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PRICE ONE CENT. GOOD FEMALE EMPLOYERS CAN SECURE SITUATIONS NOW BY ADVERTISING IN THE WORLD. (20 WORDS, 10 CENTS.)

LAST EDITION. DE VITO HELD IN \$5,000 BAIL.

Police Hunting for Other Members of the Naturalization Gang.

CANALE SAID TO BE THE CHIEF. It Was He Who, Under the Name of Falasco Ferrini, Sold One of the Papers.

DAY TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE. Banker De Vito's Friends Ask for Mercy and Say He Will Make a Full Confession.

As a result of "The Evening World's" exposure of the crimes committed by Italian padrones of this city in procuring naturalization papers by fraud and perjury and selling them at \$15 each, Vincenzo De Vito, of 83 Mulberry street, was arraigned this morning in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

Justice Walsh fixed the bail at \$5,000. Lawyer Klein, who was only retained this morning, was staggered at the array of evidence against De Vito. He read the affidavits and saw the naturalization paper which had been put in evidence. Then, when informed he could inspect

many other affidavits which would be submitted in corroboration, he raised his hands and said: "More evidence! Why, there is more than enough here. It is an unusually strong indictment."

The warrant upon which De Vito was arrested was sworn out by Felipe Mancini, of 172 Worth street, on Saturday afternoon, and was issued by Justice Walsh.

As told in "The Evening World" of that day, Mancini bargained with De Vito for a naturalization paper. De Vito agreed to procure full papers of citizenship for him for \$15, and at the same time stipulated that Mancini would not have to go before any court nor make any affidavit swearing allegiance to the United States.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Weisner, of Brooklyn Headquarters, who came to this city and called upon Inspector McLaughlin for the necessary aid. Two detectives from Headquarters were sent with him and De Vito was arrested in his combination bank, pool-room and saloon.

Two nights in a cell in the Adams street station, had a depressing effect upon De Vito's spirit. When arrested he denied knowing anything of the sale of naturalization papers. Then, according to his friends, he began to see the magnitude of his offense. He was willing, his friends said, to tell all he knew about the wholesale frauds which have been committed in this city.

Several of De Vito's friends called upon a representative of "The Evening World" and said the banker was willing to turn State's evidence. They had been to see him in the station-house and had come directly from his cell. They said he had not been the prime mover in the frauds; that while he had had a hand in them and received part of the purchase money for the papers, he was not the principal. They urged that he be married and had several children. They also gave some valuable information about the gang. The detectives who are working on the case are convinced that one of the biggest conspirators of the year has been unearthed.

The Adams Street Police Court was crowded this morning, when De Vito was called to the bar. Assistant District-Attorney Clarke, who had applied for the warrants on Saturday, was unable to attend, as he was required in another court. The next Assistant, Mr. Colahan, was at home ill, but Mr. Clarke considered the case so important that he sent messengers after Callaghan.

The latter got out of a sick bed to attend the hearing. There was no time for De Vito to explain anything or to make a confession. His lawyer wanted an opportunity to consult with him first. De Vito, who is a rather intelligent man, with pale thin face and hair cut pompadour, simply answered his name. The adjournment followed and he was led back to his cell.

Fully one hundred Italians were present when the banker, saloon-keeper and Tammany politician was arraigned. The friends of the prisoner say the chief criminal in the naturalization frauds is Banker Canale, who has an office in Centre street. Not only the police of this city, but the police of Brooklyn, are now looking for him. They are also looking for many others who are said to have been prime movers in the conspiracy.

Detective Perazzo, of the Central Office, this city, spent all of Saturday and yesterday looking for Canale, but the detective did not know him by that name. It was the same Canale who sold the second papers issued from the New York City courts, to a brother of Mancini. A face simile of this paper was published in "The Evening World" of Saturday. Canale was known to Mancini by the name of Zalsaco Ferrini.

With Mancini and some other Detective Perazzo was walking through Centre street Saturday when Perazzo met Canale, whom he knew. They spoke and passed on. An instant later Mancini cried that Canale was the man who, under the name of Ferrini, had sold the second paper to him. The detective wheeled around and started in pursuit, but it was then too late. Canale had disappeared.

The arrest of De Vito caused the biggest kind of surprise in the Italian colony of this city. The gang had plied their trade so long and without the slightest fear of the law, which they were systematically breaking, that their poor fellow-countrymen concluded they could never be brought to task. There seemed to be general rejoicing over the arrest.

