppose Captain Murphy paid quite a number of visits to you? A. He did; most every night.

Q. And the wine always flowed when he went in there? A. It did at my expense.

Q. What brand did he use? A. Extra dry; nothing worse than extra dry, and my own brand; that I imported; he was very fond of that.

Q. What was that? A. Harry Hill's Own.

Q. He was particularly fond of Harry Hill's Own? A. Oh, it was nice; these are facts, gentlemen; you might not think so, but it is actually the truth.

Q. No matter how many bottles you opened, even the extra dry or Harry Hill's Own, the captain never paid for them? A. Shook hands.

Q. But nothing passed? A. What they call a good shaking hands.

Q. But it was not a police shake; there was nothing between the hands? A. Not that time; there was once or twice.

Q. Later on? A. Later on; that is when he struck me at Billy Rogers, in Broadway; \$150 that day.

Q. Was that the first strike? A. It was an agent of his; I think, he stood outside and seen the agent do his duty.

Q. Tell us about that? A. There is so much to tell, it takes too long.

Q. We will be patient? A. I think I kind of hold the audience, don't I?

Q. Yes; you are holding the audience good.

Senator Bradley.—Take a drink of ice water.

The Witness.—The first time I ever drank a glass of water in my life, and the first time I ever drank any sarsaparilla in my life.

Q. About the first time that Mr. Murphy struck you for \$150; was that the first strike that had been made upon you? A. Oh, no; not on the sneak; before that.

Q. Tell us about the first? A. Just about \$50, now and again; just on the quiet.

Q. How was the strike made; was it through the wardman? A. Yes; through Mr. Moran.

Q. Through Detective Moran? A. Yes; the wardman.

Q. What used Moran say to you when he struck you? A. Well, he said a good deal sometimes.

Q. Just about? A. He was recognized ward detective; the two ward detectives were not recognized, which is really recognized by the commissioners; they were merely outcasts; they wouldn't do dirty work for this captain; that was Mr. Brennan

and Mr. Hock; they were ward detectives, and they used to walk around like sparrows; they were not recognized; he had his own people, his own men to do his work.

Q. Moran was his principal man, his confidential man? A. He was, but he was not recognized as his detective at that; he was one of his own appointees.

Q. Went around in civilian clothes? A. As a collector?

Q. That is, collecting for the captain from all the houses in the precinct? A. Yes; protecting the Italians and their stands.

Q. In that matter about the Italian stands, did you ever know anything, of your knowledge, where the Italians had to give up to him? A. No; nothing more than he used to tell me.

Q. But it was the understood thing around? A. Oh, they had certain men to attend to that business, you know.

Q. About the houses of ill-fame and the bedhouses in that district, they had to give up to? A. I don't know anything about that; I was not in that business.

Q. Well, about the sporting houses? A. Well, I know they run; that is all I know; I can not tell what they gave up or what they didn't.

Q. What was the first sum that they ever struck you for? A. Oh, a good many \$50, and then finally they thought they would raise the ante when Mr. Murray — he got to be made a superintendent, and they raised the ante; these other superintendents, I never had any trouble with no captain; I never was assessed with no captain until Murphy came there, or no inspector or no superintendent; they were always kind; they only wanted the law abided; of course, I knew I was breaking the law every night trying to make a living; why, a man who puts a dry-goods box outside breaks the law, and he knows it himself without being told, and when he has tickets he says, "Take \$10 worth of tickets."

By Senator Robertson:

Q. This was when you kept in Houston street? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. This \$50; was it a week? A. No; I will make this story mighty short; I gave a good many \$50 bills up to these people; several \$50, and they thought — Mr. Moran came to my cashier one night, and said, "The boss is doing more business than Koster & Bial," and naming several places in Fourteenth street; "and he don't put up as much as they do;" I had rheumatics at the time, and I was not in the best of humor; I was upstairs; the cashier said, "Let that man alone, and when he gets well he will do

everything that is all right; if you don't let him alone; I know how he feels toward you people, because you have been arresting his waiters, etc., and annoyed him, and business is not very good, and he will give you people trouble;" he snapped his fingers; he said, "What does that man's word amount to to me and the captain — Harry Hill, a sporting man; what does his word amount to?" when he came upstairs, he said, "You will have to get in line;" I felt pretty bad, and didn't have a great deal of money at that; he said, "You have to put up \$800 between this and a few days;" I said, "I have not got it;" then he said, "You have got to get in line;" I said, "What am I, a thief, to get in line with the rest?" fall in line, is the words he made use of; I said, "I am no thief, and I won't fall in line;" that is my first quarrel with them; then, they annoyed me, and years after — I can bring a clergyman when they tried to backcap me here in Ozone Park, and tried to keep me from making a living; then sent even to Boss McLaughlin and tried to backcap me, when I applied for a license in Brooklyn; the Boss said, "I know him too well; you can not backcap him;" I got my license.

Q. Didn't they try to backcap you when you went to Harlem Bridge? A. Yes; the captain was merely a tool, at police headquarters, when Murray was there; I met him at the foot of the stairs at headquarters; he said, "What are going to do now?" I said, "I will do as I darn please, but you have got to do as you are told; I am a free citizen."

Q. You tried to start a little place up at Harlem, did you not? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Up near the bridge? A. I paid \$3,000 for it.

Q. Weren't you run out of that place by the police? A. Well, it wasn't their fault that I was not.

Q. But you couldn't get along there? A. I couldn't get along because they would send policemen; we had to watch every man that came in after a certain hour, on a Sunday, to see how big his feet were; if they were a certain size, he was barred out.

Q. As a matter of fact, at the time that you were trying to make a living in Harlem at that little place, were there not big liquor stores open all around? A. Yes, sir; and a gambling-house and poolroom right across the way.

Q. And there was a big bedhouse not far from there? A. Several, I believe.

Q. Pretty near the Third Avenue Railroad Depot there? A. Yes, sir; well, they used to let in ladies nights.

Q. Didn't you know, as matter of fact, that around there there were a number of bedhouses? A. Well, they called them that; I never slept there.

Q. But you knew by common reputation? A. Yes; if a friend asked for a night's lodging with his wife, I used to send him there, because I had no accommodation of that kind.

Q. Your place was small? A. No; quite large, on the water.

Q. It was only two stories high? A. Yes; I kept a restaurant.

Q. And a bar? A. Indeed, I did.

Q. When you were there, all these liquor-stores and these bed-houses were all around, and no trouble was made for them? A. Yes; and a free and easy just below me.

Q. Schwaab's place? A. Yes; I didn't want to mention his name, because he is a friend of mine.

Q. Don't you remember that there was one of the notorious Gombossy's opened a place up there about that time? A. I think I have heard the name, but I was not familiar with the gentleman.

Q. But you remember that he really opened a joint up there, as it is called? A. Yes, sir; they called mine a joint; they called mine a dive, when I was paying \$500; when I was paying the same as any other theater.

Q. That was in Houston street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want the Senators to understand when you went up there in Harlem you were not allowed to make a living? A. I was not.

Q. You were fairly hounded in that place? A. Yes, sir; and my waiters were arrested; my bartenders were arrested, when others were allowed to go at large.

Q. Did you ever apply here in New York for licenses for any other places where you were refused; you tried to get licenses, did you not, sometimes, for other places, a place called the Caricature? A. I got the license there; I paid \$17,000 for that place.

Q. Where was that place? A. In Broadway; a big eating house in Broadway.

Q. Did they interfere with you there? A. That I would not want to answer; it was a new captain, not Captain Murphy; a pretty good fellow.

Q. After your trouble with Captain Murphy, isn't it a fact that the police in this city hounded you wherever you went? A. Of course they did; they would hound me to-day if they had a chance; I am in Rockaway Beach now, and am along with good people, and good, law-abiding citizens, so, therefore they let me alone.

Q. When you refused to pay the \$800 that Moran asked you for, what next took place between yourself and the captain? A.

Well, I was getting pretty well blackmailed, as I suppose you pretty well understand; Charley Bacon was then the law partner of Governor Hill, and he is a personal friend of mine; and I know certain things he did in Albany that would put him very close to Mr. Murray, when Walling got legislated out of the office of superintendent.

Q. Superintendent Walling? A. Yes, sir; one of the squarest men that ever lived, too; I says to Charley Bacon—he and I were great friends; I says, “Charley, I am getting pretty well backcapped by these people; they are looking for money all the time, and they are looking for more than I can get;” and I says, “If it reaches the right people I am willing to put up, but I think I am getting beat, and it don’t land right.”

Q. That the money didn’t land right? A. Yes, sir; they told me it went around the corner.

Q. To headquarters? A. That is what they meant.

Q. You understood that when they said the money went around the corner, that it went around to headquarters? A. That is what I understood.

Q. You thought the money didn’t land? A. Yes; Mr. Murphy is very fond of the race-track, and I thought some of the money might stick to his fingers.

Q. After you spoke to Mr. Bacon, what did Mr. Bacon say? A. I said, “If you are not going to do anyone any injury, I ask you as a favor, I want to find if the money lands right, and it is all right; but if I am getting beat by these skins outside, and it don’t land right, I want to know it;” he said, “Of course;” I said, “If it is going to do anybody any injury, not as a squealer, but as a friend, you can find it out;” he said, “All right; I am so close to Mr. Murray that things will be all right;” he came back and reported that it was all right; a few days afterward Mr. Murray and Mr. Steers sent for me.

Q. Inspector Steers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Steers is retired, too? A. Well, so am I; they played me as a hayseed, to tell the truth; Mr. Murray said, “Do you know I am superintendent;” I says, “Yes;” he said, “You know me for years;” he says, “You know me before I was a policeman and knew me when I went on the police; you knew me when I was a patrolman on your beat;” I said, “Yes;” “Ain’t I always been your friend; ain’t Mr. Steers been your friend; I have been your patrolman, I have been your captain, and I have been your inspector, and ain’t I always used you kind;” I said, “Yes;” “Now,” he said, “there are certain things going on in this ward, and I want to know how much money is collected;” I thought they were just feeling of me to make a sucker of me, and I said,

"I know nothing about it;" and the second time they sent for me he said, "Mr. Hill, if you don't tell the truth, if I have to put 10 men in citizen's clothes in your place, I will shut you up."

Q. Murray said that? A. Yes, sir; and, commonly speaking, I gave my guts away; after they got that, then they made use of it; they called me squealer, after pledging their word, as not only words, but as a big society I belonged to, as men; I said, "If you bring me into court I will deny it;" they brought me before the commissioners, and the commissioners said, "I know you are telling the truth; I know you are both lying."

By the Chairman:

Q. Can you compute all the amounts that you paid in that way? A. I could not.

Q. Was it hundreds of dollars or thousands of dollars, or what? A. It is quite a number of hundreds, I am sure; and when they struck me for a thousand a few weeks after that I could not stand that.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. How many thousand did they strike you for? A. I don't know.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say that a few weeks after that they struck you for a thousand dollars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then for \$800? A. Well, \$800 is enough without the thousand.

Q. Did they strike you for a thousand, besides? A. That was done a week or two before that.

Mr. Ransom.—Did he say that Murray struck him for \$800 or \$1,000?

The Chairman.—No; Moran.

Witness.—Mr. Murray told me that if I wanted to run along it would be all right, and all the other places would be shut up; I said, "They have to make a living, and why should I want them shut up;" they took a certain number of people from me that I didn't want.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers told you that if you gave away everything they would take care of you? A. Yes, sir; and they stroked me down this way (indicating).

Q. And then you told them about the amount of money that you had paid? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after that you were brought before the police commissioners? A. I was.

Q. And you had to tell the whole thing there? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Murphy was removed then, wasn't he? A. He was, the same night; and Moran resigned.

Q. Wasn't there something about buying the police book; hadn't you some little transaction about that? A. I hadn't much time to read it that time, and I bought two or three books.

Q. What were those books called — Our Police Protectors? A. No: I think they were called — I don't know what it was; it was a book, I think, Mr. Byrnes got up.

Q. The "Professional Criminals of America," wasn't that it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how much did you pay for the book? A. Oh, I don't know; whatever it was valued at; I was not overcharged; I think it was about \$5 a book.

Q. Did you buy more copies than one? A. I think I bought one for the country and one for New York; I bought two, I think; they were not forced on me at all; I done that of my own free will.

Q. You used to have sometimes sparring matches in your place, used you not? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact that every time that you had those sparring matches, you had to pay something? A. No, sir.

Q. You were not asked to pay? A. No, sir; when Mr. Murphy came there he stopped them; I think the time you were in the district attorney's office you were up there one time to see one.

Q. To see one of your sparring matches? A. Yes, sir; I know most of them come there; Col. Fellows, and all of them; and it was a good one.

Q. Good sparring matches? A. Yes, sir; when Sullivan first came here.

Q. That was where he gave his first knock-out? A. Yes, sir; knocked out a good man.

Q. Steve Taylor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was known as Coroner Mahan, of Jersey City? A. Yes, sir; he was a coroner, too; he was an engineer by trade.

Q. Taylor is dead; is he not? A. No, sir; I don't think he is; his name is Mahan; I think he is tending bar in Boston, so I hear.

Q. Those were matinees; those sparring matches? A. Benefits; I used to give my room free to anybody that I thought was

worthy every Thursday afternoon, and what money they could pick up; I gave them the theater free; this afternoon Sullivan had quite a name, and came on from Boston, and got quite a big big house there; done pretty well; I put up a \$50 bill myself.

Q. That was his first appearance in New York city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you tell the committee about how much money altogether you had to give up to the police? A. I couldn't say because I never kept account.

