Double Condensed.

That's the term to apply to ads in The World's Real-Estate Index.

The World. EVENING EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Weather to-morrow—Rain, warmer.

Full of Business.

Those single-line ads in The World's Real-Estate Index.

THE WORLD'S INDEX SOLVES THE HOUSE QUESTION

LAST EDITION.

CARPENTER IS MUM.

The Bank Robber Refuses to Make a Statement in Court.

His Co-Conspirators Got Away on the Freight Steamer Oakdale.

Dix & Phyfe's Loss Much Smaller Than at First Reported.

William E. Carpenter, who was arrested by Inspector Byrnes's detectives as the accomplice of young Oscar Creamer in the adroit robbery of the banking firm of Dix & Phyfe, of 45 Wall street, presented a melancholy spectacle when arraigned before Justice Divver in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

He is an undersized young man, rather stocky in build, and wears a small black mustache. He looked as if he had passed a disagreeable night in the cell at Police Headquarters, and he hung his head in shame as he stepped up to the bar to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. Phyfe, his former employer.

Carpenter's wife was in court, and she seemed to be even more affected than her husband by the disgrace which he had brought upon himself and her. She sat in a side room with him, while he was waiting to be arraigned, and wept and caressed him the whole time.

Detectives Golden and Vallely, who had arrested Carpenter and ferreted out the crooked dealings of the prisoner and his accomplices, kept watch over him.

The main facts of the startling crime were told in the EVENING WORLD'S Sporting Extra yesterday. The police, however, furnished further details to-day.

It seems that young Creamer, the assistant bookkeeper, was the leading spirit in the conspiracy from the beginning. Although only eighteen years old, he showed an astounding degree of nerve and capacity for wickedness.

The detectives say that he became acquainted with James L. White, another of the conspirators, through an abandoned woman named Nellie, with whom he used to associate, and who lived in Bayard street, near the Bowery.

When Creamer heard that Hollingshead, the bookkeeper of the firm of Dix & Phyfe, was about to return home he and White arranged to make a raid on the safe and get away with the proceeds of the robbery as soon as possible.

HOW THE SCHEME WAS WORKED.

For this purpose Creamer forged a letter from Dix & Phyfe to the Park Bank, recommending White, who, it was stated in the letter, wished to open an account there.

White made a first deposit of $2,000, but where this money came from the police have not yet found out. They say it was not stolen from Dix & Phyfe.

The people at the bank say that White was an illiterate sort of fellow and did not know how to make his signature to the deposit slip when he opened his account.

Afterwards the bank officers sent a letter to Dix & Phyfe, thanking them for introducing White, who, with the aid of Creamer's bogus checks, had been doing a lively business at the bank.

The bank officials describe White as a man about forty years old, about five feet nine inches tall, solidly built, with a gray mustache, and with hair of a yellowish green color, as if it had been once dyed and the coloring matter had partially worn off.

White's deposits were nearly all drawn out on March 30 and April 2 by checks of $15,000 and $10,000 respectively, leaving a balance of $1,650 in the bank.

This has been attached, and it is said it will about balance the losses sustained by Dix & Phyfe, since the recovery of the $32,130 in bills and $20,000 in C. B. & Q. Railroad bonds which were found by the detectives in the cellar of Mrs. Eldridge's house at 447 Quincy street, Brooklyn, where Carpenter had hidden them.

Although Carpenter declared to Mr. Phyfe this morning that he had not been roped into the scheme until a day or two before Creamer disappeared, it is believed that he was hand in glove with the conspirators all along. Otherwise they would never have trusted him with the enormous sum of money and securities as they did.

SAYS CRAMER LED HIM ASTRAY.

Carpenter says that Cramer led him astray. He refused to say anything in response to Justice Divver's inquiry when Mr. Phyfe's affidavit had been read to him, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

There is no doubt that Creamer and White escaped on the tramp steamer Oakdale, which sailed last Tuesday morning.

Detectives Rogers and Vallely traced the two men to the steamer, and the description of Creamer's companion corresponds exactly with that given of White by the Park Bank officials.

They went aboard the Oakdale on Sunday as "friends of the captain," as the steamer never carries passengers. Clearance papers were taken out on Monday afternoon and the vessel sailed about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning.

She had only about eighty tons of coal aboard and will be obliged to take on more before she reaches her final destination, which is Copenhagen.

It will take her about fourteen days to reach the English Channel and seven days more to get to Copenhagen.

READING THEM OFF BY CABLE.

Inspector Byrnes has cabled to the various ports at which the vessel may stop, giving a description of the two fugitives and calling for their arrest.

