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# LAST EDITION.

## THE HALLIDAY TRIAL.

### Examination of Witnesses Began Promptly This Morning.

### Accused Woman Sits with Bowed Head in the Court-Room.

### Sullivan County Out in a Body to Hear the Case.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 19.—The trial of Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, the Burlingham murderess, is treated as a first-class entertainment by the good people of Sullivan County. The court-room, no larger than one of the parts of the New York Court of General Sessions, is daily packed with citizens who come from every section of this mountain county, by their own conveyances principally, for there is but one railway to Monticello, and that connects it with Port Jervis, 2,000 feet down in the valley and twenty-four miles away. With as much precision as though it were by order of Justice Edwards, the women, in delicious Summer gowns of gingham, lawn and the like, take seats on one side of the north centre aisle, the men seating themselves on the other side.

The jury had been completed in three hours yesterday afternoon. Only fifty-one of the 160 impanelled citizens had been examined. The rest were disappointed men, and they expressed it feelingly in the hotels last evening. It was a matter of $2 a day to them, with the prospect of a long trial, and some of them were very gloomy. Any one who has travelled through the rocky lands of Sullivan County could appreciate the greatness of their sorrow and disappointment.

At 9.30 o'clock to-day Sheriff's Deputies Ira Porter, of Liberty, and Erastus B. Knifin, of Bethel, who had never seen each other before and were not on speaking terms, not having been introduced, brought the prisoner from the stuffy little jail back of the quaint little court-house into court.

The woman slayer of three fellow-mortals, whose only defense is that of insanity, is a commonplace woman of twenty-eight years, though she looks fifteen years older. She has an unhealthy pallor, and is very thin, weighing not more than 110 pounds. She was clad in a gown of brown stuff, perfectly plain and simple.

Contrary to all the precedents, as proclaimed by the good people gathered from all over the country, Lizzie Halliday, whose defense is homicidal insanity, sat quietly between the Sheriff's deputies, her head bowed so that her chin rested on her bosom. The brown, thatched head swayed from side to side, but the eyes were closed, and the rather expressionless face gave no sign of emotion, while District-Attorney David S. Hill told the jury of farmers the story of the crime for which the woman was to be tried.

Burlingham, the hamlet where Lizzie Halliday and her aged husband, old Paul Halliday, lived a miserable life together, is thirty miles from Monticello, the county seat and scene of the trial, yet there were many of the neighbors of this oddly mated pair in court to-day.

District-Attorney Hill told the jury the story of the finding of the naked body of Sarah J. McQuillan under a heap of stable filth, riddled with bullets. It is for the murder of Sarah McQuillan that Lizzie Halliday is on trial, although when that young woman's body was found so was the body of the mother, Margaret McQuillan, and later on, the body of old Paul Halliday, the prisoner's late husband, was found under the floor of the kitchen where this woman spent most of her life. All three bodies were filled with bullets, and Mr. Hill told the jury that they fitted a pistol found in the possession of Lizzie Halliday. Sept. 4, 1893, when the bodies of the murdered women were found and the woman was arrested.

This trial is unlike that of Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, in New York, whose defense was insanity, in that there is a strong contention among the medical experts on each side having several alienists who will testify.

Sarah J. McQuillan, for whose murder Mrs. Halliday is put to trial, was a beautiful young girl, the daughter of old Thomas McQuillan and Margaret, his wife. The McQuillans lived in the outskirts of Newburg. The mother had been gone to the Halliday farm several days when, late last August, Sarah got a note from Mrs. Halliday saying her mother was ill and wanted her. She went to Burlingham. She was next seen dead under the heap of stable refuse.

District-Attorney Hill told the jury that Mrs. Halliday chloroformed her victims before shooting them.

The first witness was Mrs. Caroline S. Wright, of Newburg. She related how Mrs. Elizabeth Halliday appeared in her street, Fifth avenue, Newburg, in August, 1893, looking for domestic help. She engaged Margaret McQuillan, who rode away with her saying to Mrs. Wright, "Good by, if I don't see you again. I am going to do some work for Mrs. Smith, here."

