# C. M. AND GOVERNOR DIX.

## Complete Vindication of Governor Dix's Transactions with Hoax Ames & Co. by His Son-in-Law, Charles P. Blake.

## WHAT JOHN J. CISCO KNOWS OF IT.

## Governor Dix is Swindled on His Stock—He Retires from the Presidency of U. P. with Flying Colors.

## A JUMP OUT OF BAD COMPANY.

Crédit Mobilier has begun to attack the reputations of New York men as it extends its vicious ramifications further and further through the land. A day or two since even the hitherto unimpeached reputation of Governor Dix was attacked in the examination of the man Bushnell before the committee in Washington. Bushnell said that General Dix had several very doubtful transactions with the road, in which he was said to have obtained 500 shares of the Pacific Railroad stock in some unknown manner, and in which it was intimated that they had been given him by Dr. Durant. It further went on to say that $50,000 was given to General Dix for 500 shares of stock, and that this was because the General felt aggrieved by being turned out of the Presidency of the road. A certain letter was also said to be in existence purporting to have been written by General Dix, in which he made use of such language or argument as to induce the directors to buy the stock at par; and it was afterwards intimated that

GENERAL DIX HAD WRITTEN, THREATENING

the sale of the bonds in Europe unless the company took the stock at par. Several other things were said of General Dix tending to bring him into contempt and seeking to identify him with Crédit Mobilier.

A reporter of the HERALD went to see Mr. John J. Cisco, the Wall street banker, who was treasurer of the road at the time these transactions took place with General Dix. Mr. Cisco, as soon as he heard Crédit Mobilier mentioned, showed an immediate interest and expressed a willingness to tell anything he could about any operations he knew of.

"I called particularly, Mr. Cisco," said the HERALD reporter, "to obtain a statement from you as to General Dix's operations with the Crédit Mobilier—operations which, you have, no doubt, seen, have been testified to at Washington."

MR. CISCO'S STATEMENT.

"This is a matter," said Mr. Cisco, impressively, "upon which I should not care to speak. General Dix I hold to be perfectly able to vindicate his own character. I know no man who is better situated to do so. I cannot imagine why I should be applied to to vindicate the character of so well-known a man. All that happened in these times and when the Pacific Railroad was first giving rise to the Crédit Mobilier between General Dix and the road are matters on which I could only speak from hearsay, and I don't think that I am capable of doing the thing as fully and completely as would he (General Dix) himself. I was treasurer of the road at the time, but none of these matters came under my personal observation. It wouldn't do General Dix much good that I should state what I have heard from others. There is too much of this sort of evidence already admitted at Washington. I hold that to speak intelligibly on such a matter as this a man should know of his own knowledge. I can say this, that I conscientiously believe that all General Dix's transactions in this matter were perfectly fair and honest, and that they were marked by strict integrity. No man who knows General Dix would suppose anything else. But as for vindication, he can do that

BETTER HIMSELF;

or, again, his son-in-law, Mr. Blake, who was his counsel in the whole matter, would be quite able to do it for him, and could speak with some authority."

The reporter then called upon Mr. Charles P. Blake, the son-in-law of General Dix, at his residence, No. 3 West Twenty-first street. Mr. Blake is a lawyer, and at the time of these transactions of the General with the Union Pacific Railroad acted as his counsel in the matter.

THE SON-IN-LAW OF GENERAL DIX SPEAKS.

Mr. Blake said at first that he would prefer to telegraph to Albany to General Dix and ask his permission to give a full statement of the mooted point, but afterwards consented to make the needed explanation of the whole affair. He said:—

"The statements made in the papers have been altogether wrong concerning Governor Dix and his relations with the Union Pacific Railroad. The men who made these statements would, no doubt, like to implicate the General in the same sort of affair in which they have lost their own reputations. Unfortunately for them General Dix's transactions with the Union Pacific are known to too many people to admit of this, and are so clearly honest and above board that no taint can be thrown upon him."

GENERAL DIX AS PRESIDENT.

"For several years General Dix had been President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and during this entire period he had not received a single cent for his services. When the shares were almost valueless he took some shares of the road, and had kept them for several years, but, of course, received no benefit from them whatever. He had continued to work for the benefit and in the interest of the road until he was appointed Minister to France. At this time he had often spoken to me about the money owing him as President and the money owing him on his stock, which had not realized a cent. But nothing more had been done. When he went away he was on good terms with everybody in the direction, not knowing what game they were playing."

"Where was the Crédit Mobilier at this time?" interrupted the reporter.

"Of this gigantic swindle," said Mr. Blake, "General Dix knew nothing. He was not even aware of the existence of the thing, as far as its object was concerned. When about to start for France then as Minister everybody in the direction of the road came to him and begged him to take care of the interests of the road when he was abroad, and the government was as anxious as they were. It was thought that a Minister to France advancing a road in this way would give it a certain importance it would not otherwise have, and the Cabinet were pushing him in the matter, as the building of the railroad partook of the character of a national enterprise."