The detectives say that if Carpenter, whom they were shadowing, had been arrested on Monday, they would have been able to corral both Creamer and White before the Oakdale sailed.

A report that the police believed White and Carpenter to be one and the same person was pronounced to be without foundation this morning.

White's identity has not yet been settled, but it is believed that White is not his real name. Carpenter was well known at the Park Bank.

Creamer had been in the employ of Dix & Phyfe since he was twelve years old. His parents are dead. He lived with his sister and brother in nicely furnished apartments at 425 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

TOLD HIS SISTER HE WAS OFF FOR BOSTON.

He formerly attended the First Unitarian Church in Pierrepont street and was a member of the Sunday-school there for several years.

Latterly, his sister says, he had given up going to church and formed bad associations.

She remonstrated with him, but he paid no attention to her pleading.

He was last seen by his sister on Saturday morning when he said he was going to Boston on business for the firm.

INTENDED TO STEAL $50,000.

Carpenter declares that when Creamer let him into his scheme he said:

"I'm going to get away with $50,000, and then I'll be satisfied. I'll hide the money somewhere, and if I am caught I'll have plenty to live on when I have served out my sentence.

"They can't give me more than ten years. Ward only got six years for stealing a million."

Carpenter was to keep the booty, he says, until he received a letter from Creamer, which was to be addressed to "George Taylor," at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, telling him where to send it.

There is a story that Creamer had $3,000 and White $1,000 when they went away, but the police think they had less than a thousand dollars between them.

WHERE THE "SWAG" WAS "PLANTED."

The bonds and money were found buried in a hole which had been scooped in the corner of Mrs. Eldridge's cellar, about three feet from the wall. They had been wrapped up in a newspaper and covered over with loose ashes and a board.

The money includes thirty-two $1,000 bills, two $50 bills, one $20 and one $10 bill. Mr. Phyfe called at Police Headquarters this afternoon and took possession of his money and securities.

Carpenter will be sent to the Tombs, where he will remain until his trial. When he was taken out of the court-room at Jefferson Market his wife broke down completely and wept bitterly. Carpenter himself was much affected and shed tears when parting from his wife.

LIEUT. BACKUS IS FOUND

Changed His Mind About Committing Suicide and Gave Himself Up.

First Lieut. George B. Backus, of the First United States Cavalry, who had been missing since Monday morning, and for whom an alarm had been sent out by the police, was soundly sleeping in his room in the Sturtevant House this morning when friends called to inquire whether he had been found.

G. A. Williams, of 377 Water street, who caused the alarm to be sent out, owing to the receipt of a letter by the War Department in Washington, in which Lieut. Backus announced his intention of committing suicide, passed the night at the Sturtevant House so as to be handy in case Lieut. Backus was found.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning a man approached Policeman Behr at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue and said:

"Policeman, I'm Lieut. Backus, the man who is lost."

Behr took the Lieutenant to the Thirtieth street police station. The Sergeant in charge sent for Manager Eldridge of the Sturtevant House, who went over with Mr. Williams and identified Backus and took him to the hotel.

Mr. Williams said this morning that Lieut. Backus had been suffering from severe neuralgic pains, and it was not clear where he had been since he disappeared on Monday. He will endeavor to get the Lieutenant into condition to report to the War Department.

MR. POLLOCK GETS DIVORCE.

But His Wife Is Cleared of the More Serious Charge.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—A decree of divorce was to-day filed at Sioux Falls, S. D., in favor of Edward E. Pollock, of Nyack, N. Y., from Ellen Pollock. The Court gives Mrs. Pollock the custody of her two children and $50 a month for their maintenance. The defendant's counter-claim for $50,000 is not allowed.

The Court finds that the defendant was guilty of desertion, but not of unfaithfulness. Public sentiment at Sioux Falls was strongly in favor of Mrs. Pollock.

The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It is said Mr. Pollock is soon to marry Mrs. Cuthbertson, a former member of the divorce colony.

E. E. Pollock was married in Brooklyn in 1887 to a former servant in the Pollock family. He was then but twenty-one years of age. His father, Col. Alex. Pollock, is of the firm of Pollock, Ward & Wagenen, ship chandlers, of West street, this city.

FOR A MIDNIGHT ROW.

Judge Pryor's Nephew Fined $5 at Jefferson Market.

Edward G. White, a young nephew of Judge Roger A. Pryor, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning, charged with fighting with two colored women in the street.

White is employed as a clerk in a downtown office. He lives at 62 West Nineteenth street.

