tant and expensive event, and no memorandum even is kept of the proceedings of this important committee?"

The witness assured Mr. Goff that he had it about right. Then Chairman Lexow took a hand. He wanted to know of the witness if he had not kept a private memorandum of the committee's work. The witness replied that he probably had, and to further questions of the Chairman answered that there had been approximately 1,000 tickets, at $5 each, sold for the chowder party. Mr. Goff wanted to find out if the books contained any record of the report of the committee, and the witness told him that he could find out by looking at the books.

"But you look at the books," Mr. Goff insisted.

Chairman Lexow objected to this, and by a few questions himself ended the troublesome and tiresome moss. The witness answered the Chairman more readily than he did Mr. Goff, and said that the unexpended balance of the chowder party receipts was turned in to a general meeting of the club, whereupon the general meeting of the club promptly directed that this balance, amounting to $1,200, should be given to the relief of the unemployed workingmen of the district.

This was so far from being a wicked use of the money that it seemed to cause Mr. Goff considerable annoyance, and he suddenly excused the witness with the remark, "What I was trying to learn was the amount of tickets and through whom sold. Mr. Munzinger took a receipt for his club books.

ARTEAGA IDENTIFIES WAGNER.

Serapio Arteaga, who, on Friday, testified to having paid $50 for one month's protection for his Eighth avenue concert hall, which is now in Capt. Price's precinct, was recalled to the stand by Mr. Jerome, who asked:

Q.—You have seen Capt. Price in the court room this morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is he the man you paid money to? A.—No.

Q.—You have seen Officer Wagner in court this morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you identify him as the man you paid money to? (Officer Wagner stood up.) A.—Yes, he is the man.

RYAN'S SPEECH TO THE DISTRICT CAPTAINS.

Mr. Moss called William T. Davis. Davis testified that he lived at 1,428 Lexington avenue, knew John J. Ryan, leader of the district, and was a member of the John J. Ryan Tammany club. He had heard Leader Ryan make a speech to his district Captains a few nights before the last election, concerning which Witness Jacobs had already testified, but his recollection of that speech differed

JACOBS.

from the account of it given by the loquacious Jacobs. According to Witness Davis, Leader Ryan had assembled his district captains and said to them:

"Now, gentlemen, our committee has done its utmost to insure our success at the coming election. It remains for you to make the Twenty-fifth district a strong and, if possible, a banner district. The work rests in your hands now to do so. If any district captains want any particular policemen assigned to certain polling places where the policemen vote, give their names to the Secretary, as it is desirable that the police should be on duty as near their voting place as possible, so that they will not have to take a long time off going home to their dinner."

The witness said that out of thirty-one precinct applications were made for twenty-two particular assignments of police officers.

Chairman Lexow took the witness in hand.

Q.—Was anything said by the district leader about getting officers favorable to Tammany? A.—I heard nothing of that kind said.

Q.—But will you swear nothing of that kind was said? A.—I think I can so swear. Ryan was Chairman of the meeting and I was secretary. I sat by his side, and must have heard everything he said.

Chairman Lexow finally learned from the witness that he had heard Ryan say to the district captains, "A majority of the inspectors of election and of the police are with us."

MORRIS JACOBS FINDS FURTHER VENT.

Mr. Hanson said that he had no questions to ask, and the tailor Hebrew tailor, Morris Jacobs, was again questioned. His loquacity was a raging flood which could not be dammed by the combined forces of six counsel and four committemen. At times these ten distressed gentlemen, with one accord, lifted up their voices in a chorus of commands and appeals, but over and above all their vocalization rose the coster accent of the Harlem tailor. He talked until his strong forehead an rivulets of perspiration, and he talked until the nervous Mr. Goff was prostrate in his chair, until Mr. Hanson buried his head and held his ears to escape the roar of the flood, and Chairman Lexow's good right arm fell from the fatigue of wielding his gavel. The hot blasts of air from the furnace of Broadway came in through the open windows and wilted strong men, but the strident Jacobs held his head aloft and ever and ever and ever his tongue wagged on. For four years he has been the victim of a gang of bunco men who according to his own statement, have robbed him of nearly $2,000 on the pretence of getting him an appointment on the police. Superintendent Byrnes had warned him against these men, and the witness knew that the Superintendent had discharged two of these men in disgrace from their criminal positions at Headquarters, and yet he had submitted, month after month and year after year, to being fleeced, in the desperate hope of satisfying his equally desperate ambition to become a member of the force. Now at last a chance had come to tell of his wrongs in a conspicuous place and a conspicuous manner, and his purpose to take advantage of his opportunity was aided and abetted by a facility of speech that was little short of the marvellous.

MORRIS'S IDEA OF RYAN'S BUSINESS.