GENERAL DIX AS MINISTER TO FRANCE.

"General Dix went off then to France, with the intention to do all he could to push the matter forward. When he had been there some time I learned that there was a movement on foot by these people, who have since proved to be those interested in the Crédit Mobilier, to get General Dix out of the Presidency. It was a well concerted and powerful movement, and, finding that some other director had lately been selling his stock at par, I thought it was a good time to seize the opportunity to sell the stock belonging to General Dix. At this time I also found that these men were not acting honestly by the stockholders, and that instead of the stockholders getting their proper share of the profits of the road they were pocketing the money themselves. I then wrote to General Dix and told him that I thought the best way for him to do was to make a demand for the money due him, and at the same time sell his stock at par, as the other director had done. I told him it was better to do this than be in company with such a lot of people, when, in any case, he could not be re-elected President, as there was a ring formed against him to get him out of the chair."

GENERAL DIX'S LETTER.

"General Dix then wrote me a letter in return, telling me to do as I pleased in the matter, and that he thought my advice was best. It was a matter of regret to him, I knew, for he had said to me often that he would sooner be President of the Union Pacific Railroad than Minister to France, and I certainly believe he would have been. But in the letter he made use of no threatening language. He simply said he ought to get the proper price of his stock and his services. I then went to the Directors and offered to sell the stock, and demanded the money due General Dix as President of the road. I made the demand for the value of the stock at par, as also the dividends which would have accrued to this stock had the road been managed in an honest way, and not been swindled right and left by these men. The whole transaction was made through Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, and I never met the men of the direction. Mr. Alley and I had quite a passage at the time. The upshot of the whole matter was that

THE COMPANY OF DIRECTORS

offered me $50,000 for the salary and the price of the shares. This was fully $15,000, or $20,000 less than ought to have been paid, but, at the time, I thought I had better take this than have a long fight over it. There is no doubt, however, that, had I gone into the courts I could have recovered the whole amount due, which was about seventy thousand dollars. I took what I did as the quickest way of getting rid of such a set of rascals, for I can call them nothing else."

"General Dix had nothing, then, to do with the Crédit Mobilier in any way?" asked the reporter.

"Never in any way," answered Mr. Blake. "The only two in the whole board who had nothing to do with it were Mr. Cisco and General Dix, as it has since turned out. My objections to

GENERAL DIX CONTINUING TO HOLD THE STOCK

was that it became too evident that the directors were appropriating what should have belonged to the stockholders. I held that if $20,000 was made anywhere it should go in the dividends to the stockholders. But these directors held that if anything were made it was to be pounced upon and swallowed by them. It became apparent after some time that they were making contracts with themselves, in which they made the road bleed for it. In the Ames contract for constructing 250 miles of the road millions upon millions were made, and when all this was going on and became apparent it was time for General Dix to retire. He was overruled in everything where there was any

SWINDLING,

and it was no use attempting to put any stop to it."

Mr. Blake went on to make some further revelations about the operations of Ames & Co., and said that clean stealing was the only term he could apply to the affair. He ended by saying that this was a short account of the affair, without memoranda or anything of the kind; but, with the exception of a few matters as to exact figures, it was quite correct.

### GOVERNOR DIX'S STATEMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1873.

I had a conversation to-day with Governor Dix in relation to the charges and insinuations made against him before the Poland Committee at Washington. He said that he never was in any way directly or indirectly interested in the Crédit Mobilier. He is now, he said, actively engaged in preparing a statement which will show what little foundation there is for the charges that have been trumped up against him. These same charges, he says, were made, though not in so positive a shape, during

THE LATE CAMPAIGN,

and were then denied categorically and authoritatively by John J. Cisco, of New York, and other men who were interested in the Pacific Railroad. He states that when he was President of the Union Pacific road it was rather hard up for money, and he, as an individual, advanced, in endorsements of notes for the road, large amounts. His salary was $8,000 a year, $3,000 of which was paid in cash, and the remainder he agreed to take in bonds of the road. He, or rather a gentleman representing him in New York, settled up all his affairs with the road while he was in Europe, and in a way that he (the gentleman alluded to) thought was

JUST TO THE COMPANY AND TO HIMSELF

(General Dix). He denies in the most emphatic manner that he was ever employed to negotiate a loan, and, the loan failing, he refused to give back the fee ($50,000) which his accusers have alleged that he received. He never got any fee, he says, and was never connected in any transaction of such a character as that spoken of before the committee.

THE GOVERNOR'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL

of the charges made against him will be ready in a few days, so soon as he has looked over certain papers of his in New York, and by the aid of which he will be able to go into the most minute details of his every act and deed in connection with the Union Pacific road, and conclusively prove that not only was he never, directly or indirectly, connected with the Crédit Mobilier, but did nothing in any way that was not just, proper and above suspicion in his dealings with the Union Pacific.

