concerning the reason the witness had in his mind for paying Inspector McAvoy as he had concerning the payments to Williams. He tried to get the witness to say that he considered the payment to McAvoy a bribe, but the witness replied: "I don't know as you'd call it a bribe; I offered and he accepted it."

Q.—But it was in your mind that if you paid Inspector McAvoy it would enable you to permit a violation of the law? A.—That is it.

From the Fifth Schmittberger was transferred to the Ninth precinct (Charles street), where he remained only one month. He said he made no collections there nor made inquiries about collections, as he liked the precinct even less than Leonard street and determined to get out of it. He did so in a short time, being transferred to the Twenty-second precinct (West Forty-seventh street).

FATTER IN FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Q.—You considered it an improvement in your business to be transferred to West Forty-seventh street? A.—Yes.

Q.—And how long were you there? A.—From May, 1892, until December, 1893.

Q.—Did you make any collections there? A.—I did.

Q.—From what sources? A.—From policy shops and disorderly houses.

Q.—Were there no gambling houses? A.—Yes, but they did no business.

Q.—What did your collections amount to there? A.—Well, there was between $500 and $600 collected there each month.

Q.—Policy shops the usual $20? A.—Yes.

Q.—And what did the disorderly houses pay? A.—Some $10, some $25, and some $50.

ACCUSES PRESIDENT MARTIN.

Q.—Did you receive while there any directions regarding protection outside of that which was paid for? A.—Yes. When I was transferred up there I called upon Commissioner Martin. He mentioned some houses in Forty-sixth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said I might let them alone until the schoolhouse was built, and then I could chase them out.

Q.—Do you recall anything else that Mr. Martin spoke to you about—I mean that was brought up to a complaint? A.—Yes, a citizen made complaint to me about a house, 234 West Fifty-first street, kept by Sadie West. I sent Casey, one of my ward men, to the place to make inquiries. He saw Sadie West, but she would not give him much information. She told him to do nothing until he heard from Commissioner Martin. That night at 11 o'clock I received a telephone from Commissioner Martin ordering me to call on him the first thing the next morning. I called on him and he said: "You sent a man to 234 West Fifty-first street?" I told him that I had and he said: "Send that man back there and tell him to apologize to that lady for bothering her." I said: "Hold on, Commissioner; this inquiry was made on complaint of a citizen." He said: "I don't care. Send that man back there." I had to send Casey back there to beg the woman's pardon.

Q.—In compliance with Martin's orders, you did not interfere there, as you had not in Forty-sixth street? A.—I did not.

Q.—You had official knowledge of disorderly houses there? A.—Official, yes.

Q.—And you could have raided them? A.—Yes, if I had evidence.

Q.—Why did you not get evidence? A.—Well, it was in Commissioner Martin's district [Twenty-first Assembly district, of which Commissioner Martin is leader].

Q.—And he ordered you not to interfere? A.—He requested me.

Q.—His request acted on your mind as an order or direction? A.—Yes, sir.

SAYS SHEEHAN TRIED TO PROTECT A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Q.—You say there was no gambling in the Twenty-second? A.—No. Some wanted to open, but I would not let them, as the orders were very strict from the Superintendent not to allow them. Particularly there was one owned by a man named Maynard on Broadway. He was very anxious to open and came to see me about it, but I would not let him. Then a man named Proctor—he is a paymaster to the Aqueduct Commission and a friend of Commissioner Sheehan—brought a letter to me from Commissioner Sheehan saying he was a man of honor—

"What!" gasped Mr. Goff. "Have you got that letter?" A.—I have it at home.

Mr. Goff looked supremely happy and ordered the witness to bring the letter to his office. Schmittberger was told to state the contents of the letter and said that as nearly as he could remember Commissioner Sheehan had recommended Proctor as a man of honor for whom Schmittberger was requested to do all that he could. Proctor explained to Schmittberger that he had gone in with Maynard as a partner—Maynard to supply the capital and Proctor the influence—to establish a gambling house.

BYRNES FORBADE IT.

"I told Byrnes," continued the witness, "and he said 'Schmittberger, if you allow gambling I will break you.' I told the Superintendent that Proctor was bothering me all the time and claiming that he had Sheehan's influence, but Byrnes said it made no difference, that he would break me if I allowed a gambling card in the precinct. Sheehan told me that if they wanted to play hearts or euchre I could not stop them. I told him I had seen the Superintendent and he was hot about it. Sheehan said, 'Well, if they can't play, Daly can't play.'"

Q.—What Daly? A.—John Daly.

Chairman Lexow—Do we understand that Sheehan used the argument that if Daly was allowed to play his friend should be allowed? A.—Yes, that was it.

M'AVOY OBJECTED TO DISORDERLY HOUSE MONEY.

Q.—What police official did you pay a portion of that $600 collected in the Twenty-second? A.—Inspector McAvoy. It was his inspection district.