Even the official stenographer of the committee had a weary time of it trying to keep up with Jacobs's story. To dovetail his testimony of Friday and yesterday, Mr. Moss permitted the witness to repeat some of his former, and then suddenly switched off on a new line by asking him if he knew the business of District Leader J. J. Ryan. Yes, the witness knew. Ryan's business was to get out of trouble the people of his club who were arrested.

Mr. Moss managed to wedge in an interruption by means of which he learned that Ryan's official occupation was that of a Deputy Street Commissioner.

Q.—Did you know any officers of the Hebrew club whose members Ryan gave naturalization tickets to?

Mr. Lexow—I thought the witness called that an Italian club.

The Witness—No, it was not an Italian club; it was the Louis B. Levi Club.

Mr. Lexow—Oh!

Mr. Moss then introduced a number of record books of the Levi Club, and when Mr. Lexow discovered that they were written in Hebrew characters he asked Senator Bradley to read them. Mr. Moss, who takes things seriously, promised to have them competently translated.

JACOBS'S BUNCO STORY AN OLD ONE.

After this warm weather pleasantry the witness was permitted to tell the sequel of the bunco game which was practised upon him, a part of which was his appearance before the civil service examiners by proxy. On the very day following this confidence game the witness was sent for by Superintendent Byrnes, who compelled Jacobs to tell the whole story. The Superintendent took the story down in writing, and within a day or so presented the matter to the Police Commissioners. Before he was called to make his statement to the Commissioners, the witness was directed to repeat it to a stenographer in Mr. Byrnes's office.

"But," added the witness, "Mr. Byrnes said he would repeat my statement to the stenographer, for he said he could do it in one-tenth the time it took me."

Even Mr. Moss had to roar at the mental picture presented of the agony of the busy Superintendent when he contemplated listening twice to one of the witness's stories. As a result of the Police Commissioners' investigation of Jacobs's story, Clerk Tuyer was dismissed from Headquarters and Clerk Hasbrouck was permitted to resign.

INTERESTING TO PHILLIPS.

A curious little fishing excursion was entered into unexpectedly during Jacobs's testimony. Mr. Moss handed to the witness a slip of paper on which was written a memorandum of Jacobs's rating before the civil service examination when he did finally take his examination in person. When Mr. Moss regained possession of the paper he discovered, faintly pencilled up in it, the words, "Let me have ten," and a portion of what appeared to be the proper name "Phillips." When Mr. Moss wanted to know what that request for ten meant, and who wrote it, and if Phillips was not a clerk of the civil service examiners, the witness for once lost his dreadful facility of speech, and although Mr. Moss fished long and skilfully, he fished in vain.

JACOBS SAYS HE PAID $300 TO THE RYAN ASSOCIATION.

After the witness had been examined and rated 87 by the examiners a man named Stapleton came to him, he said, and told him it would cost him $300 to get on the force, and advised him to see J. J. Ryan. He was instructed, he said, by Ryan's brother, P. J., to subscribe $50 each to two of the Ryan Club meetings, and he did so. At the first meeting he gave J. J. Ryan a certified check for $300 on the Bowery Bank, and J. J. Ryan gave him $250 in bills in change. Later P. J. Ryan went to the witness and wanted $300 in bills for the check, and this exchange was

LAUGHING AT JACOBS.

made. According to the long story of the witness, J. J. Ryan then made him a member of the Campaign Committee and told him to spend the rest of the $300 among the foreign clubs in the district where the money would do the most good for the J. J. Ryan Association.

Q.—And you spent money freely? A.—I should say so. I have put up, up to date, $1,400 or $1,500.

Up to within a few weeks ago he still pinned his hope to Ryan, who, he said, told him as an example of his influence that he had got Applicant Tom McGuire's percentage raised from some low figure to 93, by convincing the examiners that they had made a clerical error in McGuire's case. At one point in his rambling story the witness said:

"A man told me I had hurt my chance for appointment because I had made a complaint against a man for keeping a disorderly house, and that man is now on the force, and has admitted that he paid $300 for his appointment."

The witness was asked how he knew that this admission had been made, and Jacobs replied that he had read it in the papers.

Mr. Nicoll then rose, and with much sarcasm exclaimed: "Oh, let it go in! I want it on record as an example of the rubbish this commitee is taking as evidence."

Mr. Goff—Let it go on record that this evidence is admitted by permission of the other side, and I ask the counsel if he will admit all the newspapers on this subject?

BAUMERT'S FREE CLOTHING FUND.

Then the witness started off on a story about Alderman Baumert buying clothes for Tammany district Captains and Roundsman Ryan.

Mr. Hanson—Is the committee interested in Alderman Baumert's free clothing enterprises?

Mr. Goff—The committee is interested in knowing that a candidate for election as Alderman paid a bribe after election to a policeman for services at the election.

Q.—Has any one sent for you since your appearance here as a witness? A.—Yes, Duffy sent for me.

Q.—Who is Duffy? A.—Why, the boodle Alderman; don't you know him. Anyway, a man came to me and said Duffy wanted to see me; but I did not see him.