Policeman Logan, of the West Thirtieth station, testified that he found White and two colored women fighting in the middle of an interested crowd at Twentieth street and Sixth avenue after midnight this morning. He could get no satisfactory explanation of the row and arrested all three.

White told Justice Ryan that he had drunk a couple of bottles of beer, and was going home when the women accosted him. He told them to go away, but one of them caught hold of him and he slapped her face. The other screamed murder, and Policeman Logan came up and slapped him before arresting the party.

The three were fined $5 each. Young White paid his fine and went away smiling.

KAMPASKY TOLD OF HIS HOARD.

Then Expressman Gallatto Grabbed and Made Off with It

Andre Kampasky, of 53 Greenwich street, was complainant in the Tombs Police Court to-day against a countryman named Michael Gallato, living at 210 East Second street, whom he charged with grand larceny.

Kampasky recently came to this country from Hungary. Not securing work he decided to return home by one of the White Star steamships last week. Gallatto, whom he engaged to take his trunk to the steamship dock, learned from him that he had 208 guilders Austrian money, of the value of $82.46 American money, hidden in a bag worn under his shirt.

When they got to the pier Gallatto took Kampasky aside, coolly put his hand under his shirt, stole the bag and ran off. Detectives Mallon and McAdams, of the Steamboat squad, arrested Gallatto yesterday. The fellow was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

Big Returns.

AN ad. in THE WORLD'S Index costing 50 cents may sell a $25,000 home. How is that for a percentage?

TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill Calling for a Convention Passed by the Assembly.

State Senate Agrees to Take the Matter Up Monday Evening.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, April 7.—An Assembly special order to-day was Daly's bill providing for a Constitutional Convention. Mr. Sulzer moved a call of the House, and it was ordered. Five absentees were brought in and the call was suspended.

When the bill was under consideration Deyo moved to recommit with instructions to amend by providing that the election of delegates shall be held at the next general election, instead of at a special election in March.

Deyo said a special election on this question would cost the people of the State $500,000.

Sulzer said every election for a Constitutional Convention had been special, and the reason for this was to remove this question, concerning only the organic law of the land, far from narrow partisan lines.

Gov. Hill had vetoed the Constitutional Convention bill of 1888 because it was to be voted upon at general election.

Deyo's motion was lost by a vote of ayes 60, noes 64.

Stranahan offered an amendment striking out the provision for the appointment of delegates representing Prohibitionists, Women Suffragists and labor organizations. The Constitution provided plainly, he said, that the delegates should be elected. If the Governor could appoint any delegates he could appoint all.

Sulzer said the Governor had appointed delegates to previous conventions.

Stranahan—Yes, under another Constitution.

Sulzer—The Court of Appeal has held that the Governor can appoint. Webster's dictionary holds that election means selection.

Husted said the provision was not only unconstitutional, illogical and absurd, but it was what Tallyrand calls "a blunder worse than a crime." It provided that after the election of delegates the Governor might appoint eleven more.

Was this to defeat the will of the people? Was it, for instance, to allow the Governor to appoint eleven Democrats in case the Republicans should elect a majority of the delegates? Was it to please and placate the demagogues and agitators?

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 60 ayes to 67 noes, and the bill was passed—ayes, 66; noes, 58.

The Senate agreed to-day to take up the Constitutional Convention bill Monday evening.

HUCKLEBERRY ROAD ACT PASSED

The Assembly Concurs To-Day in the Senate Amendments.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, April 7.—The Assembly Railroad Committee reported the "Huckleberry Railroad" bill with a recommendation in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments.

Wells sought to offer further amendment, but the Chair declared the only question before the House was that of concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The amendments were concurred in by a vote of yeas 79, nays 39.

SUPT. CROOKER IN OFFICE.

Jared Sandford, of Westchester County, His Deputy.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, April 7.—James F. Crooker, of Buffalo, assumed his position this morning as State Superintendent of Instruction. He formally appointed Jared Sandford, of Westchester County, as his Deputy.

President Townsend Cox, of the State Forest Commission, suggests to the new Superintendent of Instruction the establishment of a public school of forestry.

The Day in Albany.

Assembly Committee reports Malone's Telephone Commission bill adversely, and Wells's bill, fixing at $1.25 the price of gas in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, in New York, favorably.

The bill becomes a law providing that New York tenements shall not be used for stables, lodging-houses or for storage of rags, except with the written permission of the City Board of Health.

CHIEF BYRNES ACTS.

Police Captains Instructed to Suppress Disorderly Houses.

