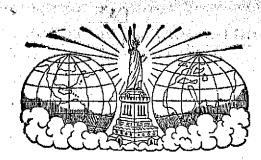
THE WORLD.



PAGES 9 TO 14.

THE WORLD Sunday a year ago.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

CRUELTIES AT THE ZOO.

Supt. Haines, of the S. P. C. A. Investigating Cases of Mismanagement.

MELLIE BLY'S SHARP OURSTIONS.

Instances of Neglect of Animals Well Known, but the Law Limits the Society's Remedial Powers.

TIME ASKED TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

Elenhant House and the Bear Pits Regarde as the Most Inadequate - How Mr. Haines Would Have Them Changed.

I went to see a man yesterday who oc cupies one of the most responsible and powerful positions in New York. That man was John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

I have known Mr. Haines a long time, so I did not waste the ceremony I might introduced the subject nearest my heart, "What do you think of the Park Menagerie?" I demanded, abruptly, 'I think it is frightfully mismanaged," he replied promptly. "I don't think the people there, the keepers: understand the proper management of animals in captivity.

"Do you believe it is right and kind to keep a menagerie?" I insisted.

structed elephant yards, properly drained and still having a good supply of water. It is natural for elephant to go into the water and to wash not only themselves but their companions. That is proved by the formation of their

trunks and the power with which they can throw water.' What do you think is at present the most glaring case of cruelty to the im-"I should say probably the bear pits, though everything is so wrong that it is impossible to cite the worst case. I merely speak of the bear pits as one of the many bad features of the menagerle. They do not give proper shelter for the animals during storms. The dugnouts they have in the rocks are not sufficiently large or properly drained; the southerly and easterly storms drive into the caves and the beasts get soaking wet valued that condition for days."

To you have many cases of cruelty to animals reported by visitors to the

them.

A person who everdrives, overloads, tortures, or cruelly beats or uninstitiably injures, mains, mutitates, or killie any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink, or negicets or retures to furnish it such sustenance or drink, or causes, procures, or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten, or unjustifiably injured, mained, mutitated, or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who wilfully sets an foot, instigates, engages in, or in any way furthers any act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce such cruelty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Then, haying this learned to the content of the conte

"Then, having this lawful right and knowing the menagerie is a cruelty to animals, why don't you interfere?" I demanded. "I do," he replied.
"How?"
"By going up the

"I do," he replied.
"How?"
"By going up there and telling the keepers what to do, and by ordering to be kelled such animals as are in a diseased condition from neglect and improper housing."
"Can you abolish the menagerie?"
"Yes, I have the power, but I must give them time to make the changes I suggest. They claim they have an appropriation of \$300,000 for a new zoo and botanical garden. I must give them a chance to use this money properly."
"Utitil then do you intend to let things go on as they are?" I plended.
"No: I will try to have abuses corrected as quickly as I can. I sent the Commissioners word a week ago that they must change the bear pit, make it larger, so that it will afford shelter from sun and rain."
"How long a time will you give the Commissioners to effect a change?"
"A reasonable time," he answered, evasively.
"In case they don't do anything in this reasonable time, what will you! do

"In case they don't do anything in this reasonable time, what will you do

reasonable time, what will you do then?"
"""!!! use means to compel them."
"Can you remove the animals in case their condition is not bettered?"
"No. I can't take them away, but I can prosecute those responsible for the condition of things—that is, for the animals not being properly fed and cleaned."
"What are you doing now in regard to this?"
"WHAT IS BRING DONE NOW.

WHAT IS BEING DONE NOW. WHAT IS BEING DONE NOW.

"I am making a personal investigation, as well as sending agents there.

"The most difficult thing I know of in
connection with the menagerie is to find
the proper men for the positions. Very
few men know anything about the traits
and habits of wild animals, and unless
they do we can't expect the animals to
receive good care. As an illustration, I
want a thoroughly well-informed horseman, one who knows a horse thoroughly, to take charge of our ambulance; and I find it almost impossible to
find a man having the proper qualifications.