# A GRAY-HAIRED MONSTER.

## The Latest Death Sentence in New Hampshire—Evans Condemned to the Gallows for Outraging, Murdering and Mutilating His Niece, Georgiana Lovering.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 5, 1873.

Franklin B. Evans, the hoary-headed old wretch who so cruelly outraged and afterwards murdered little Georgianna Lovering, in the town of Northwood, in October last, now stands in a fair way to receive the punishment due his crime. His trial was commenced before the Supreme Court in this town on Monday, and was ended to-day by his conviction of murder in the first degree, followed promptly by a sentence to be hanged on the third Tuesday in February, 1874. The evidence throughout the trial probably foreshadowed conviction in the mind of the prisoner, for this morning he made a desperate attempt to anticipate the work of the scaffold and hang himself. He passed the night in about the usual manner, not being able to sleep much. Soon after rising from his bed he requested his keeper to get him some water with which to wash himself. The keeper stepped outside the door, got the water, and was not absent from the cell more than half a minute. When he went back he discovered that Evans had taken one of his suspenders, tied it around his neck and attached the other end to a hook used for the purpose of hanging up clothing.

JUST BEGINNING TO CHOKE HIMSELF.

Just as the keeper entered the room Evans had began to settle down and was choking slightly. The keeper seized him and soon disengaged him from the hook.

The crime of Evans will be remembered as one of the most atrocious ever known, and the prompt conviction and sentence of the wretch has caused great rejoicing throughout the community. The murderer lived in the family of Sylvester Day, in Northwood, whose wife was a sister of Evans and the grandmother of Georgiana Lovering, who also was a member of the family. Evans, who had some traps in the wood, near the house, sent Georgiana Lovering to attend to them on the morning of October 25, 1872. She went to the woods, and he also went away, saying he was going to work.

THE LITTLE GIRL DID NOT RETURN

in due time, and becoming alarmed, her friends caused search to be made for her, but failed to find her. It was then discovered that Evans had not been at work that day, and suspicion rested on him. Deputy Sheriff Drew arrested him, taking him to his house and keeping him in custody. Evans told a great many contradictory stories about the girl's whereabouts, pretending to Drew that some one had made an agreement with him to take the girl away, and on the pretence of finding that person, Evans took Drew on a long tramp through several neighboring towns. Drew at last became convinced that there was nothing in this pretence, and gave up the search, and on the way home they stopped at a hotel in Northwood, where the prisoner requested the servant to put poison in his tea when he came to the table. This excited Drew's suspicion still more, and that night, after arriving at Drew's residence, he confronted Evans with the question:—

"IS GEORGIANA LOVERING COLD IN DEATH?"

to which question at last Evans answered, "She is."

Drew said, "Will you show me where the body is?" to which Evans replied, "I will."

Immediately thereupon they started, it being then eleven o'clock at night, and walked to a swamp about six miles from Drew's house and a mile and a half from where the girl lived. After losing their way once, Evans led the way to the body, which had been deposited under the stump of a fallen tree and covered with leaves. The authorities were sent for and came to the spot, attended by a surgeon, who, under the direction of the authorities, lifted the body from the place and examined it, and at that examination it was found that the body had been terribly mutilated, and was carried to the village to be laid out. Evans then accompanied Drew to a place near Sherburn's Mills, where Evans lifted up a rock, from beneath which he took out

THE REST OF THE MISSING REMAINS.

All these circumstances were proved at the trial and it was the sworn opinion of a physician that Evans outraged the little girl before killing her and then to cover up this crime in case the body was discovered, mutilated the remains in such a manner as to destroy positive evidence of outrage before the murder. After the case was given to the jury there was great excitement and speculation in the town as to the probable verdict. The suspense was brief, however, for in thirty-five minutes a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was arrived at and

THE DEATH SENTENCE WAS PROMPTLY PASSED

upon the prisoner.

A law of New Hampshire requires that a condemned man shall have at least a year to prepare for his doom. Evans is a venerable-looking man, between sixty and seventy years of age, and will, possibly, die before the time appointed for his execution. He received the verdict and sentence with cool indifference.

## ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The semi-annual literary exercises of the St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society took place last evening in the College Hall, on Sixteenth street. There was a large and very appreciative audience present. On the front seats sat Bishop Lynch, of Charleston; Rev. Theodore Thiry, S. J.; Rev. Henry Hudon, President of the College; Rev. F. Mignard, and the Rev. James McGean, pastor of Transfiguration church. The following was the order of exercises:—

Discourse—"The Study of History".....C. J. Birbeck
Chorus—"Pilgrims' Chorus".....Verdi
Discourse—"The Abuses of History"....George A. Fargis
Selection by the orchestra.
Quartet—"How Bright and Fair".....Rossini
Discourse—"The Present".....Thomas F. Meehan
Chorus—"Hunters' Chorus".....Weber
Discourse—"History and the Church"..Cornelius Sullivan

These addresses, delivered by the young gentlemen, showed great research, study and careful training, and Bishop Lynch, at the close of the proceedings, in a neat speech, paid them a good many compliments, which were highly deserved.