NO HOPE NOW OF GETTING ON THE FORCE.

Finally the witness was turned over to Mr. Ransom for cross-examination.

Q.—Was the first suspicion that you were being swindled and cheated when Superintendent Byrnes told you? A.—I knew that gang was no good, but I didn't know they were cheating me.

Mr. Ransom tried in vain to get the witness to explain the difference between a gang that was no good and one which swindled.

Q.—How much did Barnstroff, Grant, Hasbrouck, and Dwyer get out of you? A.—Oh, I can't say. J. J. Ryan got more than all.

Q.—Could you not wait until I asked you about Ryan? You came here to get revenge on him, did you not? A.—No, I came here for justice.

Q.—Well, you came to the right place. Have you ever run an hotel before becoming a policeman? A.—Well, if I had not I should not come here.

The witness said that he had once induced J. J. Ryan to go to Police Commissioner Sheehan's office with him. When Sheehan's door was closed, the witness said that he had no appointment to his credit, and that he was so short of them that he had borrowed an appointment from Commissioner MacLean. Mr. Ransom endeavored to learn from the witness how he had happened to go to Commissioner Sheehan's office, but some idlers in the back of the room had applauded what they considered the witness's smart sayings so much that he now became impudent and wholly unmanageable. He told Mr. Ransom that he, the lawyer, was interrupting him, and that he would only answer questions in his own way. Mr. Ransom finally saw that the effect on the committee of the behavior of the witness had done as much good for the defence as any continued cross-examination would do, and he gave up the attempt to cross-examine further.

J. J. RYAN ASKS TO BE HEARD.

It was a quarter to five when the much bunceed tailor left the stand, and then Mr. Curtis asked if the committee had decided whether it would permit him to cross-examine Jacobs on behalf of J. J. Ryan. Mr. Lexow asked Mr. Goff if he had anything to say on the question. Mr. Goff said that he had not thought that the present aspect of the case put the laboring oar in Mr. Curtis's hand and he would like to hear what Mr. Curtis had to say first. Mr. Lexow told Mr. Curtis to proceed, but warned him that the committee would hear him only so long as he confined his remarks to the legal point involved.

Mr. Curtis contended that the committee, in permitting the Police Department to be represented by counsel, had established a precedent which gave him an equal standing with Mr. Nicoll and Judge Ransom before the committee, although he appeared for an individual and not for a department. It was the legal right of an individual assailed by witnesses to be represented by counsel.

Mr. Goff made his familiar contention that if every individual assailed by a witness were permitted to come before the committee with counsel the order of the investigation must be entirely abandoned and all hope of progress lost.

"For instance," said Mr. Goff, "the witness Jacobs implicated in this testimony no less than thirteen individuals. I will not attempt to name them all, but I recall John J. Ryan, P. J. Ryan, Danny Ryan, Sergeant Ryan, and Roundsman Ryan. Now, if the particular Ryan occupying the distinguished and profitable post of leader of that district is permitted to interrupt the proceedings, why is not all the other Ryans an equal right to the same privilege? Mr. Curtis intimated that this investigation was instituted and inspired by Dr. Parkhurst. I must correct him. Dr. Parkhurst is on the rolling waves of the Atlantic, where at the present moment Richard Croker is roiling."

A LITTLE POLITICS.

Then Mr. Goff said that "the sole object and purpose of this investigation are to cure the deplorable degradation and remove the terrible incubus afflicting this most unhappy city."

Senator Cantor acted Mr. Goff if, when he referred to a terrible incubus, he meant the Police Department or a political organization.

Young Mr. Travers Jerome leaned over to Mr. Goff and whispered "Both."

Mr. Goff arose, drew in a mighty breath, and expelled it with one explosive effort in the word "Both."

Senator Cantor—I agree that there should be no political interference with the police. I also believe that the police have been subject to such interference by both political parties and by factions of both of those parties. It is not an incident of any one party. My criticism on you, Mr. Goff, is that you confine your attacks here to the interference of only one political organization. I am sitting here in the absence of my Republican colleagues at great personal inconvenience to myself, in order that a quorum may be present and the work of this committee proceed. I merely mention that to show that I am not acting from partisan motives and to prove to you that I am not swayed by a factional motive. I feel at liberty to inform you, Mr. Goff, that when your name was mentioned as counsel to this committee although you represent a factional organization antagonistic to that to which I belong, I cheerfully voted for your selection.

RYAN NOT HEARD.

Mr. Goff expressed his thanks and appreciation of the fact that Senator Cantor had from the beginning acted without partisanship. As every one was having a chance to do a little talking, Mr. Curtis concluded that he would take another try at it, and said that he would not have preferred his request had the committee's session been secret.

