MISS JENNIE CRAMER'S FATE.

BLANCHE DOUGLASS TO BE A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Malleys and Blanche Concocting a Story for the Public—The Name Written Across the Corner of the Handkerchief—Scenes at Redcliffe's and in the Malley Mansion.

From the Philadelphia Times

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—Within the past few week[illegible] as new to the public in the Malley case has come to the knowledge of your correspondent. The forthcoming trial will be long and interesting, because Blanche Douglass has decided to testify against the Malley boys, and will be one of the principal witnesses for the State. It is learned on the authority of some who have been connected with the prosecution that the State has long intended to use her. It now comes from a private but authentic source, that there was less confidence on the part of the authorities that Blanche would tell all she knows before she was indicted for murder than since that time. Now it is accepted as a certain fact. It is known that she has talked with her counsel about the matter, and they will not deny that she intends to testify against her old associates. By them and by the State authorities she has been debarred for many months from talking to any one except officials authorized to see her, and when the Grand Jury met she was not allowed to appear there with the Malleys. The counsel for the latter complain that they cannot see her.

Little by little new facts have come to light concerning what Blanche Douglass testified to before the Coroner's jury at West Haven, after her ineffectual flight to New York, to Lizzie Bundy's house of prostitution. The authorities have generally been counseled to allow the statements to go unchallenged, that all that was there said by the woman had appeared in print. Blanche began with a history of her own private life. She then went on to say that her first acquaintance with Walter Malley began six months before her first visit to New Haven. She was then an inmate of Lizzie Bundy's. Walter Malley gave her his name as Walter Hanelin, and gave also his New Haven Post Office box. From Walter's first introduction at Lizzie Bundy's, Blanche said, he grew more and more absorbed and devoted. After a while he visited there every week, and then twice a week, and in June he proposed that she should come to New Haven. She objected, and urged that they would get into a scrape. He, however, insisted that she should come, and at length she came here with John Duff, Jr.

The first time that Jennie came into this party was in July, when there was a ride to Buell's Hotel at the East Haven shore, just after Blanche arrived. John Duff, Jr., wrote the note which invited Jennie Cramer to be of the party, and signed James Malley, Jr.'s, name to it. Then Blanche came to one night's occurrence at the Foote or Redcliffe building. Walter, Blanche, James, and Jennie Cramer had been riding. Instead of returning home they were driven to the Foote or Redcliffe building, where Walter and James Malley, Jr., entertained. While there, Walter and Blanche Douglass slipped off into one room by themselves, and left James Malley, Jr., and Jennie Cramer in another room. While Blanche was in the room with Walter she heard Jennie Cramer cry out repeatedly: "Don't! don't!" and directly Blanche and Walter came out, and all went home.

On Monday night, Aug. 1, Jennie Cramer (who had already told her mother that she was suspicious of Blanche Douglass and of the Malleys) went to Blanche Douglass's room at the Elliott House, having just returned from the Union Depot, where she had gone to see some friends off to the neighboring town of New Britain. There had been some difficulty about the loss of one of Blanche's handkerchiefs and Jennie Cramer came to talk about that. James Malley, Jr., was there when Jennie came in. James urged Jennie to go up to Walter Malley's house, and she finally consented. When at the Malley house Blanche Douglass was not sick, according to her own confession, but only feigned sickness to induce Jennie to stay. While the young men and Blanche Douglass were urging Jennie to remain, James Malley, Jr., took her up and carried her to a room above by force. Jennie's outcries were such that Blanche, alarmed, urged Jennie from without not to make so much noise for fear that it might alarm the neighbors. Blanche spent Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights (the latter was the one Jennie died) with Walter Malley at his own home, she claimed.