Q.—How much? A.—One hundred and fifty dollars a month, or thereabouts.

Q.—How? A.—Sometimes he would come to the station and I would give the money to him there; sometimes I would go to his office and lay it on his desk.

Q.—Ever converse with him about it? A.—No; there was no use. It was an understood thing—an envelope with no writing. I do remember that he asked me once if some of this came from disorderly houses. He said if it did he did not want it.

Q.—Do you think he said that in good faith? A.—Well, he is a very religious man.

Q.—And to ease his conscience you told him——. A.—That none of it came from disorderly houses.

Q.—But he knew? A.—I don't know.

Q.—It was his duty to know? A.—He had been Captain in that precinct.

Then Mr. Goff began his legal record making with this question: "You received for permitting violations of the law $600 a month, and paid a portion of this to Inspector McAvoy as a consideration to induce him to allow you to continue to permit those violations of the law?" A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not interfere with the violations? A.—No.

Q.—And the Inspector did not interfere with you? A.—He did not.

The witness said he made the usual false reports from there, which went to Inspector McAvoy who did not call him to account for such false reports.

WAITING IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Q.—When did you leave that precinct? A.—On Dec. 5, 1893, I was transferred to the Nineteenth.

Q.—The Tenderloin, the best precinct in the city? A.—It was.

Q.—Before its glories faded? What in police circles is considered the best precinct now? A.—The Eleventh, Eldridge street, is now considered the best.

Q.—Did you pay to get to the Tenderloin? A.—Not a cent, and I did not pay afterward. I will tell you, Mr. Goff. When I went there we closed up nearly every house in the precinct; some moved away, some closed to await better times, and the few which remained were simply tolerated—merely allowed to exist. This committee was in session, and all were waiting for better times, and that is the condition of the Tenderloin to-day.

Mr. Goff—A sad condition, truly. Let us leave it for a moment and recur to the Twenty-second.

GEORGIANA HASTINGS AND "JUDGES AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS."

Q.—Did you know of the keeper of a disorderly house in the Twenty-second named Georgiana Hastings? A.—I did.

Q.—Did she pay? A.—She did not.

Q.—Why? A.—She was exempt.

Q.—That is what we are after. Why was she exempt? A.—I don't know. She is a very peculiar woman. Some of the gentlemen who visit her house wouldn't like to see their names in print. Well, somehow I was given the tip that if I did not want to get my fingers burned I had better keep them off of Georgiana Hastings's house.

Q.—Who gave you the tip?

The witness turned crimson with some suppressed emotion, apparently an emotion which could only find expression in laughter, before he answered, "Devery."

Q.—In fact, you heard that public officials visited there? A.—Yes.

Q.—And some officials who grace the bench? A.—Yes.

Q.—And some who hold commissions? A.—Yes.

Then Mr. Goff patted himself on the back at great length for his forbearance in not giving away the names of "Judges and public officials who procured gratis protection for a disorderly house." Then he said, and the witness assented: "Well, we have it here that owing to the interest taken in Georgiana Hastings by certain public officials, she was allowed to violate the law under protection."

Q.—What did you collect in the Tenderloin? A.—Very little—probably not more than $200 or $250 a month.

Mr. Goff—Well, well, well; what is the world coming to, with the passing golden days of the rare old Tenderloin?

Q.—Did you pay any of that? A.—Not to a superior. Detective Burns got his twenty per cent., and he has been broken.

The witness said, in answer to questions, that he had never made collections from Madison Square Garden, and had never known any made from the time of the old Gilmore's Garden up to date. He said that he had not got one cent of the money paid by Corbett's manager, Brady. The Garden, he said, has an all-night license, and is not required to pay the police. The management does pay, without concealment, each officer assigned there on nights of big events a dollar for supper.

THAT $500 FROM FORGET.

Q.—Now I will ask you a few specific questions. You did get that $500 from Agent Forget? A.—Yes, but it was not a bribe. It was a New Year's gift—a present to me I never asked for.

DEVERY SPOKE FOR LILLIE CLIFTON.

Q.—Were you ever spoken to about Lillie Clifton? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A. (Again suppressed emotion)—Capt. Devery.

Q.—What for? A.—He asked me to protect her for services she had rendered.

Q.—In what case? A.—The Gardner case.

Q.—Services to the police force? A.—Services to Devery.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARTIN AND SHEEHAN.

The witness said that besides the amounts mentioned he had never paid money to any police officials excepting political contributions; to Commissioner Martin he had paid $150, and to Commissioner Sheehan $100. They were both district leaders, and he gave them the contributions with the remark, "This is for your district."

PROMOTIONS PAID FOR—MARTENS PAID WILLIAMS.

Q.—Now, about another subject which you said you knew something about. Promotions, how are they procured? A.—They are paid for.