Q. You never kept an account? A. No, sir.

By the Chairman:

Q. You said in answer to the same question I put, that it was many hundreds of dollars? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did it go into the thousands? A. I suppose it did; I never kept account, to tell you the truth.

Q. Your best recollection is that it was more than \$1,000? A. Oh, yes; more than that.

Q. More than \$2,000? A. Well, I couldn't say; I don't recollect.

Q. We are simply asking for your best recollections now, not for a positive fact, but your best recollection of it? A. Upon my word, I was making so much money I didn't keep account.

Q. You didn't care for an odd \$50 bill now and then? A. Indeed I didn't.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. They struck you for a thousand dollars shortly before you closed up? A. Eight hundred dollars, was the last.

Q. And two weeks before that for a thousand dollars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you give up the thousand dollars at the time? A. I can not recollect; a different captain.

Q. Now, you feel that you don't want to say anything about captains that were your friends? A. No, sir; I wouldn't injure a man to save my life; because they were good people.

Q. I understand your feelings; but, without mentioning any names, now, isn't it a fact that outside of Captain Murphy, that you did give up money to other police captains, without mentioning the names? A. I can not say that I did; I might; I think I did though, once or twice.

Q. You think you did? A. I am not certain; that is very trifling.

Q. We all appreciate your feelings of friendship for your friends, and do not want you to violate those feelings; we only

want the general fact? A. Well, I don't recollect ever giving to any other captain; I had eight or 10 captains over me, and Murphy was the only personal friend; the only friend I had would strike me.

Q. He was the one that struck you hardest? A. He struck me hardest; the other captains all used me well; I kept an orderly house, and they respected it, and as long as I kept it that way, they said you can run it.

Q. How long was Murphy in that precinct? A. He was there two years; I know he was there two years longer than I wanted him.

Q. He, practically speaking, broke up your business there? A. He did the best he could; he broke me; I wish I had broke him before he broke me.

Q. Didn't the police commissioners order a trial? A. No; they didn't; I told them at the private examination; that is all there is about it.

Q. Wasn't Moran going to be put upon trial? A. He was.

Q. And then he resigned? A. Resigned.

Q. Sooner than go on trial? A. That is it, exactly.

Q. In connection with the way he had struck you? A. That is it, exactly.

Q. After you left Harlem bridge, was it then you went over to Brooklyn, and tried to get a license in Brooklyn? A. Went to Greenpoint, I think.

Q. And it was then they went to Boss McLaughlin? A. They tried to backcap me so that I couldn't get a license; they called me a squealer.

Q. You knew that it was the New York police influence that followed you? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. And you were called a squealer, because you went before the commissioners, and told them what they asked you to tell? A. Yes; and pledged their words that it would not leave that office.

Q. You said something about belonging to some society; you and Murray belonging to some society; did you not? A. I don't know.

Q. And Steers? A. I think Steers belongs to the same society; it is a secret society that I don't want to name.

Q. The order of Elks? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you belong to that order? A. I didn't.

Q. Did you and Steers ever meet in the lodgerooms of any society? A. No; but I met Mr. Williams many times.

Q. You knew that Steers and Murray belonged to this society? A. I don't know whether he did or not, but Steers was a Mason.

Q. And you were another? A. I am.

Q. They pledged their words as Masons, Steers did; that, if you told them about it, nothing would come out? A. It should never leave their office, and should not be known only for their benefit, to know what is going on.

Q. What is the last money you ever paid to Captain Murphy; do you remember? A. I didn't pay him any money directly.

Q. Well, to Moran? A. I think it was \$50, or \$150; I don't know which it was; that is, \$50.

Q. Do you remember paying money one time in the presence of Billy Smith at Flushing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know Billy? A. I know Jim Smith.

Q. You know Jim? A. I do; he is a constable there.

Q. What? A. He is a deputy sheriff, a constable there.

Q. Deputy sheriff and constable in Queens county? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember one time you paid some money in his presence? A. I did; yes.

Q. To whom was that money paid? A. To Moran, and Captain Murphy stood outside on Broadway when he came in and got it.

Q. When Moran came in and got it? A. Yes, sir; in Billy Rogers' place.

Q. Not in your own place? A. No; right opposite.

By the Chairman:

Q. How much was that? A. Fifty dollars.

Q. Was there a regular tariff, payable monthly, such as \$50? A. That is what they wanted to get me in to pay \$50 a month and put up \$800, or get out of the business.

Q. Put up \$800 besides? A. That is to begin with.

Q. That you were to put up \$800 as a sort of initiation fee? A. That is it.

Q. And then the monthly rate should be \$50? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And while you had paid \$50, from time to time, before you objected to making a regular contract? A. Yes, sir; I said I was not a thief; they said I would have to come in line; they said, "Koster & Bial and these people are putting up more money;" I said, "I don't want to put up any protection; if I meet a good friend, I am willing to give \$50 or \$100, but I will not fall in line."

Q. You didn't want it understood that you were going to make regular payments for protection? A. Not a bit.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. When you were struck for the \$800, did you put up that \$800? A. I didn't.

Q. That is the time you refused? A. That is by 800 majority.

Q. Do you remember when you applied for a license in Brooklyn; do you remember having a talk with Captain French? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having a conversation with him about your license in Brooklyn? A. I did, on the base ball grounds; I told him I had put in my application; I bought out the place, with the license with it from a man named Kane, and I paid so much, and I was there about six weeks, and the first thing I knew I got a notice from the station-house that that license was not in my name, and I would have to close up; I went around to the captain and said, "It has taken me pretty short; I have bought this place in good faith; he said, "Oh, you went back on the buttons," meaning—I said, "That is right, and I will go back on you, if you go back on me;" I suppose he meant the police; he said, "You can not get no license;" but I got it.

Q. When he said that you went back on the buttons, didn't he say about having seen a certain police captain or inspector here in New York about you? A. He didn't mention no names.

Q. Didn't he tell you that a police captain had been over to see him? A. He had been notified from New York that I went back on the buttons in New York; that is, meaning about that \$800 I didn't give.

Q. Didn't he tell you that a certain captain had told him that you couldn't help but keep a dive wherever you went? A. I didn't keep no dive.

Q. Didn't this captain say that he had been told that by Inspector Williams in New York; didn't he say that? A. No; but there was a clergyman showed a letter when I went to Ozone Park, where they got a letter from New York to backcap me from getting a license there; that is out in Jamaica; I have the clergyman's name now; he showed the letter where they backcapped me; I have been paying taxes in that county for over 40 years, school taxes and other taxes, and then they send ou a letter to stop me from making a living, to show the feeling of those people.

Q. I ask you now, don't you remember that the excise commissioners in Brooklyn, when you asked for a license for a place in Greenpoint, don't you remember them telling you that they had received a communication from Inspector Williams against your getting the license? A. I think that was in Jamaica; at Ozone Park, as they call it.

Q. And the fact of it is, that wherever you have applied for a license, and tried to open a place of business around New York or Brooklyn, or the suburbs, you have been prevented by the New York police following you there? A. That is what they tell me.

Q. That is the reason they have been going against you? A. That is what my friends tell me; I have got a license now, in my own name, too.

Q. You have a license now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is in Rockaway Beach? A. Queens county; yes, sir; Rockaway Beach; if you ever come down I will give you a good dinner.

Mr. Goff.—I will take you at your word, and I will let you go to-day for that.

Mr. Ransom.—Mr. Hill, if you will include me in that invitation, I will only ask you about three questions.

Witness.—All right. You look like an old friend of mine, Steve French.

Mr. Ransom.—He is one of the handsomest men in New York?

Witness.—Yes, sir; and he plays a good game of short cards.

Mr. Ransom.—I am afraid the resemblance would fail there.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom

Q. I wanted to ask you about this payment of money to Moran when you said Murphy was on the outside waiting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And some person you knew was present? A. He was along with me in the place.

Q. What was his name? A. Jim Smith.

Q. He was with you when you gave the money to Moran? A. That is, on that occasion.

Q. Do you remember when that was? A. Oh, about seven years ago; I have had so much to think of, I couldn't remember the day; I came here unexpectedly, and I was not prepared to tell this.

Q. I haven't the slightest idea that you can fix the date; I didn't expect you to do that; but can you give me the year and the month; can you remember that? A. No; I can tell you about the hour; I never got up until 1 o'clock; it was about 2.

Q. You think it was six or seven years ago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether Sid Nicholls was commissioner at that time? A. I think he was.

Q. How long was it before Sid Nicholls died? A. I think he died the following year; I think so; I am not certain; I went to his funeral; I was sorry, too; I wish he was alive to-day.

Q. He was supposed by you to be a friend of Murphy, but it turned out that he was his friend? A. He was not his friend.

Q. And you believed in Murphy, and you believed that Nicholls might be mistaken? A. I thought so; I stuck to Murphy.

Q. You said Murphy was on the outside; I suppose you mean by that that he was in the street? A. Yes; following Moran up to see that Moran went in and struck me.

Q. That is your inference; you don't know that to be a fact?
A. No; but it was very suspicious.

Q. Was this demand made in your place in Houston street?
A. No, sir.

Q. Where? A. In Rogers'.

Q. Where was that? A. Right opposite the St. Nicholas; I forget the number.

Q. Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel? A. Yes, sir; where it was.

Q. Was it a barroom? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this payment made in the front of this place or in the back part? A. No, sir; right back where I was sitting.

Q. You were sitting, drinking at a table? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With Smith? A. With Smith.

Q. Now, from where you were sitting, could you see Murphy out on the sidewalk waiting? A. I saw him come down; they followed me from Spring street down; they were right behind me.

Q. When you paid the money to Moran, Murphy was not in your sight, really? A. He was not.

Q. All you know about Murphy's presence, is that you had previously seen Murphy and Moran coming down the street together? A. Coming down the street together, right behind me.

Q. And then Moran came where you were to get money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You gave it to him and went away? A. Yes, sir; and I looked around; I walked back of some champagne boxes, and I saw Murphy and him go off together.

Q. After you paid him and Moran went out of the place, you got up and followed him? A. I didn't, sir; I just merely walked to see —

Q. You looked to see where he went? A. No; out of curiosity I just looked around to see where he went.

Q. You saw Moran and Murphy go away together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is as near as you got the money to Murphy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was near enough for your purpose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Murphy on the police now? A. I believe he is.

Q. When were you subpoenaed, at 3 o'clock this morning, did you say? A. Well, I don't know; I didn't get home until 2, and I think Mr. O'Connor served the subpoena on me about 3; he was waiting for me all night.

Q. I fancy from your testimony to-day that you have a very unpleasant feeling towards Murphy? A. Not very.

Q. You don't like him? A. No; he tried to kill me; when a man tries to starve another, he comes near trying to kill him; the man I thought was my friend, but he was not my friend.

Q. I understood you to say that Inspector Steers and Superintendent Murray came to you, and after some persuasion you told them all about the payment of money? A. No; they sent for me; they sent for me in their own room and pledged their word if I would tell them as a friend, not as a squealer, what I knew, because they said it was injuring them, rumors going around; there were certain collections going on; and at the time, of course, they asked me if I thought they got any of the money; I said, "You are very foolish if you don't, because you have got the name of it;" and all he used to tell me was that it went around the corner.

Q. You went over to headquarters and saw Inspector Steers and Superintendent Murray? A. I went there two or three days.

Q. You saw them there at this interview? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They inquired of you in regard to the stories that had been going around, about your paying money, protection money? A. And knowing other people to pay.

Q. They asked you about it, and you first off claimed you didn't know anything about it? A. Well, I told them I thought they were just trying to give me a little taffy, to get information, and I didn't want to tell them anything, because I didn't want to be considered a squealer.

Q. Finally, you told them about paying money to Moran? A. As a friend; they pledged their word as a friend.

Q. I don't think you were intending to be a squealer myself, from your statement? A. I didn't come here to squeal either.

Q. You told them about the money that you had paid to Moran? A. I did; yes.

Q. Is that all that you told them, about paying money? A. I think so; yes.

Q. And, subsequently, Mr. Moran resigned under charges and Murphy was transferred up among the goats? A. He was; yes; the same day.

Q. You believed then, and do now, I suppose, that the resignation of Moran resulted from your statement to them? A. I don't doubt but what it did.

Q. And that Murphy was transferred to Harlem or to the goats because of the statements you made to them? A. I think so; seems so; he was transferred that night; that is all I know; the other captains stood on the corner.

Q. I will ask you one more question; have you ever paid money yourself, or to your knowledge, has ever any money been paid on

your account to any other policeman than Moran? A. Not to my knowledge; I had a dozen captains, but he was the only one that struck me, to my knowledge; I don't recollect the rest.

By the Chairman:

Q. Why did you hesitate before when I asked you whether you had paid money to any other policeman; you said that you didn't know, and hesitated about your answer; now, you state positively that you did not? A. I say I don't recollect.

Q. Is your recollection any better now than it was before, when the question was put to you, or don't you recollect now, whether you did or not? A. Oh, I was in the habit of doing business with those people; in fact, we borrowed money from each other, and loaned money.

Q. Did you do it in that form; did you give policemen money in that form; have them borrow money from you? A. I don't recollect; I had them borrow money from me, and they paid me back, on several occasions.

Q. You said at that time that you were making money and that you didn't miss a \$50 bill, and from time to time you would give a \$50 bill up to the police; now, do you mean to restrict that general statement to Moran; that Moran was the only man to whom you gave those \$50 installments? A. That is the only man I recollect.

Q. But you gave suppers to the others, and wine? A. Well, I wouldn't say particularly; the same as New Year's came around; if we felt like giving a little present to a good officer in our precinct, we would make him a present, but voluntarily.