Canale offered to supply full papers of citizenship for the same price as De Vito. Overtures were made to him through one of the men engaged by "The Evening World" for the purpose. The man selected to approach Canale was a youth from Genoa. Canale came from that place. The reply Canale made at the time was: "Yes, I can get you the papers, but it is risky work. If I am caught I'm good for several years in prison, but as you are my countryman, I will get them for you for \$20."

The deposition of Mrs. Miller and of the Mr. Rossell, who had been engaged to marry Miss Pollard, was read in the Wesleyan Institute, where the judge commenting that the plaintiff had been deceived by the defendant in a measure, in question by that clause of the declaration which averred that she had been seduced by the defendant, a mere girl when Col. Breckinridge met her.

These preliminaries having been finished, Attorney Stoll proceeded to read the deposition of Joseph C. Malley, clerk of the Supreme Court, and Col. Breckinridge had frequently driven over from Lexington, returning at night, and sometimes bringing his wife. He had attended the whole trial of Ollie Brown, although some of the lawyers had not. One of the witnesses was Edward M. Wallace, who had been associated with Breckinridge in the defense of Ollie D. Brown, had married the Colonel and was present throughout the trial arguing the case and examining the witnesses, and his wife, who was also present, was in the courtroom.

Next came the deposition of Judge Rodney Hagart, who had been associated with Col. Breckinridge as counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in cases tried in August, 1884.

The cross-examination of the clerk, read by young Attorney Farrell, of Lexington, developed the further information that during this trial Col. Breckinridge had frequently driven over from Lexington, returning at night, and sometimes bringing his wife. He had attended the whole trial of Ollie Brown, although some of the lawyers had not. One of the witnesses was Edward M. Wallace, who had been associated with Breckinridge in the defense of Ollie D. Brown, had married the Colonel and was present throughout the trial arguing the case and examining the witnesses, and his wife, who was also present, was in the courtroom.

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THE POLLARD CASE. Judge Bradley Decides to Admit Certain Depositions.

But Says Two of Them Are Not Fit to Be Read in Court.

Defense Starts in to Prove a Breckinridge Ailbi To-Day.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 25.—There was great interest in the trial of the deposition of Madeline Pollard, which the Breckinridge forces had offered and to which the plaintiff opposed numerous objections.

Regarding the sweeping denial of the right to take any depositions de bene esse under the act of Congress creating the district court, the Judge said that the Judiciary act of 1879 conferred the right in broad terms upon any party to any civil act in any court of the United States.

Objection had been made to the deposition of one Brand, because he refused to answer certain questions concerning a woman who had introduced him to Miss Pollard. He said that he did not want to "give away" a married woman, then persisted that he did not know her name. The Judge said that it appeared that instead of refusing to answer, it seemed that the man did not know or was lying.

Then, while the direct examination of the witness had brought out nothing derogatory to the plaintiff, he had refused to answer a question whether he had taken liberties with her while riding. What effect he could have had in refusing to answer, if the answer would have injured the plaintiff, the Judge could not tell.

On a question as to whether money he was utterly lacking in moral sense, admitting that, although a married man, he was in the habit of visiting disorderly houses. The Judge overruled this objection, remarking that the plaintiff had introduced Miss Pollard in the testimony, unless it was that she had consented to associate with such a disreputable character as the witness admitted himself to be.

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TEKULSKY A WITNESS. Liquor Dealers' President Before the Lexow Committee.

The Association's Records May Be Produced at the Next Hearing.

Complainant Phillips Says Capt. Devery Caused His Arrest.

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THE BOSS HAS THE BEST OF IT. Coxe Crusade or Croker Excursion, It's Always the Same.

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PHILADELPHIA. March 25.—Judge Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided that the Sugar Trust did not act contrary to the law when it absorbed the Philadelphia sugar refinery.

Shortly after the consummation of the big sugar deal the Government brought suit for the purpose of having the Trust dissolved on the ground that the combination was contrary to law.

Inspector Williams saw the woman staggering along First avenue yesterday afternoon and ordered her arrest. Her scalp was cut open in four places, caused by falling on the pavement.

Richard A. Brown, twenty-four years old, living at 100 West 10th street, New York, was held for trial by Justice Koch in the Yorkville Court today, for breaking into the law office of the late Judge Sutherland.

Jeromean Constable, a young man, was arrested on the ground floor of the above address, and was taken to the station.

George Lusk, sixty-six years old, of 270 10th street, Astoria, L. I., was knocked down by a horse and taken to the hospital.

Some talk has been heard of the proposed sale of the New York Tribune to the Standard and Fourth avenue, as to the feasibility of raising a religious press club.

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