Q.—Give an instance. A.—Capt. Martens was a patrolman in the Nineteenth when I was a Sergeant. He spoke to me about wanting to be made a roundsman, and I told him I would see if I could make connections with Williams. I went to Williams and asked him how much it would cost, and he said $300. "Get the $300," he said, "and I'll make Martens a roundsman." Martens got the $300 and gave it to me in my room; I gave it to Williams and Martens was made a roundsman.

Q.—What did you say to Williams? A.—I said, "This is Martens's money."

$1,000 FOR A SERGEANTCY.

Q.—Can you give us another case? A.—Yes. Martens became a candidate for Sergeant. He came to me again and I said I would see what Williams could do. Williams said it would cost $1,000. Martens got the money, gave it to me, and I gave it to Williams. Martens was not made Sergeant for two months, and got nervous about it. He came to my house and braced me about it, and braced me so much that I went to Williams and asked him for Martens's money. Williams put on his hat and coat, went to Headquarters, and Martens was made a Sergeant that day. [Laughter.]

$14,000 FOR MARTENS'S CAPTAINCY.

Q.—Any other case? A.—Only by talk. When Martens was made Captain he said it would cost him $14,000.

Q.—Who made him Captain? A.—Commissioner McClave.

Q.—Who held the $14,000? A.—I heard it was Inspector Williams and Charley Grant.

Q.—Who told you? A.—It was common rumor in the department.

STAKE HELD BY A JUDGE.

The witness was inquired of concerning an officer who was made Sergeant, and whose stake, it was said, was held by a Judge. The witness suddenly became coy about naming names, saying that he did not think it would be fair. However, Mr. Goff managed to bring out this much, that the case was that of Sergeant Liebers, recently broken. His father, according to the testimony of the counsel and witness, put up the money for Liebers's promotion, and threatened, when his son was broken, to tell tales.

"THE PILLARS OF THE CHURCH HAVE FALLEN."

After the witness had said that an officer named Whittell had boasted that he had got on the force by paying $300 Mr. Goff indicated the beginning of the end by asking the witness an omnibus question, if there was anything in his mind concerning the subjects inquired of which he had not told and then desired to tell. Capt. Schmittberger answered:

"I have made a clean breast of everything I know, to justify my conscience on my oath to tell the whole truth. I feel that the pillars of the church have fallen——"

Mr. Goff interrupted with an offer of "pillars of the temple" as a substitute, but the witness did not amend. "I feel that the pillars of the church have fallen," he resumed, "and I feel that in justice to my wife and children I should come here and tell the whole truth."

Mr. Goff—You felt that the pillars of the temple were down; that the whole structure had crumbled, and that in view of the wholesale corruption proved to exist on all sides you were justified in coming here and telling the whole truth.

"I felt so," replied the witness.

Q.—You have found that the department has become rotten to the core? A.—It has.

Senator O'Connor—Merit now counts for nothing? A.—No, it is all either politics or money.

SAYS SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES IS SQUARE.

Q.—Does this system you have testified to permeate the whole force? A.—The whole force, outside of Superintendent Byrnes. I want to say that I think he is an honest man and wants to do right. Superintendent Byrnes would do right always if he was let alone. He would do right if it was not for the interference of the Commissioners. He is an honest man and a good officer, but he is not always allowed to do what he thinks is best.

Q.—But outside of that? A.—It is corrupt all the way through.

Q.—How, then, is it you did not have to pay for your Captaincy? A.—I had sent over 1,200 men to prison as a detective. I was rated more than 99 per cent. in a civil service examination, and stood at the head of a class of thirty-five, and I had had two honorable mentions.

Mr. Goff—Now, Capt. Schmittberger, you have told the truth here, and you will undoubtedly be criticised for it and abused. You realize that?

The Witness—I realize it, but I do not care. I have told the truth.

Mr. Goff—I believe you have, and I will now excuse you. It may be we shall want to recall you for some few questions which do not occur to me now. In the mean time you are under subpœna here and are not to talk to any one about your examination. Be sure and bring to my office to-morrow the letter Mr. Sheehan wrote to you concerning Mr. Proctor. I very much want to see that letter.

ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY.

The witness said he would do so, and left the stand and took a seat in a group of Mr. Goff's agents, while counsel and committee talked about next week's programme. It was agreed to adjourn until Wednesday next, and thereafter devote the few days which the committee can give to public hearings to the examination of "high officials" whose testimony will be important. Then the counsel and committee adjourned to dress for dinner at the Union Club, where young Mr. Jerome was their host last evening.

CAPT. SCHMITTBERGER REPORTS SICK.

Capt. Schmittberger reported sick last night and was off duty. His testimony came out too late to be the subject of consideration by the Police Board. Superintendent Byrnes said last night that he had received no communication on the matter from the Board or from the District Attorney's office.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S CAREER.