# A BROOKLYN HORROR.

## The Head of a Man and Portions of His Bones Found in an Unoccupied House.

### A Starving Dog Devours His Dead Master—The Proprietor of a Liquor Store, Missing for Two Months, is Found in Ghastly Fragments.

A most horrible discovery was made yesterday in a small frame building which has been closed for several months past, situated at the corner of Commerce and Imlay streets, South Brooklyn. The remnants of humanity mutilated, knawed by a dog and scattered about a sleeping apartment were found by two men yesterday afternoon at the place named, and the fact was reported to Sergeant Kenny, who was on duty at the desk, at the subprecinct station house, Van Brunt street, corner of King. The information gleaned was telegraphed to Police Headquarters as follows:—"About three P. M. the head and portion of the bones, legs, &c., of Jacob Knoop, a German, was discovered at the residence of deceased, corner of Imlay and Commerce streets, by John Miller and James Conaughan. Knoop, who was formerly proprietor of the place, kept a liquor store there. He has not been seen for the past two months. Miller, who purchased the place at sheriff's sale two months ago, was about to lease it to Conaughan, when he found the remains, and a Newfoundland dog, the only companion of Knoop at the time the place was closed. The dog, who could not get out, devoured the man."

A representative of the HERALD at once proceeded to investigate the terrible record, and found that the details fully warranted the tenor of the despatch. Repairing to

THE SCENE OF THE HORROR,

a small, two story frame structure, in the vicinity of the great warehouses of the Atlantic dock, he found a motley assemblage of men, women and boys congregated in front and about the building eagerly discussing the particulars of the affair, imparting their knowledge of the manner and character of the former occupant of the place. The shutters were closed, and not a glimpse of light was to be seen. Knocking loudly on the door, the writer's summons was obeyed by the appearance of two stalwart officers—Kane and Henry—who drew back the bolts and cautiously admitted the reporter to the narrow passage. "You are welcome, sir," said one of the guardians of the peace; "we are

HAVING A WAKE

here to-night."

So saying, they led the way to a small apartment in the rear of the liquor store, where they had kindled a fire to keep warm, and with a sperm candle stuck in a bottle had been keeping their lonely vigil.

"This is a strange case, and about as awful an affair as I ever came across," remarked one of the policemen. "When we came in, sir, we went up stairs, and there stood the dog, a large Newfoundland, just after having another meal off his master's flesh. I approached him cautiously and threw a rope with a noose around his neck, and dragged him down stairs and out into the yard, where he is now."

At that moment a dismal whine, proceeding from the yard, announced the presence of

THE DOG FIEND

in too close proximity not to inspire fearful reminiscences, and interrupted the officer's remarks. "There he is, and if I had my way I wouldn't have let him live a moment; but the Coroner must see him before the brute is shot I suppose."

The reporter was then shown through the store, which was filled with empty bottles, demijohns, glasses, barrels and other paraphernalia of the liquor shop. Cheap pictures ornamented the walls, and a clock behind the bar marked the hour at which it stopped, 6:40. The next place visited was the rear room on the second floor.

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Cautiously stepping over an old quilt which lay at the head of the stairs, and which had evidently served as a resting place by times for the dog demon, the officers bearing the light stepped across the narrow landing and crossed the threshold. What a fearful sight! The door was opened to its fullest extent, and there, within three feet of the threshold and about four feet to the left, lay upon its side,

A HUMAN HEAD.

A long beard was pendant from the chin, the eyes were melted from the sockets. The hair on the head was dark and short. A portion of an arm, with a hand, the left, protruded from the entangled folds of a coarse, white net undershirt and a black and red worsted comforter. The arm had been masticated quite recently, as was evident from the fact that the flesh was red, and portions of the bone were laid bare to view. A pipe lay by the side of the head. There were two beds in the room—an iron cot bedstead with a straw mattress and a wooden bedstead, almost side by side, on the right hand side of the apartment. In the latter bed, doubtless the one occupied by the deceased at the time death seized him, were six bones. They were of the legs and arms. None of the ribs were found, and the supposition is that the dog gnawned and swallowed them. Between the beds were portions of the putrifying entrails, while by the side of the table was discovered portions of the liver. The dog fiend had evidently

DEVOURED THE HUMAN FLESH IN THE BED,

and had dragged the remnants of the carcass about the floor. A leak in the roof had supplied the animal with water sufficient to sustain him in his ghastly feast. A terrible stench permeated the miserable, uncarpeted room, which was almost unbearable. Besides the beds there were a clothes basket, overturned; two chairs, a mirror, a table, stove, two trunks, a clock (stopped at five minutes before twelve), and hanging on the wall by the side of the bed was