The Halliday woman had represented herself as "Mrs. Smith."

On Saturday, of the same week, Sept. 9, Mrs. Smith came again and got Sarah J. McQuillan. Sarah told the witness her mother had fallen from a stepladder and hurt herself at Mrs. Smith's, and she went for her.

She asked Mrs. Wright to milk her cow, saying she would be back next morning. The witness identified a leather belt, a shirt waist, and lastly, a cheap gold watch chain, and pendant heart of gold, as things she had seen Sarah J. McQuillan wear.

Then Mrs. Wright broke down and cried over some rings. She sobbed hysterically that they were Sarah Jane's. Said she: "I know, because I have worn them myself many a time."

Sarah McQuillan was twenty years old. Old Thomas McQuillan, the husband and father of the murdered women, listened to this story, nodding his approval of it. He has been in court since court convened yesterday and seems to enjoy his distinction.

Joseph D. Osborn, the next witness, was also a Newburger. He saw Mrs. Halliday feeding her horse at the Gardentown Church sheds, Aug. 30 last, and Mrs. McQuillan was in the buckboard to which the horse was attached.

Margaret Arnot, of Collingham, Orange County, identified Mrs. Halliday as a person who applied at 11 o'clock, the night of Aug. 25 for lodgings, saying her conveyance had broken down.

She said she was Mrs. Smith, and that she would be in no hurry to get up in the morning," said the witness. "She came again Aug. 29 at 7 o'clock. She said she was nervous on account of being out so late. It was terrible for a lady to be out at night."

George H. Carpenter, of Liberty, counsel for Mrs. Halliday, cross-examined the witness. He drew out that Mrs. Halliday had a fiendish look on the occasion of both visits.

## ABORIGINE WINS THE ASCOT.

### Great Gathering of American Millionaires at the Race.

### Royalty There, Too, Yet Ex-King Croker Was Absent.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 19.—At Ascot Heath, Berkshire, to-day, the Ascot Stakes was won by Mr. A. Taylor, jr.'s, Aborigine, four years old, carry seven stone twelve pounds. Sir R. Jardine's Red Ensign, four years old, carrying eight stone eleven pounds, was second. Mr. T. Wadlow's Spindle Leg, four years old, carrying six stone four pounds, was third.

The royal party drove to the race-course in semi-state, in six carriages, each drawn by four bays, and were greeted with loud cheers all along the route. The party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

United States Ambassador Bayard, Mrs. Bayard and her daughter, and every member of the United States Embassy, with the exception of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, was present, as were also Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Prince of Wales Stakes, for three-year-olds, over the New Course, distance about one mile and five furlongs, was won by Mr. Henry Milner's Contract. Lord Bradford's brown colt Beighterton was second, and Mr. Douglas Baird's bay colt Sempronius was third.

Contract is a brown colt, by Isonomy, out of Wedding Ring.

The Gold Vase was won by Quaesitum, four years old, a chestnut colt, by Hagioscope, out of Strange Lady.

Lord Cadogan's black filly Sarana, three years old, by Saraband, out of Wild Hyacinth, was second and Barmecide, aged, a chestnut horse, by Bercaldine, out of La Trappe, owned by Mr. J. B. Burton, was third.

## GLADSTONE COULDN'T COME.

### But Would Regard the Invitation to America as a Compliment.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 19.—A representative of the Associated Press to-day called upon Mr. Gladstone at Dollis Hill in reference to the proposed invitation to the great English statesman to visit the United States.

Mr. Gladstone said that he regarded it as impossible that he should be able to visit the United States; that it was probable that the gentlemen said to be at the head of the movement were aware of this, and they merely intended the invitation as a compliment.

## HARCOURT TO BE A LORD.

### Talk of His Successor as Liberal Leader in Commons.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 19.—It is announced that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Liberal leader of the House of Commons, will retire from the lower House at the close of the present session and will be elevated to the House of Lords.

The question of his successor as Liberal leader is being actively canvassed. The choice seems to be between Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War; Henry Asquith, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

### The Plague in Hong Kong.

(By Associated Press.)