"I have been informed." Me University

"Po. you believe it is right and kind to keep a menagerie?" I insisted.

Mr. Haines did not have to hesitate about a reply. His answer was emphatic and positive.

"I do not. Why not? The reason is very evident. Where a menagerie is mismanaged, as the one is in Central Park, the beneficial result to the community, granting there is any from munity, granting there is any from munity, granting there is any from managerie, does not in the faintest respect compensate for the cruelty to the animals.

KKEDP THEM HUMANELY.

"There is only this to be said about it," Mr. Haines added, "If animals are to be kept in capityity for the benefit of man, they should be kept in such a condition that there shall be the least possible suffering and pain resulting from that capityity. The elephants, for instance, should be kept in properly constructed elephant yards, properly distance informed." Mr. Haines added, "If animals are to the send communicate with sufficient open as a large and commodious elephant house with free access for its inmates to at least an acre of securely-fenced inclosure.

"To briefly sum up the entire menagerie is merely a makeshift. The Commusioners say they haven't sufficient money to keep the animals properly but that isn't the fault of the animals, and they should be examined every day by a Dhysician who has made as special and wants of wild animals."

NELLIE BLY.

'AN OUTWARD ALL-OVERISHNESS."

"Its Inward Expressibility," the Rev. Madi Then He Dwells on Marriage.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters's description of love is "an inward expressibility of an outward all-overishness." In his lecture at Prohibition Park, Staten Is land, yesterday afternoon, he explained to an enthusiastic audience, composed largely of ladles of uncertain age and callow youths, why marriages were less frequent than formerly.
"It is no exaggeration to say that in

the loved and honored or careless indifference to the family relations lies involved the filial glory or destruction of

the caves and the hearts get soaking wat and remain in that condition for days."

"Do you have many cases of or welly to animals reported by visitors to the menageris?"

"Not many, although we hear plenty; but in amoust every ouse the keepper prought to trial. Some time ago we had a case of a man who went to the bear cage and after coaxing a bear up to the bars suck his pen-knife deep into the bear's nose."

"What did the fiend do it for?" I was the bear cage and after coaxing a bear up to the bars suck his pen-knife deep into the bear's nose."

"What did the fiend do it for?" I was the bear cage and after coaxing a bear up to the bear's nose."

"What did the fiend do it for?" I was the bear how!"

"And what did you do to him?"

"He was arrested, charged with missemeaner and was fined 80."

BLIGHT PENALTY FOR CRUELTY.

Think of it! Five doilars for stoking a pen-knife into a bear's nose to hear him, how! Quite cheap tuni Why, it costs more the buy two seats to see Irought the cape tuning a pen-knife into a bear's nose to hear him, how! Quite cheap tuni Why, it costs more the buy two seats to see Irought the could be a seathful to the cou

incourse cries i treatment had made him the series of the series of the series. I series don't think the animal was ever the for Droberty he answered. I series for Droberty he answered in the series of the color of the series of the

Been So Great in the Real Estate Market as Now.

tects Are Thus Made Happy-This Week's Auction Sales.

The last week was a very satisfactory ported, a large number of parcels rangvalue from \$3,000 to \$200,000 were sold. They included all classes of property and lots situated in upper New

In several instances last week offers property were promptly refused, alappraisers well up to the market value. The owners are aware they are pos-sessed of a good thing, and will only part with it at figures which at present seem ridiculous. The demand for small the supply is limited, and the homeseckers have been compelled to look for quarters in the large apartment-houses. The end of this week will finish the summer vacations, and those brokers and operators who have lingered at the various resorts will again be in the olty, making preparations for what proinises to be an active fail.

A great help to the market this fall is the abundance of money to loan upoureal estate. This has given an impetua to the building trade, and occasioned much joy among the architects, who have experienced a duil period.