A MASONIC CHART

of Solomon's Temple, indicating that Knoop had been a member of that Order. There were also framed certificates of membership of the "Order of American Sharpshooters" and of the "Dutch Order of Hungary." On the table were a copy of the Holy Bible, "Byron's Poetical Works," a "City Directory" and several pamphlets in the German tongue. In a closet were a sword and a lady's parasol. No food of any description was found in the house. This completed the furniture of the charnel chamber. The following

VERSES ADDRESSED TO KNOOP

were discovered in the store, and are somewhat remarkable in their relevancy to his awful fate:—

Oh, friend! forever loved—forever dear,
Wait, for useless tears have bathed thy honored bier;
What sighs we have echoed to the parting breath!
Whilst thou wast struggling in the pangs of death!
Could tears retard the tyrant in his course—
Could sighs avert his darts' relentless force—
Could youth and virtue claim a short delay—
Or beauty charm the spectre from his prey—
Thou still had'st lived to bless my aching sight,
The comrade's and thy friends' delight!

FROM YOUR FRIEND.

HALIFAX, May 5, 1872.

Law papers in a suit for several hundreds recovered against Knoop in the City Court lay upon a table in the rear of the store, and everything on the premises bore an air of disarrangement and confusion.

James Mooney, proprietor of a store on the corner of Van Brunt and Imlay streets, within a stone-throw of Knoop's, stated to the writer that deceased had been living in the house where his remains were found about five years, and had kept a liquor store.

HE HAD ALWAYS LIVED ALONE,

except for a short time, when he employed a bartender. Knoop owned the house. Had some law business last summer, and, getting into difficulty, closed up the store. He was about fifty years old, retiring in manner and rather miserly. The neighbors did not patronize him much, but members of the societies to which he belonged were in the habit of going to his saloon. Mr. Mooney had not seen him since the early part of November. Previous to that time he had been in the habit of drawing water from a hydrant in front of his (Mooney's) store. He was in the habit of going on spees and getting drunk. Boys had frequently said that they heard a dog barking in the house and jumping up at the windows, but Mr. Mooney, however, paid no particular attention to the matter, never supposing that Knoop was in the house. A brother and sister of deceased, it is said, keep a lager beer saloon on Third avenue, Brooklyn. The parties who went to take possession of the premises yesterday had to

BREAK OPEN THE REAR WINDOW

and effect an entrance in that way. They were the first to discover the fate of the occupant. Judgment in a suit was obtained against Knoop in November, and he was not seen by the neighbors after that.

Henry Clifford, who lived on the corner opposite Knoop, stated that he had not seen deceased for two months past. Letters and one newspaper had been left at his house addressed to deceased, but he did not know where to find him. He had known deceased to be a man of intemperate habits, and had heard that there was a dog in the house as late as last Sunday.

The Coroner will make an investigation of the case to-pay.

## ANOTHER VICTIM DEAD.

### Mrs. Shaw Expires—The Chemical Analysis Resulting in the Discovery of Poison in the Stomach of the First Girl.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1873.

Mrs. Shaw, the fourth victim in the Shaw poisoning case, died to-day. Coroner Kennedy received a letter from Professor Perkins this morning communicating the result of his analysis of the stomach of the first victim. He finds corrosive mercury in sufficient quantity to cause death. He promises to forward a report in detail soon.

# THE BARREL TRAGEDY.

## Continuation of the Trial of Leavitt Alley in Boston.

## The Superintendent of Police Reviews the Horrible Story.

## Alley's Callous Demeanor and Sang Froid.

## RECOGNIZING ELLIS

## Consulting Over the Barrelled Remains at Cambridge.

## The Prisoner Knew the Head, the Casks and the Shavings.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1873.

The trial of Alley, the alleged murderer and slaughterer of Abijah Ellis, is probably surrounded with more interest than any criminal event in this city since the celebrated Webster-Parkman tragedy, over twenty years ago. The similarity of the two events has before been remarked upon; but as the legal investigation progresses there are such developments as to almost warrant the belief that when Alley, as is alleged, committed his terrible crime he must have had the late Harvard professor in his mind. To-day, as yesterday and the day before, the court room has been constantly crowded, and thousands who have made application for admission have been refused. In all places of public resort the trial is the topic of conversation, and the popular opinion is about equally divided upon the question of his conviction, acquittal or disagreement of the jury. That the accused is guilty there is not much doubt, although he fails to expose any signs of being the cold-blooded murderer that he is supposed to be. All through the proceedings he has thus far been unmoved, and as the cicumstantial facts indicating his guilt are developed he manifests no nervousness or uneasiness whatever. He appears to take a lively interest in what is going on, the same as others in Court; but beyond this there is nothing particularly noticeable in his demeanor.