Q. They didn't strike you? A. Not a strike; if there was a good man on the beat, and the neighbors would get up a little as a present, we would make him a present; but not compulsory to do so.

Q. How often would you give these wine suppers? A. I didn't give any wine suppers particularly.

Q. Well, open wine? A. Just as often as they would come in.

Q. That was under all administrations, was it? A. Certainly, as friends.

Q. From the time you started? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the police officials came into your place, you opened wine? A. Sometimes, and sometimes beer.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. Do you want us to understand that, from the time you opened your place first, until Captain Murphy came there, no

one ever came and asked you for any money for protection? A. None.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You had given money to police before that; you had given it without being asked; isn't that it? A. I don't know what I done; I used to do lots of things; I can not recollect particular.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you did give money to wardmen and to captains before Murphy ever came in the precinct? A. That I couldn't swear.

Q. Will you swear that you didn't? A. I wouldn't swear that I didn't.

Q. Don't you remember at one time when there was a friend of yours on the police force, about to get promotion, that you put up a little money to help him get the promotion; don't you remember that? A. No; several people came to me and asked me to help promote them.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did you put any money up to have them promoted? A. No; I don't recollect of any.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. You found policemen pretty square fellows in paying their debts, did you not? A. Yes; as a general thing; about as good as anybody else.

Q. They always paid you what you loaned them, is that it? A. Yes; most of them.

Q. Some of them? A. Yes.

Q. There was some money that you loaned that you never got back? A. I got no particular one.

Q. But to a great number in fact? A. I know I made one a sergeant, and I bought him his clothes; he never paid me even for his clothes, but he aint there no more; he is dead.

Q. Doesn't it happen that many of the police officials are Masons like yourself, and you don't want to talk about them; isn't that the fact? A. Not particularly.

Q. Isn't that the real reason, after all? A. Well, I wouldn't say that.

Q. Will you say it is not the real reason? A. I couldn't say.

Q. Isn't it a fact that when certain men wanted promotions from roundsman to sergeant, that they went to you and got the money from you? A. Oh, I don't think so; they might put some money in my hand to do it, but I never gave them any.

Q. Put some money in your hand to do it? A. They tried to, but I wouldn't accept it.

Q. They tried to put money in your hand to use your influence to get them appointed? A. Yes, sir; many of them.

Q. Many of them? A. Yes, sir; they said, "It takes your time and your money to go and treat these people;" I said, "No; if I can do you a kindness, I don't need your money;" I didn't have to use any money, because the bosses of the police were my friends, and they would do me a kindness; they would do me a kindness without anyone; that is the time General Smith was there.

Q. Your son looked after the business there for quite a number of years? A. No; in Flushing, he did.

Q. Here in New York; didn't one of your sons, Richard? A. Yes; he was there quite a while.

Q. He looked after the business for you? A. Yes; in Broadway.

Q. Don't you know that he paid money? A. I do not; I don't think he did; it was not necessary to pay money.

Q. You knew all the time you were there that a man could not be made a captain on the force without putting up so much money? A. That is what they used to tell me; I don't know; I didn't see it put up.

Q. The policemen used to tell you that themselves? A. I don't know if it is the policeman told me particular.

Q. Were you ever asked to help to put up the sum of money for a man to be made a captain? A. I don't recollect being —

Q. You have a good memory now; will you swear that you were never requested to put up money for a man to be made a captain on the police force? A. Well, I wouldn't swear that I was asked; I don't recollect whether I was asked or not.

Q. Will you swear that you weren't asked to put up money? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Don't you think if you had been asked to do such a thing as that you would have remembered it? A. I think so.

Q. Now, after reflecting a moment, do you not come down to the recollection that you did put up money to help a man to be made a captain? A. It was not done in that kind of way; I might have put up money and not know what I was putting it up for; it was not done in that kind of way.

Q. Of course, there are a great many ways of choking a dog besides hanging him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you know that the money was put up at the time so that the man should be made a captain? A. I don't know as I did.

Q. But it was put up for some promotion? A. To help somebody along.

Q. How much did you put up? A. I don't know.

Q. But the man was promoted? A. As a general thing.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did this not occur more than once? A. I can not recollect anything about it?

Q. The making up of a pool? A. I don't know whether it was for that or not; I didn't say it was for that, for I don't know.

Q. You don't know that it was for that purpose, but you know the statement was made that it was for that purpose? A. It was told to me that it was done for a friend.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. It was a little pool put up, wasn't it? A. I don't know; I put up money to do that; I don't know what it was for.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Did any policeman ever give you any money for the purpose of bribing, buy you, the officials to promote him? A. How is that?

Q. Did any policeman ever give you any money and ask you to use the money to buy promotion for him, from his superior officers? A. Well, I don't recollect.

The Chairman.—Any further questions.

Mr. Goff.—That is all, sir.

Joseph Stein, witness called on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your business? A. I am not doing anything at present.

Q. When were you in business? A. I have been in the meat business, butcher business and restaurant on Third avenue.

Q. How long ago since you retired from business? A. A year ago last October.

Q. When you were in business, do you remember a man coming to you and telling you he was about to be appointed on the police force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his name? A. Charles Delmedge.

Q. Was he appointed on the police force afterwards? A. He was.

Q. Do you know what precinct he is attached to now? A. Well, I am not certain; the last I heard of him he was at East One Hundredth street.

Q. Did this man ask you for any money? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he borrow any money from you? A. He got some money from me.

Q. Well, he told you that he wanted that money for appointment on the police force, did he not? A. His brother told me that.

Q. Where does his brother keep; do you know? A. He was in my employ.

Q. Do you know where he is now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where? A. He is at Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenue.

Q. What business is he engaged in? A. In the meat business.

Q. Is he employed by some one? A. He has got a meat market; that is, he claims it is not his; it is in his wife's name.

Q. Did this brother of Delmedge tell you that his brother was about to be appointed on the police force, and he needed some money? A. I am not certain whether he was appointed or he was about to be appointed at the time.

Q. Did you have any talk with Charles Delmedge himself? A. He asked me to loan his brother the money, and he would give me his note, or at least, his brother's note, with his indorsement.

Q. Who asked you to do that; was it Charles? A. William.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. May I inquire if Delmedge is now on the force?

Mr. Goff.—Yes.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Did you get the note? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He gave you the note? A. William Delmedge gave me the note.

Q. Was he the maker of the note? A. He signed it; they both signed it; one name under the other.

Q. How much was the note for? A. Three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Q. You gave that in cash? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have a bank account? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not give it in check? A. I always had considerable money in my pockets, and I didn't give it to him at once; I gave part of it to Charles, and the other to William.

Q. How much did you give to Charles? A. About one-half, or a little more or less; I couldn't say positively.

Q. About \$100 to each? A. Yes, sir; because I didn't have the money in my pocket.

Q. When you gave the money to William you gave it to him for the purpose of giving to his brother? A. That is what I understood.

Q. That was the agreement? A. That was what I understood at the time, but they claimed that he didn't get it.

Q. Charles claimed that he didn't get it? A. Charles claims now that he didn't get it.

Q. But you did give Charles about one-half of the money? A. About one-half, or a little over; perhaps a little less; I can not say; about one-half.

Q. Have you been paid that money? A. No, sir; I didn't get a cent from either in cash; but there was some jewelry left by the mother of the two boys, who died since he has been appointed, and one of them grabbed this jewelry and gave it to me; he told me to sell it for him; I tried to sell it for him; but couldn't get the price for it, and he told me to return it to him; he wanted me to leave it in one of my safes, and I did; and then he said he wished I would sell it, and keep the money toward the payment of the note; I was offered \$150 for it; it was a cross, and I told him that was all I could get for it; he told me he would take \$175; I then told him I couldn't get it, and left the cross in my safe some time; finally, he told me to sell it for that party, if I could, for \$150, and keep the \$150; which I did.

Q. You have the note yet? A. I have the note yet.

Q. Will you submit that note to me, on behalf of this committee? A. I haven't it with me; I have it at home.

Q. Will you let us have it to-morrow? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you please? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Send it to me? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I will return it to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is overdue, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Been protested for nonpayment? A. I didn't have it protested.

Q. Did you ever see Charles in uniform? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Talked to him about the money that you loaned him? A. He has been in the store; he told me several times he would come and see me, and give me something; his brother told me he would; I wrote to him, sent a lawyer after him, sued him, got judgment against both; they laughed at me; they pass by in the car and look in and grin at me; I am not a willing witness, as you know, and this is only the truth.

Mr. Goff.—I know you are not. I know we compelled you to come here. You may question, Mr. Ransom.

Mr. Ransom.—No questions, Mr. Stein.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Moss:

Q. What is your business? A. I deal in stocks and bonds.

Q. Your office is where? A. Thirty-eight Broad street.

Q. Did you, within a recent period, observe a policeman take money from a licensed vender? A. I did.

Q. Will you, please, in your own way, state what you saw; where were you first? A. I want to say that this is not of my seeking.

Q. No; you did not know that you were going to be called. A. I want to say that this is not of my seeking; I happened to be in the office of a gentleman with whom I was doing some business, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, at 42 Broadway, last November; and standing at a window looking out into New street, which is a narrow street, my attention was attracted by a policeman who seemed to be a stranger on the beat, for I have done business in that neighborhood for a good many years, and who seemed to be particularly well dressed; he came walking up the street, and stopped in a doorway just opposite where I was standing in a window; and stopping for a moment to look around, and taking out his watch and looking at it, he called to the nearest vender to him; the man stepped to the doorway with a bunch of fruit from his wagon; the policeman said something to him which seemed to annoy him very much, and he went back to his wagon and took out from under his parcels of fruit his pocketbook; at that point, I called the attention of a gentleman standing near me to it, and he stepped to the window with me, and we saw him take out of his pocketbook a bill and walk back to the doorway where the policeman was standing, and the officer then took his money in a very peculiar way; he put his hands behind his back — his hands were gloved with the usual white glove — and the man stepped behind him and put the money in his hand; he was turned enough sideways, though, that we could see him put the money into his hand, and then the man went back to his wagon, and the officer, taking out his watch again, which seemed to be a valuable one, a large watch, looked at it, and walked on up the street; I saw him further up the street stop and speak to another vender, but I couldn't see what the transaction was, between them.

Q. Did this vender have a pushcart? A. The ordinary pushcart.

Q. With bananas on it? A. Grapes, I think.

Q. And the first thing the vender did was to offer the policeman some grapes? A. The first thing he did was to take a bunch of grapes from his wagon, and take them to the doorway where the man was standing, back in the doorway.

Q. Do you mean to say that the officer rejected the grapes? A. He rejected them, and he carried it back to his wagon and took out his pocketbook, which was apparently hid under his fruit, in one corner of his cart.

Q. Do I understand that the money was slipped in under the glove? A. No; the money was put in the hand; he held his hands like this, standing partly turned, but so that we could see him from the window where we stood looking down upon him; see him put the money into his hand.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. Where do you live? A. No. 442 Henry street, Brooklyn.

Q. How long have you resided there? A. Since last January, the 1st of January.

Q. What is your firm? A. I do business by myself.

Q. Where is your office? A. No. 38 Broad street.

Q. You have been in business there some years? A. I have been for five years at 60 Broadway, in the Consolidated Exchange building; previous to that, I was manager of a branch of Henry Clews & Co. for several years in the Tract House.

Q. This policeman, as I understand, was a stranger to you? A. Stranger to me.

Q. You noticed that he was a new man? A. First, I noticed that he was a particularly well-dressed man; the average policeman is not a man with a new suit of clothes on, usually.

Q. When you say well dressed, you mean his uniform looked new? A. His uniform looked new.

Q. Because the police are all dressed alike; you mean that this uniform had a new appearance, fine appearance? A. Men are not all dressed alike by any means; you, in a new suit of clothes, would look very different from what you look in that suit; men are not dressed alike.

Q. Thank you, very much; you really misunderstand me, do you? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Are you pretending to misunderstand me? A. I am not pretending to misunderstand you, and I do not misunderstand you.

Q. It seems to me that you are? A. It does not seem so to me; I do not misunderstand you.

Q. I will ask you again if this officer was a stranger to you? A. The officer was a stranger to me.

Q. Were you acquainted with the officer who had preceded him on the beat? A. I am not acquainted, only by having seen the officer pass to and fro on the street.

Q. Are you acquainted with the name of a single officer who has been on duty on that beat since you have been there in business? A. I am not.

Q. Then when you testified that this was a new man on the beat, it was because his uniform appeared to be newer to you than any other uniform you had seen? A. And because his face appeared to be a strange one to me; I have seen him since.

Q. Do you know his name? A. I do not.

Q. Did you inquire? A. I did not.

Q. Did you take his number? A. I did not.

Q. Did you think about taking his number? A. I did not.

Q. How far away from this officer were you when you saw this incident? A. I was across the street.

Q. In another office? A. In another office.

Q. Was the office above? A. The office was above.

Q. What is the name of the man who was with you? A. Mr. Beyers, the man whom I called to the window.

Q. Is that his office now? A. It was not his office then; he was a customer of the gentleman in whose office I was.

Q. Where does he live? A. I don't know where he lives.

Q. Do you know where his place of business is? A. I don't know that he has a place of business; I know that he is a man, well —

Q. Do you know his full name? A. I don't know his full name.

Q. Did you see the denomination of this bill? A. I did not.

Q. You are willing to swear that it was a bank note? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or a greenback? A. Yes; in appearance it was a bank note, taken from a pocketbook.

Q. And the pocketbook was kept, you say, by the vender under the fruit? A. Under the fruit, in the corner of his pushcart.

Q. Are you able to describe the pocketbook? A. It seemed to be an ordinary pocketbook, with a clasp, rather something that he opened on the top; I can not describe it any more closely than that.

