KEEPS CROSS WITNESSES IN A SECRET PEN

Restaurant Keeper Says Jerome Has a Colony of "Red Light" Women in Brooklyn Lodging-House

DETECTIVES GUARD THEM.

One Woman Says She Is to Receive $5,000 if She "Testifies Right," and All Have Expenses Paid.

That District-Attorney Jerome has been running a private House of Detention at No. 310 Livingston street, Brooklyn, for witnesses at the Cross trial is charged by William J. Everett, a cripple, who claims further that he has been driven out of business by the failure of the District-Attorney to pay for the meals and liquors supplied to his charges.

When the Cross trial ended yesterday Thomas Bohannon, of No. 250 West Thirty-ninth street, whose wife had testified against the Inspector, told Deputy Commissioner Ebstein that she had been taken away from him by county detectives. He said that for a month before the hearing she had been kept at a house in Brooklyn and separated from him. He expected her to return to his home after giving her testimony, but she left court with a detective and disappeared.

Back to Her Old Life.

County Detective Maher explained that while at Police Headquarters on Thursday the woman had met an old sweetheart and went away with him, as she had evidently tired of her husband.

"Poor girl," commented Lawyer Proskauer. "She had reformed, but when she was taken to the District-Attorney's private house of detention she met with old associates and fell back into old ways."

The private home for Cross witnesses was located by an Evening World reporter. It is a four-story brick building conducted as a lodging-house by Miss Josie M. Isbell. The first and second floors are occupied by men lodgers, mostly workingmen, who are never about the place by day. The entire third floor is given over to the District-Attorney's county detectives and their charges, women formerly resident in the "Red Light" district while Cross was Inspector there and Capts. Diamond and Herlihy served under him. There are said to be twenty-one women there in charge of seven county detectives.

Until last Sunday there was a restaurant in the basement kept by Everett. He says he had to close his place because he could not get credit from tradesmen and all his ready money had been expended while waiting for the District-Attorney to pay his bills.

The Jerome Agreement.

"I had spent three years in a hospital recovering from a spinal disease," said Everett to The Evening World, "and was looking around for a chance to invest $200, all I had left, when I formed a partnership with Miss Isbell, she to run the lodging house and I the basement restaurant. I built up a good trade. On Feb. 19 William C. Steele, jr., came to me and said he was from District-Attorney Jerome and wished to secure rooms and board for two witnesses. He told me Mr. Jerome had kept his secret witnesses at the Harvey House, a few doors away, which had recently closed. We agreed to take them and he returned with Carrie Funke and a man he said was her husband. He presented this letter as his credentials:

"Messrs. William J. Everett & Co., No. 310 Livingston street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Dear Sirs: The bearer, Mr. William Steele, jr., is at present employed by the District-Attorney of the County of New York and has under his care two witnesses, man and wife. He is authorized to engage board and lodging for himself and these two witnesses, not to exceed $6 per week each, in addition to this, he is also empowered to make arrangements to have the washing of these two witnesses attended to, and to contract in addition to this last expenditure for incidental expenditures for the two witnesses to the amount of $2 per week.

"You are to submit your account to the District-Attorney on the 15th and at the end of each month, in accordance with the instructions outlined above, and your bill will then be forwarded to the Comptroller of the city of New York for payment with the District-Attorney's approval.

"Yours truly,

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME."

Had Beer and Whiskey.

"The $2 for incidentals was for beer and whiskey. Eighteen days later three women in charge of two men came to me with a note from Assistant District-Attorney Morgan. They were given rooms, and the five witnesses and three detectives drank whiskey and ate my meals. Up to March 1 my bill was $29.23, and to March 15 $60.75. Meanwhile I began to notice that people in the neighborhood kept away from my place, not liking the appearance of the women.

"I had an agreement with the District-Attorney to get my pay every two weeks, but I could not do so, and when I went to his office I was told that my first bill had gone through and that the Comptroller had my money. I went to the Comptroller's office and they told me the vouchers had not been sent over from the District-Attorney's office. Finally my money gave out and I had to close.