Twenty-eight Years on the Force, Seven as Captain in the Tenderloin.

Inspector Williams's career in the Police Department extends over a period of twenty-eight years. He was born on the island of Cape Breton, N. S., in 1839, came to New York when a lad and learned the trade of ship carpenter. He was employed for a long time in the shipyard of W. S. Webb & Co. When still a young man he visited Japan. He says he was the first white man to lay the keel of a ship in Japan.

Upon his return to this country he was engaged by the Government to raise a sunken vessel off the coast of Key West. He was afterward connected with the Navy Yard. He joined the metropolitan police force on Aug. 3, 1866. His first assignment was the Forty-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn, where he remained until 1868, when he was transferred to New York and assigned to the Broadway squad. He was made roundsman July 10, 1871, and promoted to Sergeant Sept. 23, 1871. As Sergeant he had command of the mounted squad.

He was promoted to Captain May 31, 1872, and put in command of the Twenty-first precinct. He afterward commanded the Eighth precinct, then the Fourth, and in 1879 he was sent to the Tenderloin. Later for a period of about two years he was detailed to the Street Cleaning Department, and had charge of the cleaning of the streets. With the exception of the period he spent in the Street Cleaning Department, he was the commander of the Tenderloin from 1876 until he was promoted to be Inspector on Aug. 9, 1887.

As a Captain, Williams was known as "Fighting Alick." He had the reputation of being a clubber, and was put on trial on several occasions, but always got out of trouble. An incident of Williams's career as a Captain, which gave him a great deal of notoriety, was his action in stopping the production of the Passion Play in a Twenty-third street theatre.

Williams has to his credit the arrest of a number of murderers. In the Eighth precinct alone he caught nine murderers. He has also arrested a large number of crooks and thieves. Williams is well known all over the country.

Since he became Inspector he has had charge of the First Inspection district, which takes in the east side of the city from the Battery up to Ninety-sixth street. Williams is something of a yachtsman. He owns a yacht called the Eleanor.

POLICEMAN COLEMAN'S DEATH.

What Was the Crime That Mr. Goff Says Was Hushed Up?

The death of Policeman Coleman, which was referred to by Mr. Goff yesterday in his examination of Capt. Schmittberger as the result of a crime committed in or in front of a disorderly house in Seventh avenue and hushed up, was discovered about 5:30 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 11, 1892. Isaac DeWitt Coleman was appointed upon the force in 1888. He was 27 years old, and had a wife and one child. His night post was on the east side of Seventh avenue, at the upper end of the Tenderloin precinct, near Forty-second street. Thursday, Nov. 10, was his long day, and after he had been on duty on Madison avenue from noon to 6 o'clock, and got his supper, he went to bed for a few hours. At midnight he went on duty on his night post.

Roundsman Shields made the rounds after 3 A. M. but could not find Coleman anywhere on his post until about 4:45. He met him then at Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. "Well, Coleman, where have you been?" he asked. "I have spent an hour looking for you. Have you any explanation?"

Coleman looked dazed and did not reply. Shields decided to report Coleman. Three-quarters of an hour later a shot was heard, and a driver of a mail wagon came near running over Coleman, who was found lying in the street, just west of the car tracks in Seventh avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. This was off his post. He was bleeding from a pistol shot wound just back of his right ear, and his gloves, his helmet, and his pistol were found lying beside him. The end of his pistol barrel was crushed, as if by a truck or car wheel having passed over it. It was supposed that he had shot himself with his own pistol. The weapon from which the shot had been fired had been held so close to his head as to blacken the flesh. At the West Thirtieth street station house it was said last night that an inquest had been held in Coleman's case by Coroner Shea, and that an open verdict was rendered.

James McCormick, one of the policemen who got to Coleman's side first after the shooting, testified, it is said, that he had talked to Coleman after Shields had passed, and that Coleman had threatened then to kill himself rather than answer to a complaint.

LOTS OF GRAND JURY WORK.

Further Indictments of Police Officials Put Off Until After Christmas.

The Grand Jury laid aside, temporarily, yesterday the consideration of the charges against various policemen from Captain down to patrolman contained in Policeman Augustus J. Thorne's confession, and it is expected that they will devote the remainder of the month to prison cases, as the Tombs is again becoming unpleasantly crowded. But the work of preparation of the evidence for the Grand Jury in these matters went right on yesterday in the District Attorney's office, and Assistant District Attorney Battle took the affidavits of a number of business men of the Fifth Ward as to their relations with the various Captains of the Leonard street police. Yesterday's testimony supplied much more work of the same kind.

When the Grand Jury entered Part 1, of the General Sessions yesterday, and handed up the indictments that they had found, as their day's work, Judge Martine said:

"Owing to the perturbed state of affairs in this county, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, this court cannot give you so long a recess over the holidays as would otherwise seem desirable. I shall be able to give you a recess only until Dec. 26."