Q. Did you notice whether he had any more money in that pocketbook than this particular bill? A. I did not.

Q. Did you notice whether he had anything in the pocketbook except bank notes or currency? A. No.

Q. Are you willing to swear that he had any currency in the pocketbook except this bill? A. I am not.

Q. Will you explain how it is that you remember so distinctly and accurately the appearance of the money that was

put in his hand? A. I don't remember the appearance of the money, except it presented the ordinary appearance that a bill presents.

Q. Will you swear that there was no other money in the pocket-book? A. No.

Q. Will you swear that there was any other money in the pocketbook? A. No.

Q. Did you say to Mr. Moss that this vender had his fruit in a pushcart? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that so? A. He had his fruit on a pushcart.

Q. Not in it, but on it; you make a distinction, do you, between in and on? A. I make a distinction, because it is a flat surface.

Q. Do you also say that when he went for the money he went back to his wagon and got the money? A. Yes; to his cart.

Q. You said his wagon? A. You may call it just as you choose; we understand perfectly well what it is.

Q. I want to get your testimony; did you say he went back to his wagon? A. I may have said so, but if I said so, I meant that he went back to the ordinary vender's pushcart.

Q. Now, is there any other discrepancy or correction in your testimony that you would like to explain? A. Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Where have you seen that police officer since? A. I saw him one day last week on the same street.

Q. That is in the First precinct, is it not? A. That I could not say; I know it is on New street.

Q. You are not particularly posted in police affairs? A. I am not at all interested.

Q. And have no interest? A. No interest whatever.

Q. And had no expectation of being called as a witness? A. No.

Q. You unfortunately communicated this statement to a mutual friend; to a gentleman that you know, and that I know? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you supposed that it came to me in that way? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Moss.—Mr. Ransom seems to be lacking with acquaintance with the gentlemen in this city. It is hardly necessary to ask the question, but I will ask it.

Q. Are you not a man who has had some considerable prominence in the city of New York in connection with financial matters, conventions, and various economic questions? A. Well, I

have lectured a good deal upon economic questions, and taken part in a good many independent organizations.

Mr. Moss.—I presume that most of us are acquainted with Mr. Henry Nichols, but Mr. Ransom didn't seem to know him.

The Chairman.—Have you any further testimony to-day, Mr. Goff?

Mr. Goff.—That is all to-day.

The Chairman.—Then we stand adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All witnesses present in the room who have been subpoenaed for to-day will appear here to-morrow morning at half-past 10 o'clock, sharp.

. Proceedings of the thirtieth meeting of the committee, held in the Superior Court, in the county courthouse, in the city of New York, Thursday, June 21, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.

Present.—Senators Clarence Lexow, Edmund O'Connor, Daniel Bradley, George W. Robertson, Cuthbert W. Pound and Jacob A. Cantor; John W. Goff, W. Travers Jerome and Frank Moss, of counsel for the committee; Rastus S. Ransom, counsel for the police board.

Joseph Stein, recalled, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Stein, is this the note of which you testified yesterday, given to Lamar? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It appears on the face of this note there are figures in the corner \$325, and only \$300 in the body of the note; do you know anything about that? A. I made out the note myself; then it was a mistake on my part, and never discovered it until I had taken it out of the safe after it became due and opened it, and I showed it to my lawyer at the time I brought suit, and told him it was best to leave it as it is, although I could have changed it if I had a mind to.

Mr. Goff.—We offer the note in evidence.

(Note marked "Exhibit 1 — June 21, 1894.")

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. You got judgment on that note? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You got judgment for \$325 and cost, or \$300 and cost? A. I got judgment for \$175 and cost.

Mr. Goff.—He got \$150 for the sale of that diamond cross, you know. He realized \$350 on the jewelry they gave him.

Frank E. Earle, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your name, sir? A. Frank E. Earle.

Q. And what is your business? A. General freight agent of the People's Line.

Q. That is a steamboat? A. The steamboat line of steamers.

Q. And that is the line of steamboats running between Albany and Troy? A. Yes, sir; Albany, not Troy.

Q. Well, you have to do for that line for the payment of money for help, have you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You employed many men there? A. All the way from 50 to 100, as the freight warrants it, you know.

Q. At the dock? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Twenty-second street dock? A. No; Canal street dock.

Q. Have you any connection with the police there? A. Only by having one on our pier; we have an officer on the pier.

Q. What is his name? A. I think the one there now is Richard Burke.

Q. Have you more than one officer there at a time? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you paid the officer anything for his services? A. No, sir.

Q. Does the company pay him anything for his services? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you give him any consideration at all for his services? A. Well, we — no, sir — no, sir.

Q. Why did you hesitate? A. Well, it is a question what you mean by his services; the services he renders us, or the police duty he performs there.

Q. Does he render you service? A. Yes; he does.

Q. What service does he render you? A. During the noon-day, the officer is generally on the pier to render us service; he sometimes remains there until 6 or 7 or 9 or 10 o'clock at night, as we may require him; his time, I understand, is through about 6 o'clock at night.

Q. So he remains around after his duty expires? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Looking after your interest? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. In uniform? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. What interests are they he protects? A. Keeping the trucks in line and the dock clear, so we can do our business, and also that, I suppose, is for the public interest and for the benefit of the draymen who are taking goods from our pier; they keep the pier free from getting blocked up, and in that way they help us and also help the truckmen.

Q. Does the dock belong to you, or have you leased it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are responsible for all that takes place on that dock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is your duty to see that the carterers who go there have access to your freight delivery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is your duty, Mr. Earle, to see shippers who do business with your line get their freight on and off your boats as rapidly as possible? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is your business — the company's business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That has nothing to do with police business? A. They are there for some purpose; I do not know what they are there for.

Q. They are there to look after the interest of the company; isn't that the fact? A. I can not say that positively; the interest of the company, as well as the draymen; the policeman is generally located around the gate; if we want to, we can put up our chain and not let them in our dock at all; if there was no policeman there; there being a policeman there, they are around the gate to prevent street cars getting blocked; if there was no policeman there, the trucks would gather around and get blocked up, the street as well as the dock.

Q. When the officer stays there after 6 o'clock in the evening and until a late hour, he is not regulating street cars? A. Yes; regulating the trucks so they won't block the street cars.

Q. I asked you if he was there after 6 o'clock in the evening; he is not out on the street, on West street, regulating street cars? A. Yes, sir; he is.

Q. At that hour of the night? A. Yes, sir; if he is there until 11 o'clock, he is out on the street, regulating trucks, so they won't block the street cars, as well as to have them go on our piers in proper shape.

Q. Then, we have it that he was regulating trucks and not the street cars? A. Yes; regulating trucks, so they won't block the street cars.

Q. The trucks that come on your pier, so as to get the freight? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Doesn't he stay there all the time? A. If they are doing any business; the most of the time he is outside of the gate, so he can regulate the line that forms; if he is not outside the gate, the trucks will drive up very promiscuously and block the street.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. The fact is that the policeman is outside regulating that part of the traffic and then there is a policeman inside to regulate the traffic there? A. We have only one.

Q. Is the major portion of the time spent on that dock? A. At the gate.

Q. Inside the line of that private property? A. They are right at the gate; very seldom you find them down in the middle of the dock, unless we go and say "We want you to go down, officer, on the dock."

By Mr. Goff:

Q. At whose request does the officer stay after the time his duty ceases? A. At my request, generally.

Q. Do you give him any present or anything in consideration of his staying? A. No, sir; the only thing we give the police officer on our pier is his dinner.

Q. How many passes do you give? A. Well, if the police officer should come to me and state he was going to take a trip to Albany with his family, if he had one, we would give him a pass; if he came and asked for a pass for his friends, he would not get one.

Q. Have you issued any passes to the police captain? A. No, sir.

Q. Or to any persons for him in any person's name? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you swear that you have not issued any passes in any manner, shape or form that you knew, or was given to understand, was to be used by the police captain? A. Positively I have never issued any.

Q. Or any one of your company? A. That I can not say.

Q. Who had the issuance of passes? A. Mr. Everett, our president.

Q. And you, also? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And any other officials? A. He is the only one; he and I.

Q. If this policeman, you say, wanted a pass you would give it to him, and you have given it to him? A. Yes, sir; any policeman on the river front that comes and asks for a pass will get it.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Is there no money consideration paid? A. No, sir.

Q. You mean to say this man remains from 6 to 9 in the evening, without any money consideration at all? A. Yes; I have had them there as late as 11 o'clock.

Q. And the dinner time, besides? A. Yes; the object of giving him his dinner is to keep him around there between 12 and 1.

Q. Do you think that is any compensation for a man, simply a dinner for working, covering between three and four hours?

(No answer.)

Q. If you regard him as your employe during the times not covered by his services, do you think you are compensating him by giving him a dinner? A. We do not give it to him in that way, as compensation, you know; the dinner, we say, is given to almost anybody that is engaged in the line business around the pier.

Q. Does he do this year in and out? A. Yes; we run about nine months out of 12, and about every season we have a different officer, and the officers there, if we have a late boat, it is going to keep us very late at night, I will go to the officer and say, "Stay around here until we get the line ship up;" if he says "No," that settles it, but as a general thing he has always been very kind and helped me out.

Q. Is it a fact your company secured special appointment of a policeman on your dock? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't make application to have special men appointed on your dock? A. No, sir.

Q. And notwithstanding all these circumstances, you didn't pay them a dollar? A. We didn't pay them a dollar.

Q. Or anybody else connected with the police department?
A. Or anybody else.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Is there any money on your pay-roll that has a dummy on it? A. No, sir.

Q. You swear to that positively? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No man on the pay-roll receives wages without performing work? A. Yes.

Q. That you swear there is no dummy name representing a policeman? A. Positively; the pay-rolls pass through our stevedore on the dock; he makes them out Saturdays, and they come to my office for my approval and every man has got to present

them at the paymaster's window to receive his pay; there are no dummies; that is, as far as I know; if we should catch our stevedore pay any dummies, why —

Q. Your boat leaves 6 o'clock in the evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The dock is closed then, isn't it? A. Well, no; the gates remain open, perhaps, an hour or two after that.

Q. What for? A. For to let trucks in; we receive freight, you know, up to all hours.

Q. Have you ever had complaints from the truckmen as to the partiality of the policeman on duty? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you clear about that? A. I am positive about that; there are lines that have trouble, but with our line we make no exceptions at all; some lines, they will allow certain grades of freight to run in ahead of others, but with our line — you come up any day and see how our line is; if we allow one man to get in before another, naturally, the other man would complain about that; we have got to be particular about that, no matter how large the house is doing business; sometime they come and say they have a cartload of freight to ship and don't want to take that line; if we should allow them to run the freight in, and not take the line, it would cause trouble among the shippers.

Q. The police officers detailed there generally remain on duty for a considerable time, don't they? A. Months at a time; the officers generally remain there during the season with us.

Q. Don't you know it is considered quite a good place for a police officer to get detailed to your dock? A. Well, not our dock in particular; I suppose the piers of every sort are good.

Q. Don't you know requests have been made to you, or the officers of the company, to use influence in behalf of a particular policeman? A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Have you ever been requested, or any one of the company, to your knowledge? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say you are wholly indifferent as to what officer is detailed there? A. We do not care a particle who they send; of course, if he is a man that is no good, and can not regulate the trucks, etc., we naturally make a complaint about him, but that rarely occurs.

Q. So you regard the police officer as specially detailed to your company, don't you; isn't that the fact? A. I don't regard it in that way.

Q. If you don't regard it in that way, what right have you to make a complaint to the police, if he is not an efficient officer? A. The officer is sent there to regulate this line, and I think I have a right to make a complaint about him if he is not running these trucks right.

Q. But, if you make a complaint, you make a complaint as representative of this company? A. Of this company; as a representative of the company.

Q. Simply that he does not give proper service to the company? A. Yes, sir; you may put it that way.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your name, sir? A. James D'Olier.

Q. What is your business, Mr. D'Olier? A. Clerk in the White Star office.

Q. Did you occupy any particular clerical position as distinguished from other clerks there? A. The agent's secretary, and the treasurer's secretary.

Q. The agent's and treasurer's secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, Mr. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the White Star Line? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got policemen specially detailed to look after the interest of the company on your dock? A. Yes, sir; always some men down there; some policemen.

Q. How many policemen? A. Well, we have three docks, 38, 44 and 45; we have a policeman at 38 and one at 45.

Q. Then you have two policemen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those officers done part of the business of the company, didn't they? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They belonged to the steamboat squad, did they? A. Yes.

Q. What is the nature of their duties? A. Well, to keep cartmen in line outside of the dock, so there is free arrival on the sailing of a steamer, to see to the storage and passengers, to protect them on the arrival of the steamers.

Q. The arrival of the steamers; did they devote more time than their usual hours of duty? A. Yes; on 45, where our passenger steamers land and sail from.

Q. They stay late hours there, do they? A. Yes; and early sailings; they stay late up at nights.

Q. Do you know if the company of which you are secretary — secretary of the agent — paid these officers anything for their services? A. Yes; they did.

Q. What are the officers' names? A. Of 45, O'Neill, and 38, Bradshaw; I am pretty positive of that.

Mr. Goff.—Is Officer Bradshaw in court? Just stand there.

Q. Is that he? A. I could not identify the man from 38; I know only the one on 45.

Q. You do not know Bradshaw? A. No, sir.

Q. But you recognized their names? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are they paid? A. Paid every week.

Q. How much; the officer on 38? A. And 45, \$10.

Q. Does that go on the book of the company? A. Well, it is entered on the books as extra watching.

Q. How long has that continued? A. Ten dollars has been ever since the line has been running, about 25 years, and \$5 since we have taken pier 38, which was in February, 1893.