"After I shut down the District-Attorney rented the entire third floor, and now has twenty-one women there under guard of seven county detectives. Neighbors have been suspicious of the house on account of the conduct of the women, and I have heard many strange things said. I could hear the women through an airshaft, and they were continually complaining that they wanted to get away. Carrie Funke, who had been a cook in the house of "Red-Light Lena," worked for me at $3 a week as a dishwasher, and she told me that Mr. Morgan was very good to her—kept her supplied in shoes and dresses, and though he could not give her money he paid her husband $20 twice a month. She told me she expected to get $5,000 if she testified right. I thought the woman was lying, but she repeated the statement. She told me the women upstairs would get away if they ever got out of the sight of the detectives who kept watch on them night and day."

The Isbell woman refused to say whether her third-floor lodgers were kept there by the District-Attorney.

Everett and his wife had been living in a room in the rear of the former's restaurant. They went out this morning and when they returned found the place nailed up against them. Everett went away in search of a lawyer to bring suit against the District-Attorney.

W. J. EVERETT, WHO SAYS JEROME HAS CROSS WITNESSES IN A PEN.

A MYSTERY IS IN THIS WATCH.

Prisoner Utters Warning Shouts When the Police Handle It, and They Fear It May Be Packed with Dynamite.

ODD SEQUEL TO BAD CHECK.

The police of the Leonard Street Station have a mysterious prisoner. The mystery is not so much in the man as in a $1 nickel watch found on him and which he is shouting for in his cell, at the same time uttering warnings to the bluecoats who are passing it around. "May be it's full of dynamite," is the station-house conjecture.

This prisoner is Vincent Vanderweide, twenty-seven years old, of No. 540 Columbus avenue. He has been employed as bookkeeper by the produce firm of Pasquale Garguale & Brother, of No. 294 Washington street, for about ten days. To-day he attempted to have a check for $46 cashed by the elevator man in the Washington street building after borrowing $11 from him. The check, when presented to the Irving National Bank, was declared to be no good, and the bookkeeper was arrested.

When Vanderweide was taken to the police station and searched a big bulldog revolver was found concealed in the leg of his trousers. The nickel watch was found in his waistcoat pocket, but when the police took it he protested.

"Gimme it back! Gimme it back!" he yelled. Then he cried "Look out! Look out!" whereupon Sergt. Murphy dropped it and jumped about six feet. When he had recovered he picked it up gingerly and found scratched across the face "Tiffany & Co." As the prisoner continued to shout "Look out!" it was laid away carefully in the Captain's desk. "Maybe it's full of dynamite," said the sergeant, and he is now deliberating upon the advisability of sending it to the Bureau of Combustibles.

ATTACKED WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Brutal Saloon-Keeper Pummelled and Ejected them from Home, but Is Landed in a Police Station After a Fight.

HAD NO MONEY TO BUY FOOD.

With her three weeping children clinging to her skirts, with blackened eyes and bruised body, Mrs. Annie Ohler, thirty-eight years old, of No. 450 West Fifty-third street, appealed for protection to Patrolman Steul, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, this afternoon.

She said that at 2 o'clock this morning she had been beaten and ejected by her husband, who beat and kicked two of the children.

Mrs. Ohler was standing in front of her home, the saloon on the ground floor of which is kept by her husband. While she was telling her story, the husband, a big, hulky specimen of low saloon life, came out of the saloon and approached his wife. The patrolman intervened. Then, in the presence of the patrolman, he threatened to kill her, at the first opportunity. A patrol wagon took the entire family to the police station.

It took the combined efforts of four policemen and the doorman to hold Ohler while he was searched. Mrs. Ohler told the Sergeant that when her husband ejected her she had six cents with which to buy the children food, but her husband had taken this from her. When searched $140 in bills was found on him, besides a quantity of small change. The Sergeant took $2.50 and gave it to the wife to purchase food for herself and the children, and care for them until the arraignment of the husband in court to-morrow.

Mrs. Ohler told the police, and the neighbors corroborated her, that she has been in the hospital five times to be treated for injuries received from the hands and feet of her husband. The three children were Jacob, six years old; Anne, twelve, and Lizzie, fourteen. The husband was locked up.