The following are the comparative tables for New York conveyances, mortgages, and projected buildings for the corresponding weeks of 1893 and 1894:

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	danies Amount involved	16
ult	Amount involved	\$861,000
be	FROJECTED BI	ILLDINGS

umber of buildings..... 17 Estimated cost. \$332,850 \$464,830

The New York realty sold under the hammer during the week amounted to \$198,767 against \$279,928 disposed of during the corresponding period of 1883.

Raiph Brandreth has purchased Plewe's Hotel, with land 20x150 on Amsterdam avenue, adjoining the Washington Bridge Park, from Charles H. Lindsley, for \$10,000, giving in purt payment the two four-story dwellings, with lots, Nos. 408 and 410 West Bnd ave., at a valuation of \$70,000. Mr. Lindsley has also sold the two five-story tenements, with

Demand for Such Dwellings Has Never Nothing for the Poor to Do but Lounge Her Husband, She Said, Was Trying What a Man from London Thinks of at Home. Walk the Streets and Be Generally Miserable.

Make the People Happy, and It Succeeds in Every Way.

According to the latest statistics of the one in real estate circles. While no Health Department 1,822,000 New Yorkers transactions of any magnitude were relive in tenement-houses. Of these 180,000 live in tenement-houses. Of these 180,000 are children under five years of age. There are 39,138 of these tenements, and nine-tenths of them are in long rows in the poorest and most unsightly and mos malodorous streets of the city.

This tenement population makes up nearly all of the population of New York, The inhabitants of the tenements may be properly called the people of New York. It is for them that this great city exists. It is through them, through the money they have paid and are paying, that the city has its many and splendid public improvements. It is their welfare that dwellings has never been so great, but is the especial care of the city govern-

This vast population again passed through one of those weekly people's holidays yesterday. It was a beautiful day, bright and warm, just the sort of a day for restful enjoyment, for forget ting the labors of the past week, and for accumulating life and spirits for the six days of work that begin this morning. Of all this population at least half had made during the week barely enough money to pay the current family expenses, with, perhaps, a little over to put by against a rainy day. There was no surplus to be spent in enjoyment." Of the remaining half very few had any money remaining half very few nad any money ept 7 to left over that they could honestly spend in enjoyment without feeling all through whatever pleasure they were taking that they would regrot having spent it. It is not until you get into the apartmenthouses that you begin to find an actual

Therefore, it was necessary, or it was wise, for the most of these 1,882,000 to spend no money at all yesterday, or, at most, less than 50 cents apiece.

What could a man or a woman have got in New York yesterday (on 50 cents or less, that is, what could he or she have got in the way of enjoyment that would have occupied six or seven hours of the day? What in the way of harmless and

healthful enjoyment could he or she have got if there was no money to spand? The answers to both these question are the same. There was nothing to do, no way to enjoy oneself on Manhattar Island. One could parade the streets or lounge on a corner, sit in a barroom, or

Plewe's Hotel, with land 280x150, on Am sterdam avenue, adjoining the Washington Bridge Park, from Charles H. Lindsley, for \$110,000, giving in part payment the two four-story dwellings, with lots, Nos. 408 and 410 West End ave, at a valuation of \$70,000. Mr. Lindsley has also sold the two five-story tenements, with lots, Nos. 218 and 216 West 66th st, to W. L. Loew for \$50,000, accepting in part payment the "Briner" cottage in Resildence Park, New Rochelle, at a valuation of \$15,000.

The trustess of the estate of the late Hatsheba Breen have sold the three-story dwelling, with lot 192,100.5, No. 241 West 70th st., for about \$26,000.

Rev. Dr. M. Krausskopf has purchased the three-story dwelling, with lot 192,100.5, No. 241 West 70th st., for about \$26,000.

Susie Kirwin, of Proctor's Theatre, with lot. 182836, No. 253 West 22d st., through W. J. Hoome, for 116,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Service of the servic

SMALL HOUSES WANTED. OUR WRETCHED SUNDAY. MRS. DAHL CAUGHT THEM. NEW YORK TO A STRANGER.

to Blope with Her Protty Young Daughter.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR OPERATORS. IN PARIS IT'S A DAY OF JOY INDEED. A CROWD WANTED TO LYNCH HIM. ARE WE TOO BUSY TO BE POLITE ?