Q. Do you know if the company pays any other consideration in any manner, shape or form? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. To the police officer or officers? A. No, sir.

Q. Ever any requests made to you for passes? A. None.

Q. Who has the issuing of passes? A. Mr. Kersey.

Q. Mr. Kersey, himself? A. The agent; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Kersey issuing any passes to police officers? A. I can almost say he never has.

Q. When you mention the amount, are you positive about the amount? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When do you look at the books? A. I see the vouchers when they come down from the dock, every week.

Q. From the dock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these vouchers signed by the policemen? A. No, sir; they are not.

Q. How are they signed? A. They are not signed at all; they are just initialed by the superintendent at the dock.

Q. Initialed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know what that is for, of course? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Through whose hands does the money go? A. The superintendent of the dock.

Q. What is his name? A. J. J. Pennal.

Q. Have you ever been given to understand that this money goes into the pocket of the particular policeman who gets it? A. Yes, sir; as far as we know it goes to the policeman; that is all we know about it.

Q. Can you tell us how the fare or the rate was fixed? A. I can not; it has been \$10 ever since the line has been running, 25 years, and was never changed.

Q. The policemen have changed, of course, within that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about how those officers get detailed to the docks? A. I do not; no, sir.

Q. Has there ever been any requests made to you or to the officers of the company, to your knowledge? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Of interfering with it? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you ever had occasion to complain to the officers of inefficiency? A. No, sir.

Q. Are meals furnished to the officers? A. No; they are not.

Q. Are they allowed to go on board ships sometimes? A. No; I think not; I do not think they are.

Q. Stewards get their dinners or suppers? A. No dinners are furnished on board the ship.

Q. I ask you now, isn't it a fact that very frequently the officers go on board ship to get their meals? A. Not that I know of.

Chairman Lexow.—I do not think I would follow that line. I think it minimizes the strength of the other testimony.

Mr. Goff.—Of course, Mr. D'Olier will not know about that.

The Witness.—I know none of the officers employed by the company — the upper steward or any of the men — get their meals now. They used to get meals, but the company has stopped it.

Chairman Lexow.—I don't think the committee would consider that a very heinous offense.

Mr. Goff.—Nor would the counsel consider it a heinous offense if the officer did get his food.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Did the officers that make extra time there — did they put any extra time there? A. Yes, sir; they did.

Q. They performed more services than required by the department? A. Yes, sir; they did.

Q. And did they make a payment of this money in exaction of the performance of duty? A. No; the regular men got that every week.

Q. And got that with a view of compensating them for the work they have done there? A. Yes, sir; for favors they did; they are there at early sailings; the officers generally go back and spend another evening there.

Q. If the officers did not spend the extra time there, you would have to employ someone to do that. would you? A. No; I do not say so.

Q. You simply pay him, because he is a police officer; is that the fact? A. Well, yes; I suppose it is.

Q. Because you have got other watchmen? A. We have other watchmen; yes, sir.

Q. Plenty of them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You pay this money to these men, because they are uniformed and are policemen? A. Yes, sir.

Robert P. Reilly, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your name, sir? A. Robert P. Reilly.

Q. What position do you occupy? A. I am superintendent on a steamship line.

Q. What is the steamship line? A. The Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company.

Q. Where is the pier? A. Pier 8, East river.

Q. Have you an officer specially detailed on your line? A. Not especially detailed to us; he is down to pier 8; from pier 10 to pier 8.

Q. What officer is there on post? A. William Connoly.

Q. Does that officer receive from your company any consideration for his services? A. Yes, sir; for extra services.

Q. What do you denominate extra services? A. Well, the man on the arrival or departure of steamers, during his dinner at 12 o'clock, and sometimes after 6 o'clock, he remains there to give us some assistance and to protect passengers; and other times when we are very busy and rushed with trucks, that he is there, he remains there to protect the public interest and to keep order amongst the trucks, because when we have not got the presence of an officer there is always a breach of the peace committed.

Q. The company's interests are the things that you are interested in more than the public interest? A. Not especially; no, sir.

Q. You are an officer of the company? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. And, of course, you look after the interests of your employers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is right; how are those officers paid, Mr. Reilly? A. Well, we allow him a consideration to get his dinner in the neighborhood, a small consideration, instead of his going to his home.

Q. What is the consideration? A. Well, it is about 75 cents a day.

Q. You pay that to him? A. We pay that to him; not daily; we pay it to him monthly.

Q. You pay it to him monthly? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other money that you pay? A. No, sir; no more.

Q. That has been the custom all the time there, Mr. Reilly? A. Well, it has been the custom for a short time; that is all.

Q. How short? A. About three years.

Q. How was it instituted? A. Well, we built that time a new pier, and then I asked for the services of an officer; they would

not pay but little attention; we were without an officer for some time.

Q. Who did you ask for the services of an officer? A. It was one of the captains there.

Q. Who was the captain? A. I think it was Captain Schmittberger.

Q. You are well posted in police duties yourself? A. Pretty well.

Q. You have been a policeman yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you understood how to go in when you wanted it? A. I merely sent a letter, that is all; I didn't go down to see anybody personally.

Peter Lawrence McLaren, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your name? A. Peter Lawrence McLaren.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I have charge of the steamship department of Carter, Macy & Co.

Q. What dock? A. We have no particular dock; the steamers that are sent to us discharge in the East river in a tea district.

Q. In the tea district? A. That is known as the tea district.

Q. Have you anything to do with the police in connection with your business? A. We have nothing to do, particularly, with them; the police officer is at the dock, and he is of very valuable assistance to us.

Q. And you pay him for the valuable assistance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much do you pay him? A. Well, we make it a rule, if everything goes satisfactory with our steamers, that we give \$10; the steamer generally takes and discharges at the docks; takes from 10 to 15 days, and that is only given as a gratuity toward his lunch or so he may remain, and gives special attention to our steamers, because the cargo is of special value, and besides that policeman, we have other men hired especially to see that nothing is stolen from the dock.

Q. Now, don't you pay more than \$10? A. No, sir.

Q. Is that the highest sum you have ever paid? A. Yes; the highest sum we have ever paid; we may have paid less than that if everything did not go satisfactory, but there may have been cases where we did not pay anything at all, provided everything did not go satisfactory.

Q. Have there been cases where captains of your ships have had to pay? A. I know of no such cases.

Q. Didn't you ever hear of such a case? A. There may have been a case.

Q. Don't you know that your ships are subjected to assessments, if I may call that so, from various officers? A. That may be.

Mr. Ransom.—I object to that answer.

Q. Don't you know it? A. I am prepared to answer any question you ask, but when you make a question general I do not know how to answer.

Senator O'Connor takes the chair.

Q. I ask you now, don't you know that ships consigned to you have to pay the officers money for the privileges extended to them? A. To whom?

Q. Any official; any? A. I am quite prepared to answer any question you may ask, so I may know what —

Q. Commence with this one; answer this?

Senator O'Connor.—Answer the question, witness. That is a very simple question. That can be easily answered. Do you know whether any of the ships or captains are obliged to pay any city officials? A. Captains are not obliged to pay anything; anything that is paid is paid by the agents.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. The agents pay for the ships? A. Yes; they do.

Q. Who do they pay? A. I ask for information from the honorable gentlemen here; I have no desire that we ought to spread broadcast any information unnecessarily, but if you tell me that I have to answer that question, of course I will answer it.

Chairman O'Connor.—You will have to answer the question. What is the police officer?

A. That is what I say; we paid nothing to police officers, except what I have told you.

Q. Then you draw the line at the police officers? A. I beg your pardon.

Q. You draw the line at other officials? A. We do not draw the line from anybody, that we know; their assistance is of value to us.

Q. But don't the police officials or persons acting with them all act in concert together; isn't it a part of the system? A. Not that I know of, sir.

Q. Will you say that your ships or your company has not to pay the dock masters for privileges extended?

Mr. Ransom.—I object. The dock department is not being investigated.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Let us see; it is a part of the system; give me the names of the officials who have to do with this disembarkation or delivery of freight from your ships; give me the names of the various officers?

Mr. Ransom.—If they are police officials I have no objections. I suppose counsel means police officers.

Mr. Goff.—We will try to get at that.

The Witness.—I can not give you any names of the police officials.

Mr. Ransom.—I simply suggest that the names of officials, unless counsel says they are police officials, ought not to be given.

Chairman O'Connor.—What harm is there?

Mr. Ransom.—Because they are not under investigation.

Chairman O'Connor.—It did not necessarily appear; it may lead to something else; we are not investigating this.

Senator Bradley.—It may be a collusion as what Mr. Goff wants to get.

Q. Will you please answer the question? A. I beg your pardon; I have forgotten the question.

Q. What are the names of the officials? A. I can not give you the names of the police officials.

Q. Give us the names of the offices they hold? A. I do not know that any one specially has charge—has anything to do with the freight; we attend to that; we appoint all these men handling the freight; all we have to do is to deliver them safe on the walk, after which it is at the risk of the consignee.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Well, let's see; isn't it a fact, and will you swear it is not a fact, that from the time a ship consigned to you comes into port you have to pay blackmail for every stage of its disembarkment and delivery of freight? A. No, sir; I don't think we pay one cent of blackmail.

Q. Do you draw a line of distinction of paying blackmail and giving officials money? A. Yes, sir; I look upon it—

Q. Never mind; you have answered my question; now, I will substitute for the word blackmail—I will put my proposed question; is it not a fact that from the time your ship comes into port that every step that is taken you have to pay money to some official or officials? A. We pay money.

Q. You don't call it blackmail? A. No, sir.

Mr. Goff.—I do. That is the difference.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. Different from the authorized fees they may lawfully exact?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Different from the authorized fee; I do not include in that the hospital money or the pilot money; you understand me? A. Certainly.

Q. But money in addition to what the law calls for at the port; that is what you mean to say? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator O'Connor:

Q. What is it paid for?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Who did you pay fees? A. The police officials, sir.

Q. Who did you pay fees; don't put so many questions to me; I am here as a battering ram, but I don't want to be battered with too many questions; where did you commence to pay fees? A. I don't know, really, who we pay first; we never pay anything to anyone until our vessel is thoroughly discharged, and until everything has gone fairly satisfactory; if you prove I am to answer your question in full, of course, I answer it.

Q. How long has that state of things continued? A. I don't know when it began.

Q. It was there when you went there? A. It was there when I came there.

Q. And you have followed the custom established? A. I have followed the custom established.

Q. By the way, you mentioned an officer's name — Bradshaw, or something? A. No, sir; I did not; I did not mention any officer's name: while I know the policemen that are at the docks at which our vessels are discharged by appearance, I do not know their names.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You don't know any of the officers' names? A. No; none of the police officers I don't.

Senator O'Connor.— Our authority is to inquire into why this police department does not enforce the ordinances of the city; that is one of the charges made, and, of course, the enforcement of the law is just as much a subject of inquiry by us as to find out whether or not they permit others to commit offenses with-

out taking steps to prosecute them. I do not see why it should not be inquired into who they paid, no matter what position they hold. I say it is the duty of the police department to enforce that as violation of law.

Mr. Ransom.—That I agree to, but may I make this observation: Should not the committee, through their counsel, before asking for the names, connect the police department with some dereliction of duty in that regard?

Senator O'Connor.—The point about it is here: I think if any city official here, I don't care who it is, if it is the mayor of the city of New York, exacts a tribute from any legitimate business, it is the duty of the police department to suppress it.

Mr. Ransom.—So do I. Shouldn't they first ascertain whether the police department is derelict in their duty?

Senator O'Connor.—That is what we are trying to ascertain.

Mr. Ransom.—From the very nature of things I suppose the things complained of can not be stopped by the police.

Mr. Goff.—If open and flagrant crime have existed for years and the police have failed for years in suppressing that crime, they are either collusive or incompetent.

Senator O'Connor.—No doubt of that.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Will you please tell us the officials to whom you paid, or your company? A. I understand that I am compelled by this honorable commission —

Mr. Goff.—You are, sir. It is an unpleasant duty, but we are here to do our duty.

Senator Bradley.—You are, unless any question incriminates yourself.

A. We pay to a dockmaster \$25 for each steamer, provided everything goes satisfactory.

Q. Any other person? A. Yes; we pay other people.

Q. Who are the other people you pay? A. We pay the custom-house officers.

Q. How much do you pay them?

Mr. Ransom.—The police haven't anything to do with that.

Senator O'Connor.—They have a right to arrest anybody for violation of State law.

Q. How much do you pay them? A. Twenty dollars.

Q. Twenty dollars for each ship; or is it for any particular service? A. No; there are usually two men put to each vessel, and we pay them \$20 a piece for each ship.

Q. That is \$40? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the next? A. That is all that we pay, really; there may be an occasional exception.

Q. Well, the occasional exceptions we will have, if you please?

A. Now, we have paid weighers where there was special reasons for it, but is not as a rule.

Q. Are those United States officers? A. Yes, sir.

Senator O'Connor.—United States officers can violate the laws of the State, as well as the State officers.

Q. How much have you paid them? A. The amount varies according to the quantity they have to weigh and the satisfaction they give in discharging the vessel with rapidity.

Q. How about the harbor master? A. The harbor master and dockmaster, I think they are — aren't they one; you intend them as one?

Q. But before you get into the pier, or get a berth in the stream, what official has control of that? A. None, that I am aware of.

Q. Now, let me see; haven't you heard your captains complain that they had to pay in order to get a berth in the stream, in the river? A. No, sir; I have never heard of such a thing.