HONG KONG, June 19.—During the past three days there have been ninety-three deaths from the plague. The removal of a large number of people to Canton has caused a great diminution in the spread of the epidemic.

SINGAPORE (Strait's Settlements), June 19.—No Chinese immigrants from ports south of Foo Choo, are allowed to land in the Straits Settlements.

## THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

### Feels Perfectly Restored to His Usual Health.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Cleveland has returned to Washington very much improved by his outing on the salt water. The lighthouse tender Maple, which has been his home for the past four days, left Annapolis, where she touched for coal, late yesterday afternoon and, steaming leisurely around Point Lookout and into the Potomac River, arrived at the wharf about 7.30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Thurber, the President's private secretary, was in waiting on the river front when the Maple arrived. He went aboard and the party sat down for a cup of coffee and then drove to the White House.

The President ate the breakfast which was ready for him and then started in to work, catching up the threads of events that he had dropped during his absence from Secretary Lamont, who called soon after breakfast. It was stated by Mr. Thurber that the President felt perfectly restored to his usual health.

## MULCTED IN COURT.

### Lawyer Francis L. Corrao Accuses Italian Interpreters.

### Says that They Conspire to Rob Their Countrymen.

### He Asks Mayor Schieren to Make an Investigation.

Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, to-day received a letter from Francis L. Corrao, an Italian lawyer, of 371 Fulton street, asking for the dismissal of some of the Italian interpreters in the employ of the city. He charges that these interpreters conspire with olice Justices to fleece their countrymen.

Lawyer Corrao also touches on the padrone system.

The charges contained in the letter will be investigated by Mayor Schieren and may result in a shake-up among the Police Justices.

It is a melancholy truth, the lawyer states, that a large amount of the abuse to which the ignorant Italian citizens are subject is from their own countrymen. The petit bankers spread all over the city, with rare exceptions, are so many reseptacles, he says, wherein the ignorant but honest and industrious Italian is lured to leave his money, while employment is found for him at usurious commissions.

"Such a system has been denominated the padrone system," says Mr. Carrao. "The Italian interpretrs are the hands and arms of this system. They are backed up by their ward heelers. They cause and invite strife and litigation for the purpose of dividing up the fee with the lawyer, who, by a preconcerted agreement, agrees to pay it.

"The mischievious consequences of this system must be manifest to Your Honor. The liberty of the citizen in question is practically at their mercy for the Police Justices, in many cases, would not issue a warrant of arrest if the interpreters were not pecuniarily interested in the arrest, and attended to their duty."

A complaint to the magistrate, he states, is made through the clerk, who draws it through the interpreter, and who sees to it that it is so drawn that the Judge will issue the warrant.

There are three of these Italian interpreters for the police courts of Brooklyn, namely Richard Rendich, Benjamin Martello and Frank Cianciulino. Mr. Rendich, besides being an interpreter in Judge Walsh's court, acts as deputy clerk therein.

"What I have to say in reference to him I shall bring in proper form and in due time to the Supreme Court," the lawyer continues, "but I want to call your particular attention to the methods and operations of these men, Cianciulino and Martello. The former, besides having been brought up on several charges of extortion before Judge Goetting and being rebuked by Judge Watson for his interference, boasts of having sued people under a lawyer's name and of acting as counsel for both parties to the suit and of settling the case.

"Benjamin Martello is the most dangerous of the two, for he has an office on Columbia street, which he uses as a court. He there sends for the arrested Italians and offers them his pull and immunity. He sends for and advises clients to leave their lawyers and to engage his favorite, whom he represents to be a nephew or a partner or some other relative of the Judge. He is not an Italian."

The Board of Aldermen, Carrao concludes, has power under section 22 of the city charter to remove the interpreters, and he asks the Mayor to see that this is done.

## KEARSARGE FLAG RETURNED.

### Relics of the Old Warship Given Back to Uncle Sam.

The ensign and compass of the old United States frigate Kearsarge were returned to the United States Government to-day at the Stock Exchange. The day was particularly apropos for the event, as it is just thirty years ago that the Kearsarge sunk the Alabama off Cherbourg, France.