A private general order was to-day issued by Acting Supt. of Police Byrnes to all commanders of police precincts to the following effect:

Written reports must be made to the Superintendent every Monday of every house of prostitution in each commander's precinct, stating its exact location, the name of its owners, lessees or managers.

Also, the reports must state what measures, if any, have been taken by the precinct commanders to suppress the disorderly houses, and what result has followed these efforts.

WILKES GOT INTO BELLEVUE.

Refused as a Drunkard, He Fell and Fractured His Skull.

George Wilkes, a maker of pools on the races and who has been stopping at the Manhattan Hotel, was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Tenth avenue and Thirty-eighth street this morning. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from alcoholism and a fracture of the skull.

His friends had taken him to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, but as alcoholic patients are not treated there he was discharged. It is supposed that he fell and fractured his skull while drunk.

Dreamed of Gold, Found Bones.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MARSHALL, Mo., April 7.—A few nights ago a son of Mrs. James Dyke, living ten miles south of this city, dreamed that under a certain mound of dirt in the yard there was untold wealth. He investigated and found not money, but the skeletons of four men roughly walled in on all sides by rock. The skulls are supposed to be those of Indians who died there before the country was settled.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice invariably offered by dealers as the best.

DEEMING IS GUILTY.

The Jury at Melbourne Confirms the Public Belief.

More Evidence that the Prisoner May Be "the Ripper."

His Strange, Forgetful Comment on One Whitechapel Event.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MELBOURNE, April 7.—The jury that was investigating the death of the Mrs. Deeming, who was murdered at her home at Windsor, a suburb of this city, yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband.

Deeming to-day, however, shows the same characteristics that have marked him since his arrest. The verdict does not seem to affect him in the least, and he is in turn jocular or insolent. The more the man is studied the deeper becomes the belief of many persons that he is utterly without conscience and equally devoid of fear.

Those who have studied him closely, however, think that his conduct is mere bravado, and that when he finds the noose tightening about his neck he will become an abject coward. All his known murders have been of women and children, and though it is said that he has killed men, every one believes that if he has he has done it through treachery, striking them from behind in the dark.

A man who worked with Deeming ten years ago stated that he was then known among his fellow-workers as a vindictive and treacherous character, and that he went by the nickname of "The Demon."

At the inquest yesterday the name of the other murdered wife of the prisoner, whose body, together with those of her four children, was found under the floor of Dinham Villa, at Rainhill, near Liverpool, was mentioned at the hearing for the first time, and she was identified by witnesses by means of a photograph.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Globe* to-day says that a dressmaker living in the east end of London has recognized a portrait of Deeming as that of a man who courted her under the name of Lawson in the Autumn of 1888. She states that they were walking together on the night of Sept. 29, and parted from each other at 11 o'clock. The following morning the shockingly mutilated bodies of the women Stride and Eddowes were found in the Whitechapel district.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the possibility of Deeming being the notorious Whitechapel "Jack the Ripper." The last letter sent by Deeming's Melbourne victim to her mother showed that Deeming was skilled in the use of medicine, and it is believed by many that if occasion arose he would have shown that he was equally skilful in the use of surgical instruments.

One of the physicians who conducted the postmortem examinations on the bodies of the Rainhill victims said that those murders showed that the person who committed them had a good knowledge of anatomy and that the blow that caused death was just sufficient and no more to sever the carotid artery.

Denials have been made that Deeming was in England at the time of these murders, but, as a matter of fact, his whereabouts at exact periods would be a hard question to decide.

The ten Whitechapel murders were committed on April 3, Aug. 7, Aug. 31, Sept. 8, two on Sept. 30 and Nov. 9, 1888, July 17 and Sept. 10, 1889, and Feb. 13, 1890. During the year 1888 Deeming's whereabouts until November were quite unknown. The dressmaker's statement shows that for part of the time, at least, he was in London, and this again arouses the suspicion that he was there at the times the other murders of that year were committed.

There was nothing to prevent him from being there from April to November, 1888, during which time seven of the murders were committed. It is known positively that he arrived in Beverley on February 18, 1890, five days after the last Whitechapel murder.

In the statement published in the *Globe* the dressmaker says that she met Deeming, or Lawson, as he was known to her, on the afternoon of Sept. 30. They had a long conversation on the subject of the Whitechapel murders, and Deeming showed that he was conversant with every one of the horrible details.

A remark was made concerning a suggestion contained in a newspaper that the murders of the night before were committed shortly after midnight. Deeming seemed to forget to whom he was talking, and said to the girl: "Look at the time. I couldn't have committed the murders."