ELECTRIC CAR RAMS AMBULANCE

Both Vehicles Were Going Rapidly and Collided at 53d Street and 8th Avenue, the Ambulance Being Overturned.

SURGEON THROWN TEN FEET.

Dr. Cutterback, a new interne at Roosevelt Hospital, started on one of his first ambulance calls this afternoon and before he had gone very far was in a collision.

The big electric ambulance was going rapidly down Eighth avenue while a Columbus avenue car was bowling toward Broadway through Fifty-third street. The two came squarely together at the intersection of the street. The ambulance was turned completely over and Dr. Cutterback was thrown ten feet into the gutter. The ambulance was wrecked and the passengers in the car were badly frightened.

Dr. Cutterback was not injured, and telephoned to the hospital for another ambulance with which to answer the call.

RUNAWAY BOY STARVED IN CAR.

Started West to Be a Cowboy, Locked In Three Days and Glad to Get Off at Utica.

(Special to The Evening World.)

UTICA, N. Y., March 21.—Tired of school life in New York City and enthused with a desire to become a cowboy in South Dakota, Albert Diaz, thirteen years old, ran away from his home, No. 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan. His mother presumed that he was going to school when he bid her good-by Wednesday, but instead he made his way to the Harlem yards of the New York Central Railroad and entered a box-car en route for the West.

Before the boy had been in the car a great while the door was closed and locked and his cries brought no response and the car was shunted to a side track.

Young Diaz declares he was locked in for three days, not having had anything to eat in all that time.

When a freight train rolled into this city to-day the lad, who was in one of the cars, was released, and later a policeman found him in a lunch room begging for something to eat.

The boy was taken before the City Judge, who sent him to St. Vincent Industrial School, there to await instructions from his parents.

The little fellow says his father, Joseph Diaz, is a cigar-maker. He is willing to return home, having lost all ambition for a cowboy's career.

NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Messages by German's Method Cannot Be Caught by Outsiders.

BERLIN, March 21.—Experiments have been made before representatives of the Admiralty Secretary and the Commander of the Torpedo Division with a new system of wireless telegraphy, which directs electric waves exclusively to one point, obviating the danger of outsiders catching messages.

The result is obtained through a series of parabolic mirrors, which give all the electric waves a parallel course. The system is available for distances of twelve to fifteen miles and is intended principally for communication between vessels in harbor or along the coasts. The transmitting velocity is twenty-five words a minute and the inventor is Ernst Ruhmer, who made experiments with a wireless telephone system.

HOTEL MEN MEET.

Discuss Excise Question but Come to No Conclusion.

The New York State Hotel Association held a long meeting in the Murray Hill Hotel to-day.

After the meeting was over F. R. Bain, of Newburg, the President, said that nothing had been done of any importance. When asked if the association had taken any action on excise legislation the President said that the matter had been discussed but that no result had been reached.

SCHWAB IN PITTSBURG.

Visits Steel Works and Meets Many Old Friends.

(Special to The Evening World.)

PITTSBURG, March 21.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has arrived here, accompanied by Mrs. Schwab and Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Ward.

"I merely came to Pittsburg to bring Mrs. Schwab here. I have no definite plans," said Mr. Schwab. "I expect to be here for a few days at least, and will then go back to New York."

Mr. Schwab visited Homestead and Braddock mills this afternoon and met many old friends and employees, he greeting each heartily.

To Cure Grip in 2 Days
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets
E. W. Grove
on every box. 25c.

MAN KILLED BY GLANDERS.

Horse Disease Contracted by Resident of East End Avenue, Who Lived Next to an Equine Market.

CASE OF ITS KIND RARE.

Renewed efforts will be made to check the epidemic of glanders among the horses of New York as a result of the death of Benjamin Hilson, who died yesterday in the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, after contracting the disease in a horse market next to his home at No. 83 East End avenue.

Hilson was fifty-two years old and a cigar-maker. It is not known how long he suffered and it was not until an autopsy was performed that his case was known as glanders. While the transmission of glanders from horses to human beings is not unknown, the cases are rare, according to Coroners' Physician Weston.