The procession marched in through the Broad street entrance at 11 o'clock, headed by Vice-President Thomas, of the Exchange; Capt. Hussey, Daniel T. Worden, Fred Adams and C. W. Murphy. They marched up to the President's rostrum, and Chairman Mitchell suspended business and called the brokers to order. Vice-President Thomas introduced Capt. Hussey, who is a member of the Exchange and an old sea captain. Capt. Hussey, in a few patriotic remarks, formally presented the relics to the Government on behalf of L. Schepp.

Capt. Elmer, of the Navy-Yard, who served on the Kearsarge for six years, accepted them for Uncle Sam, and made a brief address of thanks. Lieut. Morell and a quartermaster stood by his side.

L. Schepp then made a short speech, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be the means of restoring the old flag to the Government.

The ceremonies, which occupied but twelve minutes, concluded with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Schepp, besides being a member of the Stock Exchange, is an importer of cocoanuts and a ship owner. He has a gang of men on the Roncador Keys, who gather the cocoanuts and turtles and ship them to this port. It was while pursuing this occupation that Mr. Schepp's men recovered the ensign and compass of the Kearsarge. They were bought to this port on one of Mr. Schepp's ships, the Frederica Schepp, named after his mother.

## LEWIS DELAFIELD ACCEPTS.

### He Will Be the Rapid Transit Commission's Secretary.

Lewis L. Delafield, who was selected as Secretary of the new Rapid Transit Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon, called on Comptroller Fitch today and verbally accepted the place. The Comptroller had just finished dictating the official notice to be sent to Mr. Delafield.

The new Secreary took it along with him, and sent his formal acceptance to the Commissioners this afternoon.

### Shipwrecked Sailors Brought Home

Mate J. M. Newcomb and three seamen of the schooner Mineola, of Windsor, N. S., arrived this morning by the steamer eGorge W. Clyde from Turk's island. The Mineola, Capt. Williams, sailed from New York May 12 for Gonaives and went ashore June 3, on the east Caicos Bank owing to a defective chronometer and became a total loss. She was 195 tons register, owned at Windsor, N. S., and partially insured.

## CHOKED AND ROBBED.

### O'Brien's Companion Coveted His Bag of Money.

### Policeman Swanton Heard His Cries and Rescued Him.

### Captured the Thieving Garroter with His Ill-Gotten Booty.

Patrick H. O'Brien, of 8 Hague street, is congratulating himself to-day upon his lucky escape from robbery and, perhaps, death at the hands of a garroter.

Three hundred and forty dollars in cash, $180 of which was in $10 gold pieces, was turned over to Property Clerk Harriott at Police Headquarters this morning. The money was in a little bag and represented the life savings of O'Brien. It was stolen last night, but was very fortunately recovered shortly afterwards.

At 3.30 this morning Policeman Richard Swanton, of the Old Slip station, while in the vicinity of Front street and Maiden lane, heard a muffled cry of "Police! Help!"

At the corner of Maiden lane he saw a man lying prostrate on the sidewalk, gasping for breath, and another sneaking away in the shadows of the buildings down the street.

Swanton gave chase, running on tiptoe. The fleeing garroter was unconscious of pursuit until he was suddenly overhauled and felt the cold muzzle of a revolver on his cheek. garroted him and robbed him of all the the corner, where he found the victim sitting up. He had partially recovered his breath and between gasps informed the policeman that the prisoner had garroted him and robbed of all the money he had in the world.

Both men were taken to the Old Slip station where O'Brien preferred charges of assault and highway robbery.

The prisoner said he was Thos. Crowley, twenty-six years old, of 4 James Slip. On being searched, O'Brien's bag of money was found in his pocket.

He offered no explanation of how it came into his possession, and was locked up.

O'Brien's throat was badly swollen this morning, but he had recovered from his choking sufficiently to tell the story.

He said that he was employed in the Street-Cleaning Department, and because of the intemperate habits of his wife, caried his money around with him.