"But your open sessions have put into the hands of these industrious historians of the day (meaning reporters) these dreadful aspersions upon honest men's names, and, therefore, I contend that these aspersions should be met as they are made." Despite the eloquence of Mr. Curtis, his application for a hearing for J. J. Ryan was refused.

When Mr. Nicoll had something to say. He offered to put in evidence the record of conviction of Katie Schubert, who testified last week that she had paid $500 each in small bills into the hands of three Police Captains for protection.

Mr. Goff smiled cheerfully at this and said: "I consent that the record of her conviction should go in the evidence. Is that the witness testified to was that she had never been raided, arrested, or persecuted by the police. That is the fact. The record Mr. Nicoll puts in at the request of Capt. Cross is the record of a conviction against her which followed a raid and arrest and prosecution by the Parkhurst agents."

Mr. Nicoll looked a rifle amazed, and said in a meditative voice "Yes, yes; ah, yes."

MRS. HENSING'S STORY OF BLACKMAIL.

Then a big, florid, blonde named Henrietta Hensing was called to the stand. Mr. Goff asked if Mr. Kempner would act as interpreter for her, as the witness did not speak English.

Mr. Ransom—What Kempner? Otto?

It proved to be Otto, but he did not have a chance to interpret as Mr. Nicoll objected, and the Chairman acted as interpreter.

Mrs. Hensing came to this country a little over a year ago from Berlin. She is the fourth woman who has testified before the committee to having come recently from Berlin and promptly got into trouble with the police. This witness testified that about a year ago she rented the whole of the premises 51 Fourth avenue. The ground floor she opened as a saloon, and the twenty rooms above she furnished for lodgings for respectable people. She had married people, she said, and gentlemen. Nevertheless, she knew Capt. Doherty's ward man, Hock, and, according to her testimony, that industrious ward man had called upon her early in her business venture. Hock, she says, advised her that if she wanted to go into business in that neighborhood she must see the police. As she had received the same professional advice from her predecessor in the premises, she made an early call at the station house, where she saw the Captain who preceded Captain Cross (Doherty). The Captain did not speak German and the witness did not speak English, so she was advised to see Hock.

HOCK GOT $10 FIRST.

"I had just come to the country and I thought if I was to open a house if anything should happen there I would need police protection, and I told Hock so. I told him I should turn to him. I gave Mr. Hock $10."

But this generous impulse did not control the wayward actions of her boarders, for soon after that there was a complaint that a watch had been stolen in her house. The witness told the Chairman in German, and the Chairman told it to the others in English, that her boarders had not made an impression on her which permitted her to think it was possible that any of them would steal a watch; nevertheless, some one in the house was identified as the thief and the police arrested him. Thereupon a philosophical patron of her beer counter informed her that if she paid the police more the acquisitive instincts of her boarders would be less likely to be manifested, or if manifested, observed by the police. Mr. Hock also told her that if this sort of thing happened again she would get into trouble, whereupon, mindful of her latest adviser, she offered Mr. Hock $10, but he said that was not enough, and refused to take it. Then there was some more trouble in the house, and she

WITNESS DAVIS.

put $20 in an envelope, which she gave to her housekeeper, Mrs. Storcke, and sent it to Hock, who, according to the housekeeper, rocketed it, and sent word that he would call around soon. Instead of his calling, two men, who she afterward learned were Detective Bush and his side partner, came to the house with two women and rented rooms.

THEN A SERGEANT $15, DETECTIVE BUSH $10, AND A LAWYER A LOT.

In January of this year Capt. Cross pulled her place and arrested her, the housekeeper, and two women boarders. She gave the Sergeant on duty at the police station $15, and he liberated her boards for her. She had only $14 herself, which she gave to her bondsman, who added one dollar to it and handed it to the Sergeant. The next day she went into court where she engaged a lawyer, whose name, as the witness understood it, sounded like Roper. He told her it would cost her $100 to get out. She gave him $50 on account. Then he advised her it would be better to have her case transferred to the Tombs, but that would cost $25 more. That she paid to Roper, who next demanded $50, "to induce the detectives to tell a good story." She paid $25 on account of that also. She went into the Tombs Court the next day where her case was dismissed, and where her lawyer told her to pay $10 more to Detective Bush. She met Bush opposite the Tombs and gave him $10. A few days later Bush, feeling friendly and thirsty, called upon the hostess at her place and drank a glass of beer. She took advantage of this visit to inquire if the lawyer had given him the $25 which she had paid to the lawyer for the detectives. The detective declared that he had not received the $25 and asked the witness to go with him to the lawyer's office and aid him in recovering his just and honest dues.

"He said he did not like to go alone, as it would hurt his reputation."

"SILVERSMITH" DOES A LITTLE BAILING.

But she did not accept the detective's invitation, and the next morning her place was pulled again, this time with a drag net. She and her husband, her housekeeper, and all her boarders were arrested and taken to jail, where they remained over night.

"The next morning a man named Silversmith came."