Discussing his death Dr. H. D. Gill, the State Veterinarian, said:

"Glanders is very prevalent in this city and vicinity now. There are many cases in Brooklyn and in Newark, not to speak of Manhattan Island. The Health Department and the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture are co-operating in trying to stamp it out. It is easily communicated to human beings from diseased horses, though the ailment is not common in men.

"Glanders is really analogous to consumption in human beings. If a stable is not kept clean one horse will inhale the bacilli from another, and so the disease is spread. From five to ten cases a day are reported in this borough. Each horse is worth at least $100. The diseased animal invariably dies. The total loss to horse-owners can be easily estimated. The four veterinarians of the Health Department are now busy investigating the stables on Manhattan Island, and the entire sanitary squad of perhaps a hundred men is supplementing their efforts."

LONE MAN BLOWN ASHORE IN A SCOW.

Could Speak No English, and Whence He Came Rescuers Do Not Know.

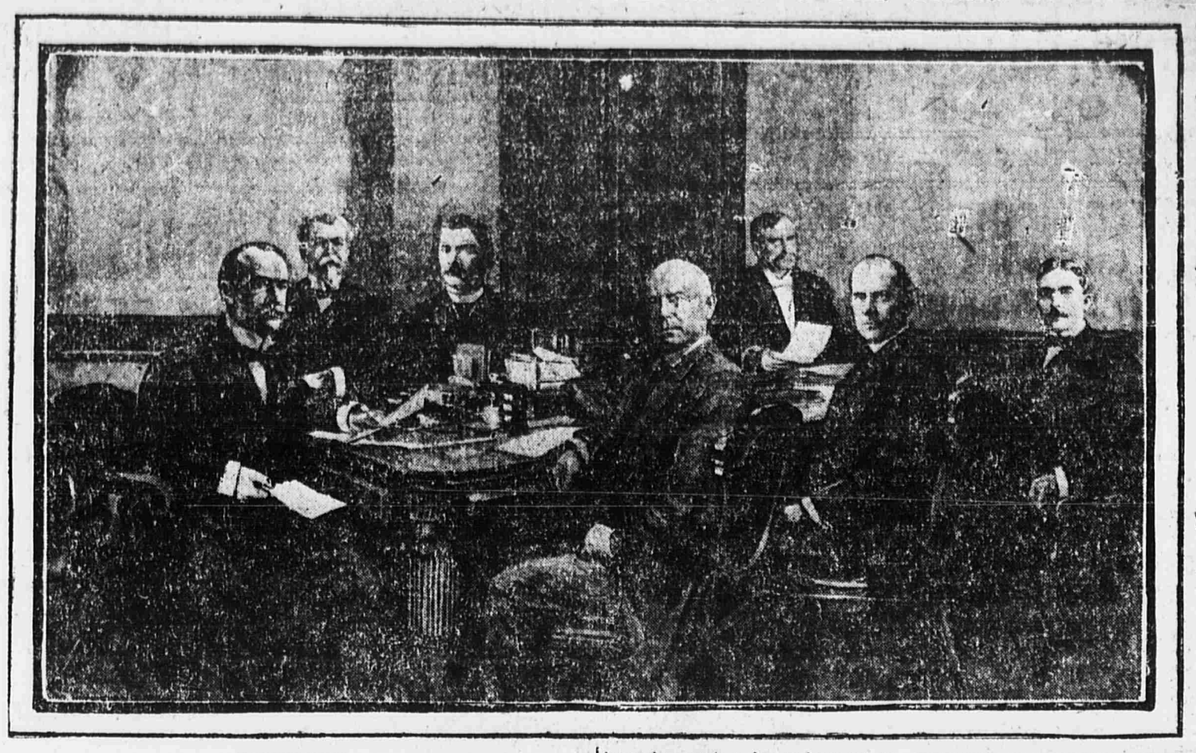
Nicola Mandio was blown from somewhere on the Atlantic Ocean to Rockaway Point, L. I., last night, and was rescued at 3 o'clock this morning by the Rockaway Point Life-Saving crew from the self-dumping mud scow in which he had been imprisoned for many hours. The rescued man could give no account of his voyage or of the place whence the scow came.