Brooklyn Police Quelled the Disturbance. Then Mrs. Dahl Took the Girl Home and Looked Her in Her Room.

Adelina Hammorsley is a pretty, precoclous fifteen-year-old girl, who lives in New York without feeling that it is with her mother, Mrs. Dahl, at No. 122 pre-eminently a city of to-day. "The Raymond street, Brooklyn. Adelina went away yesterday with her mother's Dahi followed the pair to Myrtle avenue. Then there was a row, which it took half the reserves of the Adams Street Police Station to settle.

The trio were taken to the police stntion and held there until the crowd dispersed. Mrs. Dahl, will now apply to the Children's Society to prosecute Dahl and take charge of the girl.

Mrs. Dahl has lived apart from Dahl for three months. She parted from him, she says, because he was in love with Adelina She doclares that she has frustrated three attempts of the couple to elope.

day, saying she was going for a walk and would not return until late at night.
Mrs. Dahl followed her down Raymond
street to Myrtle avenue, where the girl
was joined by Dahl.
The mother confronted the pair, and
they jumped on a Myrtle avenue troiley

car.
Mrs. Dahl pointed out the fleeing couple to a stranger, shouting excitedly, "He's stealing my daughter!" The mar sprinted after the car and overtook it

couple to a stranger, shouting excitedly, "He's stealing my daughter!" The maints sprinted after the car and overtook if at Jay street.

He boarded the car and ordered the conductor to stop. Dahl blustered, and claimed that the girl was his daughter, until Mrs. Dahl came up. The two then had a lively row. They walked down Myrite avenue to Adams street, and stopped at the corner. By the time the trio got there a crowd had gathered. Dahl became angry at some remark of the woman and struck her. Then Adelina become angry at some remark of the woman and struck her. Then Adelina become angry at some remark of the woman and struck her. Then Adelina become do to ward off their blows.

As soon as the crowd learned the true state of affairs there were threats to assault Dahl. Finally somebody in the crowd, but finally landed them in the station, while the crowd howled derislevely.

In the station, while the crowd howled derislevely.

In the station, while the crowd howled derislevely.

In the station, while the rowd howled derislevely.

The resal differences between life the crowd, but finally landed that he wanted to clope with the girl, and decilared that he was only taking her for a day's outing and snatching the girl away hustled Dahl down Myrtie avenue. Then they escorted Mrs. Dahl that her during the day the girl tried in vain to get out.

Myrs. Dahl told a World reporter that she had lived with Dahl six years, and she had lived with Dahl si

et out. Mrs, Dahl told a World reporter that the had lived with Dahl six years, and supported him half of that time. Her torner name was Adelina Davis Ham-

WHAT A TAMMANY PULL CAN DO.

it Has Kept Link, Whom an "L" Road Porter Carved and Clubbed, Out of Sing Sing for Many Years.

The man who was stabbed and ther beaten on the head with an iron bar by John Anderson, the "L" road porter at the West Sixty-sixth Street Station, out a feeling of shame. In all except the Saturday night, because he had insulted ace is the most gaudy, the most brilbeaten on the head with an iron bar by

cences even the busiest streets of comnercial centres like Antwerp and Lon-

don, is altogether absent.

To the antiquarian, the man who only cares for to-day so far as it presents ecords of yesterday, New York is probably utterly uninteresting.

.But those who want to see life as i s spent at the end of the nineteenth entury will have to search long and far before they can find a spot where so many and such varied phases of exstence are brought together.

Here, crowded on a narrow little islnd, is probably the most cosmopolitan throng in the world. Men of a hundred nations jostle together dally, each race preserving to a certain extent its own haraoteristics, yet the whole tending to make a city with a clearly marked, sharply defined personality of its own, absorbing all and imitating none,

There is an old saying, that when

have been made in the worst parts of the East End, and the clergy everywhere de-vote special attention to getting in touch with workingmen. with workingmen.
OUR WORKINGMEN AND THE
CHURCH.