STORY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Among the earliest witnesses examined to-day was Mr. Savage, the Chief of Police of Boston, who testified substantially as follows:—The death of Ellis came to my knowledge Thursday, 7th of November, at my office; afterwards I went to Alley's stable; officers Skelton and Dearborn and Alley went with me; before I went there I saw Alley at his house on Metropolitan place; had an interview in his front room about twelve o'clock at night; I told him who we were; we came to see if he could give any information of the man who was found in Cambridge; said he had heard of it and that his folks had read it that evening in the paper; told him I heard he was in the habit of

TAKING SHAVINGS FROM SCHOULLER'S

place in Washington street; said he had and usually did; took them to his stable in Hunneman street and used them for bedding for his horses; asked when he last took them and he said on Monday last; that the barrels had been emptied and carried back on Tuesday or Wednesday; he didn't say definitely as to number of barrels; I asked who had keys to his stable; he said himself, his son and his teamster had keys; asked him if he had known of any of his teams being taken from the stable; said no; but that morning he had found his stable door open and one of his horses loose and out of the stable; asked him if it was not Wednesday instead of that morning; he said he was sure it was that Thursday; asked him at what time he put up his team on Tuesday night; he said at the usual time, and that night he locked the stable himself; he didn't fix the time; asked him to give me his recollections of

WHAT TRANSPIRED ON TUESDAY

after he locked his stable; he said he went home from his stable and took supper with his family, his son and teamster; at supper time his son said a stake had been left out at the stand and ought to be taken care of, as it was going to rain; he left home and went to take care of it; this was about half-past seven o'clock; he then, said he, came back to his house, arriving about nine o'clock; asked how he fixed the time; he said as he came to the house some one of the family said it was five minutes to nine; said he saw no one he knew while gone; said he went to bed, but, his wife being sick, he was called up twice and called one of his daughters; he got up at four o'clock, as his wife was worse;

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

at about five o'clock he went to his stable to take care of his horses; after awhile the teamster came down, when he went to his breakfast, and from there to his stand; when there he took a box or package which was going to Court square and brought it down; said he came down through Washington, Castle, Harrison avenue, Chauncey and Devonshire streets to Court square; he afterwards modified this by saying he went to Haymarket square instead of Court square; I asked if he had ever had a horse loose or any trouble in the stable before; said he lost things, some grain and an axe, which he supposed had been stolen; said he missed the axe some four or five weeks before; said no other axe had been at the stable; I asked what kind of an axe he had lost, and his answer was, "An old one;" I then asked him to go to the stable; he procured a lantern and went to the stable; arriving there he lit a candle; both lights were very poor and dim, and it was difficult to make any examination; made no discovery at the stable; found several old barrels and shavings on the floor; there were three horses there and a pile of manure beyond them; in the manure were straw and shavings, but nothing peculiar was noticed; examined the wagons and other articles in the stable; Mr. Alley opened the door; after leaving the stable I asked Mr. Alley to come to my office in the morning, and we left; I ordered the lieutenant of station 5 to place an officer at the stable and another at the house of Alley; Skelton and Dearborn were with me at the interview at the stable and house; there was a padlock on the stable;

ALLEY CAME TO MY OFFICE FRIDAY

morning, as had been agreed upon; after being there a while he went away with Officer Skelton and returned an hour or two afterwards; had another interview with him; asked if he had been to Cambridge and seen the body and barrels; said he had seen one of the barrels, and the larger one was one he had had in his stable; he remained in my office till half-past four o'clock; in the meantime the officers were at work on the case; had a consultation with him before he left, in my inner office; asked him to go over with me again; in his story he repeated what he said the night before; asked him what he was doing in so long a time as an hour and a half in going from his house to the stand; asked him when he saw Ellis; he said he saw him the last time the Saturday before; that he was owing him money and paid him small sums; at his last interview he said he agreed to meet Ellis on election day, but the time which he gave is not distinct in my mind; in speaking of the barrels he said he carried four barrels back to Schouller's on Wednesday morning; he said he carried two of the barrels into the shop and two were set in the alleyway; he continued his work as usual afterwards; at half-past four he left my office with an officer and went to Station No. 5;

HE WAS LOCKED UP

about dark; I told him I was not at liberty to let him go after what had been seen; he was searched before being locked up; he had on two shirts, and on one of them I thought I discovered blood; on his drawers there was also an appearance of blood; asked how he accounted for it, and he said he got it from a wound; the underclothing was placed in charge of Captain Small; there was no blood on his outside cotton shirt; it was very little soiled, and looked as though it had been worn not over one day; there were no other indications of blood, except on the drawers and flannel undershirt; I ordered Captain Small to keep him in a cell and have an officer at the door; saw him before I left and asked him if he wanted some supper; the next morning I saw him again and told him it was reported he had a hatchet at his stable which he borrowed from a man named Peter; he said he had not borrowed a hatchet; went with me to the house to