When Mr. Lexow had translated something the witness had said unto Silversmith, he paused and smiled, as if amused by an inward light that was illuminating his intelligence. As he paused, Mr. Goff and Mr. Nicoll asked in a soft tone of inquiry, and with a meaningful upward inflection:

"Silversmith?"

Senator Lexow held German converse with the woman for some time, and then responded, "She means Silver Dollar Smith."

"Silversmith said he would bail out me and my husband for $100. I gave him the $100, and he wanted for $25 each for all the others. I paid him $50 for three others, and nine of them each paid him $25 apiece, and he bailed us all out."

Q.—Did you each have to pay Silversmith to be bailed? A.—Yes; he said we had to pay or we would go to the island. He said he would procure legal assistance for us next morning. We all went to court, and all were discharged except my husband, who was put under bond.

Q.—What for? A.—That's what we never found out. The next evening Capt. Cross sent for my husband, and he was taken into custody again. I sent a bondsman to the station house, but he could not get my husband out. Then I went to the station house; the sergeant was there, and I gave the Sergeant $10. The Sergeant said "business is business," but my husband did not get out.

DETECTIVE MALLON DEMANDED $15.

The witness testified to another occasion on which Detective Mallon, she said, arrested her husband, who offered the detective $5, but the detective wanted $15. Mr. Schile was there, and he will testify that that is true.

Mr. Goff had been examining the blotter of the station house where these arrests were recorded, and he discovered that the witness was there described as a prostitute. Mr. Goff asked the witness Lexow to inquire of the witness as to her character.

"She is a reputable married woman," declared Mr. Goff.

Young Mr. Lexow the witness said: "This is the first time I have ever heard that I was charged with being a prostitute. I have never been a person of that character. I cook all day in the kitchen. Before coming here I lived eight years in one house as a Berlin. I have been married twenty years, and in Berlin my husband was the head waiter in a big hotel like the Hoffman House here. It was a very good place, and I did not have to do any work."

Mr. Ransom had a short cross-examination. It was easy for the witness, because the questions fired at her by the lawyer struck Senator Lexow, who, in his capacity of interpreter, acted as a buffer between counsel and witness. To Mr. Ransom the witness said that she paid $800 for the goodwill of the premises she occupied; she paid $2,000 for furniture to put in the rooms, and paid $100.07 a month rent.

The police had broken her, and she had lost all her money and her business through them. She ran the place as a hotel, and all guests had to register.

Q.—If you kept that kind of a place what kind of police protection did you think necessary?

The witness evidently did not understand the use of the term "protection" as it is generally understood by witnesses before the committee. She responded that if there was quarrels in the house she supposed the police would have to protect her, and she had been told that she must pay for it.

Q.—If you kept that kind of a place what would you think proper? A.—I saw her three days ago, but I heard to-day that she was in Boston.

Senator Bradley—Why did she go to Boston? A.—I do not believe she has gone.

Mr. Goff—We served her with a subpœna, and after we served her she cleared out.

Next Mr. Schile testified about the incident related by Mrs. Hensing, when her husband offered Detective Mallon $5 to release him after an arrest and the detective demanded $15.

This witness also testified that he saw the $14 and $1 given to the Sergeant for accepting bonds.

PAID $100 TO SELL LIQUOR ALL NIGHT.

The next witness was Otto Brizzolara, a caterer, whose wife keeps a hotel at 117 East Seventeenth street. This witness testified that he had bought the bar privileges for the ball given by the Liquor Dealers' Association in the Metropolitan Opera House in March, 1892. At half past 12 o'clock on the night of the ball, according to the story the witness told, a police Sergeant in uniform went to the witness and told him he must close his bar or there was something for the privilege of selling liquor all night. Witness agreed to pay, and in a few minutes the Sergeant returned with a man in plain clothes, with whom the witness was told he was to do business.

"I offered the man $50, and he said that was not enough; that I would have to pay more. I then gave him $100."

Q.—And you sold liquor all night? A.—Yes, we kept the bar running all night.

Chairman Lexow—What was the name of the Sergeant who came to you in uniform?

Mr. Jerome—We'll show that later on.

Mr. Ransom—No questions.

BRANDT'S ALLEGED SCHOOL FOR POLICEMEN.

The next witness was Charles F. Clark of 210 East Ninety-eighth street. He is smooth-faced and boyish looking, but has the stature of a giant. His whole testimony was given in Jimmy Hadden dialect, and with an absence of any evidence of moral perceptions, which was made more remarkable by the cheerful, smiling manner of the man, and the fact that he looked as honest as a Newfoundland dog. He began his story by stating that he knew Police Officer Keating, whom he identified in court, and that Officer Keating had once been so considerate as to refrain from arresting the witness for dunning the officer for a balance of $15, which the witness believed the officer owed Dave Brandt, for Brandt's services in procuring Keating's appointment to the force. The witness proceeded in his cheerful manner to blast a reputation at every breath, and he took a good many breaths. He had been associated as a collector with Dave Brandt when that worthy was working his bunco game on aspirants for appointment to the force. This is the manner in which Clark told his story:

"Dave had a class of sixteen students. He give 'em the police instruction book how to pass, see? He got six of 'em on the force, and in each case there was fifty for Dave and three hundred for Headquarters. Dave would sometimes pass examinations for students. He passed Keating's.