What a Man from London Thinks of Our Churches, Saloons, the Poor and Our Manners,

ARE WE TOO BUSY TO BE POLITE?

Buperior Condition of Our Workingmen—Our Tea Is Ead, but Our Coffee Is Good—Drinking on the Sly.

Few strangers can be for many hours in New York without feeling that it is pre-eminently a city of to-day. "The touch of a vanished hand" will be found in historic associations which makes the chief charm of such places as Oxford and which fills with ghostly reministences even the busiest streets of compute the churches with either indifference or dislike. At the great meeting at the Cooper Union a few days ago to support the tallors' strike, Mr. Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, described ministers as "those who go down on their marrow-bones and pray for us one day of the week and who prey on us the other six days," and he bluntly declared that workingmen do not want them. If such a meeting had taken place in London there would probably have been geobrial ministers on the platform, supporting the strikers, and no one would have thought of making such a remark.

The position of the New York trained workingman is unquestionably much superior to that of his English conferer. He lives better, works less, is more stoady and is not kept down by the feeling of class separation which is so prevalent in England. There the working man is nearly always marked as such at all times by his dress, manner and speech; here, when work is over, one office cannot tell the mechanic from his employer.

I have seen many labor processions in London, but have never yet found one

teu cannot tell the mechanic from his employer.

I have seen many labor processions in London, but have never yet found one that for orderliness, for sobricty, for the intelligent bearing and the good discipline of the men who formed it anywhere approached the procession through Union Square on Labor Day, If those who were there could be taken as a fair sample of their fellows in the whole Republic, their appearance should help to allay many of the misgivings aroused by the recent labor troubles in the West. Men so well organized and intelligent may occasionally indulge in unwise outbursts, but it will be surprising if they allow themselves to be permanently led into plans of action fatal to all labor.

TOO BUSY TO BE POLITE.

It took me some little time to get ac-

It took me some little time to get ac-customed to what I can only describe as the national brusqueness. Outside of certain semi-Europeanized establish-ments no one appears ever to think of thanking another in a business transac-

tion.

In England, if one only purchases a one-cent stamp, the vender thanks the purchaser on receiving the money and the purchaser thanks the vender on receiving the stamp.

In France the same rule prevails. Whatever one buys the seller always smiles and gracefully utters her "Merci beaucopt, mousleur."

volume about its people; by the time he has stayed six months he feels that his knowledge might be compressed into a magazine article; but if he remains for six years, he then realizes that he hardly understands the people at all and is incapable of saying anything about them.

But a city like New York stamps lits impressions on the transient visitor in even less than six days. The great external features of its streets, the "sky-scrapers," the elevated roads and the unceasing bustle count for little. The real differences between life here and life in Europe lie in a thousand on the people of the same and the unceasing bustle count for little. The real differences between life here and life in Europe lie in a thousand one petity details.

THESE DO NOT INTOXICATE.

here and life in Europe lie in a thousand and one petty details. From the style of head-dress to the size of the street letter-boxes, everywhere there is an infinite freshness and variety.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH OUR DRINKS.

In nothing does Gotham differ from London more than in its drinks. The poor quality of the water, the emptiness of the salouns, the absence of drunken people and the popularity of "soft drinks" lie would be confee, but excertion that is side of the Atlantic I have seen no more than two really drunken men and perhaps sight or ten more who might be described as "wi' a drapple in their ee."

The only saloons that seem to do any trade worth mentioning are the bars of high-class hotels and places with singling halls or similar attractions at trached. The ordinary liquor shop harding worth as the similar attractions at the would dream of frequenting such a place. How the owners succeed in making a living is to me a perpetual with the state of affairs it london with the total of a succeeding as with a state of a figure it london with the state of affairs it london with the state of affairs it london with the total and she prepared it with the saloons, but no account of one's impressions would be complete it it did not mention "sort drinks." New York is surely the paradise of soda water drinkers and the confees but no coffee lovers. As a general rule the English make excellent tea, but their coffee is below criticism. New York is surely the arradise of soda water drinkers and the confees but no coffee lovers. As a general rule the English make excellent tea, but their coffee is below criticism. New York is surely the arradise of soda water drinkers and the confee hour coffee course. As a general rule the English make excellent tea, but there nead of coffee, but there nead the coffee hour coffee h THESE DO NOT INTOXICATE. of brandy added to disguise the flavor.