SEARCH FOR THE HATCHET,

but, after making a thorough search, we found no hatchet, but saw an old axe, apparently used for splitting wood; during the hunt Alley and Dearborn made an examination of Alley's desk and papers; some papers were afterwards placed in my hands by Officer Dearborn; (the Morse & Dunham receipt shown and identified); in a chair at the foot of the bed in Alley's room I saw a pair of pants on which there was an appearance of blood; there was a coat on the bed; I asked Alley whose clothes these were; he said they were his; I said, "Did you have these clothes on election day?" he said that he did, and changed them yesterday morning; this was Saturday morning (clothes exhibited); this undershirt appears to be the one, but the

BLOOD SPOT ON THE SLEEVE

has been cut out; the cotton shirt I took from him appeared to be cleaner than this; the coat and pants look like those found on the bed and chair; Dr. Hayes cut a piece from the pants while they were at the station house; don't recollect anything peculiar about the vest, though it was taken as a part of the suit Alley wore on election day; don't remember that we found anything else which we brought away; after searching the house we came away and Alley was returned to the station house;

SEARCHING THE STABLE.

Then the officer and myself went to Alley's stable, which was in charge of an officer; waited a few moments for Dr. Foye and then made an examination of the interior of the stable and on the back of the pile of manure and on a post; I, with others, saw spatters of blood (post shown); this appears to be the part I sawed out; the board and the piece of the stall were taken from the stable (he described the position in the stable of each piece of wood shown); there was a depression in the manure heap which indicated that something had lain upon it; in the manure were shavings and some pieces of paper; every part of the building was examined for the purpose of finding a new axe; no axe was found; saw Mr. Ramsell there examining the wagons and pieces of carpet; after the search was concluded I went to the office and Dr. Hayes was sent for; Tebbetts was taken into custody and Mr. Alley's son was sent for; Mr. Richards was sent for and there was a general investigation; had

A TALK WITH ALLEY AGAIN,

telling him I had searched the matter thoroughly, with the hope that it would clear him of suspicion; told him his story did not agree with that of other witnesses; told him there was evidence that he had paid out considerable money other than the $50 he had spoken of; again, referring to the morning of Wednesday, I asked him what he would say if an acquaintance should come in and say he saw him between seven and eight o'clock, on Charles street; he said in reply that he was not on Charles street that morning; I referred to the team seen on the mill dam and he denied being there; I next alluded to the new axe, and told him one of his workmen had helped him to rivet part of a harness with it on the Monday before; he said the axe was the old one which I had found in the yard; I asked what he would say if one of his men should come and say

HE HAD BLOOD ON HIS SHIRT

on Wednesday morning, his reply was that it must have come from a horse; I asked him what he would say if a chemist should say he had found a large amount of human blood on the clothes which he told me he wore Wednesday morning; he said that he had accounted for it before; I told him it was my duty to commit him, and he was locked up in station No. 5 and a guard placed over him; the axe was then sent for; have not seen Alley since till I saw him in Court; to my question if he had bought a new axe, he said he had not. I considered it would be improper to allow him to go at liberty until further examination could be made; he was, as we say, held on suspicion; cannot say that I asked him specific questions stated for the purpose of getting evidence against him; nothing was said about counsel or having friends come to see him or advise him what to do; after the searching of his house and stable my suspicions were strong against him, but not before.

STATEMENT OF DETECTIVE SKELTON.

Detective Charles Skelton testified:—I went with Alley to Cambridge on the 8th of November; we went to the police station and to the "old Armory," so-called, where the remains of Ellis were lying; I turned over the head and asked Alley if that was Ellis; he said it was, and there was no doubt of it; the barrels now here were then at the police station; asked Alley if he had ever seen them before; he said "Yes, that one of them, the large one, was in his stable; he also said the shavings were like those in his stable; Mr. Riley was there with us; there was very little conversation between us going out and returning; coming back we went straight to the Chief's office; on Thursday night the Chief of Police, Officer Dearborn and myself visited Alley's house, before described by Chief Savage; we asked him if he had a stable on Hunneman street and what there was in it; he said there were carriages, horses, &c.; he also said there were some barrels there. Witness then went over the story of the night visit to the stable, as before testified to. He also described the searching of Alley's house, the facts being materially the same as those given by Savage.

DEARBORN HAS A PRIVATE INTERVIEW WITH ALLEY.