When the beach patrol of the Life-Saving Station saw the huge black hulk drifting ashore, driven by a strong southwest wind, he hastened to the station and called out a boat's crew. The men made their way to the scow, found Mandio, who was faint from exposure, lack of food and fright.

The scow was marked "X No. 14," but bore no owner's name. Mandio was taken to the Life-Saving Station and there ate heartily and drank quantities of hot coffee with the relish of a half-famished man. He could talk no English, but expressed by easily understood signs his gratitude.

The life-savers say the scow probably was blown from somewhere on the Jersey coast.

THE PRESIDENT'S COAL STRIKE COMMISSION THAT REPORTS IN FAVOR OF RAISING THE WAGES OF MINERS.



(Continued from First Page.)

average price of white ash or pea coal sold in New York above $4.50 a ton, the employees to have an increase of 1 per cent.

WORK MUST BE OPEN TO ALL.

No person shall be refused employment because of his membership or non-membership in a labor union.

The companies to deduct from the wages of the contract miners the amount due each month to the miners' laborers, which shall be paid to the laborers.

The discontinuance of the "coal and iron police," as irritating the miners, and a resort to the regularly constituted authorities when there is need.

A stricter enforcement of the laws relating to child labor.

That the State and Federal governments provide machinery for investigation of the labor difficulties, but that there should not be compulsory arbitration.

THE BENEFIT OF PUBLICITY.

In this connection the report says:

"The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such condition authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystallize and make its power felt. Could such a Commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last we believe that the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated."

DO NOT RECOGNIZE THE UNION.

The Commission report more than once their incapacity to make an award on the demand of the miners for a recognition of their union because, they say, the union is not a party to the submission.

Attention is called to the fact that Mr. Mitchell appeared before the Commission as "the representative of the anthracite coal mine workers" and not in his official capacity. They also call attention to the fact that the agreement to arbitrate was reached between the operators and a coal miners' convention.

The commissioners say that "trades unionism" is rapidly becoming a matter of business. "If the energy of the employer is directed to discouragement and repression of the union he need not be surprised if the more radical ones are the ones most frequently heard."

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

They express the opinion that differences can best be settled by consultations by the employer with "a committee chosen by his employees," but they add that "in order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members."

"The union must not undertake to assume or to interfere with the management of the business of the employer." They also pronounce as untenable the contention that "a majority of the employees of an industry, by voluntarily associating themselves in a union, acquire authority over those who do not so associate themselves. The present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

NOT SO BAD IN THE MINES.

In a general way they say that the conditions of the life of the mine workers outside the mines do not justify to their full extent the adverse criticisms made by their representatives. They also find that the social conditions in the mining communities are good, and they fail to find that the wages are so low among the miners as necessarily to force them to put their small children to work. The Commission also finds that the average daily rate of earnings in the anthracite regions does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries.

The commissioners say that while there have been differences of opinion among themselves there never has been a time during the five months of the existence of the Commission when there was an unpleasant word spoken among them, "or any indication whatever of thought or desire of aught save truth and justice."

The following estimate of strike losses is given: To the mine owners, $46,100,000; to the mine employees in wages, $25,000,000; to the transportation companies, $28,000,000.

LEADERS OF MINERS NOT PLEASED WITH SETTLEMENT.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 21.—When President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, was shown a summary of the Coal Strike Commission's report this afternoon, he declined to give any expression of opinion on it.

"I cannot discuss it," he said, "until I have had an opportunity to read the full report and digest its contents. I expect to have a copy of it here this afternoon, and I will read it on the train this evening, en route to Detroit."

President Mitchell's demeanor, while he was reading the summary handed him by the correspondent, was taken to indicate that the Commission's report was not as favorable to the miners as had been hoped for. President Mitchell left this city this afternoon, over the Pere Marquette Railroad, for Detroit.

For Higher Wage Schedule.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 21.—The mine workers are bitterly disappointed by the award of the Strike Commission. The chief grievance is the failure of the commission to award the weighing of coal and payment by weight. The 10 per cent. increase is also a disappointment. The men expected at least 15 per cent.