New York tea is about as bad as its preparations knewn to man, it almost lakes the premier position. The kind used here is—to an English palate—of most indifferent quality and usually not one-quarter enough is put in the pot.

Whenever I try to drink tea here I am of asked any limited of the time when I was spending a few days in an out of the way town in Northern Europe and one evening asked ny landladly for a cup of tea asked ny landladly for a cup of tea and she prepared it with great ceremony. Then she stood a little distance off and watched me to see how I looked while to me by him and thereafter shared between us in order not to hurt her feelings I was compelled to drink a little of it, though tibere as much relation to teas as skim will does and the relation to teas as skim will does the prepared to distance of it, though tibere as much relation to teas as skim will does the prepared to distance of it. nilk does to the lave for the good law lave shown my dislike, for the good law lave shown is she would encourage me. "Ahi'l she sententiously exclaimed, "lea is an excellent drink! An excellent drink! It was an excellent medicine and very good

excellent drink! An excellent drink! Is a magnificent medicine and very good for the health."

New York ten may be a "magnificent incedicine." This I would not venture to doubt. But as a pleasant, refreshing beverage it is almost as great a fraud as French coffee.

FRED A. M'KENZIE.

A DAY OF ASSAULT CASES. Six Prisoners Held in Yorkville Court for

Alleged Felonious Attacks.
Felonious assault cases took up the calendar in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. There were fou John Moran, of No. 842 East Fourteenth street, an employee in the Fark Depart-ment, dragged Louis Gramleich into the East Twenty-second Street Station about 11 P. M. Saturday. While the latter's pedigree was being taken Moran sank to the floor unconscious. It was found that he had been stabled five times. None of the had been stabbed five times. None of the wounds was mortal. A woman spoke to him on the street, he said, and then Gramleich had jumped towards him said wishbed him with a knife. He had seized him and arrested him himself. Gramleich was held for triel.

Peter Monshan and Thomas Haistt broke into Michael O'Mella's room, in the tenement at No. 22 Hast Thirty-third street. Esturdey hight, while of Haistt held him Monshan pounded him with a bale-stick. O'Mella's scale was laid open, his body covered with usly welts and two fingers of his left hand broken. Both were held for triel.

Henry Northous and his wife. Cayrie, if of No. 49 Bast Eighteenth sireet, after throwing dirty water and other things at various tenants in the house Haturday finisht, wound up by attacking Jacob Mous and wife and a man named Steck. I see the said was held the seemels in style was Foliseimen Courcy brought about a truck by arresting the attacking party. Both weig politics of the oliver had been a trucking party. Hoth weig beld for triel.

Amdavits Prepared for the Kings Coupty Grand Jury Regarding the Traffic with Raymond Street Prisoners.

WAITER SAM HAD A GOOD TRADE

Handed in the Stuff in Bottles, but Sheriff Buttling's Underlings Didn't Seem to Know or Care.

The September Grand Jury of Kings: County comes into official existence to-day. At the earliest date that District-Attorney Ridgway deems advisable the avidence showing that the law has been violated by the introduction of liquor into Ray-mond Street Jall will be presented to the jurors for consideration...