TOO MUCH FOR SENATOR LEXOW'S STOMACH.

Chairman Lexow (in a voice of horror)—Hold on, Mr. Moss. It seems to me a great amount of testimony can be manufactured here in this way which will paralyze the good evidence which you have.

But Mr. Moss insisted that he wanted this evidence in and promised to corroborate it, and Mr. Ransom did not seem to object to it, observing its effect upon the committee, so the witness was allowed to go on.

THE "THREE HUNDRED FOR HEADQUARTERS."

"Brandt sneaked with Theodore Saunders two and a half years ago and never came back, after Jacobs got the shook-up in Headquarters."

The witness said that Brandt secured appointments for impecunious applicants, on the instalment plan. The "$300 for Headquarters" was paid in three instalments before appointment, but the $50 for Brandt was collected from the officers after appointment, in such monthly sums as they could pay. The first time the witness ever saw anything like that was the first time he went to Headquarters.

"We went to Headquarters and the first thing I seen was a big officer pass Dave two tens. 'Hully chee,' I says, 'that's pretty good,' and then we went down to the Mulberry street station, where another officer gave Dave $15. So we had some drinks and went out home, and Dave sent me around to Jacobs for $5. Whenever we wanted any money, and there was nobody else to collect it from, we always fell back on Jacobs. He was a fat student."

This witness said that Brandt would go around to the station houses to collect money from his appointees, and if he did not find them he would send witness to them on post. It was while he was attempting to make such a collection that the officer who had threatened him with arrest. The witness added that Sergeant Ryan had asked Brandt to get his son Danny rated at 100 by the civil service examiners, and the witness cheerfully commented on that by remarking, "That would have dead tumble, for Danny did not fetch anything like that when he went down first."

To Mr. Ransom the witness said that he was a piano mover, but had "chucked up" his steady job two years ago, for there was more money working on the outside. Barnstroff, the wife beater, had succeeded the witness as a professor in Dave Brandt's college for would-be policemen.

It was 5 o'clock when the witness was permitted to depart, and Officer Keating was told by Mr. Goff that if he wanted a vindication he could go on the stand and get it. Mr. Goff has been fighting hard nearly every day to prevent just such interruptions as Officer Keating, who have been attacked by witnesses, and Chairman Lexow rebuked Mr. Goff by saying that he saw no reason why this officer, who had been called in a very trivial manner by the preceding witness, should be allowed to make a precedent.

MORE TESTIMONY AGAINST HOCK.

The next and last witness of the day was Charles Dostedla, now a fresco painter, but who had for three months run a café in the precinct patrolled by Ward Man Hock. He said that he had only a license, but that he sold also schnapps and ran a poker game there. He had paid Hock $25 a month for the three months he was there.

Chairman Lexow asked wearily if there was any use in piling further testimony against Hock. Mr. Goff responded that he could not tell beforehand what the witnesses were going to testify to. The investigation goes on to-day.

Thomas J. Dunn in Saratoga with Rheumatism.

Some amusement was occasioned yesterday by the published statement that an east side Tammany district leader, not named, was preparing to place himself without the jurisdiction of the Lexow committee. Although the leader referred to was not named, the description rather accurately hit off Lawrence Delmour of the Twenty-fourth district, one of Mr. Croker's old personal friends and intimates. Mr. Delmour was about the Court House yesterday, and said that if he was meant he would say that he had no intention of moving.

Another east side leader to whom the rumor might refer is Thomas J. Dunn of the Twenty-fifth, who did leave the city last night; but Mr. Dunn, who has been very ill with rheumatism, only went to Saratoga, where he expects to be benefited by the waters.

POLICE BOARD DISCIPLINE.

A New Scale of Penalties for Policemen Found in Saloons While on Duty.

A letter was read at the Police Board meeting yesterday in which Lawyer Nathan Lewis of 58 Broadway asked whether saloon keepers were required by law to have the shades of their saloons rolled up on Sunday so that the bar shall be visible from the street. Mr. Lewis said that several of his clients had been annoyed by having to do this to prove to the police that they were not carrying on business. President Martin said he did not think there was anything in the law which require saloon keepers to do this, but he moved to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Lawyer William Lane O'Neil served notice on the Board that he had begun suit in behalf of Margaret Thompson of 250 West Thirty-ninth street against Sergeant Bernard Goods of the West Thirty-seventh street station for $100,000 damages. The woman claims to have been arrested and locked up without cause.