The body of Jennie Cramer was discovered at West Haven on Saturday morning, August 6. Blanche now told the jury that on Sunday afternoon and evening, after she had been forced to remove from the Elliott House to the Austin House, she, Walter and James Malley, Jr., and John Duff, Jr. (who had been summoned hastily from New York), in concocting a story to be told before the Coroner's jury. The Malleys had already engaged counsel. Half a dozen stories were proposed and rejected; finally the one used was agreed upon. Blanche Douglass was to give her address as at 231 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, and Walter accordingly wrote this across one corner of the handkerchief for Blanche's use, that she might not forget the address. This handkerchief she had in one hand while testifying before the Coroner's jury, and to avoid exciting suspicion twirled it around her fingers. This action the jurors had attributed to nervousness. To show that she was telling the truth Blanche said that she had taken this handkerchief to New York, and that it would be found to have the name of Mrs. Gaskill, a name suggested by John Duff, Jr., also written across the corner. The next morning an officer went to New York and found the handkerchief, and it was brought back and was before the Grand Jury, as was all of Blanche's story, two Coroner's jurors detailing it.

On Sunday night Blanche passed the hours, so she said, pacing her room and committing to memory the story she was to tell. It was agreed that all the party should insist that they never saw Jennie Cramer alive later than Thursday noon. The discovery of articles of clothing in Blanche Douglass's possession bearing the name of Lizzie Bundy so frightened Blanche that she determined to go to New York. Before she went she tried to make an explanation to fit this exigency. Walter Malley met a reporter and told him that Lizzie Bundy was a personal friend of Blanche Douglass's, and that her clothing should be mixed up in New York with Blanche's by mistake. Then he saw his mistake and tried to suppress the publication of Lizzie Bundy's name, saying that she (Bundy) was a friend of his, and that the publication could do no good.

The next train that went out of New Haven took Blanche Douglass, and she was in New York for a few days. In New York, she says, she was approached by two members of the Malley family, who proceeded to her to visit Europe. The substance of the interview as given by the witness, Blanche said that she declined to go to Europe, although the Malleys offered to pay her expenses. She said that she did not think that it would be prudent for her to run away. When Blanche was asked by the jury why she did not tell this story in the first place she said that the Malleys would not let her tell it, but that now she had seen her mistake.

The social position of the Malleys, their wealth and influence, have had an effect to make witnesses reluctant. Of the class of reluctant witnesses is a man who, after the jury of inquest had closed its session, told to a person interested in the prosecution the following story:

Friday night, Aug. 5, I went down through the grove (where the flying horses, swings, base ball tent, &c., were located in the evening, and saw Jennie Cramer and the Malley boys in front of Howe's saloon, which is at or very near the water wedge. I turned and after awhile went up toward Humason's. My end by I came back and it was quite late. I saw a party of four—two gentlemen and two ladies. One of the ladies was dressed in white. They were coming east from the Temple Bar saloon next to Howe's saloon. The gentlemen walked on ahead down on the shore and were wrangling and pulling at each other. When I saw the Malley party before, one of the Malleys was partaking of drinks to the others. I have lived in New Haven and know them. After they went on to the shore they passed along east toward the Malley boat house, and I proceeded toward the west and up through the grove. The cars had left Savin and the grove was deserted. The lights were pretty much out. I have no doubt as to who the party were.

A few days after this story was told—the authorities being habitually slow through all the proceedings—two of the Coroner's jury approached this witness to get him to make an affidavit to this. He would, on the following version of what he had seen, as follows:

I went around to where is the shore late on the evening of Friday, Aug. 5, and saw the grove. As I was alongside the water I saw the moon was fasting gone in the city. I saw a party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, coming around the corner of Temple Bar, and they got down on the shore. One of the ladies was dressed in white, but I will not say that she was Jennie Cramer. I will not now say that I knew the gentlemen to be the Malleys, but that I had seen them before earlier in the evening and recognized them. I passed on and went home.

The authorities have tried to make this witness recollect what he at first graphically described, but have failed so far, but he will appear as a witness at the trial. This is a portion of the new testimony on which State Attorney Doolittle relied when he ejaculated emphatically: "The State is ready to go on to-morrow. It is ready to try them all (three) together, to convict them together, and to hang them together." Besides the evidence of Blanche that Coroner Bollman has additional evidence about the arsenic matter, of value unknown to your correspondent.