Q. Did you ever hear one of your captains, not very long ago, saying that he had to pay more exactions in the harbor of New York than in the harbor of any seaport in the world? A. No, sir; I — one of our captains could not say such a thing, because he hasn't to pay at all.

Q. What? A. No, sir; one of our captains could not say such a thing, because he hasn't to pay at all.

Q. The company pays; it is all the same thing; he is interested in it; your company does not own the ships? A. No, sir.

Q. These ships are consigned to you by merchants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, so far as the handling or navigating of the ship is concerned, you have nothing to do with it in the harbor? A. Nothing.

Q. You have only got to do with the loading and unloading?

A. Well, we represent as agents; we represent the owners.

Q. Now, if the captain has to pay out anything for privileges charged to him in the harbor, is it not the proper thing for him to make an account to you of such payments? A. I am not aware of the captain paying out anything, and I don't believe any captain is authorized to pay anything; any payments come through an agent.

Q. If a captain — please answer my question — if a captain should pay out moneys for any purpose whenever he enters the harbor of New York, it is his duty to give you an account of those moneys, is it not? A. It is.

Q. And the purpose for which he has paid it? A. For which he has paid it.

Q. Now, in cases where the captain is simply an officer in the ship, without a share in the ship, he pays out the money of the employer, don't he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are any of the captains part owners of the ships that come to you? A. He may be; they may have a share.

Q. Is there a supercargo with each ship? A. No.

Q. Have you ever had any items of expense put into your own account of quarantine expense, outside of the lawful expense or hospital fees? A. I think not, outside of lawful expenses.

Q. What are the lawful expenses for each ship? A. I forget at the present moment.

Q. It is according to tonnage, isn't it? A. Not in quarantine; in quarantine, there were certain charges made at the time of the cholera scare; there are no charges now.

Q. Isn't there a hospital charge of \$2? A. There was at one time, and we paid it, but not now.

Q. It has been abolished, hasn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Senator O'Connor.—That was a head tax, wasn't it?

Mr. Goff.—No, sir; that was a different thing, Senator. Head money has reference to ships for passengers, immigrants; these are freight ships.

Q. Well, have you given us the names of all the persons to whom you have been in the habit of paying money for privileges? A. I have, sir.

Q. Let me ask you; I will preface my question by this statement; you, of course, are an intelligent gentleman and aware that this committee does not seek to go into your private business; their object is to break up this system, if they can; to enable merchants to transact business without being compelled to pay moneys that they should not pay; you understand that? A. Yes.

Q. And you also understand it is the duty of all good citizens to help this committee in that purpose? A. I have no intention of not answering those questions; I wanted simply to be satisfied you desired the answer.

Q. All right; now, the officer's name, that one there, that is on your dock, is Murphy, isn't it? A. I don't know his name; I know him by sight.

Q. How long has the present officer been with you? A. He has been there for a very long time; I really don't know how long; I think he has been there a year or two at least; two or three years.

Q. I ask you now, if the system of payments which you have testified to, were, so far as your knowledge goes, and so far as

general understanding of shipping men, isn't it recognized as the system among all jobbers in the New York harbor? A. I am of that opinion.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. And have been for some years? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. And don't you find it, and other shippers in the same condition you are, that in order to have your business transacted promptly and expeditiously, it is necessary to pay out these moneys? A. I think it is desirable they should pay it.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. That has been the system for some years, hasn't it? A. I can only speak of what we have done ourselves; but my opinion is that it has been.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. The weighers to whom you sometimes pay a compensation are persons employed by the United States government? A. Yes.

Q. And known among business men as United States weighers, attached to the custom-house? A. Yes.

Q. So with the customs officer; you did not give his office any title; you said money was paid to the customs officer; what title do you give to the officer? A. I think you would call him an inspector.

Q. He is a United States officer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have mentioned the payment of money to these United States officers, and you have mentioned the payment also of money to dockmasters, who are State officers, as I understand; the dockmaster is a State officer, isn't he? A. I am not quite sure; I know he is under a commissioner, another commissioner apart from the police.

Q. He is not under the jurisdiction of the police department, is he? A. No.

By Senator Cantor:

Q. The harbor master is a State officer; the dockmaster is a subordinate of the harbor master? A. No; he is a city officer.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. These persons whom you are in the habit of paying money to are in no way under the jurisdiction or control of the police department of the city? A. In no way whatever.

Q. Have you paid these moneys to these persons personally yourself? A. I paid certain sums personally.

Q. These sums you have mentioned? A. Not all of them.

Q. Some of these you paid yourself in person? A. Some I paid personally.

Q. I understand you to say no money has ever gone from your firm to any police official except the dock officer for his luncheon?

A. That is all.

Q. About \$10 a month? A. About \$10 a month.

Q. And this officer has been there over his hours of duty? A. What we understand, as where he gives his special attention which the law might not compel him to give, is his lunch hour.

Q. Yes. A. And that is — and it is at that time we require his services most, because our own people go and take their lunches at that particular time; and it is of very great importance to us that we should have people there to see nothing is stolen from the dock.

Q. You gave him the \$10 to get his lunches? A. That is, to get his lunches.

Fred. Studie, called as a witness on behalf of the State, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. What is your full name? A. Frederick

Q. Is your residence 291 Elizabeth street? A. Two hundred and ninety-three Elizabeth street.

Q. And is your wife's name Annie? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been living at 293 Elizabeth street? A. Two years.

Q. What kind of place have you kept there? A. A boarding-house; a furnished room.

Q. Have you occupied the whole house? A. Yes; I rent the whole house.

Q. What kind of people have lived there? A. Single men, and man and wife.

Q. Single men, and men and wives? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any bad women in your house? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any bad women in your house? A. No, sir; never; I don't keep such a house.

Q. Were you arrested on the 26th day of March of this year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who arrested you? A. Sloan and Sullivan.

Q. Officers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Attached to what precinct; where is the station-house?

A. In Mulberry street, near Prince.

Q. Did you ever see Sullivan and Sloan before? A. No.

Q. Not before your arrest? A. No.

Q. Did they both come in when you were arrested? A. Yes; they rang the bell, and I looked out the windows, after 12 o'clock; they rang the bell, and I looked out of the window, and there were three men at the door; I said, "What you want;" "They want in;" I said, "You can not come in; you don't live;" "I want in;" "You live no here; I leave no in;" they pushed the door in.

Q. What were you charged with? A. Well, when I wouldn't open, they pushed the door in.

Q. What was charged against you? A. I don't know.

Q. You found out afterward? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? A. Keeping a man in the house by a lady there.

Q. You mean, the charge against you was disorderly house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go to court the next day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What court? A. The Special Court.

Q. Special Sessions? A. Yes.

Q. Where was the court? A. The first morning, we came to the Tombs.

Q. To the Tombs Police Court? A. Yes.

Q. Did you meet a lawyer there named William E. Morris? A. Yes.

Q. Has an office on Chambers street, corner of Centre? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Morris had any conversations with Officers Sullivan and Sloan? A. Yes; the Officer Sloan sent the lawyer.

Q. Sloan sent the lawyer to you? A. Yes; to me and my wife.

Q. State what Sloan said to the lawyer? A. Well, Sloan said, "Take the case;" he sent the lawyer to my wife and to me, and the lawyer said, "Have you got money?" I say, "No; I have no money; I am poor; I make my living;" he said, "You must have the money;" he asked first money; I said, "I have no money;" and he went back to Sloan, and he said, "I take not the case; there is no money in it;" and Sloan said, "Take the case; there is money in it."

Q. Sloan said to the lawyer, "There is money in him;" is that it? A. Yes.

Q. And then Mr. Morris took the case, didn't he? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After that Mr. Morris came to your house, didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. And did he make a demand upon you? A. Yes.

Q. What did he demand? A. Give him money.

Q. How much? A. I said how much he wanted; he said it would cost \$200; I said I haven't 200 pennies.

Q. Now, can you give the exact language which the lawyer used? A. He say, "Bring me ~~some~~ money down Saturday morning, \$200," and then I go with Sullivan and bring the money.

Mr. Ransom.—What was the last?

Mr. Moss.—He said go and pawn some clothes.

The Witness.—And bring the money down and the case would be settled; that is what I understand.

Q. Did Morris mention Sloan and Sullivan in that conversation with you? A. No.

Q. Did he speak to you about Sloan and Sullivan — the lawyer? A. Yes; Sloan and Sullivan was not in my house.

Q. Did Morris say he was going to give any of the money to Sloan and Sullivan? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say? A. I said, "I have got no money."

Q. What did the lawyer say he was going to do with Sloan and Sullivan? A. He would give them the money.

Q. He was going to give them money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And settle the case? A. Yes.

Q. You said you did not give them any money? A. I hadn't any.

Q. What did you do? A. Well, then I said, "I have got no money," and then I gave them \$10.

Q. You gave Morris \$10? A. For his case, and after I take another lawyer.

Q. Who was your other lawyer? A. August Nentz.

Q. You got tired of Mr. Morris and employed Mr. Nentz? A. Yes.

Q. What happened then? A. I took my lawyer from Sloan and Sullivan and then took another one.

Q. Did you have a trial? A. Yes.

Q. Whereabouts? A. In the Tombs.

Q. In Special Sessions? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of that trial? A. Well, then came my lawyer, and I had witnesses that I kept a good house and the neighborhood, and there was one man lived six or eight or 10 years in my house.

Q. You say you produced witnesses who had known you in that neighborhood for some years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And persons who had boarded in your house? A. Yes.

Q. And he gave it a good character? A. Yes.

Q. These witnesses you produced in court; did the officers, Sullivan and Sloan, testify against you? A. Yes; they came against me; Sloan got the man.

Q. He had a man with him? A. Yes.

Q. Stool-pigeon, I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. Some of those witnesses whom you produced had boarded with you 10 or 11 years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of that trial? A. Well —

Q. What was the end of it all, and were you convicted? A. The man said, "You got work;" "No;" "You got money;" "No;" "What have you got arrested for;" Detective Sloan gave it to me.

Chairman Lexow then interrupted the witness' testimony as follows:

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Upon that trial there was a third man who gave testimony; wasn't there? A. Yes; there was a third man; I don't know his name; Sloan had a man along with him.

Q. I understood you to say that the man testified he had spent a day in your house in company with somebody? A. Yes.

Q. And you were going on to tell where he got the dollar for; what was that? A. He said he had received a dollar from Sloan to testify against me.

Q. That was the testimony? A. Yes.

Q. And this Sloan was the same man who had told Mr. Morris he must take your case, because there was money in you? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Morris afterward demanded \$200? A. Yes.

Q. And saying he was going to pay some of the money to Sloan and Sullivan? A. Yes.

Q. Were you convicted, or were you acquitted? A. The judge says, "Well, that settles the case."

Q. You were discharged? A. Yes.

Q. You have not been fined nor imprisoned? A. No.

Q. Have you ever seen this officer since? A. Sullivan came afterward with another wardman, but I told them I didn't care; yesterday a captain was in my place.

By Mr. Ransom:

Q. Yesterday? A. Yes; yesterday; a new captain; the captain was in my place yesterday, and Sullivan pointed him out to me, and said, "That is the new captain;" and I said, "I have not got any money to spend on you."

Q. Who was the captain; what is his name? A. The captain heard what I said; the captain said, "I don't ask you for any money."

Q. What else was said? A. Nothing else was said; I don't know the name of the captain; the captain and Sullivan went into every room and looked into every room, and said it was all right; he asked, "Are you married;" and I said, "Yes;" "Do you work;" "Yes;" there was a woman in the house, and they asked her if she was married, and she said yes, she was married to a truck driver; and then they went into another room, and there was a couple in there, and they asked whether they were married, and they said yes; that was a watchman and his wife.

Q. What made you say you had no money for them? A. Because next door to me they pay them every week.

By Mr. Moss:

Q. Who lives next door to you? A. Strauss.

Q. And what is the number of the house? A. Two hundred and ninety-five Elizabeth street.

Q. What do they do there? A. They have got more than a dozen females in that house, and they go in and out like a dove-cote.

Q. How much do they pay; do you know? A. I don't know how much they paid; I have only heard they do pay; Mrs. Strauss told me she had a big pull with the police.

Q. Did you ever see Sullivan and the other officer, Sloan, I think you called him, go into that house? A. Yes; a couple of times I saw him go in.

Q. Has that house been raided? A. No; they will never touch them.

Q. Have you seen those girls solicit men from the house? A. Yes; more than a hundred times.

Q. Calling from the windows and doors to the men? A. And go up the street, and soliciting men, and bringing them in.

Q. How long has that been going on at 295 Elizabeth street? A. During the entire winter.

Q. Who was the old captain? A. I never had any acquaintance with the captains; I don't know their names.

Q. How many other disorderly houses are there on Elizabeth street near you? A. I did not pay any special attention to that.

Q. Are there large numbers of street walkers in your neighborhood? A. No; not very many.

Q. Are there disorderly houses in that street near you? A. I have not been into those houses, and I can't say whether they are bad or not.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ransom:

Q. When Sullivan and the other officer arrested you, you felt that you had been outraged; that they had done wrong to you, didn't you? A. Yes; sure.

Q. You are an honest man? A. Yes.

Q. And that in your view was a false arrest; they had no right to arrest you? A. No.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. Did you ever make a complaint to the police commissioners of the way you were being treated? A. No.

Q. Did you know that there were such officials in this city as police commissioners? A. Sure; yes; I have been here 27 years.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. Now, Officer Sheridan, I did not know you were in court until you addressed me just now; you are the officer that had the noted occurrence down at the Merchants' Hotel; wasn't you? A. Yes.