Patrolman John G. Burmeister of the Old slip squad, who was fined thirty days' pay for being absent four days without leave, resigned from the force. He was appointed only a few months ago.

Commissioner Murray brought up the case of Patrolman John F. Parrell of the East 104th street squad, who was tried before him for being off post in a saloon and absent from roll call. Mr. Murray said that policemen who were in the habit of visiting saloons while on duty should be severely dealt with. Parrell was fined five days' pay for being in a saloon and two days' pay on the other complaint. On Commissioner Murray's motion the Board adopted this scale of penalties for members of the force charged with being in saloons: First charge, five days' pay fine; second charge, ten days' pay fine; third charge, dismissal.

Patrolman John Riessian of the Macdougal street station was fined five days' pay for being off post, and Policeman Reuben L. Harvey of the East Sixty-seventh street station, who shot and killed John Carberry while trying to arrest the latter for larceny, was fined two days' pay for failing to make a report of the shooting.

W. McElrath was appointed special officer for the St. Denis Hotel. It was decided to hold meetings of the Board hereafter at 1 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mrs. George Broderick of 11 West Thirty-second street has decided not to press her complaint against Police Thomas F. Brady of the West Thirtieth street station, who insulted her in the street last week. The proceedings against Brady have consequently been dropped, but the Board transferred Brady from West Thirtieth street to the Old slip station.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, also known as the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, was held yesterday at the Imperial Hotel. The Treasurer's report for the year ending March 31, 1894, showed that the gross earnings of the company were $1,066,752. The surplus, after all dividends had been paid, was $192,000. The total surplus of the organization is $250,000. The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company operates in the following territory under the Bell patents: Ohio, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Arkansas, and Texas.

A two-cent stamp sent to Passenger Department, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, New Haven, Conn., will insure the receipt of a list of desirable seashore and mountain resorts, with rates for board.—Adv.

ELECTION AT PARK RIDGE.

HOT CONTEST BETWEEN PUMPKIN-DUSTERS AND COMMUTERS.

The Latter Were Foxy and Gained Some Advantages in Previous Skirmishes, but the Commuters' Wives Turned the Tables—Yesterday's Battle at the Polls.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., June 12.—A mist hung over Pascack Brook as it went dashing through the Valley of the Hackensack this morning, while high in the eastern heaven a copper ball represented the rising sun and betokened another day of suffering. Station Agent William Romaine appeared on duty for the 5:06 A. M. train, and Ide McClaskey reached the depot at 5:45 on his way to Foresters' Hall, followed closely by Justice William B. Smith, Postmaster Lemuel M. Warner, Editor J. R. H. Storms of the *Park Ridge Local*, William Ackerman, and many other citizens.

For this was a great day for Park Ridge, the issue being no less important than that of choosing officers to conduct the borough government for the first year of its existence, beginning at date. The contending forces in this controversy are the Commuters, who favor circumscribed lines of municipal control in public affairs, and the Pumpkin-Dusters, wedded to the ancient township system and jealous of any citified, new-fangled forms. The two forces have long been encamped, entrenched, and making forays against each other, but never until last March were the "Roosters" who fly to and from the city daily for no apparent purpose other than that of supporting a nine-miles-an-hour railroad, been able successfully to compete with the natives. Several school elections demonstrated that the men who devoted much of their lives to dusting pumpkins had inherited or acquired the slyness of the fox that depredated their henroosts, and they utilized their astuteness to the confounding of the Commuters. They held school meetings and elected trustees or voted as much money as they deemed necessary to train the youth through the course carried out by Prof. Norrish, the presiding deity in the Park Ridge Temple of Knowledge.

Last March the wives of the Commuters took the matter in hand. The school meeting was held as usual early in the afternoon, when the Commuters must either lose a full day or their votes, the wily Pumpkin-Dusters so timing the matter that voters could not get to the city, transact business, and return. The wives and daughters of the Commuters assembled quietly at the house of one of their number near the schoolhouse, as though bent upon a delightful afternoon of sewing and gossip. At the appointed moment they marched in a body to the schoolhouse, nearly 100 strong, and confounded the Pumpkin-Dusters by "fetching them out of their boots, by gad," as one of the defeated expressed it.

That was certainly an occasion for rejoicing in the Commuters' camp, and the jubilation was great; but it was a tame and uninspiring incident compared with what followed.

The Commuters, emboldened by the successful sortie of their wives, conceived the bold scheme of forming a borough and gaining control of the government. The defeat at the school meeting threw the Pumpkin-Dusters into confusion that ended in dissensions, which the Commuters took prompt advantage. The borough proposition was carried, after a thunderous campaign, by a vote of 40 to 44. Next came the making of tickets for borough officers, which was attended by increasing excitement. Meetings have been held by one side or the other almost daily for two weeks.

The Commuters nominated for Mayor, Weld for Mayor, Theodore G. Volger, James Leach, John J. Storms, Jacob Hall, Eugene Jehl, and James A. Heale for Councilmen.