Richard A. Canfield, Evelyn Bell, and Georgia Hastings, indicted for contempt of the Lexow committee, in disobeying a subpœna of that committee, were called to the bar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham, yesterday, to have a day set for their trials. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre asked that the trials be fixed indefinitely for January, and Judge Ingraham granted the request. It is understood that the three indicted persons are to have a full opportunity to purge themselves of the contempt for which they were indicted by going before the Lexow committee and telling about their relations with the police. When Evelyn Bell left the court room with her counsel she was served with a new subpœna to appear before the committee.

Senator Bradley's Projected Reforms.

Senator Bradley of Brooklyn proposes to start a fresh crusade of reform as soon as the Legislature assembles. He announced yesterday that it was his purpose as soon as he got to Albany to introduce a bill for the reorganization of the bridge trustees. It will probably provide for the appointment of two trustees from New York and three from Brooklyn. He also intends to have the Kings County Charities Department overhauled, and, if possible, reorganized.

Steers and Voorhis Volunteer.

The day after ex-Inspector Steers's name was mentioned by Capt. Creeden as a receiver of a part of the "dock wages" while Creeden was in command of the Steamboat squad, Mr. Steers went to the Lexow committee rooms and voluntarily submitted his bank books to Mr. Goff, and offered to go on the witness stand if he was wanted. His books were taken in charge by the counsel, and Mr. Steers was told that he would be called if wanted. Yesterday he went before the committee and asked to be put on the stand. Mr. Goff had the request of the ex-Inspector noted on the minutes, together with his own statement that he did not wish to examine Mr. Steers at that time, but would give him an opportunity later to be heard in his own defence.

Police Justice Voorhis, accused by J. W. Rappenhagen of getting part of the Creeden $15,000, also asked yesterday to be heard, but there was no opportunity.

IT WAS MRS. SCHMITTBERGER.

She Urged Her Husband to Confess Upon the Witness Stand.

Capt. Schmittberger's wife said last night that she was responsible for her husband's confession, and that it was at her instigation that her husband took the witness stand.

The Captain's wife is a devout Roman Catholic. Since the hearings before the Lexow Committee have been in progress Mrs. Schmittberger, when talking with the Captain, has always insisted that should he be called to the witness stand he must tell the truth.

When he was served with a subpœna last week she spoke to him again and said that anything he knew must be told to the committee.

The Captain, she said, contended that this would be dishonorable, as he had been the confidant of the people whom he would have to expose.

On Thursday night last, after Mrs. Schmittberger had called upon many lawyers of prominence, including the Captain's counsel, Howe & Hummel, she had an interview also with ex-Surrogate Rollins.

Then she had still another long conversation with her husband. She had been told by the lawyers that the Captain, if found guilty under the indictment found against him, would probably have to go to State prison.

She told her husband this and again begged of him to tell everything and save himself for the sake of their children and herself.

WESTERVELT GETS MAJEWSKI.

Caught His Accuser Playing Poker in Williges's Saloon.

Vincent Majewski, the Lexow witness about policy playing, on whose charges Police Captain Westervelt is now on trial before the Police Board, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Taylor and Policeman Shappenkirk in John Williges's saloon, at 410 East 106th street, and locked up in Capt. Westervelt's station house.

The place was raided on a warrant as a gambling house. Williges, Majewski, and a third man were found playing poker in a back room. The third man escaped. Twenty packs of cards and a lot of chips were seized. Majewski said it was a put-up job.

Jerome Dines the Lexow Committee.

William Travers Jerome, associate counsel to the Senate Investigating Committee, gave an informal dinner party last evening at the Union Club in honor of Senators Lexow, O'Connor, Pound, Bradley, and Cantor of the committee and Recorder-elect Goff and Mr. Moss of the committee's counsel and a few members of the club. Dr. Parkhurst was present. The dinner was thoroughly private and without any formal toasts. After the dinner the Senators, Mr. Goff, and Mr. Moss met several members of the club in the lounging room.

Two of Superintendent Byrnes's Callers.

Lawyer William F. Howe called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and saw Superintendent Byrnes. Ex-District Attorney Delancey Nicoll visited the police building later in the day and also conferred with the superintendent.

Inspector McLaughlin on Duty.

Police Inspector McLaughlin, who has been ill for two or three days past, reported for duty at Headquarters yesterday morning.

MRS. HARTELL'S CHARGE.

Says She Paid $40 to Prevent the Threatened Raiding of Her House.

Elizabeth Hartell of 70 Elizabeth street, whose place was raided by Parkhurst's agents about eighteen months ago, which resulted in her being fined $250 in the Court of Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against Wm. J. Kahn of 106 East 105th street, whom she charged with extortion. According to the woman's story, Kahn's brother is an electrical engineer, and did some work for her for which he was to charge $15. He got $5, and Kahn came for the rest which, however, Mrs. Hartell refused to give him, as the work had not been done properly.