Detective Albion P. Dearborn testified:—I went with the Chief to the house of Alley on Thursday night, the 7th of November; after the formalities had been gone through Alley remarked that he supposed he knew the object of their visit, as his family had read the papers; the witness then related the circumstances of the interview, as had previously been stated by the Chief and Skelton; the next I saw of Alley was at the Chief's office, Friday morning, when he returned from Cambridge, and asked him if he knew the man who was murdered; he said yes, it was Mr. Ellis, and he knew him well and had bought a horse from him; asked if he ever saw the casks; he replied that one of the barrels was one of the three he took from Schouller's place on Monday; said he knew it from handling it three months; asked him where he was on election night; he said he left his stable somewhere about six o'clock, and went from there to his house to supper; he said Tebbetts and his son were there. Alley and I, continued Dearborn, went to a store on Charlestown street, where Alley said he went on Wednesday morning; somebody there thought they saw Alley there about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning; while there Alley said he remembered driving to Union street to water his horse, and took a bundle, which he carried in his hand to Court square; while at Captain Small's room in Station Five a question was asked Alley about an axe; he said he had no axe since the time one was stolen, several weeks before; he was asked when he saw Mr. Ellis; said he saw him on Saturday before the election and paid him $27 50; he also agreed to meet him on election day and pay him some more; did not meet him as agreed because he was engaged in a job; was asked if he (Alley) was accustomed to have much money; said he was saving up money to pay a note of Durham's, which had been protested; the amount was $50, and he said he paid it on Tuesday. (The clothes were shown and identified); on Saturday morning the Chief and Officers Wood, Shelton and myself went to Alley's house in Metropolitan place; we there found an axe which was afterward taken to Station No. 5 (axe shown); this looks like it; Officer Wood marked it (testimony given by the Chief about the axe Alley said he used at the stable was repeated); in searching the house I found several papers, among them the receipt exhibited here, and the agreement between Alley and Ellis (the witness then described in detail the visit to the stable and the removal of the post; part of the stall, &c., exhibited); these pieces are the same and apparently in the same condition as when they were taken; Mr. Hall and myself counted the blood spots on the pieces; I counted 261 spots of blood on them; after our return to the station, five, the conversation between the Chief and Alley was had, relating to the fact of his having been seen on Charles street about seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th; Alley said the man must be mistaken, as he was not there; in answer to an inquiry by the Chief

IF HE MURDERED MR. ELLIS

in his stable, cut him up, packed the body in barrels and threw it into Charles River, he replied that he did not; this was the last conversation I had with him till in the Municipal Court, when I complained of him.

OFFICER DEARBORN WAS RECALLED,

and testified that he did not hear a conversation about the coat and billy between Officer Wood and Alley at Station 5. On cross-examination Mr. Dearborn said he knew Mr. Wood had a conversation with Mr. Alley at Station 5, and was also in Alley's barn when Mr. Wood found the billy, but didn't see him take the billy from the barrel.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN SMALL.

Captain Cyrus Small testified to having in his possession the underclothing taken from Alley. (Clothes identified.) The planks, &c., taken from Alley's barn had been in the custody of the witness, with other things. There was no cross-examination of the Captain.

ELLIS INQUIRING FOR ALLEY.

John S. Hodgman saw Abijah Ellis at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning at witness' stand, at 1,068 Washington street.

Mr. May then stated to the Court that he proposed to show that Ellis was inquiring for Alley on that day.

Mr. Somerby objected to the question.

Attorney General Train cited authorities to show that the question was admissible. The government proposed to show that at a certain hour on Tuesday (election day) Ellis went to Mr. Hodgman's stand and inquired for Alley, and this was the circumstance connected with the transaction, and came under the rule laid down in the authorities cited.

Mr. Somerby contended that the question was not admissible on the ground that it was an act of no consequence in itself. He could not see how the disappearance of Ellis had anything to do with the fact that he was inquiring for Alley on Tuesday.

The Court thought that the matter was not free from doubt, and reserved a decision till to-morrow morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

## A BROOKLYN HOMICIDE TRIAL.

Frederick Weiher, a pale-faced and inoffensive-looking German youth, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of having murdered Henry Seigler, at 22 Cook street, E. D., on the night of the 23d of December last. Seigler was a brother-in-law of John Weiher, the father of the prisoner, and there had been an ill feeling existing between the families consequent upon the separation of John Weiher and his wife. On the night in question Seigler came over to No. 22 Cook street to see his brother Charles, and met the prisoner, who was in company then with his father's paramour. A quarrel ensued between all the parties about this woman, and it was charged that, during the row, the prisoner cut Seigler on the wrist with a razor, severing one of the arteries. Nobody, however, saw the deed committed. No surgeon could be obtained, and Seigler bled to death. Frederick Weiher ran away after Seigler was cut, but was subsequently arrested. He denied his guilt, and yesterday the jury acquitted him, so that the question as to who did kill Seigler was not settled at all.

# THE DOUBLE DEATH.

## A Fragment of the History Which Culminated in the Bleecker Street Tragedy.

## THE HUSBAND THE MURDERER.

## How the Father of a Family Took His W[illegible] to See a Tragedy.

## BOTH BODIES AT THE MORGU[illegible]

The horrible murder and suicide which occ[illegible] at a house of assignation in Bleecker str[illegible] Tuesday night, and a recital of which appe[illegible] yesterday's HERALD, has brought to light a [illegible] ludicrous aspect which is the key to the [illegible] In September of last year a case was brou[illegible] Justice Scott at Essex Market Police Court, [illegible] a man by the name of Schaefer appeare[illegible] manded the custody of his wife. Schaefer [illegible] pired, had been in Europe for some time [illegible] and on his return found his former sp[illegible] ing a ch