There is also new testimony discovered by Pinkerton's detective Wright which prompted him to say that he was "more than satisfied with his work here; also more contradictory evidence on the score of the alibi, some of which was produced lately before the Grand Jury. There has not yet been discovered any practical evidence that either Malley, Jr., or Walter Malley bought arsenic personally. All that is known to bear on this point so far as can be learned is that Walter had knowledge of the effects of drugs, and could have named a fatal dose with as much accuracy as an apothecary. The examination of Jennie Cramer's remains means a further search for arsenic on the part of the State.

The Ross Rat.

From the Syracuse Journal

QUEENS, Jan. 21.—A night or two ago a huge rat jumped upon a bed in which were sleeping two young girls of this city, one was 3 and the other 13 years of age. The youngest had two bites upon a finger, and her sister was bitten upon the elbow. Their cries awakened their parents, when the chase after the invader occurred. It was finally killed. Its weight was found to be twenty-four pounds.

BICYCLE RAILROADING.

Travel Around the World on Posts at 150 Miles an Hour.

Mr. E. M. Boynton, an inventor in Brooklyn, recently turned his attention to rapid transit. The result of his meditation was the patenting of what he terms a "bicycle railroad." He said to a reporter yesterday that his invention will revolutionize the present system of railroads, and he explained how. Mr. Boynton, though from Massachusetts, has the appearance of a Louisianian. He is dark, of medium height, with black hair, sharp, penetrating black eyes, quick motions, and a rapid and voluble utterance. He showed the reporter the letters-patent of the "bicycle railroad."

"Here," he said, "is a row of posts or pillars. They support a V-shaped trough of steel or iron. Twenty feet above this trough is an inverted trough like this, A. Iron lattice work or pillars, supported on the row of posts below, support in turn this A at the edges and connect its edges with the edges of the V, and we get an elevated tunnel. A cross section would look like this:

"One rail lies in the bottom of the V and the other, reversed, is fixed under the apex of the A. The locomotive to run in this tunnel will be sixteen feet high, made of Bessemer steel, elliptical in its vertical cross section, with two driving wheels, one at each end, fifteen feet in diameter, or about three times the diameter of the ordinary locomotive wheel. Running on the upper rail or track will be two guide or traction wheels, opposite the drivers. The wheels will be grooved to fit the tracks. Each car will be four feet wide in the centre, shaped like the locomotive, and sixteen feet high. The cars are grooved in the part opposite the lower rail, and have this appearance in a vertical cross section:

"I propose to treble the speed attained by the present locomotives by the same piston stroke. I will reduce the weight of trains to one-fifth of their present weight. I will reduce the cost of construction one-fifth, and the friction one-fifth, by employing one-eighth of the number of wheels and axles. As the wheels are three times the diameter of ordinary locomotive drivers, three times the speed, or 150 miles an hour, can be attained with precisely the same amount of friction on the axles and boxes. By running the train on elevated tracks upon single posts the necessity for bridging is done away with. By traction wheels, that may be pressed against the upper rail, the trains can ascend, or, without danger, go down the steepest grades. If a wheel breaks, or is loosed, the cars, which are grooved underneath to fit the track, fall down upon it and slide along until stopped by the friction. They are so constructed as to be light, narrow, and to afford little resistance to the air.

"The tracks will not shade or obstruct the streets. Snow drifts are avoided, because we go above the snow. The passenger capacity will be greater than that of the present palace car, weighing twenty tons. The necessity for sleeping cars will be avoided between points one thousand miles apart. Business within a radius of one thousand miles of New York may be transacted personally by a merchant in a day. Grain and coal can be transported at one-fifth of the present cost. I will run a train on an air line from New York to Sitka, about 3,500 miles. From Sitka, by water, I will take one of Lorillard's steel cigar steamboats to the Asiatic coast. Then I will jump on my elevated train again and traverse China, India, the valley of the Euphrates, Turkey, through Europe, to Paris; and all in less than a week! North and South America would be within forty-eight hours' travel of each other. Resting upon iron posts, my cars could traverse the narrowest cañon, the boldest cliff, and the densest forest. There will be no baggage smashing, for the depth of the cars will permit the passenger to store his baggage beneath his feet. What a blessing it will be for the tired business men of New York when, by taking a train almost before their office door, they can be whisked to Coney Island in five minutes, take a draught of fresh air, swallow a cocktail, and return to work, refreshed and satisfied with the world!"