The Pumpkin-Dusters selected for Mayor Dr. Henry C. Overy; Councilmen, Joseph Dawson, Alonzo House, T. C. Donaldson, John S. Lockwood, Daniel P. Durrea, and Francis Wheaton.

Jacob H. Hall, Isaac B. Herring, Thos. G. Volger, A. S. Mitsch, and J. W. Maclagan were nominated at first by the Pumpkin-Dusters, which so incensed them that they made affidavit before Justice Smith that "We hereby declare the nominations tendered to us," and the Commuters declared the Pumpkin-Dusters that their names should not be inserted upon the "People's Tickets." The point was raised by the Dusters that a man had a right to print or write and vote for any citizen of this State, but the motion was dropped under threats of awful proceedings and results extending all the way from prosecution for intimidation to ten years in State prison.

The fight, having been settled down to the two tickets named, waxed hotter and hotter to-day as the copper ball sailed toward the zenith and disappeared under a deepening blue tint in the western horizon. Justice Smith's boots bore evidence of the dryness of Park Ridge roads, while his trousers indicated a copious rainfall in London. He was general and lawgiver to the Commuters. When Jacob Sauter's name was not on the registry, attempted to vote, and the Pumpkin-Dusters sent to Hackensack for Judge Van Valen's opinion on the matter, Squire Smith appeared before the Election Board.

Voters were allowed within the challengers on each side, and the person voting was really allowed inside the room. 'Squire Smith went in and said:

"Let me see Judge Van Valen's letter."

He read the document to the Board, and showed them that there was no power in New Jersey that could place a name on the registry list on election day. But the vote of Sauter was accepted, and the Pumpkin-Dusters were highly pleased.

Later in the day Timothy Cunneen, known in New York sporting circles, and especially in "The Swamp," was challenged because his name was not on the registry. Mr. Cunneen had two years ago been a Pumpkin-Duster, and his vote being refused by the Board in the face of vigorous protestations that tended toward personal encounters, the Commuters revived and both sides continued the struggle.

Half a dozen wagons met the 2:18, 3:13, 5:01, and 6:34 trains this afternoon, and a score of represen atives of each party met the arrivals. The ranks of the Pumpkin-Dusters were heavily handicapped, the majority of the crowd coming this way being Commuters. The Rev. Mr. Helliwill, pastor of the Congregational Church, who adds to his income by officiating at weddings, had a narrow escape. It was declared that he was not a legal resident, and would be challenged. Justice Smith accompanied Mr. Helliwill to the polls, where he found a telegram had been received from a township official that the gentleman was entitled to a vote, and the challenge was averted.

It is probable that the result of the election will not be known before the telegraph offices in this part of New Jersey are closed.

Tried to Rob Women in a Tunnel.

ELIZABETH, June 12.—A small tunnel under the Central Railroad tracks connects Broad street and Morris avenue, and is used only by pedestrians. Just before 12 o'clock two trampe stopped two women in the middle of this tunnel and demanded their money. The women attempted to rush past, but the tramps seized them. Their screams were heard by Detective Decker, and the trampe were arrested. They gave their names as John Beatty and John Dwyer, but wouldn't tell where they belonged.

Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery to Go Abroad.

BOSTON, June 12.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to-day appointed a committee to prepare plans for a trip to London by the members of the company in the summer of 1897. The committee will make a report at the next meeting of the company. It is expected that if the trip is made about 100 members will go.

Removal Sale.

In consequence of extensive alterations and repairs upon the **WEBER WAREROOMS** (5th av. and 16th st.), to be made during the summer, we have secured temporary quarters almost directly opposite. In order to reduce stock and save the expense of moving a very large number of slightly used and second-hand Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos of our own and other makes, we have decided to close them all out at prices never before offered to the public for the same grades of instruments. Our assortment includes pianos by the following makers:

Weber,	Chickering,
Steinway,	Wheelock,
Lindeman & Sons,	Mason & Hamlin,
Hallett & Davis,	Bradbury,
Dunham,	Stuyvesant,
Narvesen,	Hallett & Allen,
Ince & Son,	Jacob Bros.

These pianos are all in good order, and many of them practically as good as new. Every instrument has been marked down to bed-rock figures, and price and terms plainly marked upon each. THIS SPECIAL SALE will be conducted upon our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM (a novelty in the piano trade), and ABSOLUTELY NO DEVIATION will be made under any circumstances. This is a rare opportunity for piano buyers, and intending purchasers should not fail to take advantage of it. Payments may be made upon easy installments if desired.

Weber Piano Company,

5th Av. and 16th St.

DID KNOCKER-OUT DROPS KILL HIM?

Michael Angelo Marino May Have Been Drugged as Well as Robbed.

Michael Angelo Marino, 35 years of age, of 101 Mulberry street, an Italian who was employ