District President Nicholls said: "I do not care to say anything for publication until I have thoroughly digested the report. I understand that the men do not get what they wanted as to the weighing of coal, and am of course greatly disappointed at that."

William Carne, Executive Board member from this city, said: "I feel that the award will cause some disappointment, as the miners expected that they would be paid for the mining of coal by weight instead of by the car. We are pleased that the commission has arranged a standard ton. This will help to eliminate some of the present difficulties. As to the increase the bituminous miners have received from 12 to 30 per cent. increase and only work an eight-hour day. I hoped that that formal recognition of the union would be recommended and then disputes could be settled here like they are elsewhere.

"The sliding scale," continued Mr. Carne, "has been tried before and found faulty. Considering all these questions, however, there is nothing to do but accept the inevitable, no matter what our hopes or aspirations may have been."

James F. Mullahy, State Secretary-Treasurer of the Stationary Firemen's Union, was in a happy mood over the award of the commission. Mr. Mullahy said: "I look upon the award of the commission as regards the firemen and other steam workers as one of the greatest victories ever won by organized labor. It means to the firemen four hours less work a day, and any one acquainted with the arduous toil of the men who feed the fires can easily see that the awards mean much to this class of labor.

"On behalf of the firemen, I wish to return their thanks to the members of the commission and all connected with the investigation of the consideration shown them. I feel better pleased than if I had been given $1,000."

The miners, judging by present prices for coal, will get an increase of 20 per cent., the average tidewater price of hard coal at Perth Amboy being about $5 a ton.

Mr. Dickinson, of Dickinson & Eddy, coal agents of the Ontario and Western, said to-day that the tidewater price here of grate coal was $4.75, and of egg, stove and chestnut, $5. This would make the average price of sizes above pea coal almost $5 and allow the miners 9 or 10 per cent. in addition to the 10 per cent. minimum advance allowed. This calculation is based on the present selling price, which is on the winter basis. This price is usually reduced in the spring, but so far announcement of such reduction has not been made.

BIG MILL STRIKE SEEMS PROBABLE.

Business Men of Lowell Trying to Avert Trouble, but Indications Point to a Tie-Up.

LOWELL, Mass., March 21.—Members of the Board of Trade and other leading business men are busy to-day trying to avert the strike of cotton mill operatives which threatens this city. The close of the week finds a general strike more likely.

Few persons believe that the corporations will grant any concessions, and the present temper of union members does not indicate that trouble can be averted.

AGED WIFE WAITS FOR BOY HUSBAND

Gray Mrs. Emil Frey Sits at a Window, Hoping to See Young Man to Whom She Gave Fortune.

GAVE UP HER HOME FOR HIM.

From the window of the top flat at No. 397 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, a gray-haired woman of sixty-seven, who gave up social position, money and life-long friends to marry a husband forty years her junior, watches the street through tear-filled eyes.

She is Mrs. Emil Frey, whose husband left her sick in bed and all alone in the flat on Wednesday last to go to a bowling alley nearby and has not since been heard from.

Four years ago Mrs. Frey possessed a fortune of $150,000 left by her first husband, Capt. Charles Baasel, a merchant well known in Wall street and in shipping circles. The death of her husband was followed by that of her only son, and two years later she married Emil Frey, a man of twenty-five, who had been her son's chum.

In two years the enterprising young husband ruined the business which his wife bought for him, and squandered on gambling and drinking almost her entire fortune. Two days ago while she lay almost at death's door with pleurisy he disappeared. To a World reporter, Mrs. Frey, her gray hair tortured into a score of little horned curl papers, her grief-stricken figure clad in a youthful, almost bridal neglige of muslin and blue ribbons, donned in anticipation of her husband's possible return, told the story of her two years of matrimony.

"Oh, don't you think he will come back to me? Let me tell you all about it and then say whether you think he will come back," she sobbed in piteous inquiry. "I gave up my friends, my money, everything for him! He has been away before but he was never so long as now. When he left me I was sick in bed. I could not move my arms.

"When I woke up this morning I found out I could move my arms, so I got up and dressed and came so I could look out the window for him. I have been watching the street all morning so that if he gets off the Greenpoint car I will see him at once, and this awful suspense will be over.