On Wednesday night Kahn and his brother went to the Eldridge street station house and told Sergeant McCoy that there was a disorderly house in the precinct which they wanted raided. The young men were told to call again the next day. When they did so Acting Capt. McAdam sent them to the Essex Market Police Court with Policeman Cornelius F. Casey to get a warrant.

They saw Justice Feitner in his private room, and after telling him all they knew, they incidentally mentioned that they were unable to collect the money for the bells. Justice Feitner decided that the evidence was insufficient to authorize him to grant a warrant, and told the young men they must produce further proof.

Mrs. Hartell says that when she was out walking later at Grand and Allen streets she met Kahn, who said that unless she was paid he would have the place raided. Instead of the $10 due his brother, he demanded $40.

"I paid him," the woman said when in court, "just to see what he would do. He gave me a receipt, and I called for a policeman and had him arrested."

The arrest was made by Policeman Wells of the Eldridge squad, who found the $40 in Kahn's trousers pocket when he searched him at the station.

Otto Irving Wise, the Republican politician, and Henry J. Goldsmith, who appeared for Kahn, said that their client was the victim of persecution at the hands of eight Eldridge street policemen and two Essex Market lawyers because he found a disorderly house and insisted on having it raided. The money he got, they said, was for work done by his brother. Mr. Wise added that it was extremely probable that his client would go before the Lexow committee.

The witnesses for the complainant were Nathan Goldstein and Louis Katz, both of whom live in the house. They said they saw the money paid on the street and a receipt given.

A receipt was produced, signed John Kahn and written by the prisoner, for $40, "for work done and damages."

Kahn was held in $3,000 bail.

PATERSON POLICE ACCUSED.

Alderman Boylan Says the Whole Force Is Rotten to the Core.

PATERSON, Dec. 21.—The members of the Police Department were denounced yesterday by Alderman John Boylan of the Eighth ward at a public meeting of the Aldermanic Police Committee. Boylan accused one member of the force of extortion, and another of conduct unbecoming an officer. One of the officers had threatened "to punch his head" because he hadn't voted for free rubber coats for the police, and another had in fact punched his head because he refused to pay him money "as other Aldermen had done."

"The whole force," said Mr. Boylan, "is rotten to the core, and I can prove every word I say."

When asked by his colleagues to make specific charges, he refused to give any names.

"I am not that kind of an informer," he replied. To-day the police force called an indignation meeting at headquarters, and unanimously adopted resolutions casting upon the Alderman either to make good his charges or retract them. Alderman Boylan still affirms that he can prove all he has said, but he refuses to say what course he will take regarding the police resolutions.

Policemen Must Pay After Jan. 1.

General Manager C. K. Hain has issued an order to the station agents of the elevated railroads that after Jan. 1 no policemen are to be allowed to ride free in the cars of the company. This order, Col. Hain said yesterday, is made to conform to the requirements of section 5 in article XIII. of the amended Constitution of the State, and applies to all public officers. No passes will be issued to such officers hereafter.

No Presents to Public School Teachers.

A note of warning has been sent to all the principals of the public schools in this city by Superintendent Jasper, forbidding the collection of money by the pupils for the purpose of making presents to any of the teachers or for any other object. The letter is to be read to the pupils in each school.

St. Benedict's Christmas Bazaar.

A Christmas bazaar will be opened this evening in the basement of St. Benedict's Church at Bleecker and Downing streets for the benefit of the church's home in Rye, in which destitute colored children are educated. The articles not disposed of at the recent fair for the same object at the Lenox Lyceum will be among those on sale.

Redeemed by Gold

Were three thousand persons at the White Plains Keeley Institute.—Adv.

LAWYER HALE OUT OF IT.

THE DIVVER HEARING ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.

It Has Interrupted the Business of the General Term So Far Without Result—Col. Fellows Stops In by Request and Finds No Proofs Ready—Tekulsky Materializes at Last—Hale Recognizes Him.

Little Lawyer Hale met his Waterloo in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The one hour's proceeding in court in the matter of charges against Justice Divver resulted in an adjournment for one week and the promise that the very serious proceeding of prosecuting a Police Justice would be serious and no longer ridiculous. At the beginning Mr. Hale said to the court:

"If the court pleases, in pursuance of the statutes and the rules of this court, Col. Fellows, the District Attorney, has been called into this case to see that the interests of the people are not imperilled. He has kindly and courteously consented to appear in person, rather than through any of his assistants. By his competence and his large experience and great ability I feel that the public interests in this matter are conserved. I ask that, whatever his wishes are, the court will defer to them, as I certainly shall."