The girl was very much struck by this uncalled for remark, and she has often since thought of it. Throughout the afternoon Deeming was very much agitated and eagerly read the newspaper comments on the crimes. A few days later he vanished and the girl never saw him again.

It is thought that with the clue furnished them by the girl some startling developments may be looked for, and that the Whitechapel mysteries may at last be solved.

BALSAM'S PERMIT REVOKED.

Col. Weber Investigating Other Immigrant Boarding-Houses.

Col. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, has caused an investigation of the various immigrant boarding-houses.

As a result, Col. Weber has revoked the permit of Solomon Balsam, No. 31 Monroe street. It was shown that Balsam's only accommodation for receiving immigrants was in a basement, small, damp and badly ventilated, but that he had been in the habit of taking from fifteen to thirty immigrants from Ellis Island each day.

It was to Balsam's basement that twenty of the Massilia's passengers were taken last January, and typhus broke out among them while there.

Other boarding-house permits for taking immigrants will be revoked.

BETWEEN THE ACTS & BRAVO, 10c. HALF DIME, 5c., All-Tobacco Cigarettes, are the only brands made by Thos. H. Hall. Estabd 1858.

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST PHOTOGRAPHERS for not furnishing enough. Get one with every package of "HONEST" LONG CUT. 2 oz. for 5 cts.

MRS. ADAMS'S STORY

She Tells of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Visit to Her House.

Flat Denial That She Countenanced Any Improprieties.

The Preacher Has Left Town to Recuperate from His Labors.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and President of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, was not present this morning at the continuation of Peter A. H. Jackson & Sons' suit in the Sixth Judicial District Court to dispossess Mrs. Hattie Adams from the premises at 31 and 33 East Twenty-seventh street, on the ground that she keeps there a disorderly house.

The Reverend Doctor left town last evening for a short vacation, which, he says, has been necessitated by the severe strain which he has undergone for the past few weeks.

The Doctor's self-imposed task of purifying this city has been a trying one, and in addition to the unpleasant criticism that has been heaped upon him because of his peculiar reformatory methods, he says he has also been threatened with bodily harm.

Such threats have reached him in the form of anonymous letters, a large number of which the Doctor admits having received, although he declines to divulge their contents.

Another thing that has annoyed the clergyman is criticism on the testimony he was obliged to give yesterday as to the scenes he witnessed at Mrs. Adams's house on his famous midnight visit in company with Detective Gardner and John Erving, one of the members of his congregation and a volunteer worker in the cause of moral reform.

Dr. Parkhurst passed through the ordeal bravely and answered all of Mrs. Adams's lawyer's embarrassing questions without flinching. He confirmed Mr. Erving's account of the orgies witnessed, which the Doctor, in a Pickwickian sense, characterized as a "circus." The Doctor declared that he did not participate in the "circus" as did Detective Gardner and Mr. Erving, but he admitted that he witnessed the antics and drank beer.

The feelings of many of Dr. Parkhurst's parishioners, it is reported, have been terribly shocked by their pastor's revelations, and it is said that the Doctor's efforts as a suppressor of crime will meet with bitter opposition in his own congregation.

A JUROR'S PROTEST.

Juror Kretschmar, before the opening of this morning's proceedings, protested against the published report that he had no religion. He denied emphatically that he was an infidel, and declared that he was a Presbyterian by belief, although he wished it distinctly understood that he was not a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church and did not personally know him.

Lawyer William Grossman opened the case for Mrs. Adams at 9.45 o'clock by a stirring appeal to the jury not to find a verdict against his client, because it would aid a jury in the General Sessions Court next week in sending her to prison.

He argued that the alleged disorderly acts were all in 33 East Twenty-seventh street, and that, therefore, the jury could not consider them with reference to No. 31, which, he declared, was Mrs. Adams's private residence.

He made the startling allegation that Detective Gardner, to keep his position, had cooked up a conspiracy to oust Mrs. Adams from her home.

Gardner, the lawyer declared, had taken girls to No. 33 for the purpose of bringing action against Mrs. Adams. The scenes witnessed by Gardner and Dr. Parkhurst, Lawyer Grossman declared, were enacted without Mrs. Adams's consent.

Mrs. Adams did not arrive in court until 10 o'clock. She wore a light reefer, trimmed with black velvet, edged with feathers and bespangled with multi-colored bangles, and a small black hat topped off with a delicate green ribbon. She also wore a cheerful face, which had been freshly powdered for the occasion.

HATTIE ADAMS A WITNESS.

"Mrs. Adams, where do you live?" asked Lawyer Grossman.

"At 31 East Twenty-seventh street," was the reply.