Q. You are under indictments? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Goff.—Mr. Chairman, I do not think, in fairness to the officer, I will ask him any question as to the transaction, because he is under indictment for the transactions, and I do not think it will be fair; I want to ask him one or two questions, however, as long as he is in court. I did not expect to see him here.

Chairman Lexow.—What was it?

Mr. Goff.—It was an occurrence where a man claimed to be clubbed in a poolroom, and the officer was tried for it.

Senator Cantor.—We had the testimony here. The testimony was produced before the committee.

Mr. Goff.—Oh, no; but there has been a trial at headquarters, and the decision is not rendered yet, is it, officer? A. No, sir.

Mr. Goff.—And the officer is under indictment now, so I do not think it would be fair to this officer to ask him questions about that. There is one thing I want to ask you in connection with that matter, just one or two questions.

Q. You were up to Morris Park recently, were you not? A. Yes.

Q. To the races? A. Yes.

Q. And had you companions there? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you meet anyone there that you knew? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see your friend Lynch there? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor Smith? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor Burke? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor anyone connected with that Merchants' Hotel transaction? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, officer, you appreciate the fact that you are under oath here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And false swearing is perjury? (No answer.)

Q. You mean to tell this committee, under the solemn obligation of your oath, that you did not see Lynch, nor Smith, nor Burke, at the Morris Park races? A. I don't know Burke,

Q. Well, Lynch or Smith? A. No, sir.

Q. Neither one? A. No, sir.

Q. At the Morris Park races, or in New York, at any time since the occurrence at the Merchants' Hotel? A. No, sir; I have seen them, but I have not seen them in New York.

Q. You have seen them in Jersey? A. I have seen them in the Tombs Police Court.

Q. That is in New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any of them at any place except the Tombs Police Court? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you write to them? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you write to Lynch? A. No, sir.

Q. Did anyone write for you? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any letters being sent to Lynch? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come to go to Morris Park? A. Why, I went up there—I had a day off.

Q. What day was it? A. I don't recollect now; I had a night off that night.

Q. You have a good many days off, haven't you? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you put on uniform? A. About three or four weeks ago.

Q. You only put on the uniform after this Merchants' Hotel episode? A. No, sir; there was an order came down from headquarters.

Q. For you to put on uniform? A. No; not me particularly, but all men in citizens' clothes.

Q. You were in citizens' clothes up to that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long? A. Three or four months.

Q. How long have you been on the force? A. Very near four years.

Q. What precinct have you been in? A. Second precinct.

Q. You have been on the Second precinct ever since you have been on the force? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is Captain O'Connor's precinct? A. Yes.

Q. The same precinct where this occurrence took place at the Merchants' Hotel? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you doing patrol duty out of the four years? A. About three and a half years.

Q. About three and a half years; the blotter shows that, does it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where has been your post? A. Cortlandt street and Liberty street and Greenwich street.

Q. Right in the immediate neighborhood of this Merchants' Hotel? A. Yes; I was on post there.

Q. Do you ever touch the key now, Sheridan? A. What key?

Q. What key? A. I don't understand your remark.

Q. Don't you know you are a telegraph operator; aren't you? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever practice telegraphy? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you understand telegraphy? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you anything to do with telegraphing? A. No, sir.

Q. What were you employed at before you went on the police force? A. Bricklaying.

Q. Well, now, you repeat again that you never saw Lynch except at the Tombs? A. That is all.

Q. Since the day that alleged occurrence took place at the Merchants' Hotel? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you over to Jersey since? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever cross to Jersey? A. Yes; I went over to Jersey.

Q. Why did you answer me just now you have not been to Jersey? A. I was to Newark by train; I was not off at Jersey City.

Q. Then you have been to Jersey since that occurrence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you go to Newark? A. Three weeks ago.

Q. What did you go to Newark for? A. I went to a friend of mine.

Q. Who is the friend? A. A party of the name of Nugent.

Q. Who is Nugent? A. He is in the hat business in Jersey City.

Q. Where did you meet him? A. I met him over in New York here.

Q. By appointment? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you on duty? A. Yes, sir; I was not on duty then; not when I went over there.

Q. What time of the day did you meet Nugent? A. I met him at 12 o'clock that night; the night before.

Q. Where did you meet him the night before? A. Corner of Cortlandt and Washington street.

Q. Did you know him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you on patrol duty then? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make an appointment, then, to go to Newark?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What took you to Newark? A. We went out there.

Q. What for? A. Just for pleasure.

Q. Who did you see in Newark? A. We didn't see anybody in particular.

Q. Well, any gentlemen? A. I did not see anybody in particular.

Q. Any gentlemen? A. We went around to three or four friends of his.

Q. Who are they? A. I don't know who they are.

Q. Give their names? A. I don't know their names.

Q. Did you talk about the Lynch matter? A. No, sir.

Q. Not a word? A. No, sir.

Q. Or the Merchants' Hotel transaction? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you at Lynch's house? A. No; I don't know where he lives.

Q. What was the name of the other policeman that was connected with you in that transaction? A. There was no other policeman in.

Q. You were the only one? A. Yes, sir; there were complaints made against two other policemen; before the police commissioners yet.

Q. What are their names? A. Moody and Miller.

Q. You swear you never were to Lynch's house? A. No, sir.

Q. And that you never saw Lynch or spoke to him, except in the Tombs? A. No, sir; that is all.

Q. And I ask you again, before you leave the stand, if you reiterate your oath that you did not see Lynch or Smith at the Morris Park races on any day this year? A. No, sir.

Q. Or had any conversation with them? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't shake your head; answer? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Smith, the ex-chief of police of Jersey City? A. No, sir.

Q. Ever meet him? A. No, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. You went around with this man in Newark, with some of his friends, did you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to give me to understand that he did not introduce you to these men? A. I do not remember the name.

Q. You said you did not know the name.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. I will ask you one question; don't you know of your own knowledge that Lynch and Smith, the complainants against you in the Merchants' Hotel transaction, were in New York, and went to Morris Park, and that you took particular pains to see that they were not served with a subpoena from the Lexow committee? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of it before? A. No, sir; I never heard the Lexow committee was after them.

Q. Didn't you stand up to the bar in Morris Park and drink with Lynch and Smith? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Were you to the Sheepshead Bay races? A. No, sir.

Mr. Goff.—You understand, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the reason why I do not wish to go into the merits of this case. I have spoken of that before, this witness being under indictment.

Senator Cantor.—What is he under indictment for?

Mr. Goff.—In connection with an alleged assault on two men in a poolroom hall. The poolroom was in the Merchants' Hotel in this city, and it is alleged he clubbed those men, and charges were made against him before the police commissioners, and subsequently charges were presented to the grand jury, and he was put under indictment; and under those circumstances I do not wish to ask this witness any questions on the merits of the case. That will do, officer. I want to deal fairly with you.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Mr. Goff.—Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask you to give the substance of the resolution of this committee to this witness, in regard to the protection that he has a right to expect.

Chairman Lexow.—Any testimony you may give here with reference to bribery or corruption of the police department, any bribe given by you or received by you, if you tell the truth and it is a fact—any testimony you may give here is privileged and can not be used against you in any other proceeding, and your confession of the fact is an absolute bar against your prosecution. The thing is to tell the truth.

Q. Now, officer, how many years have you been on the police force? A. Twenty-two years last March.

Q. So that each of those four stripes represents five years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have got a pretty good record, officer? A. Pretty good; yes, sir.

Q. Now, officer, do you know of any agreement or understanding between policemen, that, if called upon before this committee, you would decline to reveal anything of police matters? A. I never heard of any.

Q. Is there not a general understanding among the men on the force that they must keep quiet and not say anything about police matters? A. I never had any conversation with any policemen in New York on the matter.

Q. You are entitled to a pension, officer, aren't you, if you retire? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been on the steamboat squad? A. Since April, 1882.

Q. And before that, to what precinct were you attached? A. From March 25, 1872, to March, 1873, I was in the Twentieth, and from the 18th of March, 1873, to 1874, I was in the Twenty-second.

Q. Will you tell the Senators about the steamboat squad; does that form a separate precinct now? A. Yes.

Q. It used to be simply a squad? A. Simply a squad.

Q. Now it is a precinct? A. Thirty-seventh precinct.

Q. Where is the station-house? A. One at Pier A, and one at ———, North river

Q. Which is the headquarters? A. Pier A, North river.

Q. Who is the captain of that precinct? A. Captain Allaire.

Q. How long has he been captain of that precinct? A. I should judge about two years.

Q. The jurisdiction of that precinct includes all the docks both on the North and East rivers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all the men that are assigned to duty at the various docks are all belonging to that precinct—the Thirty-seventh, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The duties of these men are to look after the docks of the steamship companies? A. That is the idea.

Q. Regulate the carts and the truckdrivers, and so on; now, isn't it a fact, officer, that the men generally assigned to those docks do special duty for the steamship companies? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is? A. Yes.

Q. Well, is it not also a fact, officer, that for that special duty the officer received some compensation from the steamship company? A. I presume on some of them.

Q. I beg pardon? A. I say I presume on some of them.

Q. Isn't that the general rule? A. Well, I believe it is.

Q. Now, officer, I know how hard it is for you to talk about police matters, but you are a conscientious man, I believe, and under the statement of the chairman of this committee, I think you recognize that you are safe and protected from any prosecution for any testimony you may give here; I ask you, if you will tell the Senate committee yourself, about what is called the envelope crowd, or the envelope gang? A. I don't know what they mean by the envelope gang; whether it is a man gives up any money or not, whether that is the idea; but they speak of the envelope gang.

Q. Isn't there something known—something called the envelope crowd? A. I know we have spoken among ourselves in that manner.

Q. What does that mean; what does the envelope crowd mean? A. Whether they mean they give up any of their money or not—I suppose that is the idea.

Q. It has been spoken of by the policemen? A. I think not give up this money.

Q. It has been spoken of that they belonged to the envelope gang or crowd? A. No; I never heard a man make that remark; I have heard some of the men say, "There goes an envelope gang," in doing some extra duty.

Q. Referring to some policemen? A. I presume so.

Q. What was the understanding of that term? A. I don't really know what he meant by it, whether he gave up what he got or not.

Q. That is, the officer gave up what he got? A. Yes.

Q. Well, but hasn't there been something in use—some envelope in use with the men of the department there? A. No, sir; not that I know.

Q. Do you recollect that remark more than once? A. Not over once, that I know of; once or twice.

Q. Isn't it generally understood that the envelope men means the men who have to give up to their superior officers? A. I presume that is what it means.

Q. Yes; money in envelopes; and that the money that they got from the steamship companies for compensation for their services to the steamship companies they had got to give up a portion of that money either to their sergeant or their captains; isn't that a fact? A. I don't know whether that is a fact or not; I know—I don't know what other men do.

Q. Suppose you tell us what you have done, officer? A. It is not a great while ago I have given a certain man \$10.

Q. Who is the man, officer? A. Sergeant Taylor.

Q. On the steamboat squad of the Thirty-seventh precinct?

A. That is right.

Q. How did you give him the \$10? A. Just handed it to him.

Q. What did you give it to him for? A. I don't know as I gave it to him for any particular reason more than I just handed it to him; that is all.

Q. Sergeant Taylor; isn't he known as the collector for the captain among the men? A. I don't know whether he is or not; I never heard the men say so.

Q. Why did you select out Sergeant Taylor from the other sergeants to give him \$10? A. Well, Sergeant Taylor has been a friend of mine right straight along, and I handed him \$10.

Q. Do you know other men who have given Sergeant Taylor \$10? A. No, sir.

Q. You gave him a \$10 bill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago was that? A. About the 2d or 3d of this month.

Q. Was that the first \$10 bill you ever gave him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any man give him money? A. Never in my life.

Q. What did he say when you gave him the \$10? A. Nothing.

Q. Now, I ask you again if Sergeant Taylor does not go around among the men employed in the steamboat squad and collect from them? A. I don't know; he goes along the river front, but whether he collects from them or not —

Q. Did you ever hear, under the solemn obligation of your oath, did you not hear it said or spoken of that Taylor was the captain's collector? A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. Is there a sergeant there called Mason? A. No, sir.

Q. What are the sergeants' names there? A. Burns, Read, Robb and Taylor.

Q. Where was it you gave Taylor this money? A. At the American dock.

Q. You are on duty there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He came around on his rounds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any conversation lead up to the giving of the money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the conversation? A. I simply said to him, "Here, sergeant, I make you a present of this."

Q. What did you give him the present for, officer? A. Well, he took me off the street where I was at the Stonington dock for about 10 or 11 years; in fact, I was out in the street along from Warren to Barclay street on the middle of the street, and finally, when this new dock was built there, there was one officer

sent there, and opened there for some time, and I was just after being sent there.

Q. You received a little compensation from the steamship company, didn't you, officer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have you got a partner there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Officer Inman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He receives a little compensation? A. I believe he does.

Q. What? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The agents of the line have sworn to it here to-day, officer? A. I am aware of the fact; at least, they told me they were going to.

Q. Well, Inman has been there quite a number of years, hasn't he? A. Yes; I believe so.

Q. And he has received it for all those years? A. Yes — Oh, I — yes; I don't know whether he has all those years or not.

Q. He has stated so anyway? A. He has been getting it some time; I don't know how long.

Q. That is the customary thing on the dock front, is it not, officer? A. Yes, sir; it is not so with every pier; there are a great many piers that don't do anything of the kind.

Q. Now, don't you know, officer; isn't it the knowledge in the station-house, and among the men on the squad, that the officers who do not give up a little money to their sergeant or their captain, that they are not treated as well as other officers? A. I don't know; I have done extra duty as well as other men, and I never heard them say they had to give up, or they did give up, and that they had to do extra duty, because they did not give up.