Judge Daly and his associates looked amused, and Col. Fellows kept his face straight. He got up to speak, but Mr. Hale interrupted to ask if Mr. Tekulsky was in court. Mr. Tekulsky didn't answer. Then Col. Fellows said:

"If your Honors please, yesterday I got notice from the clerk of this court that the assistance of my office was invoked in behalf of the people. Up to that time no aid had been asked, and I had given the case only casual attention. I know none of the details. I sent for Mr. Hale and asked him to furnish me such proofs as he had in order that I might examine them. Mr. Hale informed me what he had done and he informed me what he omitted to do. I fancy Mr. Hale won't deem it unkind if I say that we both came to the conclusion that what he had omitted to do was of much more importance in a proceeding like this than what he had done."

Judge Daly nodded his head. Mr. Hale sat with his knees together, his head pushed forward, and his eyes bulging. Col. Fellows went on and told Mr. Hale's story. Then he said:

"I think if Mr. Hale had conferred with me first he would have got on in a much more orderly and proper way, and newspaper reporters would scarcely have been relied upon to furnish the proof that ought always to be in the hands of the prosecution before a case is begun. I am not prepared to go on with the case, but I am here ready to take it up if I have such opportunity as will enable me to see what there is in it. I can go on only after a reasonable delay. It is a matter entirely in the discretion and judgment of the court what the delay shall be. I could not do justice. I could not represent the people, and I would be trifling with grave interests if I said I was prepared to go on now."

Judge Daly asked how much time was needed. The Colonel said he wanted a week. Ex-Surrogate Rollins said:

"I shouldn't object to any reasonable delay in this matter, but I submit that no delay is reasonable. We were hauled into court on Monday last on charges made in November. We were ready to go on. We have been constantly met with the declaration 'I have no more witnesses in court' and the like. I can say to Col Fellows, and I think that the court will ear me out, that so far there has been absolutely nothing to substantiate any of these charges. It has been perfectly apparent here that the desire for notoriety was all that instigated these charges. The desire for notoriety and nothing else set these charges in motion——"

"I suppose," broke in Col. Fellows, "that my friend will acquit me of any desire for additional notoriety."

"I will," said Mr. Rollins, and everybody laughed.

Mr. Hale held his knees tighter together and his eyes popped out further. Mr. Rollins proceeded to say that such charges should never have been brought unless the prosecution had in its possession evidence to substantiate them.

"Judge Divver," he said, "is not to be deprived of his place because of 'feeling in the air,' as Mr. Hale expresses it. I will inform the gentleman that 'feeling in the air' is not evidence. Why must the accused wait longer? Is it in order that the prosecution may push an investigation and see whether, by some hook or crook, some evidence may be obtained? Did you ever hear counsel get up as this one has and say, 'I have no more witnesses in court; give me two, three, four days more—a week, a month—to find some?' There never was a case, I say, in the history of jurisprudence more unjust."

Then Mr. Hale jumped up to assert that he had proved two of the charges. The court looked astonished. Mr. Rollins and Mr. Levy looked amused. Col. Fellows improved the opportunity to say:

"This very contention illustrates how impossible it is for me to go on with the case. Here on one side the counsel contend there has been no evidence, and on the other the counsel swallowing a big lump asserts that he has proved his case. Now, as between these contentions, I can say nothing; I don't know the name of a witness or the character of any of the testimony."

Mr. Rollins protested again. He demanded that the court ask Mr. Hale when he had called in the District Attorney and related how Mr. Hale had insulted that official.

"I will ask him myself," he said, and, turning to Mr. Hale, he asked:

"When did you first intimate to the District Attorney that you desired his services?"

"I am not on the witness stand," said Mr. Hale.

"See, your Honors, he refuses to answer," said Mr. Rollins.

Judge Daly nodded again and talked with the other Judges. Then he announced that the case had already interfered much with the regular business of the court, and he asked if Col. Fellows could not go on on Wednesday. The Colonel stuck out for the week. Mr. Rollins insisted that it wasn't really necessary for the Colonel to appear at all. It was simply his privilege.

"It is not right," said he, "that he should be asked to make himself ridiculous. Mr. Hale, of course, does not care into what ridiculous position he puts himself."

"Who told you?" demanded Mr. Hale, and there was another laugh.

The Judges decided on the week's adjournment. Mr. Rollins insisted on having Mr. Tekulsky examined right there.

"You may examine anybody you please, but I won't," said the Colonel.

The crier started to announce the adjournment of the court.

"Hold on," yelled Lawyer Hale. "Tell the witnesses who are here now to be here then."

Judge Daly looked at him a moment, and then said: "The District Attorney is now in charge of the case. The court will follow his wishes."

"I'll undertake to say that there will be no further delay in the matter of witnesses," said the Colonel. "If I get the names of any witnesses I'll see that they are in court."

The crier started again to adjourn the court, and was again interrupted. Without looking at Lawyer Hale, Judge Daly asked:

"What is the desire of the counsel in this case?"