At midnight he met Crowley in a saloon and invited him to have a drink. In paying for the drink he pulled out the bag, exhibiting the bundle of gold and bills. The temptation was evidently too strong for Crowley, for he stuck close to his intended victim until a favorable opportunity arrived to gain possession of the coveted wealth.

O'Brien drank often and liberally, and became so much under the influence of liquor that he was glad to accept Crowley's escort home.

At Maiden lane and Front street there were deep shadows extending nearly across the street. There was no one in sight, and the time and circumstances were favorable for the contemplated deed.

Grasping his victim by the throat, Crowley threw him to the sidewalk with such force as to partially stun him. He met with resistance, and extracted the bag from O'Brien's pocket. Not content with this, he placed his fingers around his almost helpless victim's throat and began to choke him into insensibility.

O'Brien realizing that he was being strangled, made a desperate effort to free himself and succeeded, shouting for help.

The thieving garroter then took fright and fled. Thanks to the watchfulness of Patrolman Swanton, however, he was captured almost red-handed, and possible murder prevented.

In the Tombs Court this morning Crowley was held in $2,500 bail to answer. O'Brien's money will be kept at headquarters until the case of disposed of.

O'Brien is a member of the Patrick Divver Association. He is a very respectable appearing man and seldom drinks to excess. His indulgence last night, he said, was due to his domestic troubles.

## SALVATION ARMY NOISES.

### Citizens Make Complaints Against Two of the Barracks.

Twa petitions were received by President Wilson, of the Board of Health, to-day asking him to take measures to abate nuisances alleged to exist in East Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Lenox avenues, and at 334 and 336 East Twenty-third street.

Both places complained of are Salvation Army barracks, and the signers allege that the noise is so terrific and nerve-shattering at times as to be almost unendurable.

The chief complainants against the East Ninety-second street barracks are F. E. Stephens, of 106 East Ninety-second street and Henry Meyers, of 110 Ninety-second street.

The petition against the Twenty-third street barracks is signed by about seventy-five property-holders of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. The premises are owned by Jacob M. Leonhardt, and are in the rear of the East Twenty-second street station-house.

The matter has been referred to Sanitary Supt. Roberts, who delegated inspectors to make an investigation of the charges and report thereon at the earliest opportunity.

### Heat Killed This Man.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 19.—At 7 o'clock this morning as a gang of laborers were about to go to work on the South Broadway sewer they discovered an unknown man lying unconscious in the roadway. The man was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, and died five minutes after his arrival. His death was due to the excessive heat. The deceased was about thirty years of age. Nothing was found in his clothing to establish his identity.

### The Fool and the Pistol.

(By Associated Press.)

MOBERLY, Mo., June 19.—Dan Gambol, a young man of twenty, arrived here last night and strutted about the depot platform flourishing a revolver. He ran against three policemen and shot Officer Fenn in the shoulder. The police opened fire and killed Gambol. His home was in Kentucky.

### Must Support His Wife.

Jacob Ostofski, thirty-four years old, of 8 Ludlow street, was arraigned before Justice Hogan in Essex Market Court to-day, charged with abandoning his wife, who said that he was about to leave the city with another woman. This the husband denied, but Justice Hogan held him in $150 bail to pay his wife $5 a week. In default of bonds the defendant was locked up.

## TARIFF REFORM UP TO DATE.

Free Coal Is Not In It.

## GAYNOR SUSPICIOUS.

### He Will Investigate the Commitment of Mrs. Oakes.

### Her Husband's Attorney Suggests that She Be Let Go.

### The Justice Would Not Consent and Adjourns the Case.

Mrs. Luella Oakes, wife of Francis J. Oakes, a millionaire chemical manufacturer, of 58 Stone street, New York, was before Justice Gaynor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, rooklyn, this morning on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mrs. Oakes is a fine-looking woman, about forty years old. She was neatly gowned in black silk. The papers in the case show that in 1891, 1892, and 1893 Oakes had his wife committed to various insane asylums, claiming that she was insane from the excesive use of intoxicants.

The last commitment was signed by Judge Garretson, of Queens County, sending her to Dr. D. A. Harrison's private asylum at Breeze Terrace, Whitestone, where she has been for more than a year.