Q. Is that your private residence? A. It is. It is connected with my place of business at No. 33 by a small doorway, which I had put in for my own convenience.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. Three years.

Q. Are you married? A. I have been. I obtained a divorce from my husband in 1885.

Q. Does he live in this city? A. He does. He is in the paper business at 16 and 18 Reade st.

Lawyer Tallman then cross-examined the witness:

Q. What is your business? A. I keep a boarding-house.

Q. Where? A. At 33 East Twenty-seventh street.

Q. Do you have any boarders in 31? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the visit of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Erving to your house on the night they have testified to? A. Yes. They called at No. 31 and I let them through the private doorway into No. 33. They asked for Miss De Voe.

Q. Who is Miss De Voe? A. One of my boarders.

Q. Is she married? A. I don't know.

Q. Are gentlemen in the habit of visiting your boarders at all times of night? A. My boarders are in the habit of receiving any visitors whenever they see fit.

SHE ADMITTED DR. PARKHURST.

Lawyer Grossman objected to any questions regarding No. 33, but his objections were overruled by Justice Lachman.

Q. Did you witness the performance described by Dr. Parkhurst and other witnesses yesterday? A. I know nothing about any performance.

Q. Did you see Dr. Parkhurst there? A. I did.

Q. Did you let him in? A. I did.

Q. Did you receive any money from him or from any of the party? A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't see this performance?

Mrs. Adams declined to answer on the ground that it might criminate her.

Q. Where do you get your income? A. From my relatives and from my boarders.

Mrs. Adams remembered that Detective Gardner on his first visit said that he would return and bring an old man from the West with them.

"They wanted to see Miss Devoe," said Mrs. Adams, "and made arrangements for some entertainment when they returned."

Q. What kind of entertainment? A. Singing and dancing.

Q. Did you get any beer for them? A. Yes, they asked for it, and I sent out for it.

Q. Didn't you know anything about this circus? A. No, sir; I didn't see it or know about it until it was all over. Miss De Voe and her friends were entertaining the gentlemen and I wasn't present.

Q. They didn't go into the parlor of No. 31 did they? A. No sir, I never allowed any gentlemen there.

Here an unknown man in the rear of the court-room laughed out loud, and the jury looked suspicious.

On redirect examination Mrs. Adams said, in reply to Lawyer Hirschfield's questions, that she would not have tolerated a "circus" in her house had she known it.

"Mr. Gardner arranged for a quiet evening party," said Mrs. Adams, "and I made no objection, because he was a friend of Miss De Voe.

"When they returned I chatted a few moments with them and greeted Dr. Parkhurst, who struck me as being a very mysterious person. I got some beer for the police. During my presence nothing improper, disorderly or indecent took place."

Mrs. Adams, with a highly flushed face, swore that neither her residence at No. 31 nor the house at No. 33 was a disorderly house; that she did not receive any money from Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Erving nor Detective Gardner, and that she would not have admitted them had she suspected that they had any improper motives in coming to her house.

Q. Why did you go to Dr. Parkhurst's house? A. To demand an explanation why he had held me up in public scorn in the manner that he did.

Q. What took place then? A. I told him I wanted to get an old lady into a Presbyterian home, in order to open a conversation with him.

He sent his wife to me, and she was so kind, mild and respectful that I hadn't the heart to demand an explanation from Dr. Parkhurst in his wife's presence.

Q. What did you do after that visit? A. I told Miss De Voe that she had gotten me into trouble and that she would have to leave my house. She admitted that she and the other girls entertained the Parkhurst party with a "circus" and that the gentlemen gave them $5 apiece. When I told Miss De Voe she would have to go, the others got angry and said they would go, too. I said all right, and they went. My other boarders became disgusted at the notoriety my house had obtained, and they left, too. I have no boarders now.

"Are you particular to inquire as to the moral character of your boarders, Mrs. Adams?" asked Mr. Tallman on recross-examination.

"Well, somewhat. It's hard to get the best class of boarders in my neighborhood."

NEIGHBORS' EVIDENCE.

Andrew W. Pugh, of the John Stephenson Car Company, which is on the same block, adjoining 33 East Twenty-seventh street, testified that he never knew anything detrimental to Mrs. Adams's house, except from hearsay, until yesterday while present at the trial. He knew nothing about Mrs. Adams or her house anyway.

Dr. Frederick Augustus Putnam, of 115 East Twenty-seventh street, had often been in No. 33 professionally, but knew nothing detrimental to the house.

On cross-examination, Dr. Putnam said he had attended Mrs. Adams in her bedroom on the first floor of No. 33. Mrs. Adams swears she lives in No. 31.