Col. Fellows repeated his statement with emphasis, and the court adjourned. Then the Colonel introduced Morris Tekulsky to Mr. Hale.

"Why, I've seen you before," said Mr. Hale.

"Every day," said Mr. Tekulsky, laughing so hard that the tears rolled down his cheeks. So was completed the passing of Lawyer Hale.

THE PHONOGRAPH IN COURT.

Graphophone Company Seeks to Enjoin the Use of the Edison Machine.

Argument was heard before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon in the application of the American Graphophone Company for a preliminary injunction to restrain Cleveland Walcott from using the Edison phonograph. The application was based on graphophone patents granted in 1886. Edison got his main patent in 1878. Counsel for the applicants contended that the machines sold by Edison contained some of the features of the graphophone. The Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

7 STORES TOGETHER.
Park Row & Chatham Square.
COWPERTHWAIT,
BEST CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
RUGS, CARPETS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
PICTURES, LAMPS,
PARLOR SUITS,
DESKS, CLOCKS,
LOUNGES, ETC.
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Open Evenings.

MRS. PALFREY'S WARDROBE.

The Rings She Wore Her Sister's—How She Got Her Imitation Fur Cape.

The adjourned hearing in supplementary proceedings in the case of Haas Brothers, the woman's tailors of 53 West Twenty-sixth street, against Mrs. Edward D. Palfrey was held yesterday afternoon in Referee Myer J. Stein's office at 31 Park row. The amount of money Haas Brothers say Mrs. Palfrey owes them is $265. She bought several dresses and silk waists from them at various times during the past year. Mrs. Palfrey was accompanied by her husband, who is general manager for the Imperial Fire Lloyds Insurance Company at 52 and 54 William street.

While he was waiting for the proceedings to begin he was served with a notice from lawyers representing Hilton, Hughes & Co. that they had begun suit against his wife for $700 for goods she had bought at their store and failed to pay for.

The first witness was Mrs. Palfrey. When the case was adjourned on Wednesday there had been very little testimony to show that Mrs. Palfrey was the owner of any real or personal property. The plaintiff's lawyer, Maurice Meyer, tried to get her to admit yesterday that she was the owner of several fine diamond rings.

She admitted she wore two rings at one time, but they belonged to her sister, who lives in Louisville, Ky. She said her sister now had the rings in question.

"Was the ring similar to this one?" asked Mr. Meyer, taking a ring from his vest pocket.

"No, sir, it was not," answered the witness. About this time Mr. Meyer objected to the witness's husband prompting her, and Mr. Palfrey got excited.

"I won't have you indulge in personalities," shouted Mr. Palfrey. "You're no gentleman, and if I had you outside I would prove it."

When the examination of Mrs. Palfrey was continued she denied that she owned any stocks or bonds, and said she had no income except what her husband allowed her. She added that her husband paid the bill for their rooms at the Girard House, where they were now living, and that all other bills she had sent to his office.

When asked about the clothes she owned, she said she had only one pair of shoes, which she was now wearing; eight pairs of stockings, three dresses, and linen which she thought was not worth $20.

"Haven't you got a sealskin wrap?" asked Mr. Meyer.

"No, sir, it's an imitation fur cape," replied Mrs. Palfrey.

She said she was in Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s store one day when she was taken ill, and they gave her the wrap to wear home. Later her husband bought it for her.

After Mrs. Palfrey had testified, several saleswomen employed by Haas Bros. declared they were positive that Mrs. Palfrey wore several diamond rings each time she visited the store.

The hearing was then adjourned until next Wednesday at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Palfrey will testify.

ESCAPE OF A BIGAMIST.

The Affair Supposed to Be the Result of a Well-laid Plan.

In order to evade arrest on a charge of bigamy Henry Lecompte of 418 Kossuth street, Union Hill, has disappeared. Lecompte, who is the son of a millionaire silk manufacturer in Paris, France, has had a checkered career. He is 30 years old and fairly good looking. Early in life Lecompte is said to have become addicted to gambling, and his numerous escapades finally resulted in determining his father to send him to this country in the hope that he might reform. A large allowance was sent the young man every month.

Shortly after his arrival in this country Lecompte married, and for several years has lived at Union Hill with his wife and two children. Not long ago he obtained employment with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as an agent. Last Tuesday he called at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Vollmer on Walnut street, West Hoboken. While there he met a young woman named Wilhelmina Jacobi, who lives at 8 Passaic avenue, Jersey City Heights. Lecompte stayed several hours at the house drinking with the women. He evidently took a strong liking to the Jacobi woman. Marriage became the subject of a conversation, which ended in the three adjourning to the office of Justice Reinhardt on Clinton avenue, West Hoboken. Lecompte and Miss Jacobi were then married. Lecompte admitting to the Justice that he had met Miss Jacobi for the first time