Early in June, it is alleged, Dr. Homson visited Oakes and told him that his wife had entirely recovered and could be removed at any time.

Oakes wrote to Dr. Harrison on June 6, telling him to turn his wife over to the custody of Dr. J. J. Kindred, of Dorlen, Conn. Dr. Kindred and several attendants removed her to the Dorlen Home.

Lawyer Henry M. Heymann said that he went to Dorlen on Sunday last and found his client in a room 8 by 10 feet, behind a grated door. She was obliged to share the room with a keeper. Raving lunatics were in cells on each side of her. The institution was a genuine mad house. He says that while in the reception room of the Home, a lunatic rushed in and attemted to assault his managing clerk who was with him.

When the case was called this morning Lawyer George Hill, Oakes's representative, told Justice Gaynor that they made no defense; that Mrs. Oakes had been discharged from the Dorlen Home as sane, and that she could go at will.

Justice Gaynor said that such statements were all very well, but he wanted to know by what right a person committed by an order of the Court had been removed from the State. He said he wanted to make an investigation and find out the true facts in the case.

He said he wanted all the orders, commitments and other papers submitted to him at once, and that he wanted all the parties to appear before him tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Oakes was allowed to go in the custody of Mr. Kneeland.

### Deserted Them a Year Ago.

JAMAICA, June 19.—George J. Pearsalls, a conductor on the Sea Beach Railroad, was arrested at Coney Island this morning and brought before Justice Hendrickson at this place, charged with abandoning his wife and two children here a year ago. At that time he mysteriously disappeared and nothing was heard of him until yesterday. He was held in default of $1,000 for trial.

### Round About Town.

The Manhattan Musical, of 97 East Fourth street, has elected the following officers: Theo. Bredinger, President; George Engel, Vice President; George Graff, Secretary; H. Mushora, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The reorganized Equality Association of Dry-Goods Salespeople of Grand street has elected the following officers: John J. Ledlie, President; Patrick Saxton, Recording Secretary; Felix Burke, Financial Secretary; Myles Wart, Treasurer; Edward Grabstone, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sarah Harris, a colored woman, of 127 West Third street, was held for trial at Jefferson Market Court to-day by Justice Ryan for stealing $13 in cash from Ernest Hannann, of 90 Bowery. The alleged robbery occurred at 178 Thompson street.

## THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

### Number of Modifications Proposed by Republicans Accepted.

### Lodge Tries Vainly to Restore McKinley Rates on Matting.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, uJne 19.—When the Tariff bill was taken up to-day the Senate, at the request of Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) went beack to paragraph 356, fixing the duty on matting and mats made of cocoa fibre or rattan, at 20 per cent. He offered an amendment to restore the McKinley rates (12 cents per square yard on matting and 8 cents a square foot on mats, equivalent to 71 and 42 per cent., respectively).

Mr. Lodge argued that owing to the low cost of production of this matting in India this reduction would extinguish the American industry. The amendment was lost—25 to 3.

At this point several modifications proposed by Republican Senators to different paragraphs of the bill were proposed and accepted by Mr. Jones on behalf of the Finance Committee and the Democratic side of the Senate.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) the duty on ink and ink powders was increased to 25 per cent. to make it conform to the rate on pigments.

At the request of Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) the Finance Committee agreed to strike out from paragraph 190 the reciprocity provision admitting buckwheat, corn, corn meal, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour free of duty from such countries as impose no import duty on such products exported from the United States.

The Finance Committee also agreed, at Mr. Allison's request, to place eggs on the dutiable list at three cents per dozen.

At the request of Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) the Senate went to paragraph 208, "parchment papers and lithographic prints," and Mr. Jones offered an amendment, which was agreed to, grading the duty on lithographic prints from 27 to 45 cents per pound, according to thickness.

The rate on parchment papers and surface-coated papers and manufactures thereof, cardboards and photograph and autograph albums (30 per cent.) was allowed to stand.