John Goebel, a saloon-keeper at 27 East Twenty-seventh street, gave similar testimony. He never had made any investigations.

Gilbert Wendelken, who owns Mr. Goebel's saloon and the building, gave a highly entertaining description of the property in the neighborhood, but knew nothing about Mrs. Adams's house. If he did Lawyer Hirschfield failed to bring it out.

Lawyer Hirschfield here rested his case. He then moved for a dismissal of the petition and proceedings be dismissed on the ground that the petitioner had not proven his authority to act as such; that no evidence had been adduced to show that No. 31 was a disorderly house; that the evidence was irrelevant and immaterial, and that if any disorderly acts were committed they were committed in No. 33, and that the ownership of No. 33 had not been proven.

The Court denied the motion, and Mr. Hirschfield began summing up at 11.55.

SAMPSON GOES TO PRISON.

The Strong Man Gets a Year for Stealing Mrs. Bernstein's Jewelry.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 7.—In the case of Sampson, the American strong man, accused of stealing the jewelry of Mrs. Bernstein, whose lover he was, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced Sampson to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

THE SPREE IN COLLISION.

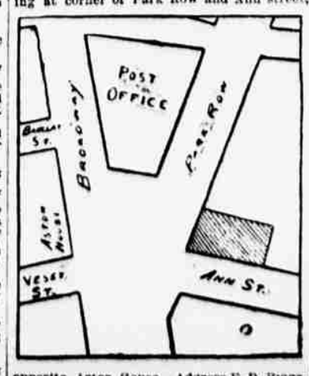
She Escapes Uninjured, but Damages a Schooner.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 7.—The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, Capt. Willigerod, at Bremen for New York, was in collision with the schooner Frutterer. The Spree sustained no damage. The schooner was damaged above the water line.

Great Business Opportunity.

To lease for term of years, four-story building at corner of Park Row and Ann street,



opposite Astor House. Address F. D. Binns, room 8, Pulitzer Building.

"EVENING WORLD" ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS—XXXVI.

Valor is worth little without discretion.

A NEW PENSION SENSATION.

Congressmen's Secretaries Accused of Selling Information.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A sensation was sprung unexpectedly in the Raum investigation this morning when Mr Enloe asked if the secretaries of Congressmen ever sold information of the status of claims to pension attorneys.

Mr. Raum produced papers and read letters in which the charge was made that Samuel R. Hersey had, through Ragan & Co., of Kenton, O., and H. C. Peet, of Columbus, Ind., carried on quite a business of this sort, charging $3 to each claimant for status.

It was then shown that Hersey had called up these cases on Congressional slips signed by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, one of the prosecutors in the case.

Hersey also worked for Mr. Brookshire, of Indiana, and Mr. Cantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the Commissioner having related solely to Mr. Cooper.

DUELLISTS FROZEN OUT.

Milbank and Young Borrowe Have Sailed for England.

Duellist Harry Vane Milbank and Non-Duellist Halliett Alsop Borrowe have left New York in the quietest sort of way and to-day they are at least 500 miles east of Sandy Hook on the Inman liner City of Paris, bound for England.

They sailed yesterday afternoon, and it is whispered in clubdom that their departure was hastened because of the general air of frigidity which chilled them both whenever they appeared in the lounging-rooms of swell clubs or the haunts of the jeunesse dore en this city.

In other words, society has left Milbank and Borrowe so severely alone that they chafed under the ostracism.

Neither Borrowe nor Milbank was registered on the passenger list of the City of Paris, and it is said they sailed under assumed names.

A rumor got abroad that Mr. J. Coleman Drayton had also sailed on the City of Paris yesterday, but it is not true, as Mr. Drayton is to be the guest of honor at a dinner party this evening in Dr. Derby's house, 3 East Fortieth street.

GODKIN GOES CLEAR.

O'Halloran's Complaint Dismissed by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury to-day dismissed the complaint of Dennis O'Halloran against E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Evening Post*.

O'Halloran had Godkin arrested some time ago on a charge of criminal libel for publishing the statement that he was the keeper of a "low dive," and he was put under bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Several witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury to-day, including the complainant and defendant. City Editor Wright, of the *Post*; Officer Connolly, who made the arrest; Harry S. Hermann, Samuel Derrickson, John N. Campbell, Abraham Mills and Christopher Molter, of the February Grand Jury, and Richard M. Waters, James Y. Watkins and Robert Gregg.

The three last named were called to prove that O'Holleran did not keep a "low dive."