"Only Tuesday, the day before he disappeared, he promised my brother that he would come home every night and would be kinder to me. My brother, Mr. Bruns, went out West the same day. He is the only relative I have.

"I married my husband because I was all alone in the world. He was just crazy in love with me. He begged me to marry him, and, although I knew he was not of the same station in life, I consented. I said to him: 'Emil, I am a woman who has known only the best people. I have been all over the world not once or twice but six times. I could not marry a man on a salary, so I will set you up in business and marry you.'

"I did it and I have born with all sorts of humiliations for two years on his account. I gave up my friends, my home—everything. Surely he will come back to me."

Laundry Wants—Male.

DRIVER, steady; must be thoroughly acquainted with streets in Flatbush. Apply 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Jugeret's Steam Laundry, 356 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, licensed, wanted; one who understands gas engines preferred. Laundry, 1395 3d ave.

MEN to learn shirt ironing. 178 E. 102d st.

STRANGE LETTER IN POISON CASE.

Missive Produced by Son of Mrs. Wilson Indicates that Woman Supposed to Have Been Murdered Was a Suicide.

MRS. MANSON MAY BENEFIT.

PUTNAM, Conn., March 21.—The most sensational testimony which has been given during the trial of Mrs. Mary L. Manson, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Julia A. Wilson, of Ashford, by administering poison, was brought out by the defense to-day during the examination of George Wilson, a son of the dead woman.

Wilson testified that while searching for some clothing for Mrs. Manson he found his mother's wrapper which she wore at the time of her death, and upon looking it over discovered a note in his mother's handwriting pinned to it. The note was addressed to himself and his brother Ora.

He took the missive and after his arrest delivered it to Attorney Harvey, counsel for the defense. The witness identified the writing and showed the jury where the note was pinned to the wrapper.

The State objected to the admission of this testimony, but it was ruled in, and Attorney Harvey read the note, which was as follows:

"George and Orrie, don't feel bad when you find this, for I can't suffer like poor Sis. I have taken enough arsenic and morphine this time. I shall be better off. Want Orrie to have everything. Don't want May to have anything."

The prosecution failed to shake Wilson's statements on cross-examination. He said that after his sister's death his mother had frequently made statements to the effect that she would not suffer as his sister did, but witness did not attach any importance to these remarks at that time.

Clarence E. Chester, a school teacher in Chaplin, and a nephew of the dead woman, testified that he was familiar with Mrs. Wilson's writing, having had considerable correspondence with her. He identified the handwriting in the note and said that Mrs. Wilson never used a capital letter in writing the words "Orrie," as she called Ora, nor in "Sis."

The defense rested its case after George Wilson had been recalled and identified the wrapper his mother had worn.

DIED.

KEARNEY.—PATRICK KEARNEY, beloved husband of Catherine Creighton.

Funeral from his late residence, 354 East 51st street, Monday; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 10 A. M.

M'MAHON—On Friday, March 20, 1903, PATRICK J. M'MAHON, at his residence, 93 1-2 Seventh st.; dearly beloved husband of Katherine G. Moynahan, native of Cahiciveen, County Kerry, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORAN—On Thursday, March 19th, 1903, HENRY MORAN, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock, Sunday, March 22nd from his late residence, 161 Elizabeth St.

Laundry Wants—Female.

GIRLS who are first-class ironers, willing to learn pressing; also experienced girls for pressing cleaned and dyed garments. M. Obry, 529 W. 46th st.

GIRLS, 16 years or older, for piece work and as helpers. Pilgrim Steam Laundry Co., 86 to 92 2d st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRY—3 good experienced collar girls in ironing department; good pay, steady work. Call Monday morning, 8 to 11 o'clock, Evergreen Laundry, 273 W. 23d st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, body ironer at once. Bon Ton Laundry, 66 E. 115th st.

GIRLS WANTED. Call all week, Woods's Laundry, 63 Clarkson st.

Real Estate.

GRANTWOOD, N. J.—An 8-room house with all modern improvements; finely decorated; situated on Lincoln ave.; to be sold cheap to a quick buyer. Ask for S. N. Peck, Lincoln ave., Grantwood, N. J.