Mr. Chandler congratulated Messrs. Jones and Allison on the preparation of a scientific classification of lithographic prints, and intimated that the lithographing industry should thank Mr. Murphy, of New York, and Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, for the protective classification in this paragraph.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment to increase the duty on hair pencils, brushes and feather dusters from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent., and to add at the end of the paragraph: "Bristles bunched or prepared in any manner, 7 1-2 per cent., ad valorem."

This was agreed to, as was another amendment offered by him changing the classification of gloves, so as to make ladies' and children's gloves of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, not over 17 inches in length, dutiable at the rate of $1.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches, $2.75 per dozen pairs.

The free list was then taken up. Ambroid was added to the free list. Salts of ammonia, made dutiable in the Senate bill, were stricken from the free list. The Finance Committee amendment permitting the free entry of cattle, sheep or other domestic animals and their increase, which have strayed across the boundary or been driven across for pasturage, met some opposition from Mr. Allison, who contended that it would practically permit free exchange of animals between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Jones explained that the provision was intended only to apply to Mexican borders, where it was sometimes impossible to prevent animals from straying across the border, and where it was sometimes absolutely necessary in time of drought to drive stock across the Rio Grande for pasturage.

The amendment had been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Coke. It was agreed to.

Apples, green, dried, &c., heretofore placed on the dutiable list, were stricken from the free list.

## COOLED BY THE RAIN.

### It Put a Stop to Old Sol's Game in This City.

### He Started in Early to Make This Day a Scorcher.

### From 86 Degrees at 11 A. M. the Mercury Dropped to 75 at Noon.

To-Day's Heat Record.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 A.M. | 77 |
| 9 A.M. | 78 |
| 10 A.M. | 83 |
| 11 A.M. | 86 |
| 12 Noon | 75 |
| 1 P.M. | 71 |

The average temperature on the corresponding day last year was 82 degrees, the maximum being 91 and the minimum 82 degrees.

The coolest place in the United States to-day is Duluth, where it was 50 degrees, while Key West and Corpus Christi shared the honors for greatest heat, it being 82 degrees there at 8 o'clock.

The sun opened up shop this morning seemingly with the fixed determination to make this day's heat a greater record-breaker even than that of yesterday. The first measurement of the smile on his fiery face stretched all the way to 77 degrees, 3 degrees better than the initial grin yesterday.

The mercury in the thermometers had a busy time of it after that for several hours climbing the steps of heat's laboratory.

At 11.30 o'clock the thermometer pointed to 86 degrees and was trying to get higher, when a big, black cloud came up and suddenly, from nobody knows where, and laid its broad palm across Old Sol's face. The mercury at the same time fell three degrees.

Then began a desultory sort of warfare between the sun and the cloud that had thus impertinently checkmated the former's design upon sweltering humanity.

Deep rumblings now and then shook the skies, and from afar off in the suburbs came reports of refreshing showers.

For Gotham itself relief came more tardily. It was 1 o'clock when the first real shower came. But when it did arrive it was like the outpouring of a reservoir and left not a vestige of the heat that the sun had striven so hard to pile upon this devoted city.

The hot, white, blinding lare at the same time gave place to a twilight-like obscurity. In office buildings downtown where, an hour before, shades had been drawn to keep out the excessive light, gas and electric lights now became necessary to dispel the gloom.

Just before the shower two people in Brooklyn succumbed to the heat. They were George Gray, twenty-one years old, of 128 Taylor street, who was prostrated, and was taken to his home in an ambulance.

Samuel Banks, forty, of 654 Fulton street, was also overcome at Rockwell place and Lafayette avenue, and was taken home unconscious.

The fall of the temperature came in chunks. From 83 degrees at 11.30 o'clock, the mercury fell at noon to 75 degrees, and by 1 o'clock it reached 71 degrees, with its tendency still downward.

### Gravesend's Hearing Put Off.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, June 19.—The hearing before the Attorney-General in the matter of the application for the annuiment of the law making Gravesend a part of Brooklyn, set down for to-day, has been postponed till the 26th inst.