Ives-Slosson Billiards May 21.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—May 21 is the date finally set for the Ives-Slosson billiard match. The contest will take place in Central Music Hall in this city.

Easy Prices.

THE COST OF AN AD. in the REAL-ESTATE INDEX ought not to keep any property out of it.

LAST EDITION.

BY A MAJORITY VOTE.

Rhode Island Republicans Elect Their Governor.

Mr. Aldrich's Return to the United Senate Assured.

Ten Thousand More Votes Cast Than Ever Before in the State.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Complete returns from all parts of the State show a total vote on the State ticket of 54,746, an increase of 10,000 over the largest vote ever polled before. The two parties raked every city and town almost bare of voters and got out an unexpectedly and unprecedentedly full vote both in actual numbers and in proportion to the possible vote.

The finished returns show a great Republican victory.

On the State ticket Brown (Rep.) for Governor polled 27,466; Wardwell (Dem.), 25,419; Gilbert (Pro.), 1,590; Burton, People's candidate, 196, and there were 75 scattering votes.

These figures show a plurality of 2,407 for Brown, and majority of 186.

Bull and Utter, Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, are also elected by small majorities; but there is no election for Attorney-General and General Treasurer.

The cities of Providence, Newport and Woonsocket went Democratic on the State ticket.

The legislative returns show a good Republican majority in both branches already, with between fifteen and twenty vacancies yet to be filled.

In the Senate the Republicans have thus far elected 23 out of 32 members; and in the House 36 out of 55 members. This gives them 61 on joint ballot, a sure majority in the whole number to be chosen, and there are yet to be filled by speed elections four vacancies in the Senate and seventeen in the House.

Most of these failures to elect are in Providence and Newport. In the former city only three of thirteen members of the Legislature were chosen, and in Newport only one of six. The other failures were scattered among the small towns.

The control of the Legislature by the Republicans gives them the choice of their candidates for Attorney-General and General-Treasurer, and secures beyond a doubt the re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich to the United States Senate.

Mayor Carroll was defeated for Representative in Pawtucket, and Mayor Honey failed of an election for a similar position in Newport, but has another chance on the second election on Tuesday.

The Republicans are feeling very jubilant, as they have secured everything to be desired, or the assurance of everything—the Legislature, all their State officers, and the United States Senator.

The Democrats have nothing to hope for from the second elections except local influence and endorsement, as the postponed trials cannot affect the result in any important respect.

$53,000 A MONTH ON $52,000.

Shown on Grant & Ward's Coupons in the James-Work Trial.

The suit of Col. Edward C. James to recover from James H. Work $200,000 alleged to have been lost in the Grant & Ward failure, and for which Col. James held Mr. Work responsible, on trial before Judge Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court, was continued to-day.

George E. Spencer, who was cashier for Grant & Ward, and was afterward in the employ of Receiver Davis, produced a large number of the contracts involved in the suit and several coupons and vouchers for proofs.

He produced eighteen coupons from a contract of $640,000, a part of the million-dollar contract, and stated that while they produced profits of 20 per cent. per month, Mr. James received eight per cent., the balance going to Work & Warner. Many of the coupons had the initials of "J. H. W." on the back of them.

One of the contracts showed that on a principal of $52,000 it carried profits of $53,000 per month for six months.

The examination involved more figures than facts and appeared to have no interest even to Judge Patterson, who after a time remarked, "This is a good part of the case to send to a referee."

MRS. SURRATT'S HANGMAN MAD.

Capt. Chris Rath Goes Crazy in a Michigan Mail Car.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 7.—Capt. Chris Rath, who hanged Mrs. Surratt and the other Lincoln conspirators in Washington, was suddenly bereft of reason yesterday on the run to Jackson with the mail train.

He has been mail agent for twenty years between here and Jackson and made the latter place his headquarters.

Last night it was noticed he did not throw the mail off, and an investigation found him in the car surrounded by the bags, staring wildly at vacancy. He was Provost of Washington at the close of the war and retained a vivid recollection of the hanging of the conspirators.

Fell Into a Graveyard.

Henry Callahan, of 68 Leroy street, fell from the roof of that house into St. Luke's graveyard, which adjoins the building, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. His left arm was broken and he sustained internal injuries.

Weather Forcast.

Till 8 A. M. Friday: Increasing cloudiness with rain to-night; slightly warmer; winds changing to northeasterly.

For Friday: Rain; slightly warmer.

For Saturday: Fair; slightly cooler.

PAXI, PAXI, PAXI, PAXI, best all tobacco cigarettes, 10 cts. per package.