Q. You mean to say this is the only case you know anything about, this one of \$10 that you have given up? A. Yes, sir.

By Chairman Lexow:

Q. How long ago was he detailed, Mr. Goff?

By Mr. Goff:

Q. When were you detailed at this new dock? A. The 9th of November.

Q. When did you give up the \$10? A. The 2d of this month; I think it was the 2d or the 3d of June.

Q. Why did you wait until the 2d or 3d of June to give a present to the sergeant? A. Because I did not get it; I did not get nothing, only for the last couple of months.

Q. You get your monthly pay; don't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You waited until you got something from the dock people to give it up? A. Oh, no—why, certainly, I was not going to give anything away of my salary.

Q. Then the money you gave to the sergeant was part of the money you had received from the dock people? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Oh, you waited until you got that, in order to give it to them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say you were not going to give away any of your salary, you mean us to understand that it was an understood thing? A. It never was spoken to me by anybody; never was asked by anybody.

Q. Didn't you think it was a risky thing to do to offer \$10 to your officer? A. I did not think there was any risk attached to it; no, sir.

Q. Is it not against the rule for any officer to give a gratuity or present to his superior officer? A. I did not give it in that way.

Q. Then what did you give it for? A. As merely, as I said before, as a present.

Q. As friends; weren't you afraid the sergeant would immediately prefer charges against you for giving him a present for nothing? A. I did not know he would.

Q. You felt pretty sure he would not say you gave it to him? A. I did not think so.

Q. Don't you know it is the recognized custom in the department to give those gratuities and presents? A. I never did it before.

Q. Well, but, officer, you would not have run the risk of being broke for giving anything in the shape of a present or gratuity, would you? A. No, sir; I would not.

Q. Unless you were pretty sure it would be received? A. Why, of course everybody feels that way.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

June 21, 1894.

Present.—The Senators and counsel, as before.

The Chairman.—Mr. Ransom, before going on with the examination, my attention has been called to an article in one of the newspapers, which is based upon a statement made by me yesterday in reference to the publication, by the World, of some matter connected with one of the employes of this committee. The statement here is that I have said or did say that the matter published in the World was utterly untrue and was published without any conference; I meant to say, that there was no

foundation in fact for the statement made; that while the reporter may have believed and been justified in the belief that he possessed evidence upon which a statement of that kind was justified, that we were satisfied that there was no foundation in fact for the statement; and I desire to have it understood that we meant no reflection upon the World or upon the World's reporter in the making of that insinuation, but at the same time we would suggest that if any charges of that kind are to be made, that the committee be first conferred with to ascertain whether or not there is any truth in them.

Mr. Goff.—Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear you make that statement, and I will add that, in justice to the writer of the article, it is but proper to say that, since the matter has been brought to my attention more carefully and particularly than I understood at the time — there is such a rush of matters after I get out of court here that I can not carry everything in my mind: but matters did come to our knowledge, particularly to the knowledge of my associate, Mr. Moss, which pointed very directly to acts performed by an employe of this committee, as I afterward learned, which were of an extremely suspicious character, to say the least. When I heard the name of the employe, never having heard it before, I promptly told you I knew nothing at all about him. I had in my mind another person; but information reached us, touching the actions of this man, while Clark was testifying, and the hurried entrance into the courtroom of a well-known character in New York, a lawyer, who used to be a resident of that ward, after the exit of that employe of the committee, after he left the courtroom hurriedly this man came in hurriedly, and taking everything into consideration, I remember now that Mr. Moss called my attention to it, and that we decided next morning that we would put this man on the stand. I say that in justice to the reporter. Whoever wrote the article I do not know. It is but fair that the facts should be stated.

The Chairman.—And also that it was simply a coincidence, because we had sent this doorkeeper on special business of this committee, which he attended to at the time.

Mr. Goff.—So far as the information coming and the happening of the coincidence, it would seem to be a perfectly reasonable ground for the reporter to take.

Charles A. Beeck resumes the stand:

Mr. Ransom.—I simply wanted to say to you, Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Goff has given me the opportunity to cross-examine the witness, that I have no questions to ask him.

Mr. Goff.—That is all, Officer Beeck.

The Chairman.— Officer, I would like to ask you one question.

Q. What proportion of the total amount that you received outside of your salary on the steamboat dock there, was this \$10 that you handed to the sergeant? A. What proportion?

Q. Yes; what proportion of the amount that you had received up to that time? A. Half of it.

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

Direct examination by Mr. Goff:

Q. You are a produce merchant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in partnership with a Mr. Voorhees? A. Manager.

Q. Where do you conduct business? A. No. 179 Reade street.

Q. What are you, wholesale grocers, or produce? A. Wholesale fruit and produce dealers.

Q. You handle a good deal of goods? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as a consequence, you find it necessary to use a sidewalk? A. We do; to a large extent.

Q. Can not get over that? A. No, sir.

Q. And you have to incumber the sidewalk during certain hours of the day for the purpose of handling your goods? A. The early portion of the day.

Q. Of course, you, as an intelligent man, know that that is in violation of a corporation ordinance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there are police officers on post? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there special police officers that attend to that portion of duty, called the ordinance police? A. Well, I really couldn't say; I presume there are; I think I have seen them.

Q. There is a body of men, Mr. Smith, called the ordinance police, whose duty it is to look after sidewalk obstructions, and signs, and so forth; now, do those ordinance men ever visit you, those policemen? A. Well, I can not say that they visit me; they pass there; we pass the time of day with them, frequently; I haven't made any special distinction between the regular police and the ordinance.

Q. We will say the regular police; we will not draw any distinction between them; they are all policemen, properly speaking; now, have you ever been called to order, as it were, by the policemen on account of the sidewalk obstructions? A. Quite frequently.

Q. Have your goods ever been taken to the corporation yard by the bureau of incumbrances? A. No, sir.

Q. Have the police made any trouble for you? A. Well, we have had several complaints, and I responded to them in the courts.

Q. Several complaints, and responded to them in the District Court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever been fined? A. Well, not in my present position.

Q. Well, before, while in other positions? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the same house? A. No; I think four doors below that.

Q. How long have you been with Mr. Voorhees? A. About three years.

Q. Since you have been with Mr. Voorhees you have responded in court on several occasions? A. Two, if I remember right.

Q. That is, at the First District Court, is it not? A. I couldn't say; I think one was before Judge Mitchell, previous to his death.

Q. And the other before Judge Lynn? A. I don't remember that.

Q. In either of those cases were you fined? A. No, sir.

Q. Your house has given some presents and things to the police officers in relation to these sidewalk obstructions? A. Never to a police officer.

Q. To whom then, if not to a police officer? A. Well, I say that directly; we have never given anything directly.

Q. Well, indirectly? A. Yes.

Q. You understand, Mr. Smith, that the object of these honorable Senators, in instituting this investigation, is for the purpose of discovering and breaking up a system of oppression upon the merchants of this city; you understand that object? A. So I should judge from reading the daily papers.

Q. And so far as you or your firm are concerned, you have nothing to fear whatever from any testimony you may give before this committee, and this committee expects that all good citizens will come and strengthen their hands, to break down this system; now, I ask you to tell the Senators, in your own way, just how that thing is done; I don't want to bother you with questions or annoy you; just tell, in your own way, how that thing is done? A. My recollection of it is, it is placed in an envelope, whatever amount it was, and been called for by some one connected with the department.

Q. About what periods of time? A. Well, I could hardly state definitely.

By the Chairman:

Q. Monthly, or every two or three months; what is your custom? A. I should say yearly, Judge.

Q. Yearly? A. That is my impression.

Q. And the amount? A. Twenty-five dollars.

Q. And in case you omitted, if you ever did, to put the money in an envelope for the purposes for which you suggested, did you receive a visit from the policeman or representative of the department of incumbrances? A. I didn't omit it.

Q. You never did omit it? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you come first to put money in an envelope and deposit it for the purpose you have mentioned? A. I was informed it was necessary to do that thing.

Q. Had anybody connected with the police department given you that information? A. No; it came second-handed.

Q. But, was the original source of it, so far as you know, connected with the police? A. I should say it was, but I had no positive knowledge of that.

Q. You were told just what? A. That the price was \$25.

Q. The price for what? A. For one building.

Q. Was the information you received that each building had to contribute yearly the sum of \$25, in order to encroach upon the sidewalk in violation of law? A. That was the understanding.

Q. And that if that sum was paid, you would be protected in your encroachment? A. That was the understanding.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Do you know Officer Kelly? A. I have seen him on the beat there.

Q. Do you know if he has ever called for an envelope? A. Not at my place.

Q. At any other place, do you know? A. I couldn't state that positively.

Q. Is it not generally understood that Officer Kelly does the collecting? A. I believe so.

By the Chairman:

Q. Where would you put the envelope? A. Your honor, I would rather not answer that question.

Senator Bradley.—But these questions are necessary.

The Chairman.—As indicating a system, the question is material.

Q. Was it understood between you and the policeman on the beat there as to just where he would find that envelope? A. I had no understanding with the policeman in the matter.

Mr. Goff.—Well, with whom?

Q. When you deposited that envelope, there was an understanding with somebody, undoubtedly, else how would you know where to deposit it so that he could find it? A. I deposited it

upon a neighbor's desk, with the understanding that it was to be called for.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. That is not a merchant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you, in connection with that, was that recognized as a place where merchants around should lay envelopes?

A. That I couldn't state.

Q. Only for yourself? A. Only for myself.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did you see any envelopes of a similar character at that place? A. No, sir.

Q. Only yours? A. Only my envelope.

Q. And that was deposited on the counter of this neighboring store? A. Neighboring store.

Q. And you left it there? A. I left it there.

Q. Did you see anybody call for it? A. I didn't.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. I think, Mr. Smith, that it is necessary for this committee to know all the ins and outs of that transaction? A. I am giving them to you, sir.

Q. Give us the name, please, of the store where you left the envelope; it becomes very important, because it affects your business principally? A. It was my next-door neighbor, T. J. Roberts.

Q. Was it through Mr. Roberts, or from Mr. Roberts, you were given to understand that this thing was necessary to do? A. It was as a neighbor.

By the Chairman:

Q. A friendly suggestion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you been interfered with previous to that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That this suggestion was made? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And annoyed, harassed? A. We had received notice from the court.

Q. To appear and defend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after that did you ever get a notice? A. My impression is that the notice came immediately after.

Q. Were you ever interfered with or troubled after you started the payment of this \$25 annually? A. We received a notice immediately afterward.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. But you were not fined, or anything further done? A. No, sir.

By the Chairman:

Q. Was any testimony given against you in the District Court?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Charging you with violation of the ordinance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And notwithstanding that testimony you were discharged without fine? A. Well, I gave my testimony in rebuttal, stating, as I have stated here, that it was almost necessary; it was the custom to utilize the sidewalk for the business; that we couldn't possibly avoid it; that it was the custom among the trade, but we left as much gangway open as possible for pedestrians; the pedestrians in our neighborhood were in our own line of business, and were not annoyed; the result was we were admonished to be more careful, but not fined.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Was there anything said about leasing the sidewalk for so much a year? A. Nothing more than the petition that we got up as a trade to the board of aldermen.

Q. Let me ask you, now, as a merchant, well posted in your line of business, would it not be better for the trade to have legal rights, for certain hours of the day there, and obtain terms from the city, on payment of a reasonable fee? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Than to be subjected to these visitations and envelope contributions and subscriptions? A. Undoubtedly, sir.

Q. And you would prefer it? A. Much rather.

Q. And all the men in the trade would prefer it? A. I think so.

Q. As a matter of fact, it is now so that the necessities of the business are such, that you are compelled to use the sidewalk? A. We can not avoid it and do business.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did I understand that every merchant in the same line of business as yourself in that neighborhood there was making an equal contribution? A. That was the impression, your honor.

Q. According to the size of the store? A. I couldn't say in regard to that, positively.

Q. Can you, of your own knowledge, give the names of any of your neighbors there who have made equivalent contributions?
A. I can not, your honor.

Q. Have you heard of any? A. In a roundabout way, only.

Q. And it is upon that that you base your understanding that they all do? A. That is my impression; I have no knowledge of that, as a fact.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Mr. Smith, is there any such thing as an association among the men of your trade, an exchange or association? A. Yes, sir; we have a Fruit and Produce Dealers' League, and many of our trades are members of the Mercantile Exchange, I think, which is more particularly devoted to the butter and egg trade.

Q. Could you give us any approximation of the number of merchants engaged in your business in that locality, around Greenwich and Washington and Reade and Chambers and Duane and all those streets there? A. I couldn't, sir; I could some years ago, but I couldn't to-day; our trade runs from Dey street to Fourteenth, on West, Washington and Greenwich, and all the cross streets.

Q. There are certainly many hundreds? A. A great many.

Q. A great many hundreds? A. Yes, sir.

By Senator Bradley:

Q. How many members in the association? A. I couldn't state that.

Q. Couldn't state the number of members in your association? A. I couldn't, because I am not sufficiently active a member.

By Mr. Goff:

Q. Is it not the common understanding among the merchants in your business that they all have to pay for the use of your sidewalk? A. I could only speak of my impression, Mr. Goff.

Q. Well, what you gathered from the general feeling around among men in your trade? A. I should judge that the contribution was general, but I couldn't state positively.

Q. I don't ask for that, simply for your understanding as you gathered it from the circumstances and surroundings? A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman:

Q. How long have you paid contributions? A. To the best of my recollection, only two years.

Q. And since then, with the exception of the time that you have mentioned before, you have not been interferred with? A. No, sir.