**You read "The Evening World!" Do you read the Sunday World?**

# LAST EDITION.

## DIVVER GOT BUNCO MONEY.

### Gambler Clark Says the Politician Was Interested in the Swindling Game.

### HIS SALOON A HEADQUARTERS.

### The Witness Says He Saw $13,500 Handed to the Ex-Alderman in One Day.

### THE CITY SOLD BY WARDS.

### Police Said to Have Sold "Working" Privileges in Return for Half the Proceeds.

Neglige costumes were in order today at the session of the Lexow Police Investigating Committee. Although the big windows were thrown wide open, the air in the court-room was hot and oppressive. About half the audience shed its coats and sat in shirt sleeves. Waistcoats were at a discount, but palm-leaf fans in lively demand.

The fact that Chief Inquisitor Goff had announced that no startling sensations were on the programme for the day accounted probably for the slack attendance this morning, though the hot weather undoubtedly kept a good many of the curiosity seekers away.

When Chairman Lexow called the Committee to order at 10.45 A. M. there were scarcely a score of persons in the benches reserved for spectators, while the witness seats were well filled. The members of the Committee on hand were Senators Bradley, Pound, O'Connor, Cantor and Robertson.

**List of Disorderly Houses Read.**

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Moss, who read copies of a number of reports made by the captains of the Eleventh and Fourteenth precincts to the Superintendent of Police, showing the number of gambling houses, disorderly houses, policy shops and places of illegal resort in each precinct.

These reports are made quarterly to the Superintendent by the Captain of each precinct, and dated back as far as 1892. The peculiarity of these reports was that up to the time the Grand Jury, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, made its presentment regarding the existence of disorderly resorts in the city, on March 31, 1892, the captains mentioned large numbers of disorderly houses and gambling places.

The lists were lengthy, and it took Mr. Moss a long time to read them.

The reports following this presentment referred to showed that all these disorderly places were closed up, and that not a single disorderly house, gambling, policy or lottery shop, or suspicious place of any kind had been in existence in either of the precincts for the past two years.

The reports for the Fourteenth Precincts were signed by Capts. McCullagh, Doherty and Cross, and the reports for the Eleventh Precinct by Capts. Devery, McLaughlin and Cortright.

**Resorts Open, but Reported Closed.**

Despite the fact that the captains of those precincts had invariably reported that there were no houses of ill-fame or places of illegal resort within their jurisdictions, it appeared from reports made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime during this whole period that many such places were openly running in violation of the law.

Mr. Moss read and put in evidence in addition to the reports of the police captains the several letters written by Dr. Parkhurst to Supt. Byrnes, as well as to the captains of the two precincts mentioned, naming disorderly houses to the number of more than fifty, and calling upon the police officials to suppress them.

Following this, Mr. Moss read the replies of Capt. Devery and Inspector Williams to the letter of Dr. Parkhurst, in which they denied the charges, and stated that every one of the houses mentioned had been kept under strict surveillance, and that not a single one of the places was open, and declaring that the charges were a slander on the police force.

**Glennon Was on Guard.**

In his report Capt. Devery mentioned the fact that he had specially detailed Officer Glennon to watch the places and that he had reported that every one of them was closed up.

"Is the officer referred to Ward Man Glennon?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Yes, sir, the same," replied Mr. Moss.

The Chairman turned to his associates and smiles were exchanged.

These last communications, together with one from Supt. Byrnes to the Police Commissioners, were all dated in October, 1893. Mr. Moss went on to say that at frequent intervals during this period arrests of keepers of disorderly houses had been made, and that not long afterwards an attack had been made by a mob on certain Parkhurst detectives at Essex Market Police Court, which, it was claimed, was incited by the police.

**Sudden Disappearance of "Joints."**

In conclusion, Mr. Moss said that the object of putting all these documents in evidence was to show that up to March 31, 1892, there were hundreds of houses of ill-fame on the records at Police Headquarters, but that after that date they all suddenly disappeared, and had not been in existence since.

The first witness called was Rev. William Hamilton, of Brooklyn, who said he had once been for three years pastor of the Allen Memorial Church in Rivington street.

"That church is in the Eleventh Precinct?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, sir."

"While you were living there did you