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAGION.

Patients Isolated or Removed, and Rooms and Clothing Fumigated.

"We have only 150 cases of contagious disease reported to-day," said Mr. Fernhead, the assistant of Dr. Walter De F. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health. Each case of contagious disease in the city is reported to the Board of Health each day. Most of the reports come from attending physicians. Occasionally information comes from the Coroners' office of cases where no physician has been employed. Inspectors are at once sent, with power to use every means necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. In a case of small-pox, if the patient can be isolated in a separate room and contact with the rest of the family prevented, there is no interference. But if small-pox breaks out in a tenement, or where the patient cannot be isolated, no time is lost in getting the case into the small-pox hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street, or to Blackwell's Island. There is seldom any resistance to the removal of a patient, although occasionally it is necessary to call the police.

If there are children in the house where there is contagious disease, word is at once sent to the Board of Education, and school principals are cautioned to prevent the attendance of children from such a house. A child thus excluded cannot attend school without a certificate from the Board of Health that the house is free from infection. No such certificate will be given until the infected premises have been fumigated or disinfected.

Fumigation is the burning of sulphur in a closed room as long as the oxygen of the air will permit combustion. It will completely destroy the germs of disease. Disinfection is the impregnation of the premises and clothing with a solution of carbolic acid and sulphate of zinc. The material is furnished and the work is done by the Board of Health, promptly and without charge. Disinfection is more frequently employed than fumigation, because the latter is most offensive in an inhabited house. The first notice, sometimes, that families in a tenement receive of the presence of a contagious disease in the house is the odor of the carbolic acid. Frequently some of the tenants will send to the Board of Health calling attention to the odor as suspicious.

In all cases of death from contagious disease the Board of Health requires the family to limit the attendance at the funeral to as few as possible; to prevent the attendance, as far as they are able, of all persons who have not had the disease, and to be careful to disinfect the clothing and bedding used. When the family can afford it, the use of a sealed coffin is advised. In cases of small-pox it is compelled.

In order to inform parents and others of the symptoms of diphtheria, the Board of Health circulates handbills containing a description of the mode of attack, period of attack, symptoms, predisposing conditions, and precautions. Parents are cautioned to prevent their sick children from kissing or receiving kisses. Ventilation, cleanliness, and isolation are rigidly enforced. Frequently contagious disease starts in a house occupied by eight or ten families, and gets under full headway before the Health Board is informed, because the parties are too poor or afraid to call a physician. But the prejudice against the interference of the Board of Health is wearing off, and cases of concealment or resistance are becoming more rare.

The health officers frequently find private practitioners making mistakes in regard to small-pox. Patients affected with measles or other diseases attended by eruptions have been taken to the reception hospital in Sixteenth street and there subjected to contagion.

When patients are consigned to the small-pox hospital, all communication with their friends is cut off. But there is a telephone connection between the hospital and the office of the Health Board in Mulberry street. Friends of the afflicted can, therefore, call any time during business hours and receive news directly from the bedside of the sick.

Dr. Edgar's Funeral and Will.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

The remains of Dr. Edgar, late of Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., were interred at that place the other day. No priests officiated, but an old friend and co-religionist pronounced an oration over the remains. It was to the Innersoll on and sounded nothing of the future. Deceased left a fortune, amounting to perhaps $1,500,000, and by his will he stipulates that this with a few minor reservations, shall be converted into a fund for the entertainment and maintenance of a liberal library in the village of Greenville. A lot of his in Main street to be used for the purpose one year after his death. Three trustees are named—one of them an Episcopalian, one a Presbyterian, and one a member of the Methodist church. No clergyman is to enter on the premises, and no sectarian teaching is to be admitted into the sacred precincts of the new temple.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 74, 27, 45, 56, 57, 71, 91, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146,