District-Attorney is not now in a position to fix the date, as it will Grand Jury makes with the jail cases,

which must first be considered. [4].
Franc R. E. Woodward, the young man on whose evidence. The World first called attention to the lax administration of Sheriff Buttling, and the pracleged to permit prisoners in the fail to have whiskey and beer, whenever they had money enough to pay for it, has made an affidayit which will be prosented to the Grand Jury of It, says in substance:

"I. That heretofore, for a period of seventeen days, beginning, Aug., 21 and ending Sept. 6, 1894, both inclusive, I was a prisoner, or under arrest, and I spent a greater part of that period of time in Raymond Street Jall, Brooklyn. "II. That at the time or dates herein

liquor under the following circumstances rest and in charge of one Under-Sheriff Daniel Casey, and accompanied by him, I purchased in a certain saloon in the city of Brooklyn about one pint of whiskey and carried the said whiskey into the said Raymond Street Jail, with out being searched, all with the knowledge and consent of said Under-Sheriff

"Second-Aug. 22, 1894.-A District Mes. senger boy was obtained for me from the No. 7 Greene avenue office. In the city of Brooklyn, and at my direction obtained, for a consideration, about onehalf pint of whiskey, and delivered the same to me in the said jail, through the bars at the door of my rooms. "Third-Aug. 25, 1894.-I. was given whiskey by a fellow-prisoner in my rooms, who informed me that he ob-tained said whiskey while out of said Raymond Street Jail and in the custody of an officer for the purpose of attending in court.

or an onner for the purpose of attending in court.

"Fourth-Aug. 29, 1894.—On the way, returning from Coney Island in charge of one Deputy-Sheriff John Wilson, and accompanied by him, I purchased in a salbon in the city of Brooklyn about one

Street Jail.

Soventhe-Sept. 4, 1834—I gave said feint seald jail, and at his request, money to purchase beer, of which three, bottles, were obtained, and thereafter shared between us in my rooms in said Raymond street Jail.

This affidavit was sworn to before Breast H. Ball. a notary public, Sept. 14.

John R. Johnson, who, like Woodward, had all the liquor he could oay for while he was in Raymond Street Jail. has made another affidavit. He says that, for a period of ten days, beginning Aug. 25 and ending Sept. 3, 189, inclusive, I was a prisoner, or under arrest, and I spent a greater part of that period of time in Raymond Street Jail. Brooklyn.

"That at the time and date set forth I obtained certain intoxicating, liquor. While under arrest and in the fall I asked a waiter known as Sam. to bring me some whiskey. He brought me a small bottle holding about one gill of whiskey and received from me so cents in payment thereof, He headed the liquor through the bars to me while I was in my cell.

Was in my cell.

Johnson will be able to give the Grassman notary public, Sept. 14.

Johnson will be able to give the Grassman oners who he knew obtained liquor. There was a water in the jail whom he knew as Sam. This man brought whister who he in the sail stay.

Sam to Johnson and another unsoner who he knew obtained. Sudoner who he knew obtained. Sudoner who had money, the two spending as much as Sam told them it was a geographer who he he didn't sell at least the worth. Johnson was that it was not precommen to see prisoners the terms of the promoner who he didn't sell at least the sell worth.

STABBED HIS WIFE AND BOARDERS

George Mohr Was feelous and East Annota in His Own House.

George Mohr, of No. 28 First avenue, a brass inisher, same house drunk a brass inisher, same house drunk a brass inisher, same house drunk saturday night said started is pick a quarrel with George Weinersing George Schence, his wifer two hearters. He left the foom but seek returned with a link said stabbed her sinc. Weines and stabbed her sinc. Weines makinken in Bellevie Hospital where it was said that the error might have in some Office The injuries of Mrs. Mohr and schenos were alignt.

The injuries of Mrs. Mohr and schenos were alignt.

The injuries of mrs. Mohr and schenos were alignt.

The court venturial in the Baser Market court venturial in the wine was to have on the wines matter the house and the was to have on the wines matter the name of the wines was to have a support the others of the wines and the was the same of the wines are the same of the was the same of the wines are the wines and the was the same of the wines are the wines are the wines are the wines and the was the same of the wines are t brought anout a house year held for trial.

John Anderson, the colored porter of the West Sixty-sixti (Live Sixty Porter of the West Sixty-sixti (Live Sixty Porter of the West Sixty-sixti (Live Sixty Porter of the West Sixty Six